

WRITES LETTER FROM ALASKA

W. A. Langille, who is employed by the government as a forestry agent in Alaska, writes to his father, James L. Langille of Hood River, under date of September 4, stating that he was aboard the steamer St. Paul, which was to land him at Dutch Harbor in time to catch the Dora for Kodiak, where he was to secure a bidarka and a native, and go on to the Kenai peninsula.

"Here," he continues, "I expect to get some moose, caribou and big bears. When it freezes up I am going into the interior with the dog team for the winter, and next summer will work with caribou, returning to the office in the fall of 1905, when I will have nearly covered Alaska."

"At the time of writing, Will was recovering from a severely cut foot. Mr. Langille has been in Alaska since the days of the gold excitement nine years ago. He has covered nearly every foot of the country, and probably knows more about that region than any other man. Will has taken notes during all his travels which will later be published in government reports."

Continuing Mr. Langille says: "I found the Yakutat region very interesting. It has some good timber and, so far as I have seen, is the most promising for a limited amount of agriculture of any place visited. Lying between the towering St. Elias and Fairweather ranges is a strip of land made up of alluvial flood plains almost level. Much of it is gravelly, with areas of fine sedimentary deposits, which seem very productive. There is also much swamp land."

"It is crossed by a number of prolific salmon streams, teeming with fish in season, now being taken by Fred Stevenson Co., who have a cannery on Yakutat bay, and a logging railroad running southeast along the coast, crossing the streams, which they intend to extend to the Alsea, if they find it profitable so far as they have gone. They also have a new mill, using the road to get logs, though the road is not laid out through the best timber, as the direct route to the best fishing was their object."

"I made quite an extensive canoe trip in the upper region, where there is nothing but barren rocks, ice and snow. Great grey and dark masses of rock protrude through the ice, devoid of any kind of vegetation, and stand out in the utter nakedness of the primeval world. We pushed our way through masses of glacial ice, which filled the bay from small slush to pieces half a block in area. It ground and crushed together in a manner to jar one's nerves. I visited the oil regions of Koyuk, but came away with little to write. There is oil there, as I saw them filling the tanks from the English company's well, the only flowing one there. Every one was waiting the result of the Mahoney well, which was then down 1,700 feet, their expectation being to strike oil at 2,500 to 3,000 feet."

"They have excellent coal in that vicinity, but there are no harbor facilities at all. It is an open coast, with miles of sand spits formed by the Copmine and Chilkoot rivers. I had a launch while in that region and made good time, but it is very expensive, and the chance of getting off very small, when away from the home port."

"I have not yet seen the game section, there being none in the Yakutat or Controller bay regions. I was on Montague island, where the brown bears are supposed to be so plentiful that they drive away all comers, but I didn't see a track."

"I got to Nome early in July, but was unable to get into the field until nearly the last of the month, and then had only a short period of fine weather until the time I cut my foot, which spoiled all of August. The doctor took care of it five days in Nome, and it promises well now. I had an utterly incompetent camp hand on whom I could not place a bit of dependence, which still further hindered me, but I finally got to the Yukutalik built a raft and when out of grub, struck a fish camp at the mouth of the river, was storm bound a week, and finally got in in time to catch this steamer, which will land me in Dutch Harbor in time to take the Dora for Kodiak."

"The Nome camp is quiet this year—quite a contrast to the rush of last season. Some think the gold output will square the last season, while others don't. The early summer was very dry, there being no rain until the storm which kept us at sea five days, when I went there. Later it rained too much for even the miners, while the shipping was more hindered than is usual in September."

"The introduction of hydraulic elevators has reduced the number of men employed greatly, and is cheapening the cost of the gold materially. This of course affects the town, and business men complain of its being quiet. "There has been no new or startling discoveries in the outlying districts, but the immediate vicinity of Nome has opened up some good new ground, as has also the Solomon and Council districts. There is more or less talk of quartz in the Solomon region, and Laney are working their property there. The tin of the York region promises better each year, and from 60 to 75 tons of ore will be shipped this fall, which will give it a good test."

"Captain Watson came into Nome on this ship, and has about given up the Midas creek proposition. When I got there the whole of Nome was anxiously awaiting the cue to start. It never came, and the promoters of the scheme have disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed them. The division judge and court clerk were mixed up in it, and that created no end of scandal, and comment thought it broke both of them. The public will blame them for countenancing it by giving it their support at all."

"As usual, I will miss the fruit season, but I am partially even by the quantity of blueberries I had while in the Norton bay region, and will probably get more on the move, and have only had mail three times since coming north, and will get less in the future. They have the wireless in operation from St. Michael to Nome, which gives direct connection with the outside world, and the completion of the cable from Sitka to Seattle will reduce the rate so that people can use it."

Some Seasonable Advice. It may be a piece of superfluous advice to urge people at this season of the year to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before winter is over, and much more pleasant and satisfactory results are obtained when taken as soon as a cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system, which can only be done by keeping the remedy at hand. This remedy is so widely known and so altogether good that no one should hesitate about buying it in preference to any other. It is for sale at Williams' Pharmacy.

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system of writing. The Eagle thinks that "the champs who are responsible for floating such a fad on defenseless children of the state ought to be rounded up and placed in the penitentiary." This much can be said in defense of the system however. It is legible, and that is quite an important quality, as any one will admit who has tried in vain to decipher samples of the old style penmanship. The services of the renowned Philadelphia lawyer are never required to interpret it.—More Observer.

Oregon Fruit Exhibit At St. Louis. In the last issue of the Western Fruit Grower there was an editorial description of the horticultural exhibit at St. Louis. Oregon's display was mentioned as follows:

"Oregon has a good exhibit, in charge of a very pleasant young man named Galloway. There are no frills about this exhibit—Simply a showing of good, commercial fruit. The apples have uniformly been of good quality, quite a feature having been made of the Oregon Golden Pippin, which have made a record of which the state is proud. The fruit from this section is all packed in boxes, and the exhibits have been made up, Mr. Galloway says, from the commercial packages. This speaks well for the quality of fruit which Oregon sends out to the world. At the time of our last visit there in August Mr. Galloway had on exhibition some cherries which beat anything in the building. They were big cherries of enormous size and most excellent quality. The meat was red all through, very rich and sweet. The cherries are very firm and of enormous size. Asked as to exact size of them Mr. Galloway said, "We'll measure them." Twelve big cherries placed side by side measured thirteen and three-quarters inches—thus the cherries were more than an inch in diameter. Single cherries measured more than three and a half inches around them. Oregon has prizes on exhibition, too, and at certain times cooked pines are served to visitors. The Fruit-Grower representative was given a box of these pines, and must say they were the best he ever ate—large and rich, parting readily from the seed and without the flatness of some of the pines on the market."

Adjudged Not Insane. James Foss of Mount Hood, who was taken to The Dalles last week by sheriff Sexton, charged by some of his neighbors that he was insane, was examined before Judge Lake and Dalles physicians and discharged. This is the third time within a year that Foss has been examined on the charge of insanity. Speaking of the case the Dalles Chronicle says:

"After being examined as to his sanity yesterday afternoon by Dr. E. E. Foss, who was Judge Lake, J. E. Foss, who who was brought up from Mount Hood supposed to be insane, was discharged, no evidence of "loose wheels" being apparent. The case was an amusing one and seems to hinge on a difference of opinion between Foss and a former sweetheart of his. The woman declares that he is insane because he insists on making her marry him. Not having seen the alleged object of his affection we are unable to judge. On the other hand the man declares she is "a pestifer" of him to marry her and he "just won't do it." This being leap year there may be method in his madness. At any rate the people of the Mount Hood neighborhood are considering for consideration and were instrumental in having him examined. How his examiners (being married men) explained their verdict when they reached home we do not know."

Premium Corn From Mosier. Leo Evans was down from Mosier last Thursday afternoon and left a sample of Yellow Dent corn at the Glacier office. The corn was grown by Uncle John Miller, and would do credit to the famous corn-fields of Illinois and Kansas. Mr. Miller has seven acres of this corn. The corn yields well, and finds ready sale for seed in the spring at 25 cents a bushel.

Mosier expects to take the prize on corn at the Hood River fair next week. Mr. Evans says he will have a good apple crop this year. He and J. P. Carroll have the largest apple orchards in Mosier country, and Mr. Evans estimates their crops will amount to 5,000 boxes each.

Mosier farmers this summer sent 9 carload shipments of Italian, prunes to Eastern markets. In addition to the car shipments, 14,000 crates went by express. The prices were generally good, says Mr. Evans, but the railroad company was unable to supply the cars as needed, and some of the fruit got to ripe before it could be shipped.

Hosteller Breaks Out In Yerse. A party of prominent visitors from Prineville and The Dalles were in Hood River one day last week, and on his return home J. C. Hosteller, one of the party, was moved to produce the following verses, touching on some of the incidents of the trip:

OUR HOOD RIVER TRIP. Did you see the 'bus with all of us, Goodby my lover, goodby. Mr. Bell at the wharf jolly good trip, Goodby my lover, goodby. We stopped at the brink to get a good drink Goodby my lover, goodby. We all took a swim, Bell started the rig, Goodby my lover, goodby. The Wilsons of Prineville admired the fine hill, Goodby my lover, goodby. The Hostellers too enjoyed the fine view Goodby my lover, goodby. We were on the East Side and enjoyed the fine ride, Goodby my lover, goodby. The fruit trees were great and productive to date Goodby my lover, goodby. We crossed Hood River, it was good for our liver, Goodby my lover, goodby. As we climbed up the peak, Frank Crum made a sneak, Goodby my lover, goodby. On the West Side we continued our ride Goodby my lover, goodby. The strawberry fields produce great yields, Goodby my lover, goodby. Famous Hood River fruits, you can just bet your boots, Goodby my lover, goodby. Are ahead of all other, competition they smother, Goodby my lover, goodby. And now at full speed it was fine indeed, Goodby my lover, goodby. With a sudden thud we were spattered with mud, Goodby my lover, goodby. We rolled back home content with our room, Goodby my lover, goodby. We don't give a d-n, our host is Frank Crum, Goodby my lover, goodby. T. R. Coon writes from Corvallis to have his Glacier sent to that city. He says he is well enough pleased with Corvallis to stay there while the boys and girls take in the O. A. C. This means that his proposed trip to New Zealand has been postponed.

HOW PROPERLY TO PACK APPLES

The Hood River Apple Growers' Union is sending out the following advice to growers, and instructions to apple packers:

1. Pick all apples as soon as they have attained their proper size, color and maturity, and save loss from dropping. In picking, be careful not to pull off fruit spurs, and see that your pickers do not bruise apples by dropping into the bucket or basket or in transferring to the field box.

2. The union will notify you by mail when a variety is to be packed and how. Upon receipt of such notice, pick, wipe and have all arrangements made for packers as follows: Packing house, boxes, paper, packing table, nailing machine, nails, etc.

3. The grower's home should be so arranged as to be in plenty of light, and keep out as much wind as possible. Provide sufficient lamp light for late in the afternoon, as it is best packed early. Packing table. If you do not know how to build it, ask some grower who does, or the manager. Each grower should have tables for two or four packers, according to size of crop.

4. Paper. See that you have plenty of paper for your crop. Careful for sale at the Union price. Boxes. Have sufficient number on hand. Keep them clean. Do not pack fancy fruit in dirty boxes.

5. Sorting. Cull out all wormy, scabby, or otherwise imperfect apples. Packers' final sorting at prices agreed will not be required to cull out more than eight boxes in 100 without extra pay. Sort your apples into the standard or special grades. Whatever they are, pack them into the best advantage. This will save a great deal of time.

6. Wiping. See that apples are properly wiped for the packers. In wiping boxes after sorting, put cleats between so apples won't bruise.

7. Apples on packing table. Growers will be expected to see that the packing tables are kept properly filled for the packers.

8. Paper and boxes handy. See that empty boxes and paper are conveniently arranged for the packers.

9. Setting off box. Each packer will be required to set off his own box and put on the lower left hand corner of the end of the box with a rubber stamp his name and number.

10. Stenciling box. Each packer will write on the end of box the number of apples contained in the box. The grower will stamp on the end of the box, in the middle and at the top, the number of apples contained in the box and underneath the name of the variety. A complete set of stamps for this purpose will be carried by each foreman of a gang.

11. Each grower will be required to put on his number with a rubber stamp in the upper right hand corner of the end. If you do not have a number, call at the office and one will be presented free. If you do not fully understand the stamping of boxes, ask the foreman of the packers, or the manager, and use a wagon cover to keep off dust and rain.

12. Finally, We grow fancy fruit. Our reputation and prices this year depend on our pack. Do all you can to assist the Director in carrying out their plans. These instructions are made by them for your interest.

The instructions to packers are as follows: 1. Each packer, before he is permitted to pack for the Apple Growers' Union, must have his name registered at the office of the Union and receive a rubber stamp free. He shall be required to stamp each box, at the lower left hand corner when packed with the official stamp.

2. Each packer shall be required to put up a first class pack. If upon any inspection any packer be found guilty of putting in a second or inferior class apples not suitable for the packing expense, he shall bear the packing expense of repacking such box or boxes for the first two offenses. Upon further neglect he shall be dropped from the list of packers for the season.

3. Each packer, when a box is packed, shall write with pencil upon the end of the box, in the center near the top, the number of apples the box contains.

4. Each box of apples shall be packed with about a 3/4-inch swell in middle of top and bottom, but no box must be packed so high that it will be necessary to cleat the box before nailing on the lid.

5. Each packer shall receive his pay from the grower in cash, or a written order on the Apple Growers' Union, which will be cashed by the manager on presentation.

6. The charges fixed by the Union and agreed to by the packer on packing, will be 5 cents per box for all boxes containing 128 apples or less, and 6 cents per box for all boxes containing over 128 apples. This price shall cover any and all packs ordered by the manager.

7. Each packer will be furnished meals by the grower where he is packing, without charge, but must make necessary arrangements for his bedding.

8. Packers are required only to pack fruit properly wiped and assorted from culls fairly well, by the grower, before being placed on the packing table, but the packer will be required to make the final culling, which shall not exceed 8 per cent, and 8 boxes in 100. Such culls as the packer throw out, he must be required to handle with as much care as first class fruit.

9. Each packer must be supplied with suitable and necessary room at the packing table, which must be properly and substantially made.

10. Each packer shall require the grower to supply him with empty boxes and have the paper placed in a convenient place for him to use.

11. Each packer must set off his box when packed.

12. If the grower is not properly prepared for the packers, the packers will be allowed to move on, or may charge the grower the rate of 20 cents an hour for extra time spent in culling and wiping properly. It shall be the duty of each packer to notify the grower of such conditions when existing in advance, and should the grower make a protest, the packer will be at liberty to move on and report the matter to the manager, who will endeavor to conscientiously adjust the matter satisfactorily.

ously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn a few days to protect it from the frost. As a general treatment for sprains, bruises, lacerations and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale at Williams' Pharmacy.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. J. C. CRESNEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 18 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all his business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WALKER, KISSAS & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PETITION. In the County Court of the County of Wasco and State of Oregon. In the matter of the petition of Claude E. Markham and others for the formation of an irrigation district in the county of Wasco and State of Oregon, under provisions of chapter V of Bellinger & Cotton's Annotated Code of the State of Oregon, filed in the County Court of the County of Wasco. The undersigned petitioners respectfully show unto the court:

First—That they are desirous of forming and proposing to form an irrigation district upon the lands susceptible of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works, and desire to provide for the irrigation of the same.

Second—That your petitioners are a majority and more than fifty of the holders of title lands susceptible of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works, and desire to provide for the irrigation of the same.

Third—That the land to be irrigated is all lands in the county of Wasco and State of Oregon, and is more particularly bounded as to said proposed district, as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the Columbia River, south bank, where the section line between sections 18 and 19 and 20 north, range 9 east, of the Willamette meridian intersects the Columbia River, then north-south said section line and the section line between sections 18 and 19, range 9 east, of the Willamette meridian to said section 7, and section 2 north, range 9 east, of the Willamette meridian, and range, then west to corner common to said sections 7 and 8 and section 18 and 19, range 9 east, of the Willamette meridian, and range, then west to corner common to said sections 18, 19 and 20 north, range 9 east, of the Willamette meridian, and range, then south to township line between ranges 9 and 10 east, of the Willamette meridian, and range, then west to corner common to sections 18, 19 and 20 north, range 9 east, of the 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