

## COAST STATES ARE UP AND DOING

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE  
CASCADE MOUNTAIN REGION FROM  
CANADA TO MEXICO.

### Flax a Profitable Crop.

The flax crop of Idaho this season will bring larger returns to the grower than they would receive for 1,250,000 bushels of wheat. The industry which is of such recent date as to almost come under the head of new business has proved so successful this season that in many cases it has paid the growers a greater net profit than the cost of the land on which it was grown. In Nez Perce County over 35,000 acres of flax was contracted for at about \$1 per bushel guaranteed, with the further proviso that the grower was to have the additional benefit of any advance in the Chicago market. On this basis, some of the early arrivals were sold as high as \$1.53 per bushel, the growers realizing over \$122 per acre for his crop. In addition to the 35,000 acres contracted for there was about 15,000 acres produced by other growers.

### Washington Leads in Wheat.

The current issue of the Orange Judd Farmer gives some interesting statistics showing harvest condition of the United States winter and spring wheat by states and the average rate of yield per acre, as shown by such threshing results as have been received. From this table it is seen that the average of the entire United States winter is 92.3 per cent, in which Washington is 100, while the spring crop with a total average of 83.4, gives the state of Washington an average of 95. The winter yield has a total average of 16.1, in which Washington is 25.0, and out of a spring yield of 15.0 Washington is rated at 29.0, the wheat condition of this state being not only ahead of any other state in the union, but far ahead of the general average as well.

### A Rich Copper Discovery.

An extensive copper mine, or rather mountain, has been discovered by McVey & Co., on the west side of Siskiyou mountains, California, about 8 miles from Garretson's medical springs, 22 miles from Oak Bar, 5 miles south of the Oregon line of Josephine County, and 24 miles from Jacksonville, Oregon. The ledge ranges from 300 to 350 feet in width, and is claimed to be more extensive than the famous Iron Mountain mine at Keswick, in Shasta County, with the likelihood of making Siskiyou take the lead of Shasta in the annual mineral output when thoroughly developed. The discoverers have been offered \$150,000 for their property.

### Big Timber Sale.

A. B. Hammond, of Portland, consummated the purchase of the largest unbroken tract of timber land still remaining in first hands in this state the first of the month. Fifty thousand acres were involved in the deal and the land is all situated in one body on the Tualatin and Trask Rivers. The land was purchased from the Southern Pacific and while the consideration was withheld, the price is reported to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

### Town Lots at \$14,000 Each.

O. A. Kjos, a local merchant of Lewiston, Idaho, completed the purchase of 61 feet frontage on Main and Fifth streets from J. Eichenberger, the consideration being \$13,500—Mr. Kjos also paying a street grade assessment tax, making the total consideration \$14,000. A handsome three story brick store building will be erected on the corner next spring to cost \$65,000.

### New Railroad in Eastern Oregon.

Articles of incorporation have been granted to L. K. Moore, J. B. Hoffer and J. O. Elrod, to construct a line of railroad from Arlington on the Columbia River, due south, to Condon, county seat of Gilliam County. The capital stock is \$500,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The right-of-way is being obtained as fast as surveyed. The line will be forty miles long.

### New Smelter at Darrington.

The deal for the site for the smelter at Darrington, Wash., has been closed, and it is now only a question of getting the buildings up and the plant installed, when work will be begun extracting precious minerals from the rich ores of that region. The cost of the smelter will be \$75,000, and the daily capacity will amount to 250 tons. Denver capital is behind the proposition.

### A Rich Cargo.

Of the 3300 tons of general cargo on board the Tosa Maru, recently in from China, the silk was the most precious. That was valued at \$385,000. The costliest cargo of silk ever brought over ran up to half a million. For the first time a shipment of concentrates was brought over from Leigh, S. J. Hunt's mines in Corea. This ore was consigned to the smelter at Tacoma and was valued at \$25,000.

### Indication of Prosperity.

The report of the condition of the national banks of Washington recently published, tells its part of the story of the present unexampled prosperity. Their total resources rose from \$27,698,377 to \$31,280,168 in a little more than twelve months, and the individual deposits in these banks during the same period have increased by \$2,000,000.

## JEFFERSON MONUMENT DESIGNED BY HIMSELF.

In all the vast territory included in the Louisiana purchase, which he was chiefly responsible for, is only one monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson. It is a rough stone which now stands on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia and will be taken to St. Louis, where it is expected to be one of the chief attractions at the coming exposition.

The chief interest which attaches to the rough monument lies in the fact



MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON.

that it was originally erected at Monticello after the designs of Jefferson himself, who, at his death, left directions that a simple granite shaft should be erected over his grave bearing his name, the dates of his birth and death, and an inscription to the effect that he was the "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia."

Jefferson died a bankrupt and his grave was neglected until 1882, when Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument over his remains. Then the original stone was taken up and presented to the University of Missouri by his executors.

### Farms in Arizona.

According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau recently there are 5,800 farms in Arizona, with a total acreage of 1,935,327 acres, of which 254,521 are improved, says the Washington Star. Of these farms 1,760 are owned by Indians. In 1890 there were only 104,128 acres of improved land in the territory. In 1890 the average size of farms was 910 acres, and in 1900 468 acres. The total value of the farm land with improvements, implements and live stock is placed at \$29,906,877. The increase in farm wealth for the decade amounted to 162 per cent. Of the total number there are seventy-one farms of more than 1,000 acres and 814 of less than three acres. About half of the latter class belong to Indians. Of the total investment in farms over half, or \$15,458,717, is in live stock. The number of cattle is placed at 607,454, and of sheep at 608,458.

The report shows that of the total area of the territory a little more than one-third of 1 per cent is improved. During the last decade 545 miles of irrigation ditches were constructed at a cost of \$1,508,400. The prediction is made that ultimately a much larger area will be brought under cultivation by these ditches than now. The principal crop is alfalfa, of which 62,585 acres were grown in 1899. There also were several thousand acres in fruits and nuts.

### Gold in Teeth Not Stylish.

It is no longer considered good form to make a display of gold in the teeth. The fad—for such it was—is dying out. "The custom had grown to such an extent," said a Walnut street dentist recently, according to the Philadelphia Record, "that young men and women actually had small holes drilled in teeth that were perfectly sound in order that gold fillings might be inserted. Even sets of false teeth for older people were thus decorated. Gold caps were in great demand and were often put on when there was no occasion, simply because people thought they looked well. I remember seeing a chorus girl who came over with an English company several years ago who had a diamond inserted in one of her front teeth. Her smile was literally dazzling. All that is changed now, though. The tendency seems to be to preserve as much as possible the natural whiteness of the teeth and sometimes enamel is placed over a gold filling."

### Census of Italian Cities.

The total population of Italy is 32,449,754. That of Rome is 463,000; Naples, 563,721; Milan, 491,400; Turin, 335,639; Palermo, 310,352; Genoa, 284,800; Florence, 204,920.

### River Seine Holds Record.

The Seine holds the record for traffic carrying in France—50,048 vessels carried last year, 27,000,000 passengers and 10,000,000 tons of merchandise.

## CUBA'S NEW QUEEN OF BEAUTY.



SEÑORITA SILVIA ALFONSO

Senorita Silvia Alfonso y Aldama, Cuba's new queen of beauty, is spending a few months in the United States. She is 20 years old, as vivacious as a Parisienne and with the rare taste in dress of her French sister. This may be due to the fact that she was educated in France. She speaks French as fluently as she does Spanish and her English is marked with the prettiest kind of an accent. She is a clever and witty talker, and regards the distinction she bears of being the prettiest woman of Cuba as something of a good-natured joke.

Every three or four years a new beauty is chosen in Havana by popular vote, the contest being managed by La Fija, the Cuban newspaper. The contest which resulted in the election of Senorita Alfonso took place in March last. Her nearest competitor was Senorita Margus de Mendoza, who received between 10,000 and 11,000 votes.

## LOG CABINS OF LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

In the "Old Plantation," a feature of the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, there are on exhibition two log cabins. One is the house in which Abraham Lincoln was born. The other is the hotel in which Jeff Davis, President of the Confederacy, first saw the light of day. Of the thousands of people who flock to see these quaint relics few know the vicissitudes of the cabins

with it, unknown even to the owner. The two cabins have been set up on desirable sites and furnished throughout as they were in olden times, many interesting relics of the great leaders being on exhibition.

### DID NOT KNOW THE GRASS.

New York Children Who Had Never Seen the Country.

"It's grass!"  
"No, 'tain't grass."  
"What is it, then?"  
"It's lawn. I know it's lawn, because you can walk on it."

This discussion took place between two fresh air boys upon their arrival in the country a short time ago. It is difficult to believe that there is a living child who does not know grass when he sees it; and yet it is true, speaking conservatively, that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of children living in the city who have never spent a day in the country in their lives.

To them the word "country" has a vague meaning. It's a glorious place. Somewhat like heaven in their imaginations. They get ideas of it from their mothers and the missionaries who talk to them about it. They hear that there are big, big trees and green grass and cows, whatever they may be—the animals from which the milk they drink is obtained. Then there are horses, of course, and chickens running about, and in some places in the country there are streams to paddle in, whose waters have a rich, golden tint as they flow over the round stones. And there are hills, ever so high, higher than any of the houses in the city, and one can see blue lakes and rivers flowing through the valleys from their tops, where the children may have an opportunity to go if they will be good. Imagine the vagueness of the meaning of the word "country" in the mind of a child who, from experience, doesn't know a mountain from a river!

Another youngster in the party with the boys who were discussing the grass, when he got an opportunity, knelt down on the ground, kissed the grass and then got down and rolled on it.—New York Tribune.

### Mixing Their Metaphors.

Few things are more joyous to an audience than the mixed metaphors of an orator. The Irish race is famous for its contributions to merriment in this particular. The Academy gives three illustrations:

"You are," said a late Lord Mayor of Dublin, "standing on the edge of a precipice that will be a weight on your necks all the rest of your days."

"The young men of England," remarked an English clergyman, "are the backbone of the British Empire. What we must do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

And this is from a member of Parliament: "Even if you carried these peddling little reforms, it would be only like a sea-bite in the ocean."

You can always tell the shortcake by its strawberry mark.



JEFF DAVIS' BIRTHPLACE.

since their removal from the ground which they once consecrated, and the struggle on the part of the exhibitors to gain possession of them for exhibition. The Lincoln cabin was sold by Rev. J. W. Bingham, of Marion County, Kentucky, together with ten acres of ground, to A. W. Dennett, of New York dairy kitchen fame. The exhibitors made a search for Mr. Dennett and found him at the Trinidad Gold Mines, in Placer County, California. A lease was secured from Mr. Dennett, who gave an order for the removal of the cabin, then stored in the cellar of a Bowery restaurant. The determined exhibitor penetrated the cellar and



LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

found the cabin in a state of chaos, piled up in one corner. He started to load the logs upon a truck, there being, it was said, ninety-two. But after these were carted away it was found that a great many more logs remained. As the exhibitor had orders to take all the logs, he did so, finding that the second set of logs were of an entirely different kind of wood.

Investigations disclosed the fact that the second set of logs comprised the birth cabin of the late Jefferson Davis, the latter having been absolutely lost track of them in recent years.

The fact that was that both the Lincoln and the Davis cabin were exhibited at the Tennessee Centennial, at Nashville, in 1897, and when the Lincoln cabin was shipped to New York and stored, the Davis cabin was sent

## GEN. ALGER'S BOOK IS OUT

A REVIEW OF OUR LATE WAR.

Publication of the Book Delayed on Account of Recent Death of President McKinley—He Gave Several Prominent Men a Scolding—General Miles Included.

New York, Oct. 7.—General Alger's book on the Spanish-American war, which his publishers stated "has been delayed and changed because of the death of President McKinley," will be issued Thursday.

General Alger opens his book with a survey of the Cuban situation in 1898 and comments upon our unpreparedness for war at that time and the splendid spectacle of the country's response to the governmental ultimatum upon Spain. He then leads the reader through the hurried preparations for war, the disappointment of hundreds of volunteers, the demands of sea coast cities and towns for immediate protection and the savage criticism of the military administration's plan of campaign and the battle with apparently endless shortcomings and grievances. Then follows the embarkation at Tampa, which was severely criticized at the time, but which General Alger is now convinced that, all things considered, was not a mistake.

The account of the march on Santiago is graphically pictured.

The book takes up the "round robin" signed by the general officers of Shafter's army while the negotiations for surrender were pending, in which it was stated that "this army must move at once or it will perish," from the fevers that threaten the camp.

General Alger has no criticisms to offer of the round robin itself, but says that its publication was one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war.

General Alger reviews at length the differences between General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and concludes this chapter in these words:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's attitude towards the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contradictory statements subsequently made in his official report. After the third of July the admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3, although it was responsible for his being out of the honor of actively participating as commander in chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

General Alger reviews the Miles-Egan controversy over the alleged furnishing of embalmed beef to the army and tells of the appointment by the president at his request of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain. The commission met September 24, 1898, he says, and up to December 21 of that year "had taken testimony in 17 towns and cities, and in many different camps, granting to citizens, soldiers and ex-soldiers, an opportunity to appear for complaint or testimony of any kind regarding the conduct of the war. Many thousands of soldiers were invited to give their evidence without regard to rank or service."

"On the 21st of December," continues General Alger, "the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the commission then sitting in Washington, and made his statements with reference to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war. "Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to the canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time, and, stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this pretended knowledge of facts which, if they existed, should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protection of the army, General Miles had never mentioned the subject."

"General Miles seemed to be pleased with the notoriety which his startling statement before the commission and his subsequent newspaper interviews gave him; for, again, on the 31st of March, 1899, in New York city, he published, through representatives of the Associated Press and of a metropolitan paper additional charges. This unilitary and questionable method of making in public grave and scandalous charges regarding a brother officer and the work of his department, charges which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue, seemed to appeal to certain characteristics of the major general commanding to which comment will be out of place.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges; that the tinned beef was issued as the 'pretense of an experiment,' and it was not a part of the ration."