

PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

TELLS OF WALKER LAKE STAMPEDE

Ben B. Williams Returns From Trip Into New Nevada Mining District.

CAMPAGNING IN DESERT

"Tenderfoot" Joining Grand Rush to Stake Claims in Indian Reservation Suffered Many Hardships. Motley Army of Argonauts.

Bronzed by the glare of the desert sun and thankful to exchange the parching heat of the Nevada sand hills for the low-hanging winter rain clouds and perennial verdure of the Willamette Valley, Ben B. Williams, one of the 500 or more of fortune-seekers who joined the stampede into the mineral belt of the Walker Lake Indian reservation, which was thrown open to mining locations a little more than a year ago, returned to Portland again after an absence of nearly a month.

He tells an interesting story of the great stampede and the incidents of the days immediately preceding it, during which the motley army of adventurers assembled on the boundaries of the forbidden territory and awaited with impatience the signal for the rush to begin, literally baking by day in the blazing heat of the sun on the shadowless plains and shivering by night in a temperature 40 degrees lower at dawn than at sunset.

"Our party, headed by an experienced plainsman and prospector, fared far better than the majority," declared Williams yesterday, "but I'll say frankly that I wouldn't go through the experience of that two weeks again for the richest mine in the State of Nevada, and there are some rich ones, too."

Thanks to greater opportunities, Williams also fared better than the majority in staking claims in the new district, securing five claims on and about State Mountain, in the northern end of the mineral belt, where the surface indications are that the highest grade gold and copper ore in the reservation lies awaiting development.

Portland capitalists have opened negotiations with him for an interest in his holdings and he will remain here several days to meet business men and return to his home in Seattle, where he has for some time past been operating as a mining broker and has been active in various lines of business.

Tenderfoot of the Tenderfeet.

In view of the fact that a majority of the stampedees were "tenderfeet" in the "tenderfoot" wholly ignorant of desert travel and without the slightest knowledge of the country for which they were headed, Williams thinks it little short of miraculous that there was so little actual suffering among weaker recruits who joined the army, especially among the many women and fewer children who participated in the grand rush.

"They came on foot and by every conceivable mode of conveyance," said Williams yesterday at the Hotel Portland. "On horseback, in buggies, in spring wagons and in prairie schooners, some with packhorses and some with teams, some with their outfits strapped to their backs. Most of them were fairly well, if not wisely, provisioned, but few were supplied with water and many endured the pangs of thirst from start to finish. Many would have perished had they been alone, for only the charity of their more fortunate comrades saved them. Our little party helped out a large number of half-perishing women and children and the same spirit of generosity was manifested everywhere."

"The case of one man was typical. He said he was a bartender, and from the symptoms I believe that his diagnosis was correct. He had a packhorse loaded with a case of beer and a case of whisky, while on the horse he was riding he had his blankets, coffee, miscellaneous supplies, cooking outfit, a box of cigars and two gallons of water to last him and his horse for several days in a burning desert."

Few of the so-called springs contained any water at that time of the year and what little there was had been so strongly impregnated with alkali that not even the burros would drink it.

Heard of No Bloodshed.

"Considered merely as a stampede the opening of the Walker Lake reserve was a success, for there were no fatalities and the reports of fights and bloodshed have been greatly exaggerated. Few of the stampedees were armed and that few had only little popguns with which to shoot rabbits. In fact, the only man's size gun I saw during the whole time was the rifle in the hands of the mounted Indian policemen who patrolled the boundaries and preserved the best of order."

"The great mob was cheerful, plucky and philosophical and even after the rush was over and every claim in the belt worked staked, there was no soreness and no crying. Not a man or woman played the baby act and so far as I heard there was not a shot fired during the stampede, or immediately after it, except by the Indian policemen, who fired a volley over the heads of some San Francisco 'toon-

ers' who had ventured in over the line and staked claims before the appointed hour.

"The word 'stamping' is another joke of that stampede. As a matter of fact there is not in the district where our party was a stick of timber big enough to make a peg for a cribbage board and the claims were 'monumented,' the location being set for 12 o'clock noon on the 26th. Our next camp was at Yerington, where we found supplies reasonable.

"But I am saving the biggest joke of all for last, the manner in which the reserve was actually opened. But let's begin at the beginning. Our party of eight, including a bartender, a French Canadian logger, an ex-marine who had served on the battleship Iowa during the Spanish-American War, a railroad man, a college student, a typical Irish adventurer, myself and an organizer by the Nevada Exploration Company, a big and wealthy corporation of that state, and was headed by D. C. Beach, one of the company's directors, a French Canadian, ex-cowboy, Indian scout and prospector who is known from the Mexican line to Alaska.

Found Supplies Reasonable.

"I had been in Tonopah and Goldfield and started for the reserve from the former place. We made our first camp at Wabusco on the night of October 26, the opening being set for 12 o'clock noon on the 26th. Our next camp was at Yerington, where we found supplies reasonable, despite the fact that the stores were fairly turning people away and stampedees were looting in the streets. Possibly if I had not been a Mason I would have been in the same fix.

"Our next and final stop was at Badger Springs, which is a misnomer that was and is. There wasn't water enough to bathe a sand flea, and it was full of copper and alkali.

"We were well supplied with provisions and had plenty to eat as well as two barrels of water, but in spite of that we endured hardships enough. That was Thursday night, and then there was one morning there were 18 and Saturday afternoon, October 28, there were 37, averaging from four to eight to a party, and on the 29th there were 100 and what we should do and had to do was what stampedees do, and we were to locate for the company, after 'monumenting' which we would be at liberty to stake whatever looking good to us country and knew every outcrop in it.

"He posted us along the line and then told us we could use our own judgment as to going in, that we had not to go in before 12 o'clock noon, but that if we did and were arrested the company would see us out of trouble.

"I was stationed out in the sage brush, six miles northeast of Badger Springs, at 9:30 the night before the opening. This was right in the shadow of the State Mountain, which is full of old Indian mounds. I had in my blankets among the rattlesnakes, scorpions and horned toads, with which the whole country is infested, and waited for daylight, keeping a weather vane and howling, keeping a watchful eye on the sky, and a constant intent of stealing my saddle out from under my head and eating it, as they really did go with some of the stampedees.

Arrested as a 'Sooner.'

"I thought I was outside of the reserve, but about 4:30 o'clock in the morning somebody kicked the blankets off me and there stood two big Indian policemen. 'Fancy names! Yes, they told me I was half a mile inside of the line, and placing me under arrest, kindly but firmly started with me for the agency at the mouth of the river. I met Horace Greely, an educated Indian policeman and a good fellow despite his red skin. He gave me a fairly good single handed talker and I persuaded Greely that I was just an ignorant tenderfoot and didn't mean to do it and he told the Indians to release me at the point of the line.

"I fell in with a fellow they called 'Tammany' after it was daylight and 'Tammany' and I decided to take a chance. We grabbed our whole outfit, sharp rocks and through sand and sage brush until we were well inside the reserve and within a quarter of a mile of the claims we had our eyes on. The Indian policeman arranged that the Indian policeman should fire their rifles at 12 o'clock for the curtain to go up, but the most ludicrous part of the whole affair was that a ratty little jackrabbit spoiled the plan and started the stampede at 11:20 that morning, if the story I heard is true.

"It seems that while the stampedees were all lined up awaiting the signal some idiot pecked away at the jackrabbit, just for fun, and missed. The Indian policeman nearby laughed loudly, and forgetting himself, drew a dead bead on bunny and sent him into the Kingdom come and with the death of that little rabbit the rush was on. It was useless for the Indian to yell 'mistake' for the thing was out of his hands."

Everything Soon Staked.

"Now we were inside of the line two miles, yet before we had got the sand out of our eyes enough to begin staking, the little hills as far as we could see were covered with men and women, all busy staking ground of every kind, bad and good alike. Not a square foot was overlooked.

"By 12 o'clock noon every claim in the district had been staked and staked again, for the word went down the line like wild fire.

"The pleasantest thing about all this stampeding was that many of the disputes were settled right on the ground by two-handed arbitration, yet there were many who litigated, especially in the area around Hawthorne, at the southern end of the lake, and about Buckbrush, nearer where we were. In the Slate Mountain district, where my claims are, there will be far less litigation."

"Williams says most of the stampedees were California and Nevada people and saw few from the Pacific Northwest. He will return to Nevada within a few weeks.

ASTONISHES A CALIFORNIAN

Thought He Knew Something About Apples Before Visiting Oregon.

NORTH BEND, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—When farmers on the Oregon Coast can raise the best apples, anyone in this neighborhood or to prospective settlers:

Net income from 122 sheep..... \$ 818
Gross income from cows..... 150
Gross income from pigs..... 25
3 tons dried apples..... 600
3 tons dried pears..... 140
30 tons of dried prunes..... 200
20 tons timothy hay..... 750
300 bushels oats..... 125
\$4734

SCENE IN NORTH BEND, OR.

NORTH BEND, Or., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—The above photo shows a section of North Bend on which thousands of dollars are now being spent in grading streets and leveling lots. It is in this section of the city that the new \$50,000 hotel will be located. The Sisters of Mercy Hospital appears at the left and the school building on the hill to the right.



HERE IS A SIX-POUND POTATO GROWN NEAR WALLOWA. WALLOWA, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—A large Early Rose potato raised by G. J. Fairchild, of this place, has been placed on exhibition here. The potato, which measures almost 13 inches in length and weighs 6 pounds and 10 ounces, was grown without irrigation on Mr. Fairchild's ranch, two miles south of here. The potato was exhibited at the Wallowa County Fair, where it took first prize, being by far the largest Early Rose potato exhibited. Such potatoes are not uncommon on Mr. Fairchild's garden ranch south of this place.

UMATILLA COUNTY PARCHED

PRESENT AUTUMN THE DRYEST IN ITS HISTORY.

One-Third of Wheatgrowing Section in No Condition for Fall Sowing—Stockmen Worried.

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Umatilla County is now suffering and will probably suffer for some time longer from the effects of the driest fall within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Indeed many of the old-timers say that never since the advent of the white man has this country had such a long period of dry weather at this season of the year. As a result, about one-third of the wheat-growing section of the county is too dry for seeding. Some who started seeding after the light fall of rain earlier in the season have stopped, while many say that it is even now too late for safe fall sowing in the light soil district and have decided to wait until Spring, even though the Spring seeding is not supposed to yield so large or so sure a crop as grain sown in the fall.

The wheatgrowers, however, are not the only ones who are suffering; for the stockmen are confronted with even more serious conditions. The light early rains started the grass on the Fall range all right, but there was not enough moisture received to keep it growing, and now when it is eaten off it remains short. Because of this many of the sheep and cattlemen have kept their flocks and herds on the Summer range in the high mountains notwithstanding the fact that they are liable to be caught any time in a heavy snowstorm which would be especially disastrous to the sheep.

Others have brought their stock out on to the Fall range, which is rapidly being consumed with the result that they will be compelled to feed many weeks earlier than usual. A consequent shortage of hay before Spring is therefore feared in some quarters.

The section of the wheat belt that is effected the most by the dry weather is that north of this city, or west of the W. & C. R. Railroad and north of the C. & N., and comprising about one-third of the wheat-producing area of the county. This is commonly designated as the light soil land and in the section in which wheat is more subject to being frozen out.

On the other hand the reservation land to the south and east of Pendleton is better retained, and consequently most of the farmers there are going ahead with their seeding and grain that was sown earlier in the season is now up and growing nicely. Some good has resulted from the freak season, though, for it is said that the Summer fallow fields were never four feet deep in water, and the soil conditions have been especially favorable for the killing of these pests.

It seems, however, that the wheat in Eastern Oregon has not been treated alike in the matter of weather, for Jim Clark, the John Day stockman, who has been in Pendleton for several days, says that the range in his part of the country was never better. They had heavy rains early in the season, which not only started the grass but soaked the ground so that it was kept growing. The result is that the grass in places is now six or seven inches high, which is a record-breaker for this season of the year.

PURE WATER FOR WALLOWA

Mains Bring Supply to Town From Bear Creek.

WALLOWA, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The laying of the main for Wallowa's city water system has been completed and the ice-cold waters of Bear Creek now flow into the city through a six-inch pipe of the same kind. The city is now supplied with a quantity of water sufficient for a city of 400 people. The system starts from a point two and one-fourth miles up Bear Creek and is an elevated tank of over 200 feet above town. The water is conveyed in eight-inch steel-bound oak-stump pipe, and has a pressure of over 100 pounds to the square inch. The lateral mains are six-inch pipes of the same kind. The cost of the system is \$15,000, and will be met by an issue of 20-year 5-per cent bonds.

The system has not been accepted by the city council, pending the repairing of several leaks which were discovered in the mains. The contractors expect to have these repaired within a week, when the council will accept the work and allow pipes to be laid to the business houses and residences.

YAMHILL OBJECT LESSON

Dayton Optimist. The following history of 160 acres of land in Yamhill County for the past season of the valuable object lesson anyone in this neighborhood or to prospective settlers:

Net income from 122 sheep..... \$ 818
Gross income from cows..... 150
Gross income from pigs..... 25
3 tons dried apples..... 600
3 tons dried pears..... 140
30 tons of dried prunes..... 200
20 tons timothy hay..... 750
300 bushels oats..... 125
\$4734

The total expense for the year is covered by \$1200, leaving a net income from the farm of \$3534. No account of garden is included in the above. Twice as many prunes could have been dried if they could have been saved.

WILL TAP RICH ORE SHOOT

Los Angeles Capitalists Invest in Gold Hill Mines.

GOLD HILL, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—R. E. Doan, a prominent mining man from Los Angeles, who is operating mines in Arizona and California, arrived in Gold Hill yesterday. He and his associates have bonded the C. S. Lode in Water Gulch district, two miles from town, and have put a force of men on preparatory to driving an 80-foot tunnel on the vein to cut the extremely rich ore shoot, which was opened by shaft-work a few years ago.

This is a large, contact vein, from 25 to 30 feet between walls, carrying bands of mineralized quartz, interspersed in a soft gangue material from one wall to the other, unlike any other vein in the district, and it is doubtful if it can be duplicated in structured features by any other ore vein in the state. This preparatory to driving an 80-foot tunnel on the vein to cut the extremely rich ore shoot, which was opened by shaft-work a few years ago.

The work now under way will demonstrate the "whys and wherefores" of this condition.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE PRESENT PROSPERITY OF BEAVER STATE

The Record.

Oakland Owl. S. C. Quant, of Driver Valley, grew a pumpkin that weighs 35 pounds. This pumpkin is an exhibition at the Oakland real estate office.

Sign of Thanksgiving.

Cottage Grove Western Oregon. Joe Garrouite yesterday killed the first lot of turkeys that has been slaughtered this season. Joe, so far as known, is champion turkey driver in the county, having killed 100 turkeys and 110 chickens in one day.

Some of the Other Spots.

It is estimated that the fruit crop of Yakima County for the year 1906 will bring \$750,000 to the valley. The apple crop this year, it is estimated by conservative growers, was 100 per cent above the largest in the history of the valley, and was exceeded by that of no other district in America.

Solving the Fuel Problem.

Medford Tribune. A four-horse team loaded with coal, the product of the coal mine six miles east of Medford, passed through here this afternoon bound for the Blue Lodge. The load consisted of 20 sacks, averaging 120 pounds each. Another load at the mine awaits transportation. A train of 100 cars is being loaded at Medford in a few days, and within 60 days an ample amount to supply the local market will be available.

Outrageous Prices.

The Dalles Optimist. Tom Richardson says he was in Hood River a few months ago and was related to Hon. E. L. Smith that he would like to taste one of those fine Hood River apples.

Mr. Smith said, "You go on up to my house and I will be there soon and show you some." So Tom wandered up on the hill to the Smith domicile, and soon E. L. came in with an impromptu team and a handful of choice apples. As Tom was eating one he said to Mr. Smith, "My, but those are fine; did you raise them on your place?" "Raise them," said E. L., "Raise them? I should say not. I paid three dollars a box for them, and such a price is a blamed outrage."

Tom said, "I don't know what you mean, but I don't see how you could have raised them for that price." "I don't know," said E. L., "but I don't see how you could have raised them for that price."

Hood River Fruit Notes.

According to the Glacier, the Hood River apple crop will be 20,000 boxes, requiring 10 car shipments. To haul the apples to the depot there will be 400 ordinary teamloads.

The banner wagonload of apples so far this season was brought in Saturday by Lou Morser from the Chris. Dethman orchard, consisting of 134 boxes Spitzenberg, which brought \$394.

Record-Breaking Jumper.

Albany Herald. W. C. Farley owns a colt which he believes will beat anything in Oregon in high jumping. The other day as he was preparing to put the animal in the barn, after a short drive, he left the colt standing alone while he closed the gate. Just as he had shut the gate shut the young colt became frightened at the something and, with a quick turn, wheeled and dashed toward the fence. Notwithstanding that the horse was attached to light, two-wheeled cart, the animal vaulted the fence, which is five feet high, carried the cart after him, and without waiting for Farley, ran the fair grounds, where two ladies found him peacefully grazing by the roadside. The animal was easily captured and brought back to town and returned to the owner.

APPLE CROP LARGE

Grand Ronde Valley Fruit-growers Richly Rewarded.

WILL PLANT MORE TREES

Value of Eastern Oregon Lands for Orchards Conclusively Demonstrated—Values Must Go Up in Consequence.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Tourists traveling westward never tire in their praise of Grand Ronde Valley, especially at this season of the year when the farmer and fruitgrower are bringing in their bounteous harvests. A drive through the apple districts near La Grande is like a stranger with the productiveness of the soil. Even the old settler must realize that wealth and opportunity are knocking at his door and will prepare to plant more orchards in the Spring.

A conservative estimate places the number of trees that will be set out in the Grand Ronde valley at 20,000. The Northern Utah, will plant the largest tract which will be 200 acres. One hundred and sixty acres will be put out on the Brooke tract and 20 acres on Campbell. The last two tracts are near Imbion, adjoining the 50 acres planted by the Oldenburg Fruit Association last Spring. This is by no means the entire list, but includes some of the largest ones.

The principal varieties that are to be planted are Rome Beauties, Spitzenbergs, York Imperials and Ganoes. Orchard lands in Union County are rapidly advancing in value, an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the last year. It will not be long until all of the mountain slopes and land that is adapted to apple culture will be planted to trees.

As this valley is no longer an experiment, the size of the fruit, the superiority of the quality, with the abundance of the yield, all prove this to be an apple country. A matter of wonder and comment is the difference in valuation of bare orchard lands in this valley and elsewhere. At Hood River and in the White Salmon district orchard land without a furrow in it or a tree planted brings as high as \$300 an acre; unimproved orchard land in this valley runs from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

This difference is not due to lack of productiveness or inferior fruit. Samples of yellow Newtowns picked from the Ryneerson orchard will stand comparison in size, appearance and quality with the best from Hood River. The facts of the matter are that the value of new orchard land in the Grand Ronde is underrated and it often takes people a long time to know and realize what they have got. Abundant resources may have something to do with it, but beyond question the time is not far distant when the undervaluation of orchard land in this valley will be a thing of the past.

Apple picking has been favorably progressing for the last two weeks and if the present beautiful weather continues for a week or two a harvest of 1400 per acre which will exceed all former estimates by 15 or 20 per cent. The apples are very highly colored and of good size.

E. Z. Carbine has gathered 10,000 boxes from his 12 acres of 3-year-old trees.

which are of the Gano variety and 20 per cent of which will be four-tier apples and better. Mr. Lambert's orchard of 15 acres will yield 15,000 boxes. The 20-acre orchard of the Ryneerson sisters is running 1000 boxes of loose apples to the acre. F. L. Coykendall has 10 acres that will yield 7000 boxes of packed apples. Stoddard's place of 25 acres, about one-third of which is in full bearing, will have an \$800 apple crop. W. V. Carbine will have from his 20 acres about 2000 boxes of which is in full bearing, 8000 boxes.

These are among the larger orchards now in bearing; the smaller ones in Fruitdale and May Park are yielding in the same proportion. Market quotations are high, but the growers are not in a hurry to sell, being in the belief that before long they will be able to realize a net price of \$1 to \$1.25 a box.

GARFIELD LEADS IN PAVING

Eastern Washington Town Adopts Crushed Rock System.

GARFIELD, Wash., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Probably no other town in Eastern Washington has made greater strides this year than Garfield. There have been made many substantial improvements all over the city. The streets have been put into splendid condition under the supervision of Mr. J. McFeters, who has had charge of road work not only in many western cities but in many large cities of the East. Garfield has expended on her streets this year \$2000 and the streets in first-class condition have been done for one-third of the usual cost of such work in cities the size of Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

The streets so far put into condition are California street from Fourth east to the Northern Pacific depot, Main street from Fourth east to the Northern Pacific crossing, and Third street from the Grammar School building to the city hall. The streets are graded and macadamized from the O. R. & N. tracks to the Northern Pacific depot. This will, when finished, put all the business streets in first-class condition and from now on they will be free from mud and dust. The streets are 66 feet wide and after they have been put in condition will receive a coating of crushed stone hauled by teams from the quarry near town, and spread on the streets 12 inches deep in the center and 8 inches deep at the curbings.

The work done this season on marking the beginning of scientific road improvement by the county with the use of crushed stone. The farmers through out the Garfield district are delighted with the city streets since they have been macadamized and with but few exceptions would be willing to donate the labor to have similar work done in the country districts. The cost of work on Garfield's streets has been about \$150 a front foot, which has been paid by the property owners on the streets macadamized.

County Commissioner McCay has been here from Oakesdale this week and in an interview said Garfield now has good, if not the best, streets in Whitman County.

WILL BORE FOR PETROLEUM

North Bend Business Men Secure Options on Land.

NORTH BEND, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—North Bend business men have secured options on a large tract of land near North Bend, and are looking for natural gas and oil in the vicinity of this city, and the work of sinking a well will be commenced at once.

The discovery, which will be well at the milk condensing plant, oil and gas in small quantities were discovered and that started a number of people out on a hunt for the minerals. The discovery after the discovery was made experts were brought here to look the ground over. The experts reported that there was oil to be found. Another lot of experts was brought here less than a month ago. The report made by the experts who left here a week ago coincided with that of the men who examined the country last Summer.

Placing faith in the reports several business men secured options on a large tract of land near North Bend, and are looking for natural gas and oil in the vicinity of this city, and the work of sinking a well will be commenced at once.

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INTELLIGENT FARMING PAYS

Newcomers in Clackamas County Demonstrate the Fact.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Clark Berry, who has been in 20 acres near Multnomah, have this year demonstrated that practical farming along intelligent lines pays in Clackamas County. This is the first year they have been on this farm, but they report a net profit of \$3000 from the one year's crops. Of the 20 acres, there are 25 acres in alfalfa and this crop was economically cured at their own drier of 10-ton capacity that is located on the farm.

Forty bales of hops were harvested from a 12-acre yard, and the aggressive young agriculturist are highly pleased with the proceeds of their first year's work on this farm, which yielded crops above the average.

Clackamas to Exhibit Apples.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—For the first time in years, Clackamas County apple growers are arranging to exhibit some of their choicest apples at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which will be held in Portland, January 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1907. Mr. Berry, who has been in 20 acres near Multnomah, have this year demonstrated that practical farming along intelligent lines pays in Clackamas County. This is the first year they have been on this farm, but they report a net profit of \$3000 from the one year's crops. Of the 20 acres, there are 25 acres in alfalfa and this crop was economically cured at their own drier of 10-ton capacity that is located on the farm.

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MARKING OF APPLE BOXES

Hood River Growers Will Urge Action by the Legislature.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—Stirred to action by the story in The Oregonian of Willamette Valley apples being sold to all intents and purposes as Hood River fruit, growers here are preparing to have a bill introduced in the next legislature requiring shippers to mark boxes of apples so that they will show where they were grown.

Growers have already approached Senator Wheldon in the matter and say that he has acquiesced to the plan and that the next session of the lawmakers of the state will have a bill before it for consideration. Alleged that the privilege of buying apples in one locality and shipping them from another is an injustice to both places and damaging to the business and that they are willing to let the reputation of Hood River fruit rest on its merits, but other localities can grow just as good fruit and have the credit of it. They say, however, that the fruit raised elsewhere is not as good although it may look as good, and that it has not the keeping qualities of Hood River variety on which it has made its reputation.

First Concentrates Turned Out.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—The machinery at the new mill of the Aurelia Company's mines, which was started this week and made a run of 14 hours with most gratifying results. This is the first batch of concentrates ever produced in the Grande Ronde quartz district. The estimated values are \$30 to \$50 per ton. On account of the high price of both concentrates and the fact that there will be no attempt to run the mill until Spring. Work will continue at the mines in getting out ore and sorting it into batches of concentrates, leaving the lower grades for treatment later at the new mill.

Looked for Some Red Apples.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Senator Fulton, who is on his way to Yreka, California, for the world's fair, for the coming session of Congress, stepped off the train when it reached here yesterday and after greeting an acquaintance who was waiting at the station, commenced looking eagerly in all directions as if in quest of something. When asked what he was looking for he replied, "Why, I am looking for some Hood River apples. I've been thinking about them ever since I left Portland."

The Senator did not get any, however, as the boy who sold the product from the train was not in evidence.

Corn in the Grand Ronde.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—A corner lot is being built on the farm of George Pierce in Lower Cone, for the purpose of growing corn. It is estimated that the corn will average about 35 bushels to the acre, which would not be very far from the national position. The soil is a heavy loam, and is exceptionally good for Grande Ronde. The building of the crib is a decided novelty, being the first in the Valley.

HOP SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND

Quantity Available in Other Countries Will Be Deficient.