

# SUPERBLY SPLENDID

Is the Land Where Rolls the Oregon.

To Picture Its Wealth Would Require the Pen of Ruskin or the Brush of a Durer.

## Lane County.

Bounteous nature loves all lands,  
Beauty wanders everywhere,  
Foot-prints leaves on many strands,  
But her home is surely here.  
Angels told their wings and rest  
In this Eden of the West.

Lane county extends from the summit of the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean. In size it is about five times as large as Rhode Island or Connecticut. It fronts on the Pacific a distance of thirty miles, with a splendid harbor at the city of Florence. It occupies every altitude from the ocean beach to the glazier-crowned summit of the "Three Sisters" at the southeastern corner of the county. The Coast Range cuts it in two from north to south.

Lane county is half prairie land, with very rich soil, producing abundant crops of grain, hay, fruit and vegetables, and half hill and upland. The table-lands bordering the valleys are partly covered with timber or brush, most of it being open enough for fine pasturage. These lands are fertile and yield abundant crops when cultivated. Every crop that grows in the Willamette Valley grows in Lane county. All the farms are supplied from natural sources with the best of water. The immense timber wealth, aggregating nearly 20,000,000,000 feet, is just beginning to receive attention. No county in the United States has as large an amount of timber as Lane. The famous Bohemia mining district, destined to become the Cripple Creek of Oregon, lies partly in Lane county.

The population of Lane county is about 22,000, all white. The county is rapidly adding to its population desirable immigrants from the Eastern States. Eugene, 14 miles south of Junction City, with a population of 5,000, is the county seat.

The following is a summary of the productions of Lane county for 1900:

Acres in county	2,764,760
Acres under cultivation	120,000
Bushels of wheat	750,000
Bushels of oats	625,000
Jarley and rye	28,000
Bushels of corn	25,000
Tons of hay	85,000
Bushels of potatoes	225,000
Butter and cheese, pounds	550,000
Pounds of hops	1,000,000
Bushels of apples	300,000
Bushels of pears	20,000
Bushels of prunes	75,000
Lumber, feet	90,000,000
Wool, pounds	150,000
Ounces of gold dust	6,000

## HORTICULTURE.

Excepting the tropical and citrus varieties, all fruits thrive in Lane county—even the tender olive and fig. Almonds, peanuts and walnuts have passed beyond the experimental stage.

Fruit has been grown in Oregon for 40 years, but only of late years in a scientific manner. The State now supplies aid and information, through the Board of Horticulture and the Corvallis Agricultural College. No one need longer fall through ignorance of proper method of stock selection, planting, cultivation, pruning and science of pollination. Here as elsewhere horticulture calls for painstaking and intelligent work and great patience. Large profits have been made in the past, depending of course to considerable extent upon the energy, care and capital expended, as well as selection of stock and locality.

Apples, peaches, pears, prunes, grapes, watermelons and walnuts are the chief fruit products. It is surprising that wine grapes have not been grown here more extensively. The hill sides of Lane county should be covered with vineyards, and no better quality can be raised abroad.

In 1900 Oregon shipped 500 carloads of apples to Germany, England, Mexico, Asia, and the Atlantic seaboard. This output will show large increase as new acreage comes to bear and old orchards have better care. Years of experience have demonstrated that Lane county can successfully grow apples as a commercial product. The fame of the red apple of Western Oregon is well established; it perfection is due to the moisture in air and soil at time of maturing. Here in Lane county the Baldwin, Spitzenberg and King are the leading varieties, with the Ben Davis, Johnathan, Winesap and Gravenstein.

Oregon ranks a good second in prunes production, which is now practically confined to the Pacific States. Ever sensitive to environment, the successful growth of the prune will always be confined to favored localities; it cannot be reared

far and wide like wheat or berries. The early settlers found that the plum was peculiarly adapted to growth in Western Oregon, particularly Lane county, and that its yearly yield of luscious fruit was nearly as sure as the coming of the seasons. Gradually the successful culture of the prune and its profitable return brought the fruit prominently before the public, and today we find an acreage of prune orchards in the Willamette Valley exceeded only by our neighbor, California. But here no irrigation is necessary, which insures a meaty, sugary fruit of large size. Varieties are here grown that are not found elsewhere, and the heated evaporation process of passing air through the fruit, gives a clean and bright product obtainable by no other means.

The price of prunes has not yet touched a figure so low that profit is wanting to the Oregon producer. So long as transportation facilities are favorable (as they exist here), that section of country which can grow a prune of required quality at the least outlay of labor and money, will be the longest in the race. The Willamette Valley has unquestionably the soil and the rain; land is not expensive; the trees grow vigorously and bear heavy crops and large, showy fruit. Cultivating and spraying call for little labor or expense; the fruit is better cured by the evaporation than in the sun and quite as cheaply, since plenty of fuel is at hand. In fine, no other locality enjoys greater advantages at the start and up to the point of bearing. The demand for Oregon prunes is steadily increasing in the markets of the world.

The shipments from Oregon in 1898, the latest statistics we have at hand, were:

Dried prunes	16,800,000 lbs.
Green prunes	3,750,000 lbs.
Total	20,550,000 lbs.

## STOCK RAISING.

Lane county is fast becoming one of the great cattle producing counties in the State. The mild winters, the fact that native grasses remain green during the year, and the ease with which cultivated grasses can be raised make it an excellent country for every kind of stock. The general practice of Lane county farmers is to provide fodder for only a small part of the year, during the balance of which the stock roam at large. Running water is abundant, and stock does not lack water in the driest season. The largest owners of horned stock are improving greatly by infusing fine blood into their herds. There are numerous breeders of Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Ayrshires, Herefords, Holsteins, Devons, Alderneys and Jerseys in the Willamette Valley. The large introduction of fine blood into the cattle herds of this section has greatly increased their value and the profit of the business.

## THE ANGOA GOAT.

During the past ten years a number of our active farmers have been introducing the Angora goat into Lane county, especially in the foot-hill country. These thrifty farmers had but one object in view at the time these goats were purchased, and that was to clear up their farms at small expense. They bought the goat for his work and not for his wool. During the past five years, however, there has been a great revolution in the goat industry. Manufacturers are beginning to discover the many advantages and special qualities of mohair. Numerous desirable and elegant fabrics are now being made from this wool, and it has been found that the goods are exceedingly fine and durable. Another special feature of this goods is, that it is much more free from the attacks of moths than goods made from sheep's wool. For this reason, it is said that the major portion of the valuable upholstery now used in railway cars, is made of goat's wool.

The entire number of Angora goats in Lane county today will probably not exceed 6,000 head. When we come to consider the vast area of good brush country in this county, so well adapted to goat grazing, we can readily see that, instead of the small number now kept, we could keep to advantage hundreds of thousands of goats in Lane county alone and keep them well. We are speaking now more particularly as to the value of their wool and increase and of the profits that are bound to occur by continuous and thrifty care of the domestic goat. As to their adaptability to our climate there is no question, and as to the numerous advantages arising from raising goats, this has been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled long since.

We would earnestly commend this subject to the active and enterprising farmers from the Eastern States, who

are now locating and who expect to locate in Lane county, recognizing that this industry may be made one of the most useful and profitable within the entire range of farm and field products.

## THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The estimated amount of timber in Oregon is 300,000,000,000 feet (in round numbers), board measure. Lane county leads with 28,800,000,000.

The lumbering industry has assumed greater proportions during the year than ever before. The Willamette, McKenzie, Siuslaw, Coast Fork and West Fork Rivers, Long Tom, Lake, Greenleaf, No Tie, Fish, Nelson and numerous other creeks afford the best facilities for floating logs to tide water, or to most any point on the Southern Pacific for a distance of 200 miles. Great bodies of the finest noble fir (commonly known as larch), sugar and yellow pine, cedar, oak, ash, maple, balsam, and numerous other species of soft and hard woods, lie all about us, untouched, awaiting but the investment of capital to place it on the markets of the world in the various forms known to the wants of man. Timber lands can be purchased for from \$4 to \$7 per acre, the price depending upon the amount and kind of timber and its location. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has thousands of acres of fine timber lands for sale.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of lumber in the county, are operating three large plants, at Coburg, Saginaw and Wendling, with an average daily capacity of 310,000 feet, the great majority of

the Bohemia and Blue River. In the former 68 stamps are now installed. There are any number of rich mines in the Bohemia district, principal among which are the Helena, Annie, Musick, Stocks & Harlow, Golden Slipper and Champion, and it is destined to become a second Cripple Creek. Probably the richest body of ore in the district at the present time uncovered is in the Helena property. Where they are working now the ore is so rich the miners break it down on canvas and sack it up to carry it to the mill. It fairly sparkles with the thousands of specks of gold sticking all over it.

## Junction City.

Junction City, Oregon, is situated in the northern part of Lane county, 110 miles south of Portland, 57 miles south of Salem, the capital of the State, and 14 miles north of Eugene, the county seat. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has a population of about 1000 inhabitants. It is one of the most prosperous and enterprising cities in the Willamette Valley. The city is platted on either side of the Southern Pacific tracks, and is in the center of the widest portion of the Willamette Valley. All kinds of mercantile interests, professions and trades are here represented. Junction City has three churches, and a graded school building that cost over \$6000. The hotel

## Why You Should Settle in Lane County . . .

- Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
- Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
- Because there are uplands, prairie lands and alluvial river bottoms.
- Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put in the soil.
- Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
- Because there are more and better opportunities for diversified farming than elsewhere.
- Because the seasons are regular, and no fear of crop failure.
- Because the country is never scourged by cyclones, devastating storms or blizzards.
- Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
- Because there are more chances for the profitable investment of capital than elsewhere.
- Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
- Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
- Because you will find as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
- Because you will find the most open-hearted people in the world.
- Because it is in the widest portion of the fertile Willamette Valley.
- Because as a dairying section it has no equal. It is the ideal home of the cow.
- Because for live stock, goat and sheep raising it can't be beat.
- Because it contains a larger amount of the best merchantable timber than any county in the United States.
- Because of the great and growing trade with China, Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and every other port on the face of the globe, this section is sore of a never-failing market for its grain, its lumber, live stock and dairy products. No portion of the United States has as bright a future before it today as the Willamette Valley, in Oregon.
- Because education is paramount. Public schools and churches are to be found in every community.

which is shipped to points outside of Oregon, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company having constructed 22 miles of railroad for the exclusive purpose of reaching and hauling out the output of the Wendling plant. The main offices of this company are in Eugene.

There are numerous other smaller plants in the county. The total cut of lumber and shingles for 1899 in the State of Oregon was 569,425,000 feet. Of this the mills of Portland alone cut 150,000,000 feet. Steadily increasing demand comes from China, Japan, Siberia, Australia, Mexico, South America and Europe, as well as California and the Eastern States. Of merchantable hardwoods, myrtle, maple and ash grow to goodly size, and are used in furniture and implement manufacture, but this branch of industry has thus far been of limited extent.

## DAIRYING.

As a dairying section Lane county possesses many advantages. Grasses of all kinds, both native and cultivated, grow in luxuriance. Cattle have to depend but little upon hay, since the warm rains, from early in the fall to late in the spring, keep the grass growing. Even in the dry summer season grass remains fresh and green in the meadows along river and creek bottoms and in the mountain valleys. Timothy is the leading grass, but white and red clover make remarkable growths, especially the former, which springs up spontaneously on the hills wherever the destruction of trees and underbrush gives it an opportunity. The natural grasses, the cool summer breezes blowing in from the Pacific, unobscured by the luxuriance with which the clovers and roots thrive, combine to make Lane county the ideal home of the cow. Net returns to dairymen range from \$30 to \$50 per cow per annum, depending upon the grade of the cow and the intelligence with which the dairyman manages his herd. The numerous ocean-going craft leaving the ports of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma for the Orient and all parts of the globe is a perpetual guarantee of a never-failing market for dairy and all other products.

## MINING.

The mineral resources of Lane county are extensive and valuable. The districts attracting the most attention are

plant is equipped with the very latest machinery for making butter, and has a capacity of 2000 pounds a day. Besides supplying the wants of the people of this vicinity, through our merchants, tri-weekly shipments are made to Portland, where there is always an active market for dairy products.

Here is a grand opportunity to make a good comfortable living and lay up some money for a rainy day. Good dairy cows will net the owner from \$30 to \$50 per cow per annum. There is any amount of excellent land for dairy purposes, in close proximity to Junction City, that can be purchased in parcels to suit at from \$12 to \$25 per acre. The Creamery company pays the highest market price for butter fat, and pays in cash once a month, so that its patrons are never without ready cash—and that puts a man on the same footing as the village blacksmith, who "looked the whole world in the face, for he owed not any man." No industry offers better inducements or insures a better return for the money invested than a herd of good dairy cows intelligently managed.

The Willamette Valley extends westward from Junction City about 15 miles to the foothills of the Coast Range. Southwest of Junction, near these foothills, is Elmira, on the stage line to the coast. There is quite a little business carried on at this place. Besides a post-office, there are stores, a church, school-house, sawmill, blacksmith shop, etc. It is situated on the Long Tom River, which flows north through Monroe, another flourishing little town, in Benton county, and empties into the Willamette River some six or eight miles northeast of Monroe. The Government has already appropriated money to improve this stream and make it navigable to its mouth.

## Harrisburg.

Harrisburg is the first station north of Junction City, at a distance of 4 miles, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is on the east side of the Willamette River, in the southern part of Linn county. It has about 700 inhabitants, and is surrounded by as fertile farming land as there is in the Valley. This is the home of the hop, which proved so profitable to the growers the past season. Harrisburg has a flour mill, bank, several general merchandise stores, a good hotel, several churches and a first-class graded school. The Willamette River is navigable from Harrisburg to Portland.

In the south part of Linn and Benton counties and the north part of Lane county is to be found the best farming land in the Willamette Valley.

[In this write-up and description of this section of the country it has not been our intention to misrepresent or over-estimate anything, and those visiting the Valley will find this a fair but limited representation.—Editor.]

## Filling.

For many centuries the hordes of the Orient have subsisted upon rice, to the exclusion of other food staples. Naturally they have grown a little tired of the monotony—who would not after a thousand years?—and the introduction of American flour has produced a revolution of diet. Being excellent, cheap and palatable, the more the Chinese use our flour the more they want it, and it seems only a question of time until rice is supplanted by wheat flour, which contains more nearly the needed proportions of gluten, protein and fat, the three great essentials for human existence. The many uses to which American flour can be put has been a revelation to the Chinese, and its economical side appeals to him most strongly, since he can sell his rice to the outside world, and buy our flour for one-half the cost of his staple.

In 1899 there were exported to the Orient only 418,000 barrels of flour; in 1900 this had grown to 2,000,000 barrels. With increased ocean tonnage, fairer tariffs by the carriers as against wheat, reduction by reciprocity or special treaty of the flour duties now imposed at foreign ports, the milling may be preserved to the Pacific Coast, rather than done by the foreigner. Oregon now possesses 136 flour mills, with daily capacity of 14,000 barrels, of which 9,000 barrels are ground exclusively for the export trade.

J. S. Ferguson, R. N. Nelson and W. W. Cook were registered at Eugene yesterday.

John M. Moore, of Junction City, who has been second lieutenant of Co. A, Fourth Regiment O. N. G. of this city since the organization of the company over a year ago.—Guard.

Wm. Penland, the sheep king of East Oregon, is dead.