

## Pulse of Western Progress

The West Side Placer Mining company's canal at the Four Mile placers will be constructed before the snow flies, says the Cheyenne Tribune. The Providence people interested in this great mining work are pushing matters and canal construction will be under way in a few days. This canal lies just across the Wyoming line in Carbon county, and will be thirty-eight miles long. Providence, R. I., capitalists have purchased and paid for 1,500 acres of the richest placer ground in this section, and their canal, which taps Snake river, will also carry sufficient water to irrigate 10,000 acres of Wyoming lands and a considerable area in Colorado.

There are a number of different engineering features which will require special handling in the construction of this great work. Among them are a 1,000 foot flume and a strip of two miles of wooden pipe laying. These pipes will cross a large valley following the contour of the surface, and will be three feet in diameter.

Ed A. Green, president of the American Society of Engineers, has taken the contract for the construction of the entire canal, and sub-contracts for earth and flume construction will be let in formation days. The contract calls for the completion of the canal in twenty-five days, but those familiar with the country to be crossed think it is possible to complete the work in that time.

The large sums of money already spent for placer ground and provided for in construction contracts will be amply justified by the purchase of an extensive hydraulic plant for washing and saving the placer gold.

**EXCITEMENT AT HAIN'S PEAK.**  
If the judgment of 150 miners and an equal number of tenderfeet is to be considered as a criterion, the success of Columbine, the new camp which has been opened at Hain's Peak, is an assured thing, says a Columbine special to the Denver Times.

One reason for the excitement on the field and in a trip of inspection, covering a week, nothing about the former assertions of the camp has been found to border on the false, although a number of great bonanzas and self-assured experts, claim that the country is entirely broken up and that nothing of solid formation will be found.

The camp continues to increase in population, and assessment work, as well as staking, continues at a lively rate. Already two tonite locations have been made, and the survey, and by the date of this publication the first townsite, to be known as Columbine, will be located from the summit of the Snake and Bear river valleys. The placer ground has been found runs as high as 1,729 1/2 ounces of silver, from samples that are not considered to be the best specimens obtainable.

It is the prevailing opinion in camp that the ore will run, on a shipping basis, as high as at least an average of 900 ounces per ton of rock. The feeling of the camp is that the mineral lies in blanket formation, and the staking has been done accordingly.

In all probability about fifty claims have been located, and the thought of the mineral belt has not yet been determined, it is believed there are yet 1,000 unlocated claims. The mineral is capped by a strata of slate and quartz, and the ore is found in the upper strata of quartzite, varying in thickness according to the ridges and gulches in which the prospects are sunk.

**A PREHISTORIC COPPER MINE.**  
Clark and Howard, two Butte miners, tell a remarkable story about the discovery of a developed mine with a fifty-foot tunnel that was evidently driven by a prehistoric race of miners. In prospecting along the base of Fleecer mountain, according to their story as given in a Butte special to the San Francisco Chronicle, the men found several pieces of good looking copper ore in a hollow, which they at first supposed was a buffalo wallow in the days when these animals roamed the Big Hole country.

The prospectors, believing that there was a lead mine in the vicinity, began to dig into the mountain, and after an hour's hard labor they were considerably surprised to find the earth suddenly yielding to the blows of the pick and a big hole opened before them.

They cleared away the earth and entered a tunnel about six feet in diameter, and wide, walled in with blocks of stone. The top of the tunnel was protected by large, flat stones, and for about twenty feet the floor was not a break in the primitive unbroken ground. About twenty feet from the mouth of this tunnel the prospectors came to a spot where the earth had broken down, and the stonework, and after clearing away the debris the men were able to go in about twenty-five or thirty feet, and then they came to a ledge, which was carefully examined, but as to what was discovered there the men say nothing, except that they found some implements made of stone, which had apparently been used in digging the tunnel.

The men are positive that the work was not done in this age for the reason that at the mouth of the tunnel there was an immense pine tree growing. The implements showed plainly that the tunnel was the work of an earlier race. The prospectors are very reticent as to the discovery, and all efforts to ascertain the extent and richness of the ledge have been unavailing.

They will return to the place as soon as they secure a quantity of supplies. Clark and Howard are both men of unimpeachable veracity and their story is generally credited. The men, however, seem to have the historical nature of their discovery very little consideration, and think only of its mineral riches.

**THE YUMA CANAL.**  
The most important irrigation ever undertaken in this section, says a Yuma special to the Denver News, is the building of the new Yuma canal, from Hinton's island, in the Colorado river near Pichacho, along that stream for ten miles, thence across the valley of the lower Gila, crossing that stream sixteen miles east of Yuma, thence on across the great mesa to the Mexican boundary line, the surveys of which under that eminent civil engineer, George W. Norton, are just finished. The canal, which will be seventy feet wide at the bottom, twelve feet deep and ninety miles in length, will irrigate 100,000 acres, also the rich valley lands lying along the east bank of the Colorado which heretofore have been classed with those of the desolate portions of the great Colorado desert. The water will be taken across and under the Gila river in immense steel pipes. The project is the same as that contemplated by the International company of London, and also by Captain Beattie's Colorado Canal company. The project is the same as that contemplated by the International company of London, and also by Captain Beattie's Colorado Canal company.

**GRASSHOPPER CHOLERA.**  
The San Francisco Chronicle is responsible for the following story, which it publishes as a dispatch from Denver: Colorado farmers have struck a new industry that is akin to the great works of Pasteur. They are engaged in the propagation of grasshoppers to meet a demand from the northwest. Recently ranchmen around Brighton and Greeley had perished from some cause unknown. Some of the wisecracks were not satisfied with the old fact and sought to have their curiosity gratified by an opinion from the professors of the State Agricultural college. Prof. C. P. Gillette, state entomologist, reported:

"I have just concluded microscopic examination of the body of the fluids of the grasshoppers sent and find them literally covered with countless millions of minute bacillus. In other words the grasshoppers are dying, not from the attacks of a parasitic insect, but from a contagious disease caused by minute germs which enter the system through the mouth of the grasshoppers. The germs that cause such disease as cholera and anthrax and tuberculosis in the higher animals. It is possible the disease will destroy the greater number of the 'hoppers in the country west of the Missouri river."

Since the foregoing discovery the farmers of the northwest have been informed of the natural creditor of Colorado for supplies of infected 'hoppers. The stock has been reduced so there is not a 'hopper left, and the farmers are now cultivating the pest, which they recently dreaded. As the young 'hoppers hatch out they are placed in a barrel lined with 'dead ancestors,' and the infection is communicated to the young brood, which are then shipped North in a lively condition.

**RICH ORE BODY.**  
R. G. Burton, an experienced quartz miner, has made the valuable discovery of a vein of gold-bearing quartz located on the land of W. A. Board, adjoining that of Horace

Board, in the Dry Creek valley, ten miles northwest of this city, and much excitement prevails in that section, says a Healdsburg dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle. Burton states that the ore assays \$3,000 per ton.

The gentleman also exhibited some placer gold taken from the sands and gravel adjoining the lode, which led to the discovery of the ledge. Flakes of platinum were mixed with the gold, and it was found that gold exists in the gravel deposits of Dry Creek. In the 50s there was a great deal of excitement in regard to the gold found in these deposits, but it was not profitable, however, and was abandoned. All the gold in the gravel was sold for \$100, and it is possible that Burton may have discovered the lode and the source of it all.

### GREENHORN GOLD.

Considerable excitement prevails here over the discovery of a new gold field in the Greenhorn range, nine miles south of this place, directly on the line of survey of the Florence Southern railway, says a Florence special to the Denver Times. The field has been located by a party of prospectors, and the work has been started for some time by parties from Coal Creek, but there were no practical prospectors among them for the past few days. It is the opinion of the prospectors that the mine will be a continuation of the mineral belt running from Rodia through the Blackfoot mine. One vein of ore is in porphyry between walls of granite and gneiss. It is thirty feet wide, and has had mill test running about \$10 for the full width of the vein, and is free milling. Another tunnel is in thirty feet and struck a vein of quartz between walls of granite and gneiss. The prospectors are of the opinion that the mine is of high grade ore, and prospectors claim an assay of \$55 for the whole vein, and some parts of it \$500. Some lead float has been found, but not in veins as yet. A practical mining man who visited the camp says it is the best he has seen in any mine he has visited in fifteen years.

### ANOTHER COLONEL SELLERS.

William G. Nebeker, one of the assistants in the office of county recorder, thinks he has found the problem of extracting the gold from the waters of the Great Salt Lake, says the Salt Lake Herald.

Mr. Nebeker, an assayer by profession, and when he learned, several years ago, that the waters of this great dead sea contained gold in considerable quantities, he began work on plan to save it. The metal, which is well known, is held in solution and efforts to precipitate it have proved successful in this way only—that while gold resulted from the water, the water itself was too great to make it a money making proposition.

The salt water of the ocean contains one-tenth of a grain of gold to every ton of sea water, which, while it may seem small, is sufficient to amount to about 10,000,000,000 tons of gold in all the oceans of the world combined. The water of the lake contains more in proportion than does the ocean.

It is estimated that 10,000 tons of gold in Salt Lake alone. Now, the question is, how is it to be obtained?

Nebeker began some years ago. He has experimented considerably with various methods, but only recently has he employed electricity. What the details of the scheme are he refuses to make public, as a matter of course. But he admits that his general plan is to precipitate all gold by electric currents and concentrate it. He is working a plan by which there is to be no pumping of water; rather, he expects to be able to go out in a boat alone by himself and gather the mineral as he goes along.

Nebeker believes there are millions in it. He is confident he has a good thing and says he will not let it go for less than \$100,000. He could get any price he wanted if he would sell the secret. He showed a reporter a small nugget which he obtained from three cubic feet of water, and will make some more experiments.

**NEBRASKA.**  
The school trustees of Grant, in Perkins county, are all women.

The Archer teaming is churning a ton of butter a day.

Wayne dealers have so far this season sold 114,000 pounds of binding twine.

The North Bend fire department will incorporate under the laws of the state.

Ponca implement dealers have sold thirty self-binders within the past ten days.

Cozad has a new weekly newspaper called the Journal and edited by S. L. Stevens.

Oakland implement dealers are ordering for the coming season. They can supply the Sons of Veterans at North Bend will organize a cornet band from among their own members.

The fire department took second prize at the Fremont tournament and narrowly missed the first.

The summer meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural society will be held at Wynome July 23, 24 and 25.

E. W. Curtis, manager of the Papillion creamery, is talking of putting in a butter plant at Springfield.

The men of North Bend are working with enthusiasm over their prospect to erect a large beet sugar factory.

Two years ago Dundly county boasted of being the largest of the state in the number of suicides. Four men there have succumbed to the hard times.

Harlan county boasts of box elder trees which have attained a growth of four feet this season.

Harlan county has entered in the competition for the \$500 offered by the state fair for the best county collective exhibit.

A combination of small boys and matches resulted in the destruction of Isaac Butler's barn and granary in Webster county.

Ex-Senator J. W. Dolan's handsome residence near Indiana has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss was only partially covered by insurance.

A Nelson chump exploded a firecracker under a wagon loaded with people. The team ran away and several of the occupants of the wagon were badly injured.

Simon Patton of Otoe county has threshed twenty acres of wheat and it averaged thirty-two bushels per acre. He sold it for 55 cents per bushel.

Mrs. William Hein and William Neiman of West Point had a fight and now the woman has sued for damages of \$5,000 because of bruises received in the encounter.

Ed Hiller, at Seward, looked down the muzzle of a loaded Roman candle. The candle went off and a bright ball struck him in the eye, nearly destroying his sight.

A gang of tramps struck West Point on the Fourth of July and the people felt so patriotic that they gave the tramps a basket of provisions and two kegs of beer.

Tokamak is talking of voting bonds for a new school house to cost \$20,000. At present the schools are crowded and the teachers are occupying the Presbyterian church.

A Stanton firm proposes to erect and operate a seventy-five-barrel flouring mill at Ponca. The project is to build a new mill and the Ponca business men are figuring over the proposition.

Philip Gascon, aged 77 years, was so badly scorched by a violent fire at Gage county that he died within a few hours. He was one of the old settlers of the county and was highly respected.

T. J. Brown, an Iowa man with an inventive turn of mind, has applied for a patent on a corn shucker which can be placed on the market for less than \$30 and do the work of a hand.

An Italian working for Peter Merchant one mile west of Brock was playing with a large, vicious dog with which he supposed he was friendly. The dog tore away the man's nose and upper lip.

James Whitehead, republican candidate for congress in the Sixth district three years ago, is just recovering from a long illness which for a time seriously threatened to end his political career forever.

On June 25 Max Bangs of Wynome caused the arrest of Pearl Wilson, charging him with having set fire to building in that town. In the district court Wilson was acquitted. Now he has sued Bangs for \$5,000.

West Point is temporarily without a school when the new board of directors was unable to effect an organization. After taking sixteen fruitless ballots for president the board adjourned.

Town Marshal Carver of Raymond attempted to arrest a young man, Jesse Fitzgerald, who was under the influence of liquor and inclined to be quarrelsome. In the fight which followed Carver was badly cut with

knives. Fitzgerald was taken to Lincoln for safe keeping.

William Weston wandered away from his home at Wakefield two months ago and was not heard from until last week. He has been located at Onawa, Ia., where he has been working on a farm, with a good record for industry. His mind is unbalanced.

### IOWA.

Cedar Rapids is waging a vigorous warfare on the social evil.

The Portland creamery at Mason City has been destroyed by fire.

The annual camp meeting at Clear Lake will be held August 13 to 25.

A new tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men has been instituted at Eldora.

Waverly is getting ready to entertain the encampment of the Iowa National Guard.

The grand lodge of colored Masons has just held a very successful annual convention.

The union veterans of Hardin county are planning for a two days' reunion August 8 and 9.

Kanawha's store at Avoca was burglarized the other night and \$200 worth of goods carried away.

Burglars have been prowling around Pella and many residences have been robbed the past two weeks.

Martin Harrington, one of the first residents of Cherokee county, died very suddenly of heart disease.

At a recent fire in Dubuque a number of women formed a bucket brigade and saved a burning building.

The twelfth annual convention of the Iowa Women's Christian Temperance union has just closed at Iowa Falls.

The republicans of the Third congressional district gave General Drake an enthusiastic reception at Iowa Falls.

The new woman is doing business at Creston. Miss M. J. Roseberry, who is now in the city, and she deals in brick and sand.

Willie Wachter, an 18-year-old Pella boy, while out hunting, accidentally shot himself in the leg. The doctors will save it.

They joined the Iowa Falls and the horse head was shattered by a kick from a horse, is still alive to the intense surprise of the doctor men.

The Mutual Fire Insurance company, which has been operating at Creston for six years, will remove its general offices to Des Moines.

J. P. Jones has leased the Doud packing house plant, which has been idle at Boone for several years. He will start it up with a full force of hands.

Tramps have become such a nuisance at Missouri Valley that the mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation warning citizens not to feed them.

The thirty-second annual convocation of the Iowa Knights Templar has just closed at Boone. The water of the lake contains more in proportion than does the ocean.

The Eldora City works is in financial difficulties. The City State bank holds a chattel mortgage for \$5,000, and foreclosure proceedings have been commenced.

Senator Cassett, president of the defunct Pella National bank, has been indicted by the grand jury of the Pella district. He is now in the custody of the United States marshal.

It is dry in some parts of Iowa. A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to twenty-five acres of meadow grass in Archibald county. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

At Irwin R. J. Campbell was mired up in a runaway accident. He left his leg broken twice, and he was so severely injured internally that he died within a few hours. His son was near him at the time.

Stella Childs, a 16-year-old girl at Cedar Rapids, was frightfully burned by gasoline. Her clothing caught fire, and she tried to extinguish the flames by rolling in the grass. She is still alive, but her limbs are paralyzed.

Joseph Winter, a Dubuque wood turner, has been missing for more than two weeks. He was last seen at the home of his father, who accidentally drowned or has committed suicide. When last seen he was in a boat rowing up the Mississippi river.

**THE DAKOTAS.**  
Lead City is to have a \$30,000 school house before Christmas.

The Stutsman County Wool Growers' association now has about 100,000 pounds of wool on hand awaiting favorable markets.

The owners of a quarter of a million pounds of wool raised around Minot are considering a bid of 11 cents offered for their wool. Twelve cents has been paid for individual lots of extra quality.

Land sales in the James River valley, in North Dakota, are being made to actual settlers and residents who will cultivate and improve their purchases and pay for them out of the profits of the land.

A bar of bullion worth \$45,000 was unearthed in the Society cemetery near Lead by Superintendent Grier of the Homestead company, who had just returned from Sioux Falls. This bullion was the property of the late Alex G. Street, who is now serving time in the penitentiary. The supposition is that he hoped by giving this up to help keep his wife out of prison.

The much advertised folder plant, asceline was sown this spring by William Waterbury of Melette as an experiment. Although he exercised all possible care, the plants died on his hands. Jack rabbits, gophers, moles and all other insects seemed to have a particular fondness for asceline, and fences, screens and other devices were of no avail.

Prof. J. E. Todd, state geologist, has been in the northwestern part of the Hills examining the lignite formations. He has found in some places three beds of lignite coal averaging four feet in thickness and of a high quality. He says the hills are of great value to the state.

Hills to continue his investigation in the interest of the State university. He says the South Dakota lignite fields are a continuation of those of North Dakota, and are worked advantageously at Dickinson and other places.

At a meeting of the representatives of the creditors of J. T. Berce, of forged bond notoriety, it was decided to sue the Bank of St. Paul and Northern Pacific, which was commenced by Pierce, and in which enterprise he has invested \$100,000 of his own money. These creditors are all wealthy men who have the necessary capital to complete the road. It is understood that the Great Northern will take the road, but they will not do so until they have secured the necessary capital to complete the road.

Parties starting from Crow Creek and Lower Brule Indian agencies, where the Sioux at the latter agency were going through a sham battle during a grand celebration there one Indian in the excitement used ball cartridges, shooting away the ear of one of his brethren. At Crow Creek the Indians refused to participate in a sham battle because the photographers who were on the ground could not be got to pay them for the privilege of taking views of the scene.

It will be remembered that the North Dakota state press reported that the early frosts had killed the cactus. It is quite noticeable now that the cactus is not down, and comes out as smiling as ever to bother the farmers. The grain in the cactus is now being harvested, and it is a good thing that the cactus will not bother itself after harvest, and then, if heroic measures be not taken, the cactus will scatter its seeds everywhere. In the cactus regions of Logan, McIntosh and La Moore counties the cactus plants were seen in many localities so thick that they covered the ground almost to the exclusion of all grain.

**COLORADO.**  
A late strike in the Mountain Lily at Durango assayed \$588, gold.

Grand Junction will assume bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for the construction of water works.

Recent reports from Hahn's Peak more than verify the reports that the ore found at that place is heavily mixed with gold.

In Granite district a number of men, St. John and along Pleasant valley are experimenting this year raising sugar cane.

More than sixty acres of sand beach half way between Cape Fear and the Flamingo river have been filed for placer mining claims.

A black bear was shot four or five times by Charles Mounier and Ethan Weathers, near Salsburg, where the bear was shot, but the bear was done for and started after him, but

and then sent to smelters. Now the smelters have reduced their schedule of rates to range from \$3 to \$7.50 per ton, making this the era of low gold prices. The most enormous crop of fruit ever harvested in the Arkansas valley will mature. Many growers are thinning out from the orchards upward of the apples now growing on the trees.

Arrangements have been made for several parties to go to the upper Chicago lake, at Idaho Springs, which is now frozen over, and to reach which they must go through from ten to twenty feet of snow.

A big strike is reported to have been made on the west slope of Beacon hill, close to the Little May tunnel. A big dyke of ore has been uncovered on the surface and with very little sorting is found to pay big when mined by the open pit method.

Interest increases in the new gold belt, sixteen miles southeast of Silver Cliff. About 150 claims have already been staked and work is being done on most of them. There are immense quantities of gold-bearing veins running from a trace to six ounces of gold.

Arrangements are being perfected for a bull fight at Gillett and neighborhood early in the fall. No date has been set for the occasion, but the details of a carnival of bull fighting are being arranged.

The plans are in all respects similar to those adopted in the City of Mexico at the national fight, and pupils of Senior Davis have already been engaged to kill the bulls, and they are said to know all about bull fighting bovines.

### WYOMING.

Sheridan will soon have a \$10,000 opera house.

A Quaker colony is considering the advisability of locating at Wheatland.

The Carbon County Teachers' institute will be held in Carbon, beginning Monday, August 28.

A rough clean-up was made on the placer diggings on the Big Laramie river at Dodge City planned out \$1.75 per yard.

There are still about 750,000 pounds of wool in the Cheyenne country. The wool growers are holding their clip for a better market.

Another coal discovery has been made near Laramie. The new find is in the hills east of the city. The quality is said to be excellent.

During the month of June State Engineer Mead approved of forty-one applications for new and also for the enlargement of old ditches in the Cheyenne country.

A reservoir capable of holding water sufficient to reclaim and irrigate about 15,000 acres in the Goose creek and Tongue river regions is more than half completed, and it will be an addition to the beauty of the lake scenery.

Fourteen thousand acres of land under the Globe canal, which is now being completed by the Globe Canal and Irrigation association, have been filed off by people from Nebraska and Iowa, the settlement being known as the Greeley farm colony.

Some creek ranchmen have been successfully using kerosene oil for killing grasshoppers and crickets, says the Courier. Some of them, where they can get the pests in no other way, drive the hoppers into the ditches that are filled and in this way kill large numbers of them.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$500,000. The incorporators are New York, Pennsylvania and Wyoming capitalists. The principal business of the company will be mining and refining oil, and will be carried on at Casper, Wyo.

W. F. Barrow, who has been prospecting in various portions of the west for thirty years, has located a new oil field in the Big Horn mountains, with some rich specimens of gold quartz, which he says exists in large quantities. A local company at Sheridan will be formed to develop the field.

The poison weed near Heart Mountain in the northwestern part of the basin is more common this season than usual. John Chapman found fifty-two head of cattle hearing his brand dead on the prairie, having died from eating the stuff. There are other heavy losses from the poison weed in the Big Horn country to avoid further losses.

**OREGON.**  
A new oyster bed has been found in Yaquina bay, nearly opposite J. B. Boone's place, and it is said to be very rich.

The Coast bay raft that was distributed along the coast last year is the source from which piles are taken to build the wharf at Eugene.

From a recent census of the fruit growers in Hood River valley, it is found that there are 118,000 fruit trees, of which 90,000 trees now are in fruit.

Water for mining at Gold Gulch is scarce, yet some of the miners are making large wages. Several large nuggets were recently taken from the mine, and the project is being carried on with vigor.

W. W. Brown of Elfo, who only had 500 head of sheep left after the hard winter of 1893-94, now has from and out of that small flock 11,000 sheep. Evidently Mr. Brown is a good rustler.

The Eugene sawmill is again running regularly, and is expected to continue work for the next of the season. Eleven thousand logs are in the boom, and 5,000 more have been contracted for.

Some of the Antelope farmers say that they are in a band of miles killing coyotes and young colts on the Antelope range. A mule was it, said take a calf between his teeth and to do the deed.

The report has gone abroad that grasshoppers have taken northern Grant. This report is erroneous. It is a hard matter to get the grasshoppers to stay in this locality, says the Long Creek Eagle.

A canvass among the business men of Pendleton to see whether the necessary funds could be raised to establish a woolen mill in conjunction with the scouring mill met with much encouragement, and the project is being carried on with vigor.

A large number of farmers in Wasco county are cutting hay this season, instead of letting the grain ripen for wheat. A gentleman living near The Dalles sold twenty-five tons of hay for \$100, and the fall price paid was between \$7 and \$8.

Two parties of prospectors, in one of which is a woman, are in the mountains near Harney, endeavoring to locate the Bluebell mines. The woman was with the emigrants who first discovered the mine, and feels confident of being able to locate it.

A petition to the county court of Gilliam was signed by the county farmers, sheepmen and merchants asking for \$1 bounty on every coyote killed. The coyotes are becoming more numerous and are doing much damage to the killing sheep, calves and chickens, and are beginning to kill young pigs by the wholesale.

C. K. Spaulding has returned to Newberg from his logging camp. He reports this season's drive was on the way, being cut by the fire in the logging camp. The drive is about 4,000,000 feet, 1,000,000 feet larger than last year's, and the force of the men and two four-horse teams are now on the drive.

Benjamin Ager is the owner, in southern Oregon, of 3,000 acres of land, and is largely interested in fruit. Having 22,000 trees planted in 1900, he is using a bearing. Last year he dried his prunes and sold them for \$4.00, receiving 95 cents per pound. He cleared \$3,300. It costing him 15c for picking, drying and delivering aboard cars. In two years Mr. Ager will have 19,000 fruit trees in bearing, and says that \$2 of dried fruit cut each tree is a safe estimate at present prices.

A petition to the county court of Gilliam was signed by the county farmers, sheepmen and merchants asking for \$1 bounty on every coyote killed. The coyotes are becoming more numerous and are doing much damage to the killing sheep, calves and chickens, and are beginning to kill young pigs by the wholesale.

C. K. Spaulding has returned to Newberg from his logging camp. He reports this season's drive was on the way, being cut by the fire in the logging camp. The drive is about 4,000,000 feet, 1,000,000 feet larger than last year's, and the force of the men and two four-horse teams are now on the drive.

Benjamin Ager is the owner, in southern Oregon, of 3,000 acres of land, and is largely interested in fruit. Having 22,000 trees planted in 1900, he is using