

Crook County Journal.

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, JUNE 25, 1903.

NO. 28

VOL. VII.

New Spring Goods

Every Department in our Big Store is full to overflowing with Brand New Spring Baggains. The Ladies will find many New Things. They are too numerous to mention but if you want anything go to the Big Store They'll have it.

WURZWEILER & THOMSON

Prineville's Leading Merchants

Hamilton Feed Stable
AND
Redby Feed Barn...

Fine Saddle Horses and Livery Turn-Outs
Stock boarded by day, week or month. Rates reasonable. Good accommodations. Remember us when in Prineville, and we guarantee that your patronage will be appreciated and deserved by us.

C. J. STUBLING
The Dalles, Oregon

A FEW FACTS
Concerning GREEN RIVER Whiskey

1. GREEN RIVER is pure.
2. GREEN RIVER is perfectly matured.
3. GREEN RIVER has an exquisite flavor.
4. GREEN RIVER is the whiskey without a headache.
5. GREEN RIVER is the U. S. Naval Hospital Whiskey.
6. GREEN RIVER is sold by C. E. McDowell, Prineville.

C. J. Stubling, Distillery Distributor

Distillery Distributor

SMITH'S RECEPTION.

Wines, Liquors,
Domestic and
Imported Cigars.

The Celebrated
A. B. C. Beer
Always on Hand.

Proprietors of the Prineville Soda Works.

Two Doors South of
First National Bank.
CHAMP SMITH.
PRINEVILLE, ORE.
ISOM CLEEK.

GUARD YOUR INTERESTS

The manufacturers of the McCormick guard the interests of agriculturists by building a machine that works successfully in the field, and the farmer should guard his interests by purchasing the McCormick—a machine that

has a record of seventy-two years of continuous success in the harvest fields of the world.

Write for a "Model Machine," which tells how to guard your interests in buying harvesting machines.

Elkins & King

More From the Heppner Flood Conditions Though Appalling Are Being Rapidly Improved.

HEPPNER, OREGON, June 22.—No more laborers are needed, as all that can be fed are here. Mayor Frank Gilliam and Sheriff E. M. Shutt have issued orders to all persons not working or with business to transact to leave town as soon as possible. No attempt is being made to save boards or lumber—it is a question of getting the ruins out of sight.

An alarming number of workmen yesterday complained of diarrhea. It is estimated that 40 per cent of them and many other people about the town have been affected. Dr. C. J. Smith, the State Board of Health officer, promptly directed that all drinking water served to the men should be treated with sulphuric acid, making a sour and quite agreeable drink, which counteracts the alkaline fermentation in the intestines. It is much used in cholera-infected regions, and its effect was very marked today, there being a decided falling off of the complaints. Dr. Smith deputized a man today to go to Lexington to look after sanitation there, and Dr. Reed, of Ione, has agreed to take similar care at the latter place. Dr. Smith's Chinese pump has been working most effectively all day clearing water and mud from cellars. Tomorrow a force of wheelbarrow men will complete the work of clearing the debris.

"If the work goes on as it has been doing," said Dr. Smith tonight, "the town will be thoroughly cleaned by Wednesday. All depends upon keeping an efficient force at work. The Portland workers, by the way, are wonders. This outfit, without degrading any of the others, is the most efficient that has come to Heppner. It is because they work so systematically. They are practical men. At least a third of them are suitable foremen for gangs of laborers anywhere.

Side by side with two women from a redlight district some of the best women of the town work in the dead hall, with all social restrictions laid aside. The examples of these two arouse great admiration. The leveling of rank, laying aside of nice considerations, and the respect shown to these women handling the dead, is an exhibition not often seen in real life.

The railroad is being reconstructed from Lexington, but will not reach Heppner for some time. There is still but one telephone or telegraph wire out of town, and it is so overwhelmed with business that messages are sometimes delayed 12 hours.

The question of rebuilding the town is still unsettled. Some think the place is permanently injured, and a majority think it will not be rebuilt for several years. Leading men, however, declare that fine brick structures will go up, strong enough to withstand floods; that the streets will be terraced back from the creek, and that new and better homes will be erected on the hillsides. Heppner's location at the mouth of the four canyons makes rebuilding in the bottoms a dangerous proposition.

One peculiar feature of the flood was that none of the people could tell whether their house was moving or whether it was their neighbor's house that was in motion. This was the cause of some being drowned who could have been saved by remaining in their homes. People who were in houses which did not move thought from looking at other buildings that they were moving, and they ran from the buildings and were caught by the sweeping waters before they would get to higher land. Some were so confused they did not know in which way they were going and they ran directly into the water.

It is stated authoritatively that three ghouls found robbing the dead at Heppner were shot down by the citizens and buried as though they were found among the drowned. The matter was then hushed up and never reached the ears of the press representatives working in Heppner. Such punishment is perfectly justifiable. One of the ghouls was found cutting off fingers from a woman's hand, it being the quickest way to get the coveted rings. This report contradicts the one published to the effect that no such acts were committed in Heppner. It seems that every community shelters scapegoats who cannot resist the temptation of robbery, even when accompanied by such pitiable conditions as exists in the stricken town of Heppner.

The estimated losses aggregate nearly half a million dollars and the sufferers for the most part are poor people, who have lost all their worldly possessions. This makes the conditions appalling, and no effort can be made to relieve them, that will be too great. Where suffering humanity is the object of charity let the good work go on. Reports from the stricken locality tells of conditions that will make outside aid almost a necessity for weeks to come. The money is being handled and distributed judiciously by honest committees and no one makes a mistake in digging down in their pocket and giving liberally. The way our city has contributed can not help but be a source of pride to our local citizens. Their liberality has cemented a bond of friendship between Prineville and Heppner that will stand the test of time.

The Heppner Benefit Subscribers.

The following are the names of those subscribing to the Heppner benefit, with the sum subscribed opposite their names.

T. M. Baldwin	\$50.00
Will Wurzwiler	50.00
Wurzwiler & Thomson	25.00
Elkins & King	20.00
Simpson & Wilson	20.00
Smith & Clark	20.00
O'Sell Bros	10.00
Heiderson & Pollard	10.00
J. R. Templeton	10.00
R. F. Allen	10.00
Wm. C. Barnes	10.00
C. L. Winick	10.00
Geo. Summers	10.00
M. E. Brink	5.00
Crook County Journal	5.00
J. F. Morris	5.00
H. P. Adamson	5.00
I. Michel	5.00
A. H. Lippman	5.00
Henry Crane	5.00
W. J. Schmidt	5.00
H. P. Becknap	5.00
Cyrus & Powell	5.00
Cash	5.00
P. B. Dask	2.50
N. A. Tye & Bros	2.50
Dash	2.50
Wm. Holder	2.50
Z. M. Brown	2.50
Jack Kitching	2.50
Frank Johnson	2.50
W. F. Millard	2.50
T. J. Powell	2.50
J. H. Rosenberg	2.50
Mrs. Susie Stetson	2.50
Cash	2.50
M. L. Lyons	2.50
W. T. Davenport	2.50
Cash	2.25
Dr. C. Hyde	2.00
Fred Claypool	2.00
Tom O'Connell	2.00
M. J. Lemmas	1.00
P. B. Howard	1.00
O. B. Alingham	1.00
C. A. Whitsett	1.00
A. C. Lucas	1.00
J. E. Hogg	1.00
H. A. Foster	1.00
Arch Powell	1.00
C. A. King	1.00
E. F. Rogue	1.00
Mr. Patonke	1.00
Grand Price	1.00
Cash	1.00
J. F. Dask	1.00
G. R. Day	1.00
Wm. Marks	1.00
I. Ward	1.00
Wm. Draper	1.00
R. L. Allen	1.00
Sam Hamilton	1.00
M. A. Lehmann	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Chas. Le Vie	1.00
Cash	1.00
F. M. White	1.00

In addition to the above amounts, local homes and others have either sent money or have taken steps to do so, sufficient to increase the amount to about \$500.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There Some Stolen, Others Not

Cullings From Our Exchanges—
News Notes of the Week—
Timely Topics

The new King of Serbia seemed very Groverlike about his acceptance of the position.

Americans drink more water, eat more candy and consume more paper than any other country in the world.

Three Pendleton men sought shelter in a barn, and they were driven out by the owner with a club. Seems like the dog in the manger.

Straw hats, gauze underwear and furs are now fashionable in Washington. The variety is due to the versatility of the weather man.

East Portlanders are kicking about paying their water rent. If the present weather keeps up, they will have all they want without paying for it.

The public printing at Washington costs the people of the United States \$6,000,000 a year of which amount at least one third, probably one-half, is wasted.

The city of Seattle is getting good, and all the gamblers are being locked up. It must be painful to the resident of the most prominent citizens going to jail.

The navy department has contracted for 200,000 pounds of frankfurter, 145,000 of sauerkraut and 90,000 pounds of bologna sausage for its fighting force. That should smother any smoldering German Criticism.

A letter was received at the Agricultural Department the other day, relates William E. Curtis, asking for two loads of "fertilizer." The writer having received seeds from a paternal government was anxious to get whatever else was coming to him.

A number of cities have forbidden the use of gun-powder in any form on the 4th of July. They are sensible in so far as they go but they should have included dynamite to head off the fool who tries to make a noise with that simple compound and a pair of anvils.

A Philadelphia physician has just written a treatise on "When to Go to Sleep." We presume he did not forget to mention such essential little details as locking the front door, winding the clock and putting the cat out.

An enthusiast on the excellent quality of the United States paper money says "A hundred dollar will sustain a weight of forty-seven pounds, lengthwise." That's nothing. We have known a hundred dollar bill to sustain a man and his family for a month and get out four issues of the paper besides.

The grand lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Oregon elected the following officers last week: S. M. Yoran of Eugene, grand master; Thos. Gray of Portland, deputy grand master; W. H. Flanagan of Grant's Pass, grand senior warden; W. T. Williamson of Salem, junior warden; Henry Roe of Portland, treasurer; Jas. F. Robinson of Eugene, secretary; Jacob Mayer, J. B. Cleveland of Portland and M. S. Woodcock of Carvallis, trustees.

The new army rifles will pierce six human bodies or a foot and a half of pine at 6,000 feet. The use of such a cartridge in riots would endanger the lives of every person within a mile and a half. For that reason the "riot charge" has been provided. It contains thirty-four grains of powder and two round balls weighing forty-two grains. Its fire is not effective at over 600 feet.

If you took your little tooter and then lay aside your horn, there's not a soul in ten short days will

know that you were born. The man who gathers pumpkins is the man who plows all day, and the man who keeps it humping is the man who makes it pay. The man who advertises with a short jerk, is the man who blames the editor because it didn't work. The man who gets the business has a long and steady pull and keeps the local paper from year to year quite full; he plans his advertisements in a thoughtful way, and keeps forever at it, until he makes it pay. He has faith in all the future, can withstand a sudden shock and like a man of scripture has his business on a rock.—Ex.

A Communication Taken From the Baker City Democrat.

Referring to the recent disaster at Heppner, Oregon, and various theories as to its cause, it would be well to discuss, in a brief way, the origin of storms of such a destructive character as has been chronicled. In tracing the history of cloudbursts, it will be found that they occur after unusual hot weather, and in the months of July and August in the northern hemisphere.

The atmosphere is a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, with a small amount of carbon dioxide; such a small combination is called dry air. The vapor part varies from a very small amount to about 5 per cent of the above mass of dry air.

The action of the sun on the atmosphere is the primary cause of all disturbances, whether wind, rain or snow. The air is heated in two ways, by direct rays of the sun and by radiation. It is heated in other ways, but the heat derived from the sun is the element with which we have to deal at this time. The air being heated to an unusual high temperature, rises, and when reaching a high altitude comes in contact with colder bodies of air and the vapor condenses, forming clouds. The rapidity of this formation depends upon the temperature of the air, if unusually high, the condensation will occur more rapidly, and the disturbance will be more severe. Various theories are advanced as to what a cloudburst is. It is believed that the best and most easily understood explanation or comparison is to liken the atmosphere to a sponge, if it is full of moisture and is pressed slightly, drops of water will come from it, and if pressed abruptly will come all at once. The cloud does not burst, it becomes overcharged with rain, and on level plains may come down gradually as rain; but when suddenly disturbed, as striking a mountain, or when low, striking a high hill, will be precipitated in great quantities. In Waldo's meteorology a cloudburst is defined as a "sudden and excessive downpour of rain or rain and hail, which have been carried upward or merely sustained and kept from falling by ascending air currents, until a large amount has been accumulated aloft, when, by some weakening or breaking up of the ascending currents, the whole or part of the accumulation suddenly falls to the ground. Cloudbursts are of most frequent occurrence in connection with tornadoes, where the immense velocity of the ascending current is favorable to the collection and support of great masses of water."

General Greely in "American Weather" compares them to the water spout, as the conditions are similar. The theory that in water spouts the water is taken into the clouds is erroneous, as the opposite is the case. The water comes down. In the majority of cases, cloudbursts have occurred west of the Mississippi river and principally in the mountainous regions. In looking over the history of cloudbursts and comparing the number of lives lost, the one at Heppner seems to be the worst, considering the number of lives lost. The flood at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, was caused by the heavy rains breaking a dam above the town. Had the dam remained intact the flood might not have occurred. W. C. McGehee.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

CLAY A. SIMPSON, Mgr. Interior Dept.



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