

BAKER CITY, OREGON, located about the center of eastern Oregon, in one of the richest agricultural, gold, copper, timber and stock raising districts in the world. 357 miles east from Portland, on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad and the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad, which extends 60 miles into Grant county, and also the terminus of the Eagle Valley railroad, which will extend into the famous Eagle valley fruit, agricultural and timber country, about 75 miles northeast of Baker City.

Baker City is the metropolis of eastern Oregon and the county seat of Baker county, and on account of its splendid sewer system and unsurpassed pure mountain water supply can justly boast of the most healthful and invigorating climate on earth.

Population, according to last school census, 10,281.

Altitude, 3,440 feet.

Facts About Baker County.

Land area, square miles.....	2,775
Population in 1900.....	15,997
Population in 1907.....	22,280
Standing timber, feet.....	15,084,000,000
Manufactured products, valued.....	\$6,365,503
Farms, valued.....	\$6,745,000
Live stock, valued.....	\$3,400,000
Farm products, valued.....	\$945,562
Orchard products, valued.....	\$126,161
Farms, number of.....	4,725
Improved acres in farms.....	278,389
Butter and cheese, pounds.....	364,000
Wool, pounds.....	2,874,703
Potatoes, bushels.....	174,694
Wheat, bushels.....	451,183
Oats, bushels.....	761,960
Barley, bushels.....	409,773
Value assessable property within the county.....	\$17,784,202
Value farm land, average price per acre.....	\$40
There are 19,600 acres school land in Baker county open to sale at, per acre.....	\$2.50
Government Land open to settlement about (acres) in the state.....	1,093,938
Average rainfall, inches.....	13.34
No cyclones, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, drouths, nor sunstroke, in Baker county.	

What Baker City Now Has.

The most varied and diversified resources of any city west of the Rocky mountains.

It has modern, up-to-date business blocks, large well-stocked wholesale and retail mercantile establishments.

A complete gravity water system, furnishing from melting snow an abundance of pure mountain water; plant cost \$300,000.

It has large producing gold, silver and copper mines tributary to city.

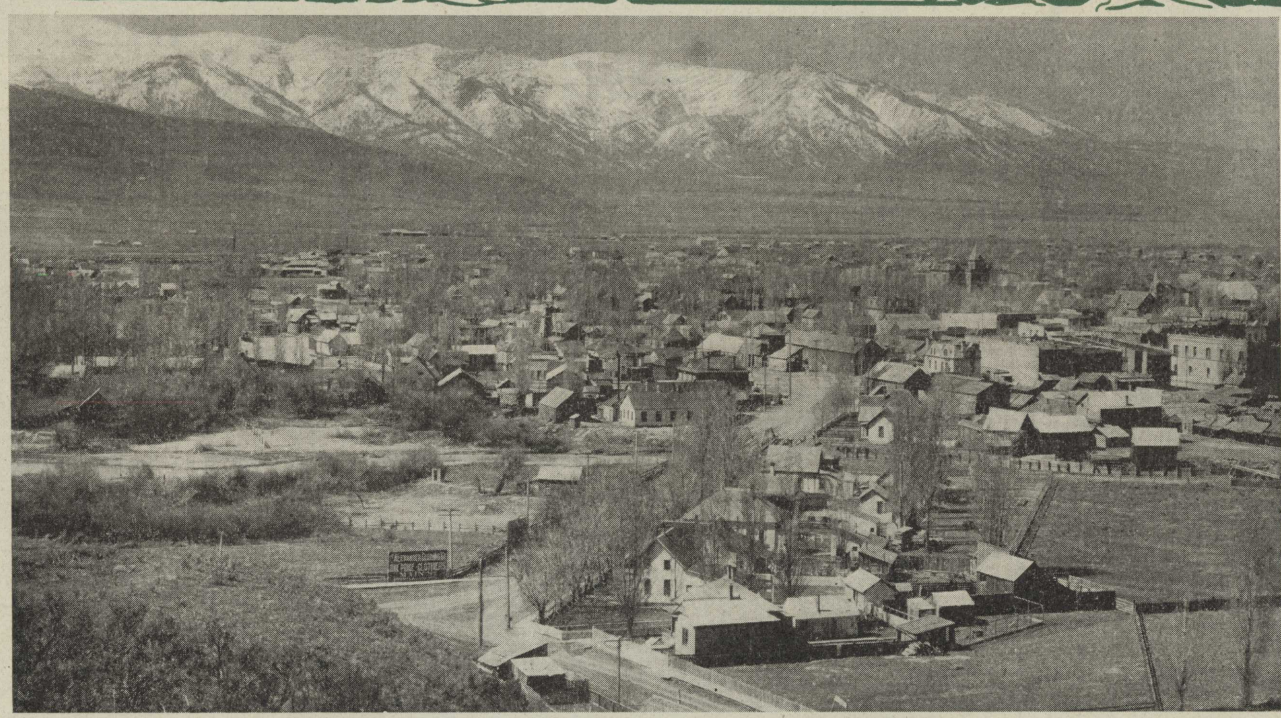
It is the banking, commercial and educational center of eastern Oregon and as a natural center its supremacy is unquestioned.

It has electric power plants furnishing electric power cheaply for manufacturing purposes. Practically unlimited electric power facilities available.

A modern gas and electric power plant, costing over \$400,000.

It has a good sewer system.

BAKER CITY, OREGON



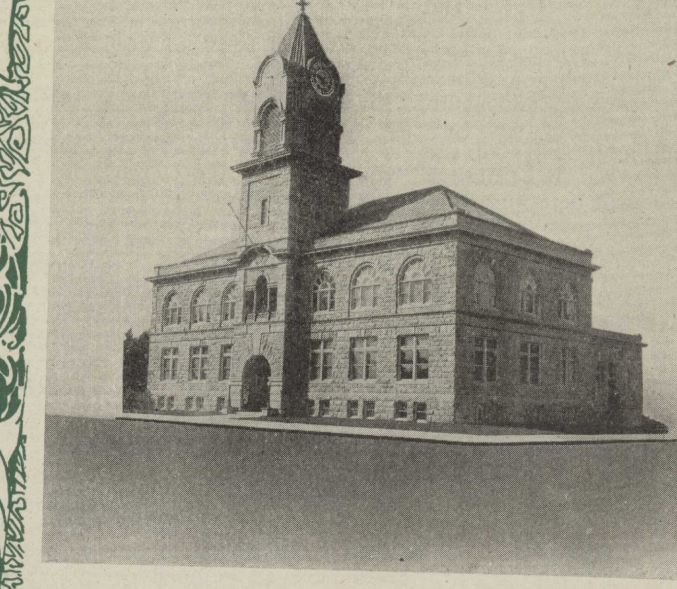
VIEW OF BAKER CITY, LOOKING NORTHWEST



OPERA HOUSE, BAKER CITY



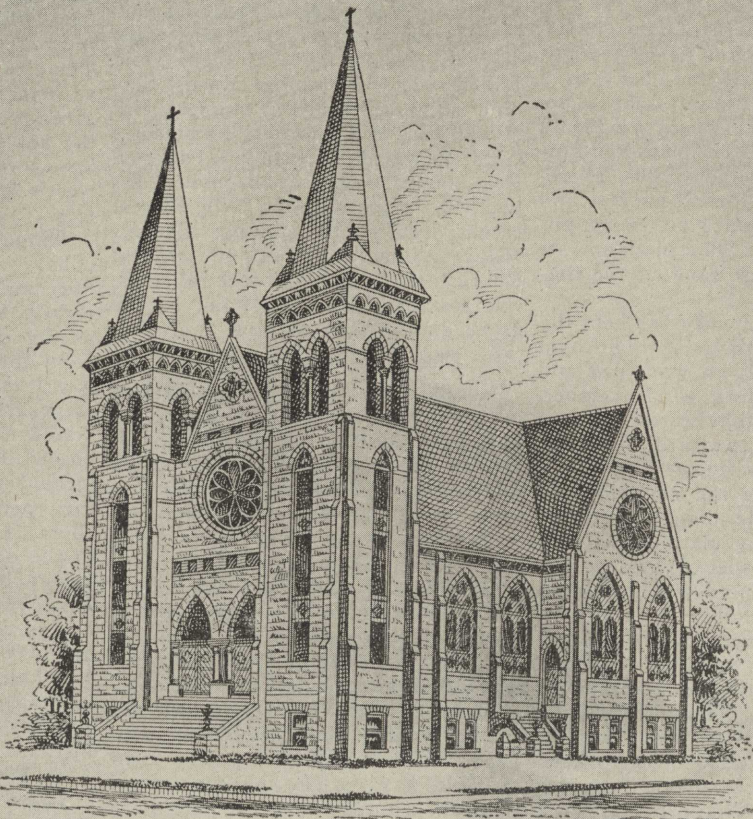
GENERAL VIEW OF OREGON LUMBER CO'S PLANT, BAKER CITY



CITY HALL, BAKER CITY



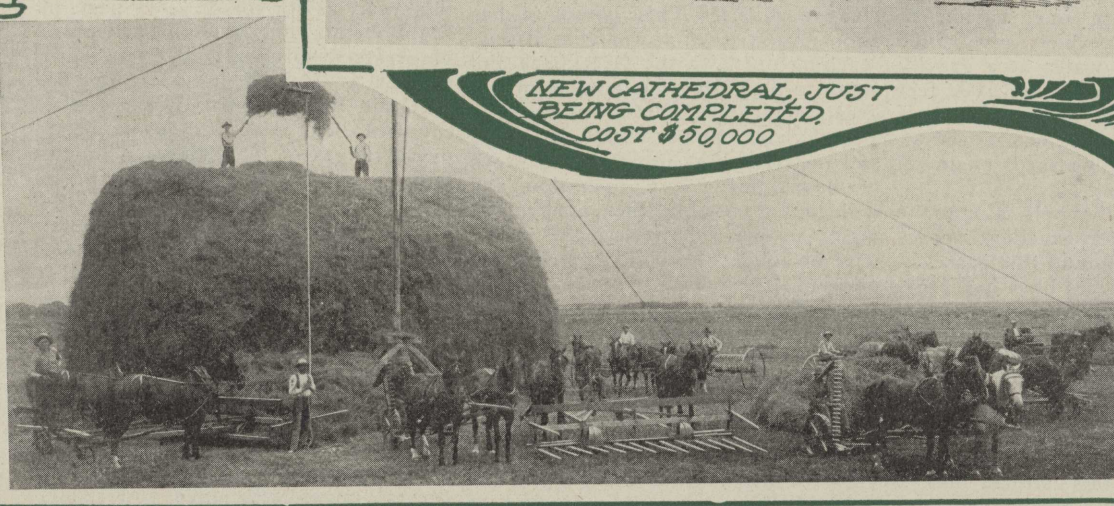
FRONT STREET VIEW OF BAKER CITY, LOOKING SOUTH



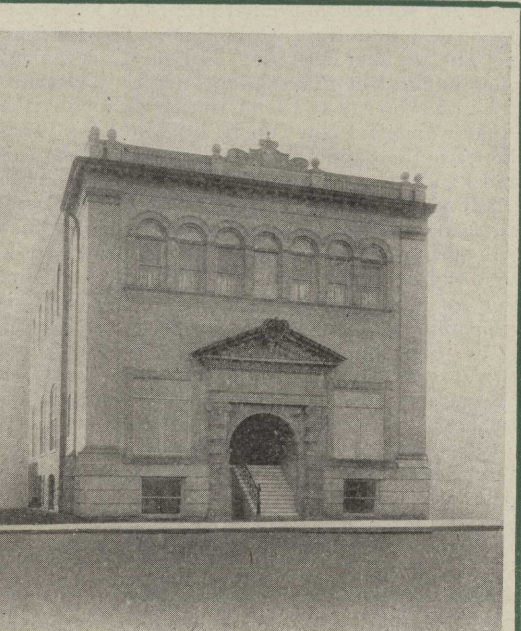
NEW CATHEDRAL, JUST BEING COMPLETED, COST \$50,000



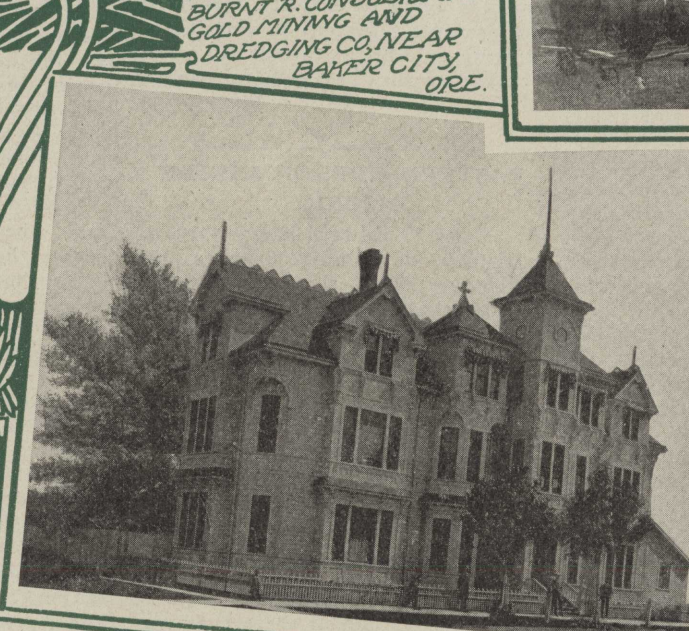
GOLD NUGGETS FROM "PINE CREEK" OWNED BY BURRIT R. CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND DREDGING CO., NEAR BAKER CITY, ORE.



FARM SCENE NEAR BAKER CITY DURING HAYING SEASON



NEW ELKS HALL, B.P.O.E. NO. 338, COST \$40,000



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL



YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, BAKER CITY

It has two theatres, the main opera-house costing over \$35,000.

It has large, well defined copper belt east of and tributary to Baker City that will add millions of dollars to the mineral output of Baker county.

The Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, all own splendid modern home buildings, representing an investment of over \$175,000.

It has a modern hospital and plans prepared for a new one costing \$90,000.

It has three strong banks with deposits of over \$2,500,000.

It has one of the finest hotels—the Geiser Grand—in the west that cost \$100,000, and several good second class hotels.

It has a free public library with librarian in attendance.

It has social conditions that will compare favorably with any city in the United States.

It has two well-equipped foundries.

It has an equable and salubrious healthful climate, with cool nights during the summer months.

It has granite works, with almost an inexhaustible supply of superior granite.

A modern brewery and ice plant costing about \$75,000.

It has two steam laundries.

Two daily and weekly papers, both taking Associated Press service.

It has several modern sawmills, planing mills and box factories.

A federal building and United States post-office will soon be completed at a cost of \$100,000 (ground already purchased by the government).

It is the ideal location for a beautiful city of homes, being surrounded by snow-capped mountains, and for scenic beauty is unexcelled.

It has splendid homes and business blocks now under construction.

A franchise just granted and plans ready for city and suburban electric line.

Baker City Wants.

Many more desirable people to share its advantages and prosperity.

A 30,000 population by January 1, 1910.

A flouring mill. Thousands of dollars are sent out monthly for flour we ought to make here.

More sawmills. An abundant supply of timber is at hand.

A wool baler and scouring mill would pay.

A woollen mill is needed. Vast quantities of wool produced in this locality.

A cheese factory and modern creamery would be successful from the start.

A cannery for fruits and vegetables would pay.

There are numerous other openings for the safe investment of capital.

For the dairy, stock and poultry farmer and men of limited capital, Baker County offers a sure, profitable market and splendid advantages, and for the wage earner who is willing to work, there is no locality on earth offering better inducements.

Detailed information will be furnished freely.

Address N. C. HASKELL, Secretary, the COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE, representing the "CITIZEN'S LEAGUE" and the "BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION," Baker City, Oregon.

A local and long distance telephone system with over 1,200 subscribers.
A practical irrigation system just being com-

pleted adjoining the city, covering several thousand acres of land.
It has a native lava stone cathedral costing

over \$50,000. All lodges and churches are well represented.
It has splendid public and private schools. The

public school buildings completed costing over \$125,000 and private school buildings cost \$100,000.

OREGON

Mining Industries

AIR DRILL AT THE
INDIANA-OREGON MINING CO.'S MINE
GOLD HILL, ORE.



By Dennis H. Stovall.

JACKSON and Josephine counties are the pioneer mining districts of Oregon. Gold was first discovered on Josephine creek in 1851. The vast acreage of old channels, gravel bars and auriferous placer deposits, together with the abundant winter rains and many streams, combine to make this section one of the leading hydraulic placer districts of the west. Placer mining has always been largely followed here and fully \$22,000,000 in virgin gold has been produced from the several districts since the original discovery. Jackson creek diggings alone have produced nearly \$6,000,000, Galice creek has produced \$5,000,000 and Illinois river \$6,000,000. The hydraulic mines, over 150 in number, are among the best equipped in the world, with their miles of ditches and flumes, thousands of feet of iron and steel pipe, giants and all necessary machinery for hydraulic operation. The season of mining being long, the water supply and diggings abundant, the output of Southern Oregon's surface mines totals \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 every year.

The rivers and streams of this district are unnavigable and there are no restrictions in the matter of dumping tailings into them. This gives the placer miner every possible opportunity for unobstructed operation and the output of each property ranges from \$2,000 to \$60,000 annually, depending upon the size of the mine and its capacity for work. It costs from two to five cents to wash off the placer channels by hydraulicicking and the ground carries from 8 to 50 cents a cubic yard.

During the past year many of the hydraulic placer properties of this district have been overhauled and re-equipped. Ditches have been widened and deepened, flumes rebuilt, new piping laid, and heavier giants installed. Thus the general capacity of the mines has been greatly increased. Then the rains have been copious and constant and the giants have thundered day and night. While the harvest of gold will not be garnered till May or June, and the greater portion of it not until July, the amount of gravel already washed off and the assurance of continued operations till a late date, give certain promise of the largest output of virgin gold southern Oregon has ever known.

Lower Rogue River.

On Lower Rogue river, 50 miles below Grants Pass, three hydraulic properties were developed and equipped this past season. These are located on Paradise and Half Moon bars. Los Angeles mining men are behind each of these enterprises. The ground is all virgin and very rich. The district is remote and difficult to reach, this alone accounting for its having been so long overlooked. Over 200 tons of hydraulic equipment and machinery were taken into this district by pack pony over the treacherous trail from West Fork. The new mines are now in operation and giving highly satisfactory returns.

On Lower Grave creek a big hydraulic property was also developed and equipped this past year by the Mines Development company, an eastern corporation, of which Colonel Blaisdell is general manager. Several miles of ditch and flume were constructed, giving ample water for seven or eight months' run of the battery. The diggings of this property carry high values in coarse gold.

The Golden Drift Mining company's pumping hydraulic plant in the Dry Diggings district was closed down during a great part of this past year to allow the addition of more machinery and a general overhauling of the enterprise. This company has amply demonstrated that placer mining can be done by pumping, and solves the problem of embarrassing delays and annoyances caused by light rainfall and slack water supply. The two giants are operated by a five-step centrifugal pump throwing 13,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, under pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch.

The older hydraulic properties of the district have done an unusual business this season. The Sterling, located on Sterling creek, a small stream flowing into the north fork

of Applegate river, near Jacksonville, has moved a large acreage of gravel this season and expects a cleanup of fully \$35,000. This old placer has produced from \$25,000 to \$60,000 every season for the past quarter century. The diggings comprise several hundred acres of deep red clay gravel deposits. The equipment consists of a 25-mile ditch carrying 2,500 miners' inches, and supplying water for two and three giants nine months in the year.

The Sturgis is another Jacksonville district hydraulic placer that has produced for many years, but which was recently developed and re-equipped by Los Angeles men. It has nearly 1,000 acres of workable ground that gives returns of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per acre. Two and three acres are mined each season. Three ditches give excellent water facilities.

The Josephine Hydraulics.

In Josephine county the four largest hydraulic properties, the Deep Gravel, of Waldo, Royal Group of Calico creek and Columbia of Grave creek have all enjoyed exceptionally fine runs this season. The Deep Gravel placers affords an exceptionally fine water supply through a six-mile ditch from Illinois river. There are several hundred acres of ground, and the equipment is one of the finest and most modern of any American placer mine, as it is placed not only to save the fine and coarse gold values, but the platinum values also. The property has been producing nearly one-fourth the platinum output of all the United States, as reported by the geological survey, and will this year produce an exceptionally large amount. The platinum occurs with the black sand of the diggings.

Manager John Harvey has kept the battery of three giants in the Royal Group mines busily at work day and night since the first of November, and will have ample water to keep operations under way till June or July. The supply comes through a 25-mile ditch from the main fork of Galice creek. The diggings of this property also carry platinum as well as gold, and a special system for catching the platinum and firm gold values is now installed.

The Columbia hydraulic, on Grave creek, owned and operated by Portland people, is enjoying a season of unbroken activity. Though this mine has been in operation for nearly 20 years, it has ground enough to keep the battery of three giants busy for 20 years more. The property is a thoroughly modern one, having 21 miles of ditches which give 5,500 miners' inches of water at a gravity head of 250 feet; there are 6,000 feet of pipe line, and two systems of sluices. The Columbia has moved an average of 2,000 cubic yards of gravel daily this season.

The rich old channels along the many streams offer excellent opportunity for dredging, and this past season several companies have had prospecting machines at work on promising ground. Active dredging operations in southern Oregon are confined to Foothills creek in northern Jackson county, where the Champlin dredge has been at work for the past four years with excellent results. The flood basin on this stream has a width of two miles and a length of six miles, and carries gold at the rate of 50 cents a yard. The Champlin Dredging company has made 1,200 acres of ground available in Foothills creek basin by building a dam near the creek's confluence with Rogue river. The dredge is 112 feet long and 37 feet wide, and draws four feet of water with its machinery and equipment load of 175,000 pounds. The elevated material first passes into a revolving screen by which the heavier wash is carried over the side, the finer being raised to the sluices above. The dredge elevator is 81 feet long and has 40 buckets of eight cubic feet each. The plant is operated by electricity, the motors developing 200 horse-power, energy being derived from the plant of the Condor company at Gold Bay. From \$1,800 to \$2,500 in gold are shipped through the Medford banks to the mint each week from this dredge.

Mines Equipped With Mills.

There are 25 mines equipped with mills in southern Oregon. These are dropping a total of 200 stamps. A few were closed this past year, but three or four new ones were added, keeping the list of producers above level as compared with last season. All told there are fully 200 quartz mines in this district under development, and more than thrice that number of claims and prospects. Where there is such a vast acreage of placer ground and surface diggings, there must also be the deep-setting ledges whence the gold of the west's channels came.

The mines equipped with mills are: Greenback, Grave creek district, 40 stamps; Martha, Grave creek district, five stamps; Granite Hill, Louse creek district, 20 stamps; Oro Fino, Jump-Off-Joe district, 50-ton cyanide plant, equivalent to 15 stamps; Baby, Jump-Off-Joe district, five stamps; Lucky Queen, Jump-Off-Joe district, 10 stamps; Mount Pitt, Jump-Off-Joe district, five stamps; Hammersley, Jump-Off-Joe district, five stamps and 25-ton cyanide plant, equivalent to 15 stamps; Yellow Horn, Placer district, five stamps; Vulcan, Placer district, five stamps; Kremer, Mount Reuben district, five stamps; Ajax, Mount Reuben district, five stamps; Golden Wedge, Galice district, five stamps; Eureka, Soldier creek district, 10 stamps; Bone of Contention, Williams district, eight stamps; Mountain Lion, Applegate district, five stamps; Homestake, Evans creek district, five stamps; Braden, Gold Hill district, 10 stamps; Harns, Sardinia creek district, 10 stamps; Bill Nye, Gold Hill district, 10 stamps; Gold Standard, Jacksonville district, five stamps; Opp, Jacksonville district, 10 stamps; Oregon Belle, Forest creek district, 10 stamps; Shorty-Hope, Ashland district, 10 stamps; Continental, Myrtle creek district, five stamps; Little Chieftain, Myrtle creek district, five stamps.

Electric Power for Mines.

Notable among the progressive events in southern Oregon during the past year has been the distribution of electric power to all the larger mines and important districts. The Bill Nye mine on Blackwell Hill, some two miles from Rogue river in the Gold Hill district, has installed its own power plant by building a dam across Rogue river. In this way several thousand horse-power is developed and conveyed to the mine by wire. The Bill Nye mine and mill are operated by electricity.

The Condor Water & Power company, with its immense power plant at Gold Bay, is distributing several thousand horse-power to southern Oregon mines. This company has about 600 miles of power wire strung, reaching north to the Greenback and south to the Opp. The coming of this great enterprise, distributing cheap and abundant power to all the mines and districts, has simplified the work of development and operation and will make possible the working of many properties that would otherwise be idle. The plants of the Opp mine of Jacksonville district, Oregon Belle of Forest creek district, Braden of Gold Hill district, Homestake of Evans creek district, Granite Hill of Louse creek district, and Greenback of Grave creek district, also the Champlin dredge on Foothills creek, are all operated by electricity from the plant of the Condor company. The dam of this company is located at Gold Ray, three miles above Gold Hill, and lifts the water of Rogue river to a height of 20 feet, developing 5,000 horse-power.

There is considerable copper activity in southern Oregon, particularly in and around Waldo, of southern Josephine county. The Waldo district comprises the copper belt of southern Oregon. This belt has a width of 30 miles and a length of 60 miles, occupying all the western portion of Josephine county. The belt is really a northern extension of the famous Siskiyou, Shasta and Iron mountain districts of northern California, also of the more recently developed Blue Ledge district on the Oregon-California line.

The Takilma Smelter.

The Takilma smelter is located at Takilma, in the center of the Waldo district, and immediately on the best developed and most promising mines of the district. The smelter is blown in each June, but is obliged to close down after three or four months' run on account of the impassable condition of the 45 miles of mountain road between Takilma and Grants Pass, over which matte and coke must be hauled. The smelter has a capacity of 150 and 200 tons daily. During its season of operation the Takilma smelter employs a crew of 100 men and a freight train of 125 horses and mules, the latter being kept continually on the road. The smelter and several of the surrounding mines is the property of the Takilma Smelting company of Colorado Springs, of which Charles Tutt is manager.

Exceptionally fine bodies of high-grade copper ore have been uncovered on the Queen of Bronze, Lytle, Cowboy and Draper mines of Waldo district. The worth of these properties is no longer a matter of conjecture. The size and richness of the ledges is a certainty, and when the district is given a railroad (as it surely will in the not distant future) Waldo will be known to the world as one of the west's greatest copper mining centers.

Though it is located in Siskiyou county, California, by a margin of four miles, the Blue Ledge district rightly belongs to southern Oregon, as the only means of reaching it is from the Oregon side. And while it is still in the prospect or development stage, this is already one of the most active copper camps on the Pacific coast. Fully 1,000 claims have been located in the Blue Ledge district, and men are at work on nearly all of them. The Blue Ledge company alone in the development of the great Blue Ledge lode, has a crew of 250 men employed, and is increasing the number as development proceeds. There are 1,000 men in the camp, and a considerable passenger and freight traffic is done between Medford and Blue Ledge, by stages and wagons, the distance being 35 miles.

Western Oregon Districts.

There was considerable activity this year, as for many years past, in the Bohemia and Blue river districts of western Oregon. The Bohemia district is located in township 23, partly in Lane and partly in Douglas counties. The mines are quartz, occupying ranges of the Calapoopia mountains, at an altitude at from 3,500 to 6,000 feet. Cottage Grove, on the Southern Pacific, is the supply point for the district, the greater number of mines being about 30 or 35 miles from this place. The Oregon & Southeastern railroad extends for a distance of 30 miles.

While the principal energy directed on the mines of Bohemia this past year has been along the line of development, there has also been a good production of gold from the several mines with mills and reduction plants in operation. There are at least 3,000 claims located in the district, the greater number of which have been developed to a depth sufficient to prove the ore bodies of worth. With such a remarkably showing, the future of Bohemia as a gold-producing section can be anything but conjecture.

The best developed properties, and the most extensive plant in Bohemia is that of the Oregon Securities company of New York. This company effected a consolidation both of the corporate and property interests of the Helena Consolidated Mining company, the Music Mining & Milling company, the Calapoopia Mining & Tunnel company, the Broadway Mining company and other group and properties of the district. The same interests are also concerned in the Oregon & Southeastern railroad from Cottage Grove. The purpose of this company has been to operate the several properties under one management and centralize milling operations, reducing the ore through a 40-stamp mill and immense concentrating plant.

The mill and plant were erected and a big power plant installed. The company has been in difficulty this past year, owing to entanglement of a legal nature, but the affairs are being adjusted, and all will soon be running smoothly again. The immensity of the ore bodies, as well as the certainty of the values, assures ultimate success. The Helena, of the Oregon Securities group, is developed by 8,000 feet of tunnel, shaft and drift; the Champion has 4,000 feet of work done, and the Music is the pioneer property of Bohemia with 8,000 feet of underground work done and an immense body of ore uncovered.

The Noonday, located on Noonday Ridge, has 5,000 feet of development work done, and has been opened to a depth of 500 feet. A 20-stamp mill is on the property. The Oregon-Colo-rado is also deeply developed, and has a concentrating plant installed.

Other excellent properties of Bohemia are the LeRoy, Vesuvius, Wall Street, Winchester, White Iron, Utopian, Three Monte, Sweepstake, Sunrise, Shane, Sears, Scorpion, Riverside, Rattler, Rambler, Peek-a-Boo, Montana, Nemo, North Fairview, Oliver Twist, Golden Rule, Golden Slipper, Grizzly, Grouse Mountain, Helms, Henry Clay, Hiawatha, Iowa, Judson Rock, Knott, Mayflower, Baltimore, Belcher, Benefit, Boston, Calapoopia, Cripple Creek, Crystal Consolidated, Elephant, Elkhorn, Livening Star, Glenwood, Gold Cross, Gold King, Gold Star, Anaconda.

The Blue River District.

The Blue River district is located 50 miles north from Bohemia, its principal mines and districts occupying high altitudes on a shoulder of the Cascade range. While the general formation of the Blue River ledges is similar to that of Bohemia, the quartz is more generally free-milling. Both active mining and development operations have been carried on extensively this past year in the Blue River district.

A development crew is also employed in the Almighty Dollar mine. The owners of this property employ a small sawmill for cutting mine lumber.

The Blue River Consolidated is one of the older groups of the district and has produced considerable gold. It is owned and operated by Portland mining men. The Union mine is another producer of the district that takes out regular values, as is also the Wood & Diamond. The Princess group is being extensively developed, and presents a system of wide ledges, carrying gold at the rate of \$10 a ton. The Crown Boy has been sufficiently developed to prove it a good property.

EASTERN OREGON MINING DISTRICT.

By C. Edward Hogue.

History of mining districts the world over shows that they must go through the "boom" period, when all is excitement, people are rushing into them pell-mell without object or plan other than to get rich quick, and the wild-catter holds full sway. Following this mad season comes the slump when the "bottom" drops out of the camps, promoters and "suckers" alike are broke and everything is run down. A year or so later, possibly five or ten of them, interest in the riches of the earth begins to revive, one or two daring capitalists examine the properties and, if there ever was any merit in the district, begin operations. This is the real dawn of the district; the former rush and excitement being but the struggle of the unhatched chick to break its white shell wall.

Dawn of the eastern Oregon mining district broke a year ago and today

the edge of the brilliant sun of prosperity is peeping over the foothills, casting rays of red and gold to the east, west, north and south. Copper is king but gold is queen and they rule the country in the sweetest harmony. Eastern Oregon has awakened to the richness of its vast mineral resources and, what is most promising, the world has awakened with it. While it is true that a year ago it was impossible to get a capitalist to even look at a mine in this district, much less persuade him to sink his money in one, this condition does not prevail now. On the contrary, investors are willing and even anxious to come into eastern Oregon to spend their money in mines and more properties have been pulled out of financial difficulties and been worked on a scientific basis in the past six months than at any other time since the days of the boom. In fact, there are more mines being worked scientifically now than ever before, because during the days of the boom, while millions of dollars were sunk in the district, there was little or no practical development work done. Unscrupulous wild-casters posed as mine managers, and where one dollar was spent in the ground too often two went into the promoter's pocket and the work which was done was simply to make a showing without regard for what might result in the way of taking out the rich ore which underlies the whole of the eastern Oregon copper and gold belts.

The Copper Properties.

While the present excitement is largely due to the wonderful copper properties on Snake river, which will be opened to transportation with the completion of the Northwestern railroad from Huntington to Homestead, the gold camps are profiting by it. The showing made in copper has led the investor to investigate the entire district and as a consequence it has been discovered that properties in eastern Oregon, both gold and copper, are rich beyond the dreams of avarice and money has since been forthcoming for all legitimate purposes. Among the copper properties the most successful pioneer is the now famous Indiana mine, situated a mile west of Medical Springs, and about 30 miles east of Baker City. The shaft in this mine has been sunk 400 feet and is being pushed to the 700-foot level. Its ore is rich and in body so extensive that in little more than a year the stock has mounted steadily from 25 cents a share to a point close to the two dollar mark. This property is on the edge of the great copper belt which has been traced for fully 60 miles from the Indiana to the wonderful Seven Devils district in Idaho. Veins in this belt are mountainous masses from 100 to 200 feet in width and running from 3 to 68 per cent copper.

The Iron Dyke Mine.

Another copper property which will open the eyes of the mining world is the Iron Dyke, located on Snake river, at the proposed terminus of the new Northwestern road, which is now under construction. This wonderful mine has fully 400,000 tons of commercial ore on the surface and will begin shipping on the first train over the new line. The peculiar feature of this mine lies in the fact that it was opened for an iron property and it was discovered that wonderful copper deposits lay beneath the capping until it had changed hands. On Snake river, adjoining the Iron Dyke, the Farrell group of seven claims, the Gillette group of nine claims, the Brooklyn of 14 claims and the Cougar-O'Toole of nine claims are all making splendid showings. These groups, held by Jones and Ringold of Cincinnati, represent an outlay of \$400,000 and there is now machinery valued at \$30,000 on the way to them.

Further west, near Baker City, extensive development work is being done on the Sovereign and Poorman groups of claims. These properties are both rich, the former being operated by the Sovereign Consolidated Copper company and the latter having been bonded recently by Baker City capitalists.

Over in the Goose creek country there is a good deal of excitement over copper now, too. This is one of the latest districts to come to the front and it is believed to be one of the richest. The Cox properties

there have recently been bonded for perity is peeping over the foothills, casting rays of red and gold to the east, west, north and south. Copper is king but gold is queen and they rule the country in the sweetest harmony. Eastern Oregon has awakened to the richness of its vast mineral resources and, what is most promising, the world has awakened with it. While it is true that a year ago it was impossible to get a capitalist to even look at a mine in this district, much less persuade him to sink his money in one, this condition does not prevail now. On the contrary, investors are willing and even anxious to come into eastern Oregon to spend their money in mines and more properties have been pulled out of financial difficulties and been worked on a scientific basis in the past six months than at any other time since the days of the boom. In fact, there are more mines being worked scientifically now than ever before, because during the days of the boom, while millions of dollars were sunk in the district, there was little or no practical development work done. Unscrupulous wild-casters posed as mine managers, and where one dollar was spent in the ground too often two went into the promoter's pocket and the work which was done was simply to make a showing without regard for what might result in the way of taking out the rich ore which underlies the whole of the eastern Oregon copper and gold belts.

Rich Placer Mines.

Placer gold is coming in for its share of the attention this year also. The wonderful strike of Blair, Herbert & Underwood in the Cornucopia district started a rush for that camp and there are large forces of men at work throughout that section of the country now.

"Dad" Underwood is given the credit for the discovery of the rich placer mines in the Cornucopia district. That district has long been operated for quartz and the Union-Companion makes a monthly cleanup of \$50,000, but until the last year there had been no placer gold found. Underwood was certain that rich placer mines could be found if he could strike the bed of an old creek. With his partners he tunneled diligently for many months in the side of the mountain and was finally rewarded by the discovery of coarse gold in such quantities as to start every placer miner in the country for that camp.

There are a number of other rich placer propositions in the eastern Oregon gold belt. Stice's Gulch having some extensive operators, the Patterson & Eppinger claims lying east over the hill from the gulch, those of Boulder creek, the Burnt river placer and those in the Sumpter district all paying, while there is a steady play of "giants" at the old Nelson placers in the Pochontas district.

Gold in Baker County.

In the year 1906 the actual amount of gold produced in eastern Oregon was approximately \$1,125,000, the silver output was \$50,000 and in addition there was some lead. Baker county produced 90 per cent of all this. Among the leading producers of Baker county are the North Pole, E. & E., Columbia, Tabor Faction, Bonanza, Magnolia, Union Companion, Mayflower, Gold Coin and the United Elkhorn, the old Baisley property.

East of Baker City is a gold camp by itself, composed of the old Virtue, which has probably made more fortunes than any other property in the district, the White Swan, the Flagstaff and Emma. In this district the Virtue is the leader today, it having been taken over by J. K. Romig of Baker City, who has consolidated it with surrounding groups and now has over 400 acres of mineral land. This property is being reopened this summer by Mr. Romig, who has abandoned a \$100,000 steam plant and installed an electric power plant on Eagle creek to operate it and the Sanger mines. While the Virtue has already produced more than \$3,000,000 it is practically a virgin property, but one of the shafts having been sunk to the 700-foot level and that being but partially opened up.

The Durkee Camp.

Another district of merit is what is known as the Durkee or Gold Coin camp. This is one of the oldest and probably richest mining camps of eastern Oregon. The two principal properties are the Gold Hill and Gold Coin. The former is owned by the Conquest company, of which Colonel James A. Panting is the head and is rich although it has been tied up in litigation for years. The legal tangle having been cleared away within the past few months, Colonel Panting is making preparations to reopen the property on an extensive scale, using electric power from the Ox Bow tunnel on Snake river, as soon as that project is completed. This property is 30 miles southeast of Baker City and is but a mile and a quarter from the O. R. & N. railroad, which solves the transportation difficulty which confronts so many mines.

The Gold Coin is the famous property opened by Whyte and Ayre of Pendleton. This property has been tied up in litigation, at the end of which its mill was burned down. Men are now on the property erecting a new mill and it will be operated again before the close of the present season.

Asbestos has also been found in this district, although that phase of the mining industry is in its infancy. Maurice Giroux of the Durkee district has recently opened up a lode and will operate on it this summer.

C. HAFER, President

ERNEST E. HART, Treasurer

EDGAR HAFER, Gen. Manager

Crater Lake Lumber Company

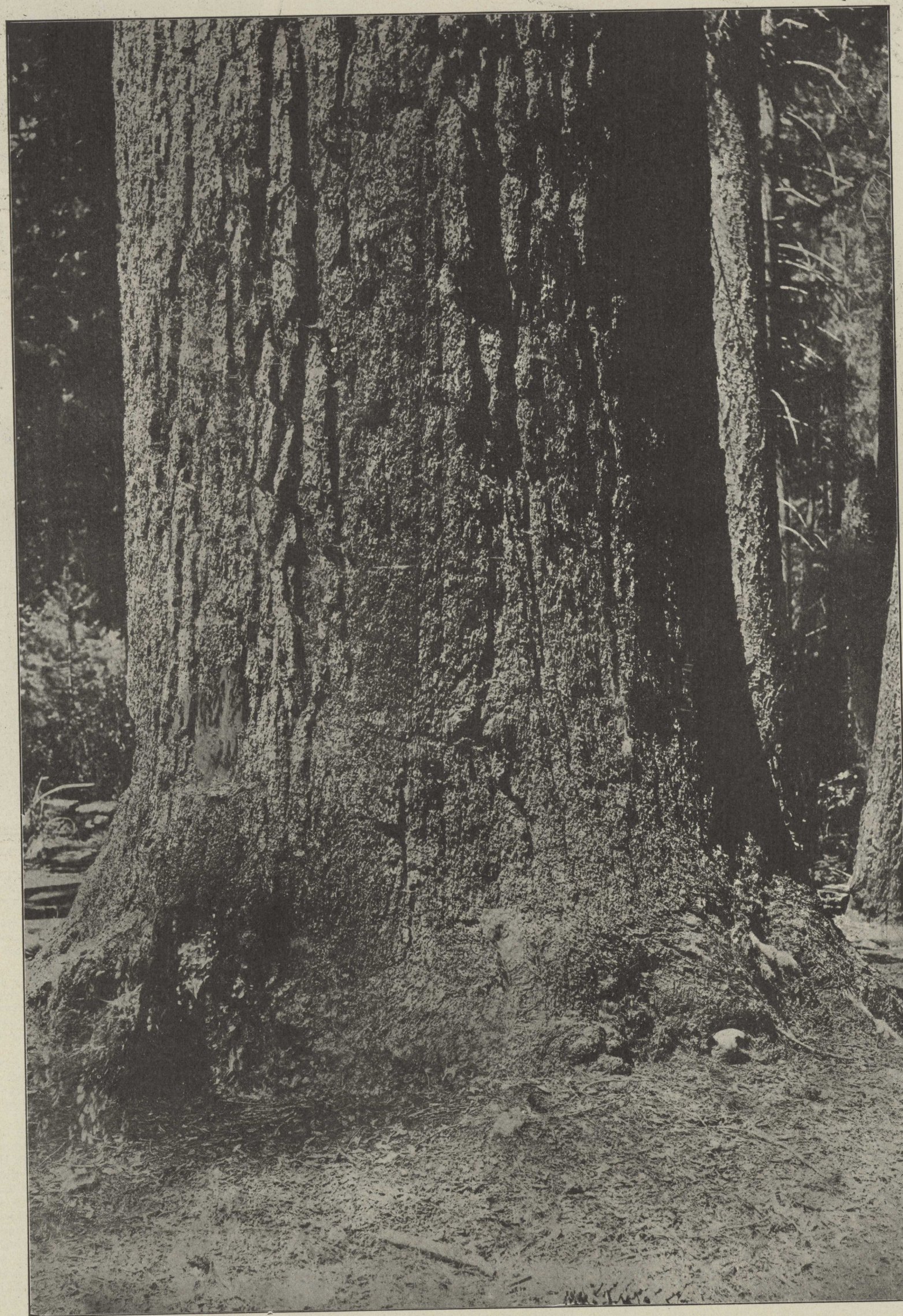
(INCORPORATED 1907)

Successors to the Iowa Lumber and Box Company

Will be Prepared
to Handle Business
After July 1,
1908

Plans are now being prepared for our saw-mill, box factory and planing mill, and construction will soon be commenced.

Our timber holdings are located in the famous Sugar Pine belt of Southern Oregon and possess some of the largest sugar pine trees in the world, assuring perfect lumber.



Manufacturers
of

Sugar Pine
White Pine
Oregon Pine

LUMBER

Box, Shook and all kinds
of Cut-up Materials

=

Saw Mill
Capacity - - 150,000

Box Factory
Capacity - - 75,000

Planing Mill
Capacity - - 75,000

SUGAR PINE

This picture was taken from one of our immense Sugar Pine trees located on Section 32, township 35 south, range 3 east, W. M. It is 10 feet in diameter and 250 feet high, containing over 30,000 feet of lumber, equivalent to space capacity of a large furniture car.

MEDFORD - - - OREGON

PORTLAND

The City

BEAUTIFUL



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. DAUGHTREY, 10047
PIEDMONT



"BONNIE GROVE"
THE PROPERTY AND RESIDENCE OF
RICHARD T. DABNEY
COR. BELMONT & 29th ST. EAST PORTLAND.
COVERING TWO BLOCKS OF GROUND WITH OVER
TWO HUNDRED VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND SHRUBS, ALSO A LARGE COLLECTION
OF CHOICE ROSES AND FLOWERS.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

PORTLAND is justly styled the "Rose City." It is also the city of beautiful homes, parks and flower gardens. On every side, far into the suburbs, magnificent residences and spacious grounds may be seen, and the landscape gardener vies with the architect to make a city beautiful. Portland Heights, Irvington and the older settled portions of the east and west sides have heretofore boasted of the finer residences, but now beautiful homes are seen in Piedmont, Walnut Park, Mount Scott, Sunnyside and Mount Tabor, as far south as Sellwood and north to University Park. And Portland has the right to be known as the "City of Homes," for it is a fact that out of a total of nearly 17,000 homes in the city, over 5,000 of them are owned by the occupants. No other city in the United States is showing as rapid building progress as Portland. There is not a section, north, south, east or west, and extending miles from the business center, in which substantial, modern homes are not going up as if by magic. No other city has ever enjoyed the high percentage of increase over the previous year as has Portland in 1907 over 1906. In May of this year the number of permits issued were 309 per cent over the corresponding month of a year ago, and each succeeding month has nearly maintained that increase. And the residences being erected are of a much better type than ever before built in Portland, few costing less than \$2,000, and in some instances mansions costing \$15,000 to \$30,000 are being erected. This summer there are over 500 homes under construction, and so active is the building era that Portland will boast over 1,000 new homes before winter makes its appearance.

All May Own Homes.
Portland is a city of homes because it is within the range of possibilities for the man of moderate means, the laboring man, salesman, small merchant and all classes to acquire their own property and maintain a family at a cost as low as in

any American center of population with advantages possessed by few others. Surrounding the city is richly verdured country that is of a physical character to be devoted to no agricultural purposes or dense population, but covered with the ever-green foliage of the country and making it a veritable park of forest beauty. Large public parks are maintained, in which the children of all classes have the blessing of the open air and sunshine, enjoyment of the flowers and learn the lessons that come from contact and observation.
No place has a public school system that is more jealously guarded and steadily advanced. Graded schools are located throughout the residence districts with large and commodious high schools on both the east and west sides. In addition to these there are numerous sectarian and non-sectarian schools of all classes, and many institutions of higher education, including the law, medical and dental departments of the University of Oregon.
Religion and Fraternity.
From a religious standpoint there are also many attractions. All of the denominations are represented and many splendid places of worship, some of the handsomest and most costly church edifices in the country being in Portland. Church organizations are generally in healthful condition, free from debt and engaged in institutional, social and material effort for uplifting mankind as well as teaching the lesson in regular services.
Fraternal organizations and societies are also well represented in Portland, many of them, notably the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and Women of Woodcraft, owning large and costly temples.
Portland's Pure Water.
Another feature that adds materially to this city of homes is its magnificent water system—a pure and inexhaustible supply brought from Rull Run river, at the base of Mount Hood. The large stream gushes from the mountain side and dashes down through the gorges of the Cas-

cade slopes for a few miles to where its flow is intercepted by the pipeline of the municipal water plant and then conveyed to a system of mains and laterals that cover the larger portion of the 44 square miles of territory and are rapidly being extended to all the outlying districts. It is the purest water, according to chemical analysis, furnished to the people of any city in the country. It is the boast of other towns that their water supply is from mountain streams or springs, and "as pure as Bull Run." At the city election in June bonds were voted to pay for laying a second high-pressure pipeline from Bull Run to the city, which will furnish double the amount of water now flowing into the city and will supply water sufficient for a city many times the size of Portland. By an act of legislature the waters of Bull Run stream are reserved for the use of the municipality to the exclusion of all private interests.
Remarkable Health Record.
The healthfulness of the city is as remarkable as the scenery in and around it is beautiful. Its mild and equable climate and its improved sanitary systems are factors to which is due the phenomenal death rate—about 9.1 to the thousand, while that of Denver is 18.6, Chicago 16, Cleveland 17, Cincinnati 19, Washington 23 and Portland, Maine, 16.
The city is well built and metropolitan in appearance. With miles and miles of splendidly paved and well-lighted streets, 150 miles of electric street railway, including a first-class suburban service, handsome public and private buildings—custom house, chamber of commerce, courthouse, hotels, theatres, schools, churches, hospitals, mercantile block and residences—it is, in every respect, a home city.
Portland is the most substantial city west of the Rocky mountains, and stands near the top of the list in the entire country. Few cities are wealthier in proportion to population, its business firms being rated at over \$125,000,000. Over 50,000 pieces of mail matter passed through the Portland postoffice in 1906, and of these more than 25,000 pieces were first-

class mail. The jobbing trade of Portland in 1906 exceeded the \$200,000,000 mark.
Interesting Facts About Portland.
The first church organized in Portland was the Taylor Street Methodist, in 1848. The second, the First Congregational, June 15, 1851.
The first school in Portland was taught by Dr. Ralph Wilcox in 1847. The first school building erected by the city was in 1857, on the block now occupied by the Portland hotel. That block was sold to the city for \$1,000. The city sold it to the company which built the hotel for \$75,000 in 1883. The old school building now stands on the southeast corner of Seventh and Alder streets.
The first picture daguerreotype gallery in Portland was opened in Portland, April 12, 1851, by a gentleman named Smith, in "Dr. Baker's new building."
The first brick building in Portland was erected in 1853 by W. S. Ladd, and finished on June 25 of that year. It still stands and is on Front street, west side, third door south of Stark. D. C. Coleman erected the second the same year, which was finished a few weeks later. It stood on the east side of Front street, at the southeast corner of Oak.
Portland was incorporated January 23, 1851, as a result of the presentation of a petition by Samuel A. Clarke and 144 others—all the voters then—to the legislature. The first city election was held on April 7, 1851, and Hugh D. O'Bryant was elected the first mayor.
The total vote in June, 1852, was 222; in 1860, 2,691; 1863, 4,057. In 1863 the assessed valuation was \$3,226,260. In 1906, \$200,000,000. The first newspaper was the Weekly Oregonian, issued December 4, 1850. The first daily was the Portland News, issued April 20, 1859. The first number of the Daily Oregonian was February 4, 1861. The Western Star, issued at Milwaukie November 21, 1850, was removed to Portland in June, 1851.
Portland's tributary country embraces an area of 250,000 square miles in extent, with a population approximating 1,100,000. This territory claimed a population of 282,494 in

1880 and 747,542 in 1890. By 1910 over 2,000,000 people will find homes within the limits of the same field.
The local weather bureau records from 1894 to the present time shows that it rains less in Portland than at either New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans, and about the same as at Washington, D. C. During the period named the average annual precipitation was 49.70 inches at New Orleans; 43.38 inches at New York; 41.24 inches at Philadelphia, and 39.84 inches at Portland. Portland's elevation is 60 feet above the level of the sea.
The first persons to build a log cabin in Portland, on the original townsite of 640 acres, were A. L. Lovejoy and A. L. Pettygrove, in the winter of 1844-45. The site of this was on what is now the southeast corner of Front and Washington streets. During the previous summer the claim was surveyed. A portion of it was laid off in lots and blocks in 1845 by Thomas A. Brown.
The first passenger train to leave Portland was in September, 1870. It started from East Portland, and the southern terminus of the line was "Wacanda," near the present town of Gervais.
The first great fire in Portland was in August, 1873. Twenty-five blocks were burned. Loss, \$1,000,000.
The first bridge—that on Morrison street—was thrown open to the public April 11, 1887.
In July, 1850, the townsite of Portland was surveyed by R. V. Short, and he made the first plat which was recorded. That year he bought a lot on the corner of Third and Washington streets, 50x100, where the Dekum building now stands, for \$150. He sold this lot in 1856 for \$700, taking part of his pay in furniture.
The first steam sawmill on the Pacific coast was built in Portland in 1850 by William P. Abrams and Stephen Coffin.
Portland is the railroad center of

the north coast, the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific all running to this city.
Portland's population is estimated at 195,195, directory figures, and the yearly increase for the past seven years is 15 per cent. If this increase continues we will have half a million in 1917.
Portland's manufactories are producing more revenue and paying larger wages in their respective lines than those of any other city on the coast.
Portland's leading clubs are the Arlington, Commercial, Concordia, Multnomah and University. In addition to these all the fraternal organizations are represented.
Portland is on the Willamette river, 12 miles from its confluence with the Columbia, and accommodates ocean liners drawing 25½ feet.
According to government figures, Portland's death rate is only 9.5 per 1,000, making it the second healthiest city in the United States.
Four hospitals, an orphan asylum, a seamen's institute, a baby's home and numerous aid societies are among Portland's leading institutions.
Portland ranks third in wheat exports in the United States, New York and Galveston ranking first and second respectively.
Portland showed the largest increase in postal receipts of any city in the country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.
Already \$4,250,000 has been spent for Portland's water supply and bonds have been voted to double its capacity.
With 27 banking and trust institutions, Portland is the financial anchor of the north Pacific coast. Its business firms are rated at something over \$107,000,000. Its Clearing House association record for 1906 showed gold clearings of \$281,170,796.26, as compared to \$106,918,027 in 1900, and \$58,842,284 in 1895. Today its bank

deposits are estimated at \$61,250,000, as compared to \$35,000,000 in 1900.
INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS.
An increase of 49 per cent in bank clearings for June, 1907, over those of June, 1906, is Portland's record. The total figures are: June, 1907, \$31,974,903.71; June, 1906, \$21,506,184.08, showing a gain of \$10,467,719.63 for the month of June.
Bankers and commercial men generally agree that no extraordinary commercial activity of that month was responsible for this very large increase, but that it was due to a widespread prosperity that has affected all classes and characters of business. When asked for an expression on the bank clearance increase, A. L. Mills of the First National bank, said:
"Portland's big increase in bank clearings is simply due to an enormous increase in the commerce of the Portland territory. It is general. The same condition prevails all over the country. We see the same steady, uniform growth from day to day and month to month in the increase of banking transactions."
"It is all simple enough when you think of it," said E. L. Thompson of Hartman & Thompson. "The business of the entire country is growing with unparalleled rapidity, and Portland is well up in the front of the recession."
OREGON'S POPULATION.
The study of population statistics is always of interest as indicative of the growth of a state. The following table is apropos:
Population in 1850..... 13,294
Population in 1860..... 32,465
Population in 1870..... 90,923
Population in 1880..... 174,768
Population in 1890..... 313,764
Population in 1900..... 417,308
Population in 1902..... 450,000
Population in 1905 (est.)..... 525,000
Population in 1907 (est.)..... 700,000

PLANT
of
**THE STAR
BREWERY**

The
Northern Brewery Co.

PORTLAND, ORE.



Brewers and
Bottlers of
Famous

**HOP-GOLD
BEER**

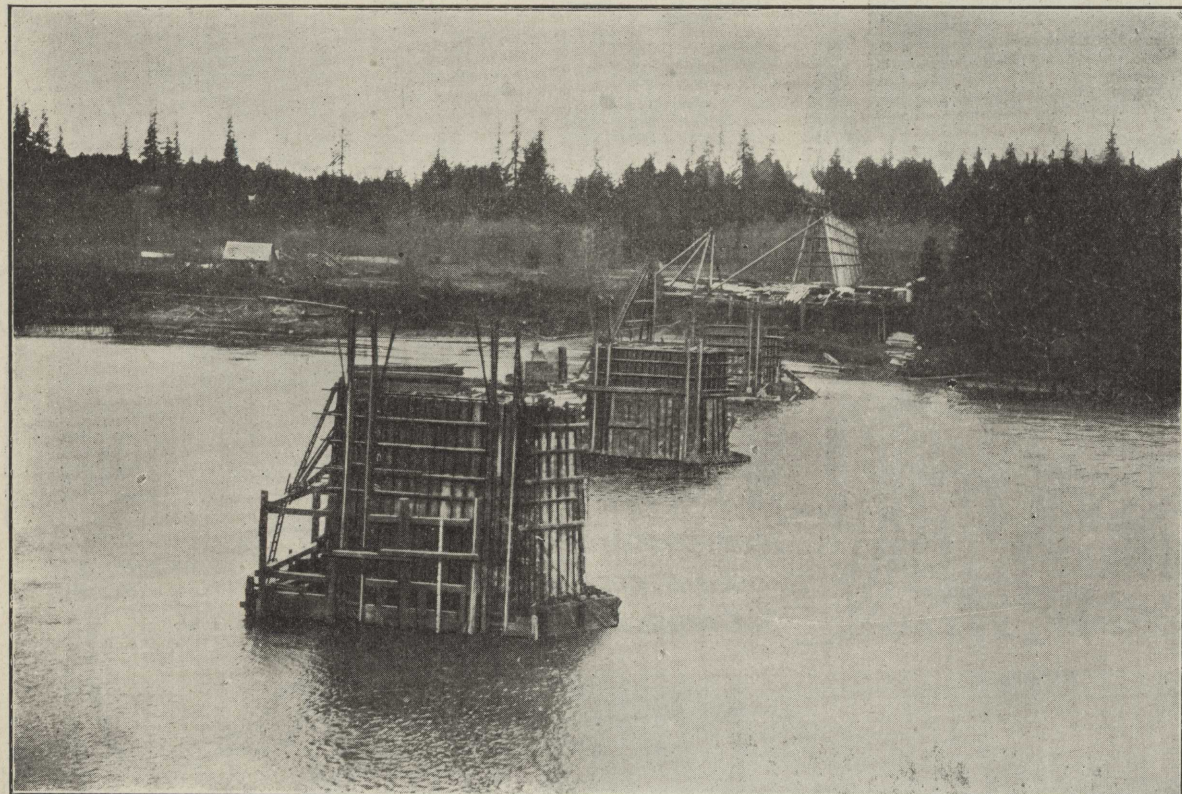
VANCOUVER, WASH.

N. L. BARSTOW & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Engineer-Constructors

Now building the lines of the Oregon Electric Railway Co. from
the initial stages of financing to complete operation.



Latest Progress Photograph of Bridge Now Being Built Over Willamette River
for Oregon Electric Railway Company.

Offices :

FAILING BUILDING - - - PORTLAND, OR.
NEW YORK and OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1881

PAGE & SON

FRONT AND WASHINGTON STS. PORTLAND, ORE.

Wholesale Fruits and Produce



Dealing With an Old Established House
Gives Results

THE PORTLAND MILL
of
THE PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS CO.



Operating 13 mills in the States of Oregon and Washington. Under the brand

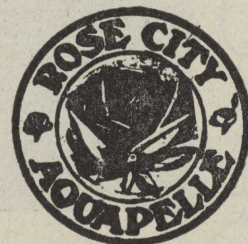
"OLYMPIC"

Its flour and cereals have become leaders in all coast states, its "OLYMPIC" being the standard among
family flours. With the largest capacity in the west, export orders of any size are executed with promptness.

WILLAMETTE TENT AND AWNING CO.

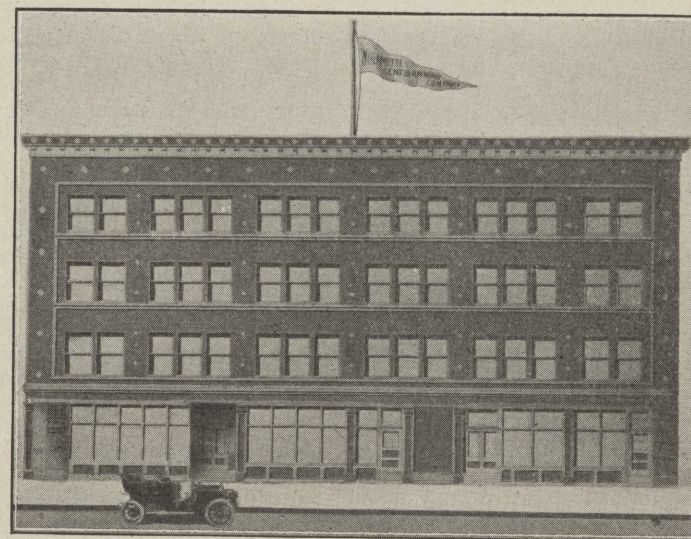
Manufacturers and Jobbers

Canvas Goods of
Every Description



WATERPROOF CLOTHING, HORSE
AND WAGON COVERS, ETC.

Established 1885 PORTLAND, OREGON



**WESTERN
MANTLE
COMPANY**

28 FRONT STREET
Portland, Ore.



Manufacturers
of

**Gas and
Gasoline
Mantles**

ALL ABOUT OREGON

Free Information and Literature

The Portland Board of Trade

PORTLAND, OREGON

OREGON'S SALMON FISHERIES



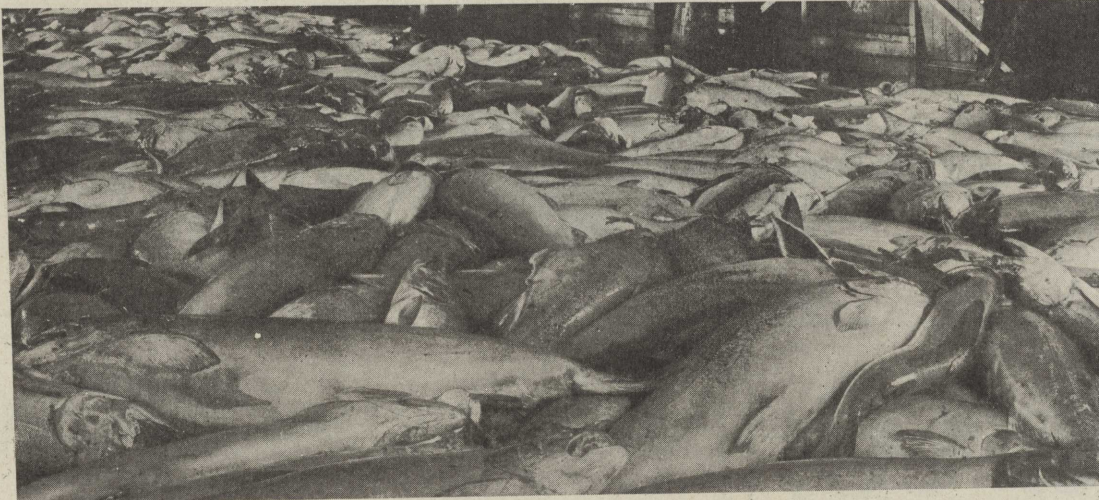
INTERIOR OF FISH HATCHERY SHOWING HATCHING TROUGH....



TAKING EGGS FROM FEMALE SALMON.



TAKING MILT FROM THE MALE SALMON.



INTERIOR OF CANNERY SHOWING 25 TONS OF ROYAL CHINOOK SALMON...

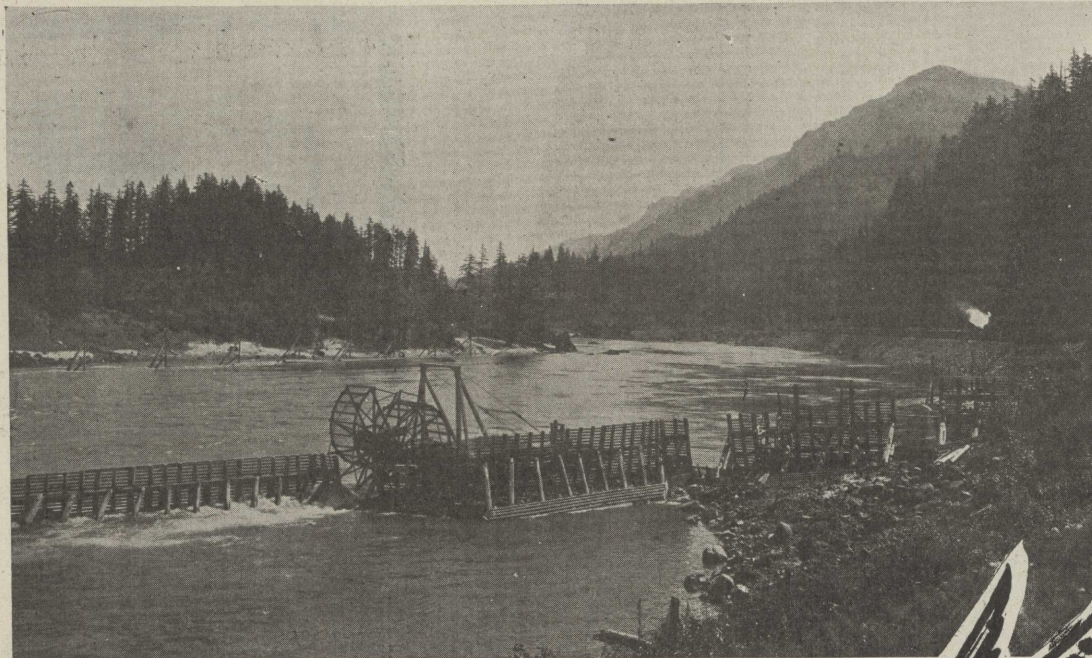
Copyright 1903.
By Kiser Photo Co.
Portland, Oregon



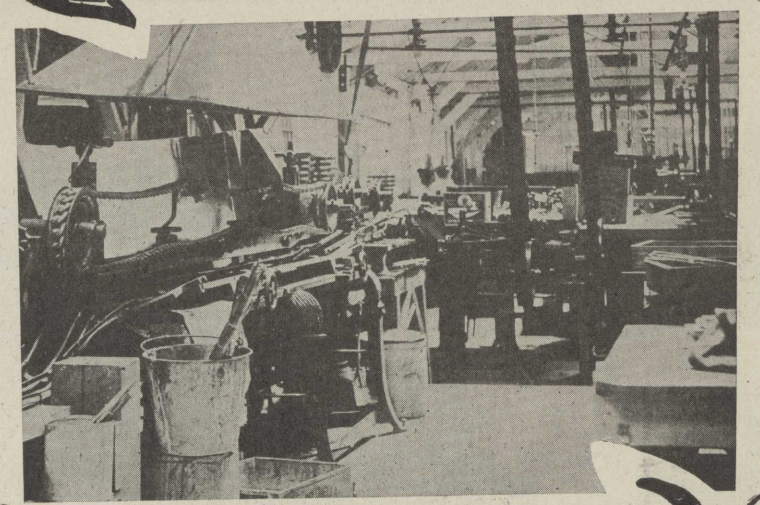
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE HATCHERY LOOKING DOWN THE SNAKE RIVER...



SHOWING THE SEINE CREW WHO CATCH THE SALMON. ALSO WASHING EGGS BEFORE BEING PLACED IN HATCHERY...



FISH-WHEEL UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER.



SHOWING SOLDER MACHINE AND TOPPER. SEUFERT BROS. CO. CANNERY....

THE ROYAL CHINOOK, king of salmon, everywhere recognized as the most delicately flavored of all food fish, and a ready seller in the markets of the world, has its home in the Columbia river, the most important fishing stream on the Pacific coast. Fisheries operated on the Columbia, its tributaries, and the rivers and bays of the Pacific, constitute one of the leading industries of the state.

This industry is singularly favored by nature within the borders of the state, and under the intelligent direction of the fisheries departments of the state and federal government its permanency as one of the leading sources of wealth and opportunity for labor and the investment of capital is assured.

Salmon forms the major portion of the fisheries output, although smelt, sturgeon and shad hold a recognized place. For nearly 40 years the fishing industry has been a growing enterprise in Oregon, and during that time it is estimated to have contributed approximately \$125,000,000 to the wealth of the state. The annual output of the cold storage plants, exclusive of the profits of the packer, has been figured at \$1,000,000. The salmon catch of the Columbia river for 1906 reached the grand total of 22,908,700 pounds, representing a value of upwards of \$2,500,000. This was added to a catch in the tributaries of the Columbia and along the bays of the coast amounting to 8,043,690 pounds. The entire product of the fisheries brought into the state last year more than \$3,000,000.

Off the mouth of the Nestucca and at other points along the coast of Oregon are banks on which there regularly feed halibut, black cod, rock cod and other deep water fish valued for food. Deep sea fishing in Oregon yields good returns to those who are engaged in it.

A Decrease in Salmon.

In late years there has been a decrease in the number of salmon frequenting the headwaters of the Columbia river and its tributaries. In the early history of the fisheries salmon were found at the headwaters in great abundance, but the number now reaching these interior streams is relatively small. This condition is due partly to overfishing on the lower river and partly to the settlement of the interior country. Inland waters, once free from industry and given over to salmon, are now used for a variety of purposes, notably mining and milling. Artificial propagation is resorted to for the purpose of keeping up the supply of fish, and hatcheries are maintained on the tributaries of the Columbia by the state of Oregon and Washington and the United States government. The planting of the salmon fry was systematically begun in 1895. The federal government that year and the state of Washington together planted 7,687,000 Chinook fry. Four years later Oregon began doing its part in this direction. The government fish hatcheries in Oregon represent a

combined output of 23,573,891. They are located at Little White Salmon, Big White Salmon, Eagle Creek and Tanner Creek, and on the Lower Clackamas river. The fisheries are protected by wise legislation, and an immensely important food factor is being conserved. The total value of the salmon pack for 1906 is placed at \$3,000,000. In 1901 the output of salmon in cases of 48 pounds each, was 440,070 cases; in 1902, 515,779 cases; in 1903, 623,441 cases; in 1904, 613,091 cases; in 1905, 628,029 cases, and in 1906, 667,375 cases.

The Fish Hatcheries.

The state maintains several hatcheries in different parts of the state. These are all under the supervision of Fish Warden Van Dusen, and the legislature at each session appropriates a large amount of money for their maintenance. In addition to the moneys appropriated by the legislature respectable amounts are secured from licenses, fines and penalties.

To readily understand the methods adopted by those engaged in the fishing industry it is necessary to know something of the habits of the salmon. They are not found in the waters at all seasons of the year, but "run" at a certain time of the year, the "run" varying with the different varieties. Moved by a strange instinct, the fish, after reaching a certain period of development, commonly known as the fourth year of their lives, come out of their feeding grounds in the ocean, unerringly following a certain pathway, until they finally reach their native spawning grounds in some fresh water stream, where they deposit their spawn and die. This goes on from year to year, and it is thus that those engaged in the fishing industry are enabled to prepare each season for the coming of the salmon run, spending many thousands of dollars in the preparation.

Methods of Catching Salmon.

Different kinds of gear are used in taking the fish—gill nets, purse seines, drag nets, traps, etc. The fish trap is the most effective instrument, as high as 75,000 fish having been taken from one trap at one fishing while others were crowding in to take their places.

Traps are a stationary gear so placed as to intercept the fish in their progress toward their spawning grounds. As the course of the fish varies but little, the traps are constructed in advance of their coming. In constructing a trap a row of stakes several hundred feet long is driven, on which wire webbing is stretched. This is called the lead and diverts the fish into the trap proper at the deep water end of the lead, passing through a heart-shaped apparatus into a square enclosure made of piles in which is suspended the webbing called the pot, from which it is im-

possible for the fish to escape, and from which they are placed into scows and transported to the canneries. Here begins the interesting process of converting the fish into food products. First the fish are cleaned and dressed, machinery being used for the purpose. The dressed fish pass through cleaning troughs, coming out thoroughly clean, and are passed through the cutting machine, which prepares them for the cans. These are filled, topped and soldered by machinery and are then ready for the retorts where they are cooked by steam. After leaving the retorts the cans are tested by skilled workmen and passed into the storage room, where they are labeled and packed after the canning season is over.

Naturally such methods of taking the fish and the large amount that is canned annually would result in the extermination of the supply were not steps taken to assist nature in the work of reproduction. It is here that the state and federal hatcheries serve a useful purpose. Wise laws have also been enacted which protect the fish during certain seasons of the year and guard against useless slaughter.

As to the magnitude of the industry that thus by wise legislation and fostering care is to be increased and preserved for present and future generations, a few figures from Master Fish Warden Van Dusen's report will best tell the story.

Oregon's Fish Product.

The salmon product of Oregon for the year 1906 was 31,106,690 pounds. This was an increase of 969,291 pounds over 1905.

The estimated value was \$3,100,000. Entire product of other fish taken from Oregon waters during 1906:

Sturgeon, pounds.....	220,000
Shad, pounds.....	13,700
Smelt, pounds.....	163,000
Catfish, pounds.....	37,500
Tom Cod, pounds.....	8,200
Black Bass, pounds.....	2,100
Herring, pounds.....	20,050
Flounders, pounds.....	36,600
Perch, pounds.....	23,000
Total, pounds.....	694,150
Estimated value, \$34,700.	

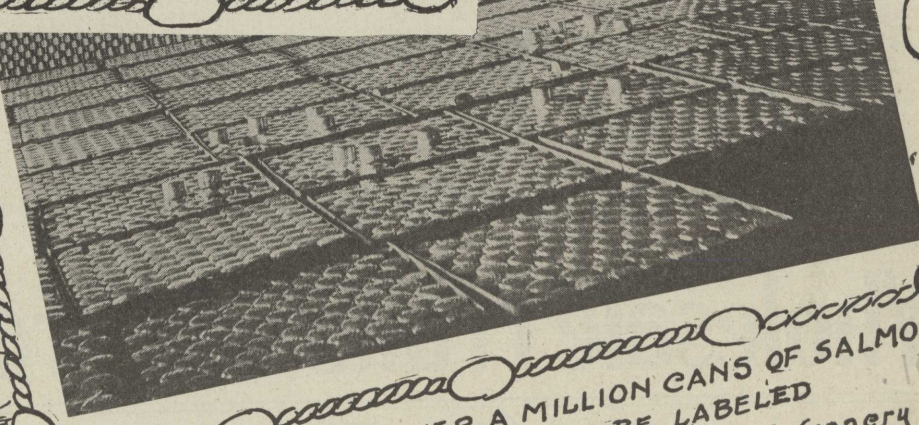
Shellfish taken from Oregon waters during 1906:

Oysters, pounds.....	72,800
Clams, pounds.....	243,700
Crabs, pounds.....	405,000
Crawfish, pounds.....	13,500
Total, pounds.....	735,000
Estimated value, \$22,050.	



SEINING CREW OF THE SEUFERT BROS. CO. CANNERY. HAULING SEINE.

Millions of money is invested in fishing, canning and storage plants in Oregon, and thousands of persons are given remunerative employment during the open season, when labor is in demand and wages are exceedingly good.



OVER A MILLION CANS OF SALMON WAITING TO BE LABELED SEUFERT BROS. CO. Cannery.

The productiveness of Oregon's soil is not excelled by that of any section in the world. Yields of wheat of 60 bushels and oats of 80 and more per acre are not uncommon in eastern Oregon, otherwise known as the Inland Empire.

Every section of Oregon produces fruits of all kinds in abundance, while its apples and strawberries are not equaled by any section in the world. Farming has been carried on in Oregon for over half a century, and a failure of crops was never known.

The DALLES OREGON



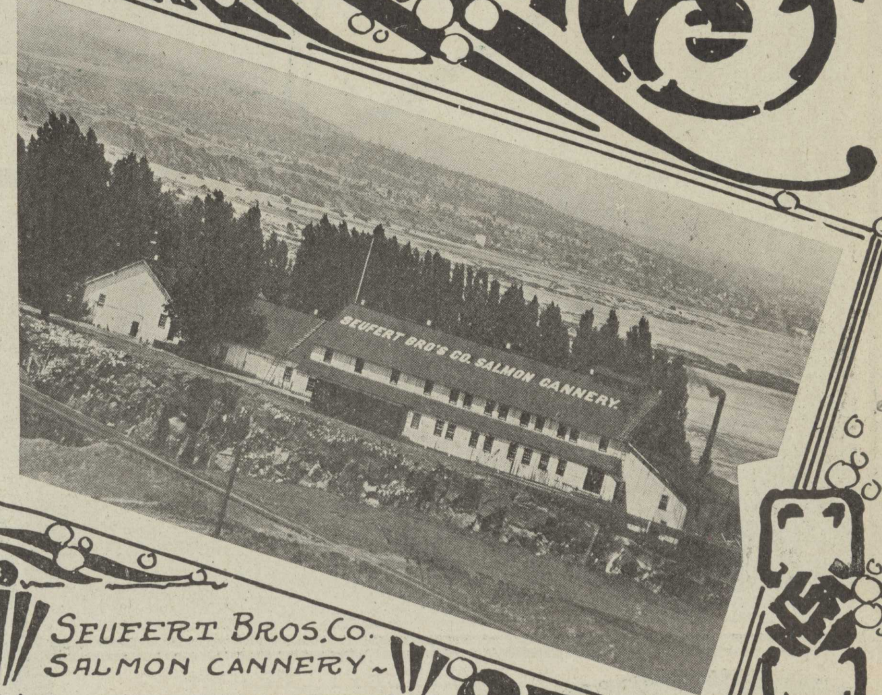
PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE DALLES, ORE.



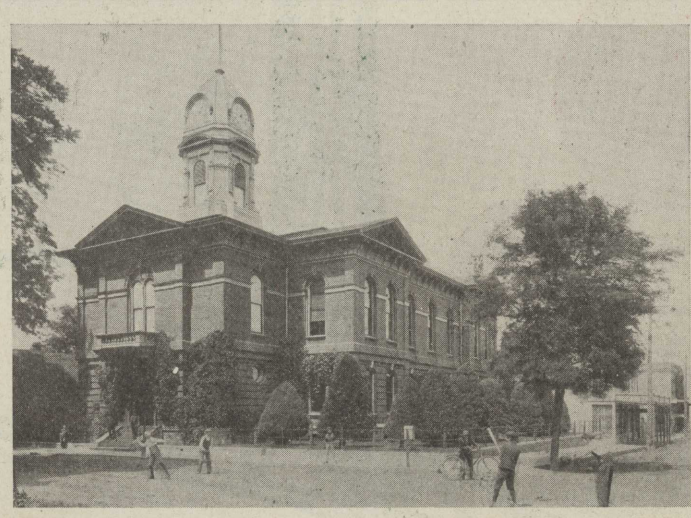
THE DALLES HOSPITAL
DRS. FERGUSON & REUTER



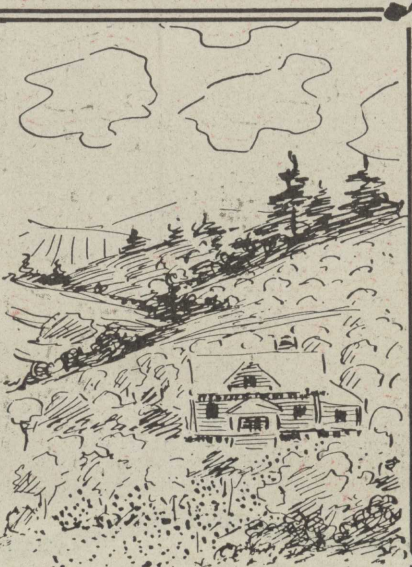
MAIN STREET
THE DALLES



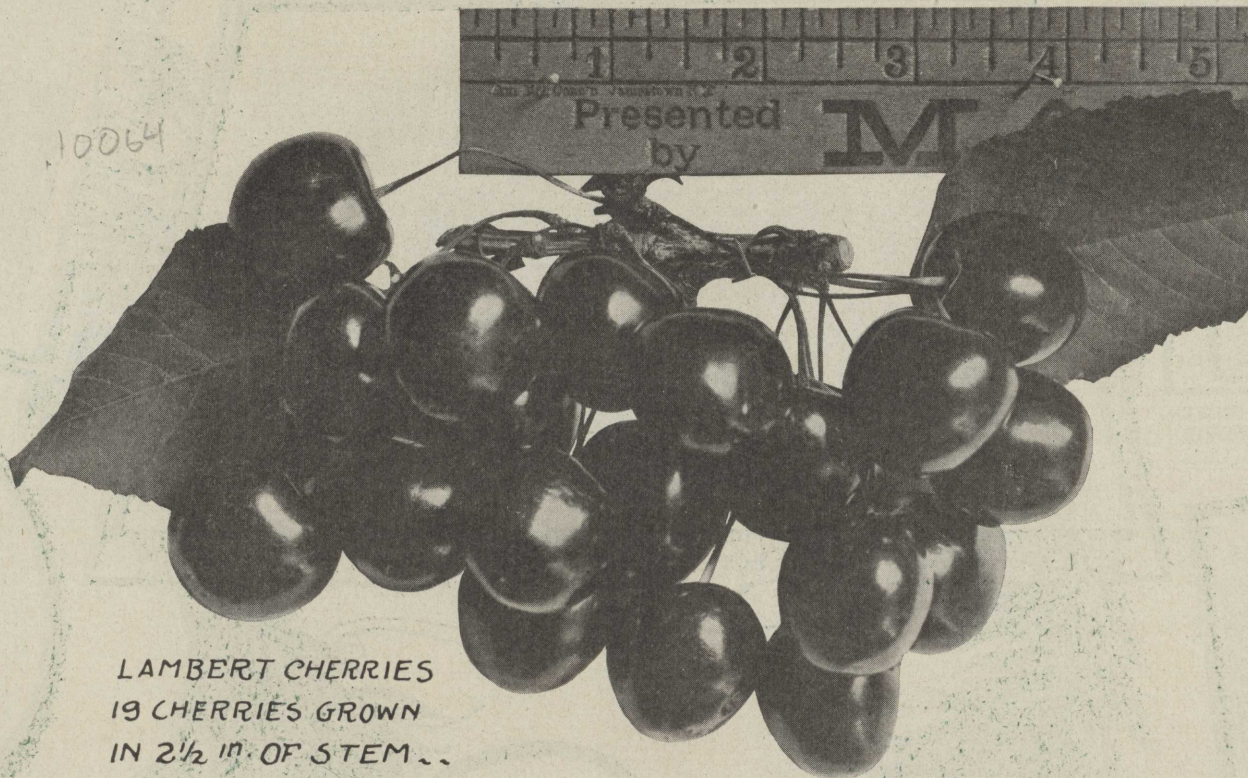
SEUFERT BROS. CO.
SALMON CANNERY



WASCO COUNTY COURT HOUSE



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY



LAMBERT CHERRIES
19 CHERRIES GROWN
IN 2 1/2 IN. OF STEM

ONE OF THE MOST important cities between Idaho and the Pacific along the valley of the great Columbia river is The Dalles. It occupies an enviable position at the head of navigation on one of the country's greatest and grandest streams, and is connected with the open sea coast not only by water but by rail over the main line of the O. R. & N., on which it is situated.

First and foremost, The Dalles is the county seat of Wasco county, world famous for its fruit, nearly equally as famous for its grain and wool, and holding a close second with other portions of the state in the timber and lumber industries. Just now it is on the eve of its greatest prosperity through the rapid development of natural resources, the cultivation of heretofore untitled acres and the development of the cherry and peach growing industry—one branch of the fruit production which has prior to this time held a second place owing to the overpowering preeminence of Wasco county's famous apples, strawberries and smaller fruits.

Over 60,000 fruit trees, mostly peaches and cherries, are being planted in the country immediately surrounding The Dalles, an average of more than 10 trees for every man, woman and child living within the corporate limits of the city. The production from these new trees alone inside of a few years will run into enormous figures.

Fruit Raising Profitable.

But the broadcast development of this line of the fruit production has been brought about for no other reason than the fact that fruit raising around The Dalles is a profitable line of business, and yields quicker and larger returns to the acreage than any other industry, except it be in the production of strawberries, for which this section of Oregon excels that of any other district in the United States. Surrounding The Dalles is a country whose climate, soil and physical conditions are peculiarly adapted and favorable to the production of this variety of fruit, hence the move to bring this portion of the state to a foremost place in this particular line, at the same time yielding large returns to the growers.

The Dalles has long been termed the gateway to Oregon's inland empire and the name carries with it the significance of the city's commercial importance. Situated on the banks of the Columbia it holds a commanding position over this great artery of commerce to the open sea. Hand in hand with its water navigation, which fix and control the traffic rates, is its rail connections to the Pacific furnished by the main line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. Eastward it commands the same avenues for carrying its freight and produce, and in consequence since the city was first established it has been the distributing center for the vast section in the interior. Recently, through the completion of the Great Southern railroad, whose northern terminus is at The Dalles, the latter has been given a still greater field in which to spread its commercial lines.

In the great move for Oregon publicity, inaugurated by the Oregon Development league some years ago, in which practically every city in the state has taken part, The Dalles has stood solely upon its own merits. It has profited by the general wave of publicity given the state because it has tributary to it thousands of acres

of fertile land, as yet untouched by the plow, and in addition a score of different industrial channels through which capital can be profitably invested. There are reasons for it, all of which hold positions distinctively their own.

Climate.

One of the first questions strangers to any country ask is relative to the climate. The Dalles has weather at all seasons of the year as nearly perfect as if emanating from a home-made weather bureau. Oppressive heat in summer is seldom experienced because of the moderating winds which blow up the Columbia from the ocean and off the snow-capped peaks of the Cascades, whose perpetual snows equalize the atmosphere. During the summer months when the days reach their highest temperature, the nights are invariably cool and refreshing. The winter season is likewise as moderate as the summer, and extreme cold weather is not known. Snow, when it does come, is light and of short duration, owing to the Chinook winds which prevail during the winter months. These winds are warm and frequently raise the temperature from 20 to 40 degrees in a few hours.

Productions.

In the community surrounding The Dalles practically every known variety of farm produce, barring only the tropical fruits—is raised in abundance. All kinds of fruits, including even some of the tender varieties that only California has been accredited with, are successfully grown in abundance and with profit to the raiser.

Peaches, cherries, apricots, plums, grapes, pears, prunes, apples, melons, cantaloupes, other small fruits and berries and even almonds and figs grow here in lavish abundance and are shipped into markets in all parts of the country. A low freight rate to the open sea, amounting to only 5 to 10 cents a box, permits heavy shipments, which return a bountiful profit.

For many years past The Dalles has been rightly termed the Cherry City, but it can lay claim to many other distinctions in the fruit and produce line, in fact it would be difficult to pick from among the long list the one which does the best.

During the year just closed The Dalles shipped to different states practically 50,000 boxes of fruit by express and over 34 carloads left the city as freight. The Dalles Fruit-growers' union forwarded to markets

in the east some 85,000 boxes of choice fruit taken from orchards immediately tributary to the city and individuals added to the list 25,000 boxes of peaches. In view of these shipments which show a corresponding increase with each year's statistics, there is little doubt that The Dalles within a few years' time, when its vacant lands and those now tilled are converted into orchard lands will be the leading fruit center in the Pacific northwest.

Cereals and Vegetables.

But fruit alone is small in comparison with the yield of cereals in this favored district. Vegetables and ordinary farm produce may be passed over, as the deep soil which produces so luxuriantly, has never given forth a failure. Even English and black walnuts, pecans, hard and soft shelled almonds and filberts are raised with marked degree of success, and on account of the excellent quality, close markets and low freight rates, are profitable lines of industry.

On the other hand, wheat, oats, rye and barley yield bumper crops. Corn is only in its experimental stage, but the acreage devoted to its production is being increased yearly and the excellent results attest the fact that the district is well suited to this grain. Sorghum, broom corn and kaffir are

also included in the list, and the bountiful melon crops find eaters in far-away Alaska and the states east of the Rockies, where they go in carload lots. Sugar beets raised in this vicinity show a high percentage of saccharine, owing to the long summer of perpetual sunshine, the character of the soil and the even distribution of moisture.

Industries.

The Dalles and the territory surrounding it for miles are distinctively farming communities. Favored not only by climate and other physical conditions, the district possesses the character of soil which does not wear out, besides producing lavishly. Throughout all of Wasco county the earth is composed of volcanic ash, deep, rich and fertile. It holds that peculiar characteristic, unknown in the east, of retaining moisture in the sub-strata, and while the surface may be dry the roots are plentifully nourished, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary.

Farming then is the mainstay and backbone of this section. Livestock comes next, and not only does The Dalles handle its own production, but it is the distributing center as well for many of the vast herds that range in the inland country. Thousands of pounds of wool raised in the vast in-

terior and throughout Wasco county are also handled here, a large part of which goes through the local wool scouring plant, whose daily capacity amounts to 20,000 pounds.

With rivers close at hand whose tremendous power is yet unmeasured, except that there is sufficient to turn every wheel of industry east of the Cascades, with cheap light, water and fuel, and an insatiable market running hand in hand with low freight rates, the possibilities of The Dalles as a manufacturing center are seldom equaled.

Flour and Mill Feed.

One of the largest manufacturing industries in this section of the state is the Wasco Warehouse & Milling company, which turns out annually 350,000 barrels of flour, besides 12,000 tons each of mill feed and barley feed. Motive power for this plant is derived at the electrical station at White Salmon Falls, 26 miles south of The Dalles. Current for the city's supply is also supplied here, and power to various other mills and plants throughout the city, with a huge surplus remaining for the future.

Other industries in The Dalles include the Diamond Flouring mills, wool scouring plant, fruit cannery, brewery, three artificial ice plants,

two planing mills, two machine shops, and the repair shops and roundhouse of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, besides four warehouses, which in addition to buying and selling produce handle approximately 2,200,000 bushels of wheat yearly. One fish cannery just east of The Dalles ships 1,250,000 pounds of salmon annually, besides 100,000 cans of Royal Ann cherries.

The country roundabout is excellently adapted to the dairying industry, yet the consumption of butter and cream in The Dalles alone is five times greater than the local output. Consequently the field offers the finest inducements for further investment in this line.

A Field for the Investor.

And there are many other profitable avenues open to investor and capital here. For instance, woolen and hosiery mills of all kinds would find millions of pounds of wool in the tributary country. Magnificent and inexhaustible forests at the very doorstep of The Dalles furnish the best inducement for wood-working industries. And so is found the raw material and ideal location for tanneries, beet sugar factories, potato starch factories, denatured alcohol plants and clay works. The list is almost interminable, for the facilities for manufacture, the transportation and the markets are all combined.

A City of Homes.

Paramount above all other attractive features it is a city of homes. Coupled with this are educational institutions that would do credit to a city many times the size of The Dalles. These together with the churches make for the best citizenship afforded by any community. The schools include the high school, academy, Park school, Court Street school, East Hill school and St. Mary's academy, which has long maintained a position as one of the best denominational institutions in the state. Courses of study are outlined by the state superintendent and include an elementary course of eight years and for a four-year course in the high schools, which prepare for the colleges and universities. At the academy the higher arts are efficiently taught by an able corps of teachers.

The churches are represented by St. Peter's Catholic, Calvary Baptist, St. Paul's Episcopal, First Methodist Episcopal, First Congregational, First Christian, Zion Evangelical Lutheran, First United Brethren, Christian Science, East End Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance and the Salvation Army. With each is combined a Sabbath school for the younger members and young people's societies.

There are thousands of acres of good, fertile lands lying adjacent to The Dalles which are waiting only the plow and patient endeavor to give forth to new owners bountiful harvests and a handsome profit for every effort. All varieties of crops and all of the fruits enumerated in the foregoing can be raised without irrigation, and where irrigation is needed there is an unfailing supply of water. The latter, coming from the mountain streams, cool, healthful and refreshing, is piped in mains throughout the city for domestic use, and its purity is in keeping with the invigorating and healthful climate with which The Dalles is blessed 365 days of the year.

St. Mary's Academy.

This boarding school for girls, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names, is pleasantly situated on the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company; hence is easy of access for all who desire to secure an invigorating climate, a comfortable home and a progressive seat of learning for their daughters or wards. The elegant and commodious building is fitted throughout with every appliance for thorough educational work. The academy has been in successful operation for more than 30 years, during which period it has honestly earned the high reputation it enjoys. The object of the institution is to train morally, intellectually and physically—to form women who will not only grace society with their accomplishments but honor and edify it with their virtues.

The course of studies is thorough, embracing all the branches requisite for a solid and refined education.

By its charter the academy is empowered by the state to confer the usual honors. Diplomas and gold medals are conferred on those who satisfactorily complete the entire course, and grammar grade certificates on completion of the ninth grade.

The discipline of the school is mild, yet conducted with such vigilance and energy as always to secure perfect order and regularity. No distinction is made in the reception of students on account of their religious opinions, and all interference with the convictions of non-Catholics is carefully avoided.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 20 weeks each. The first session opens on the first Tuesday in September. The grounds are extensive, and croquet, basket ball, etc., unbend the mind and give the needed energy for better class duties. Systematic physical culture, too, receives due attention.

Great attention is paid to the students in the musical department. The art studio is furnished with all the essentials for advanced study. Latin, French and German are included in the regular course. The students have access to a large and well-selected library; new supplies of apparatus are added yearly to the physical and chemical laboratories.

OREGON'S FRUIT



YELLOW NEWTOWNS



FRUIT TREE
WILLAMETTE VALLEY
ORE.



APPLE ORCHARD IN
BLOOM HOOD RIVER
VALLEY ORE.



THREE POUNDS OF
CHERRIES TO THE
LIME



BARTLETT PEARS
MEDFORD ORE
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY



YOUNG FRUIT ORCHARD - MARION COUNTY



THE DALLES, ORE. SPITZENBERGS 1 1/2 LBS. EACH



SPRAYING AN ORCHARD



PICKING APPLES FOR THE FOREIGN
MARKET - MEDFORD ORE.
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY



BLUE RIBBON
APPLES
HOOD RIVER
ORE.



UNLOADING 100,000
FRUIT TREES AT
MEDFORD ORE
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY



SHIPPING APPLES
TO THE EASTERN MARKET
HOOD RIVER ORE.



FROM ASHLAND
ORE.
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY



STRAWBERRY FIELD - HOOD RIVER ORE



OREGON
BLACK BERRIES



PICKING YELLOW NEWTOWN APPLES MEDFORD OREGON