

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Prospectors for Oil Do Not Lose Faith Because of Reverses.

The Umpqua Valley Oil Company, of Roseburg, which has been boring for oil at Myrtle Creek, has abandoned the well, after having reached a distance of 1600 feet. Some time ago, while the boring apparatus was at work, the cable parted and let the drill fall into the well. After the drill was removed it was found that the casing had also been broken and part of it had fallen into the well. It was later found that the well had been "plugged," and in such a manner that it is now impossible to work it at all. The company is so confident of finding oil that it has again let a contract to Lloyd Smith, a practical well-driller, who will immediately commence operations on the new well within 12 feet of the old.

Mr. Smith claims that the indications for oil are the best he has yet seen on this coast, and is confident that oil will be found within 2000 feet.

SEALED BIDS FOR WOOL.

First Pool Sale This Season Held at Arlington—Sale Small.

The first wool sale of the season under the system of sealed bids, inaugurated in this state for the first time last year, came off in Arlington last week. It was a sorry disappointment to both seller and buyer. Over 500,000 pounds of wool was offered for sale, but only about 50,000 pounds was sold. Prices paid for those sold ranged from 11 1/2 cents to 13 cents. The offers on the largest and best clips were all declined because the ruling prices had fallen below the owners' expectations. Dissatisfaction was expressed by a number of buyers over the sales made this morning by the local bank to a buyer on the ground before the time for the public sale when all the buyers should arrive. This may have had a tendency to qualify the interest of the buyers in the other lots listed.

Fruit Trees Feel Frost.

A killing frost blighted the prospects for an abundant fruit crop around Baker City last week. The extent of the damage is not fully developed, but it is known that all the early fruit is badly damaged, and in some localities all the fruit is killed. So far as known, there has been no frost in Pine and Eagle valleys, or down on the Snake river, below Huntington. These portions of the county comprise the principal fruitgrowing sections of the country. Until last night the prospects were favorable for the greatest fruit crop ever known in this, the Powder river valley.

Rainier is Confident.

The county-seat fight in Columbia county is on. The election notice calling a special election for July 6 will be posted in a few days. At present there are only three candidates for the honors of county seat. St. Helens, which is the county seat now, Rainier and Clatskanie. A hard fight will be put up from three points. It is generally conceded that Rainier will be first in the race. Should no point receive a majority of all votes, a second election will be held in August, and the vote will be taken between the two highest.

Pine Lands Cut Off.

The General Land Office at Washington has received the amended map filed by the Oregon Development Company, showing lands on the Upper Deschutes river in Eastern Oregon, which it proposes to reclaim under Carey act. On this map, the company has eliminated nearly 15,000 acres that were included in the original selection, this action being taken because of the report of Special Agent Green, that much of the original selection was land covered with merchantable timber.

Damming of the Rogue.

The Golden Drift Mining Company has resumed with a vim the work of completing its big power dam across Rogue river, in the Dry Diggings, three miles above Grants Pass. The dam was begun early last year, but was not completed before the arrival of the fall rains. The dam, even in its uncompleted state, withstood the very high water and several freshets of the Rogue during the winter.

Catherine Creek Claims Taken.

There is another small rush on in locating timber in the Catherine creek district, east of Union. About 20 claims have been located during the past ten days and others are investigating. Last year many locations were made, but filings suddenly ceased when it was rumored that there had been frauds in making locations, and that the government was investigating the matter.

Chinook and Shad.

The White Island Seining Company's grounds, about two miles above Cathlamet, have begun operations, and have been catching about half a ton of fish per day, which more than pays expenses. About half the catch is chinook, the balance being bluebacks and steelheads. The chinooks bring 5 and 6 cents, the bluebacks, 4 cents, and the steelheads, 3 cents per pound.

Rich Strike in Gray Eagle.

A narrow streak of fabulously rich ore has been struck in the Gray Eagle mine, in the Sparta district. The ore assays \$2000 per ton. A five-foot ledge assays \$15. The property is owned by the Bonanza.

Irrigationists Surprised.

The abandonment of the semi-annual meeting of the State Irrigation Association comes as a surprise to most of the friends of irrigation in the eastern part of the state.

COPPER NEAR ROSEBURG.

Rich Veins of Ore Reported by Prospectors in Collier Creek Country.

Frank Reed arrived in Roseburg a few days ago from the Collier Creek country, in Curry county, where he and other members of his party have made a discovery of a very rich copper ledge or deposit, on which they have located 16 mining claims. The deposit has been traced a distance of over a mile and a half, and surface indications show a wide vein. No assays have as yet been made on the discovery, but it is generally believed that this new find will prove the richest yet discovered.

The ledge is about 18 miles south of Rogue river, and is at present a very difficult place to reach, as there is only a trail through that section. It is expected that operations will soon commence on the development of these mines, as Mr. Reed is a member of a copper company which was recently organized in Roseburg, with Mr. Fred Blakely at the head. Native copper is abundant throughout Southern Oregon, but those owning most of the mines have not sufficient capital to work them properly.

Oregon Can Grow Flax.

That the Pacific Coast and especially the Willamette valley of the state of Oregon is especially adapted to the culture of flax, and that of the very finest quality, has been demonstrated beyond any possibility of a doubt by Mr. Eugene Bosse, the celebrated Belgian flax culturist, who has been conducting a scientific course of experiments in and around Salem for more than a year past, and is now engaged in raising the second crop for the purpose of proving this fact to the entire satisfaction of those who are now backing him financially, and have shown heretofore a disposition to doubt the veracity of his broad assertions regarding the possibilities of the flax industry for Oregon.

Curb on Willamette.

Extensive work is being done on the Willamette river just north of Independence, capital of the state, that work will be continued all of the summer. The jetty being constructed below Independence will save to the land owners over 1000 acres of land, as the current was about to wash through a number of the best farms and change the course of the river for several miles. This jetty will save this as well as the banks which the current has been moving at the rate of about 20 feet a year in many places.

Headed Toward Burns.

Chief Engineer Joseph West, of the Sumpter Valley Railroad, is in Baker City prepared to begin the work of extending the road. The rails and other material for the extension have begun to arrive and the sawmills are busy cutting ties for the new road. Just how far the road will be built this season is not stated, but it is certain that it will penetrate some distance into Grant county in the direction of Burns, the county seat of Harney county.

Preparing for Dry Summer.

Baker City authorities are preparing to supply the city with an abundance of water, for what promises to be a long, dry summer. The new reservoir on Goodrich creek, which was completed last fall, will be in use this season in addition to the Eagle creek supply. Several of the water mains are being replaced with larger pipe, so that both the supply of water and the pressure may be equal to the demand.

Geological Survey Begins.

Government Engineer Sutton, who has been getting together his corps of assistants and outfit in Union for the past week, has just commenced his field work of making a complete geological survey of the county in this section. The work was started in Union and will branch out covering about 1000 square miles, requiring about two years' work.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70@71c; valley, 74c.

Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.95@4.30; Graham, \$3.45@3.55.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$27; shorts, \$23.00; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10@1.15; gray, \$1.05 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$10@11; cheat, \$15@16 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50c per sack; ordinary, 25@40c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$3@3.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@12c; young, 18@14c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c; ducks, \$7.00@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6@6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16 1/2@17c; Young Americas, 17@17 1/2c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c; less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22c per pound; extras, 21c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 16@18c.

Eggs—16@17c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 18@20c per pound.

Wool—Valley 12 1/2@15; Eastern Oregon, 4@14; mohair, 35@36c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 5 1/2@4c per pound; steers, 4 1/2@5c; dressed, 7 1/2c.

Veal—8@8 1/2c.

Mutton—Gross, 7@7 1/2c per pound; dressed, 8@9c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, 7 1/2@7c per pound; dressed, 8@8 1/2c.

NEW COALING STATION.

Admiral Dewey Recommends One for Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

Washington, May 27.—Admiral Dewey, as president of the General Board, has made a report to Secretary Moody, recommending the immediate establishment of a coaling station at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and the erection there of a coal depot with an initial capacity of 5,000 tons. The estimated cost of the work is about \$51,000. The money is now available. Believing that the establishment of a coal depot at this strategic point will strengthen the United States on the Pacific Coast, the President has heartily approved the plan, and preliminary steps in the work have been taken already.

Dutch Harbor is located on one of the Aleutian Islands, and is on the direct commercial route between the ports of Behring Sea and Southern Alaska and the Pacific Coast of the United States. It is also in the line of steamships passing through the Unimak Pass, most of which make Dutch Harbor a port of call. Its use as a coal depot site was first recommended by Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. His recommendation was referred to the General Board, and is now about to be executed according to his plans.

Dutch Harbor will form the fifth in the chain of coal depots along the Pacific Coast, which will begin at San Diego and include San Francisco, Puget Sound and Sitka. Honolulu is the sixth in the chain, and Guam probably may be added to the list.

FIRE LOSS A MILLION.

A Large Philadelphia Warehouse Is an Entire Loss.

Philadelphia, May 27.—Fire this evening in the building of the Front Street Warehouse Company caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. The building which was three stories high on Front street and five in the rear, with two sub-cellars, containing merchandise of a general character. One floor was packed solidly with matting and there was 1500 rolls of carpet, 500 barrels of molasses, a carload of wines, and other liquors, a carload of matches and much machinery. Everything in the building was destroyed either by fire or water.

The fire started in the basement and was not discovered until the center of the first floor was in flames. The character of the goods in the building made it an easy prey to the flames, and the whole structure was soon ablaze. The contents of the building were owned by many firms and individuals, and it is not known tonight what amount of insurance was carried.

UNIONS DON'T UNDERSTAND.

Energy Must Be Properly Directed if They Would Live.

Chicago, May 27.—Clarence S. Darrow, who was chief counsel for the miners in the recent arbitration growing out of the strike in the anthracite coal fields, delivered an address to the Henry George Association here today on the "Perils of Trades Unionism." The general tone of his talk was that "labor unions do not understand the principles upon which they are founded and along which they must work if they are to continue in existence." He said in part:

"Men catch trade unionism, speculation, combination, as they catch the measles or the mumps. Capital has caught the fever of combination until it has gone mad over corporations and trusts. Likewise, labor has caught the fever of trade unionism and without knowing what it means or realizing how it may be of real service to the world, has turned its power and energy in the direction of building up organizations.

"Unless this force is turned to political power or substantial methods for bettering industrial conditions then all this great movement must be for naught."

Great Irrigation Dam.

Washington, May 27.—The Geological Survey has prepared a model of the extensive dam to be constructed on Salt river, 65 miles above Phoenix, Ariz. This dam will be among the first and also among the largest irrigation enterprises to be undertaken by the Government under the new law. The exact proportions of the dam are 188 feet thick at the base, 830 feet long at the top and 250 feet high. It will contain 11,600,000 cubic feet of masonry. The reservoir to be constructed will drain over 6000 square miles of territory.

Estate Long Unsettled.

San Diego, Cal., May 27.—By an order of court the valuable estate of James W. Robinson is to be distributed. The case is a remarkable one. Robinson, who was once Lieutenant-Governor of Texas and subsequently a prominent lawyer in this state, died here in 1857. For some reason his heirs, who lived in Ohio and elsewhere in the East were not aware of his death until long afterward and no efforts were made until comparatively recently to settle up the estate.

Butchery by Turks.

London, May 27.—The Sofia correspondent of the Morning Leader telegraphs that the Macedonian committee reports that the Turks have burned the village of Banitzka, near Seres. Only 48 of the 500 inhabitants escaped and many women and girls were outraged and murdered and their bodies cast into the water.

WORK OF TORNADO

FIFTEEN PEOPLE IN NEBRASKA LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Twenty Others More or Less Seriously Injured—Several Towns Visited by Storm and Every Building in Its Path Blown to Pieces—Heavy Financial Loss.

Hastings, Neb., May 27.—A series of heavy storms, two of which developed into the worst tornadoes that have visited Southern Nebraska for years, passed over portions of Clay, Franklin and Kearney counties last evening. Fifteen persons are known to have lost their lives, 20 odd were more or less seriously injured, and a number of others received minor injuries. Every dwelling and outbuilding in the path of the tornado was blown to pieces, and the financial loss thus far accounted will reach about \$50,000.

Near Norman, at the home of Daniel McCurdy, a number of relatives and friends were spending the day, and not an inmate escaped death or serious injury. Two miles south of Upland German Lutheran services were being held in a school house, when the storm struck and demolished it, killing four of the occupants, including the minister, and injuring a number of others.

The storm was equally destructive at Fairfield, but the people were warned of its coming and sought cellars for safety. Six dwellings were blown to pieces at that place, but their occupants escaped injury, with a few exceptions.

MUST LEAVE FRANK.

Repetition of Recent Accidents May Occur at Any Time.

Ottawa, Ont., May 27.—Messrs. R. W. Brock and R. P. McConnell, the geologists who were sent to report on the cause of the landslide at Turtle Mountain, which wiped out the town of Frank, have submitted a preliminary report to Sir William Mullock, acting minister of the Interior.

Mr. McConnell estimates that between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000 tons of rock fell, the debris of which covers almost two square miles. The slide is attributed to the steepness of the mountain and the shattered condition of the rock. This was due to "faulting" and crushing of the rock during the process of mountain building. Heavy rainfalls pouring through the fissures tended to open them still further.

The accident was locally hastened by a creep in the coal mine which caused a jar. The mountain where the slip took place is very badly fractured and is now slipping down continuously in small pieces. There is danger of another slide, as some of the fractures extend back 500 or 600 feet from the face, and if these were to open another bulk would come down.

Mr. McConnell thinks that there will always be more or less risk in living at Frank and that the people should move as soon as possible.

SWEPT BY TORNADO.

Oklahoma in Track of Storm—Injuries to People are Few.

Oklahoma City, O. T., May 26.—Last night a tornado struck the town of Carmen and destroyed one-third of the place. P. F. Brown, of Wichita, was instantly killed by flying timber and Mrs. Wisniller fatally injured. Twenty people were more or less injured.

The Methodist church was set on top of the parsonage, where it remains and can be seen for miles.

The dwellings of J. P. Atterbury and Robert Payne were demolished. Mrs. Atterbury was carried 50 feet but not seriously injured, while her son and daughter were dangerously hurt. Orchards and crops were damaged severely. The Arkansas river is on a rampage as a result of the heavy rains. The town of Kaw City is practically under water, many farmers living in the bottoms near Ponca City and Newkirk having been compelled to leave their homes. Fields and crops are submerged, numerous bridges have been washed away, and traffic is blocked.

Fraudulent Citizens' Papers.

Washington, May 27.—Immigration officials said today that they had investigated reports that thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers had been sold to immigrants at New York, and had ascertained that the purpose was not to facilitate the admission of immigrants into the United States, but to permit immigrants to secure work on the subway and other improvements in New York, as under the state laws only citizens can work on improvements of that kind. In some cases as much as \$50 was paid for a fraudulent certificate.

Block on American Trusts.

London, May 27.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Singapore states that the government of the Malay States has imposed a prohibitive duty on the export of tin ore unless it is smelted within the colony. This step is designed to check an attempt to create a combination in the tin trade by the Standard Oil, the United States Steel Corporation and the American Tinplate Company, who propose to import the ore into the United States free of duty and re-export the smelted article.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

Erie, Pa., May 27.—While passing May's siding on a hill west of Kane today, the boiler on one of the locomotives pushing a Philadelphia & Erie freight train exploded, killing one man and injuring four others, three perhaps fatally.

The crown sheet of the boiler was blown through the caboose, splitting the caboose in two. The injured, except the engineer and fireman, were in the caboose.

SELL CHILDREN FOR FOOD.

Terrible Conditions Exist in Famine Stricken Districts of China.

Washington, May 26.—United States Consul McWade, at Canton, under date of April 7, sent to the State Department a detailed report of the famine conditions in Kang Si, in support of his cabled appeal for help. He produced a mass of information which he declares to be reliable from American missionary and naval sources in Kai Kwan Pin, Wu Chow and other places, showing the destitution and the consequent suffering, which the Consul-General says, is absolutely appalling. He says that thousands in their desperation were selling their children from \$2 to \$5 each, yet so many were offered and so few purchased that not all could be sold at even this price. Mr. McWade says so heartrending were the appeals for assistance that he had contributed far beyond his means, and would have given more had he had the money.

When report was written the famine was increasing greatly in severity, and thousands were starving to death. In one village 200 perished from starvation, and he said that unless something in the way of relief came soon, thousands and thousands will starve. Whole families were subsisting on a few ounces of rice a day, and were eating herbs and leaves. Unless the rice and other crops of July, August and September proved plentiful, the famine would only be slightly alleviated. In conclusion, Mr. McWade says:

"The natives feel that the Americans have come among them for their and our mutual benefit, and not as their enemies, nor to seize any of their lands under any specious or other pretenses. That feeling is emphasized by the great charity of our people at home, who, in their earnest efforts to relieve, and not to destroy, know no religion, creed or nation."

AMERICANS NOT MOLESTED.

Venezuelan Move Against Foreigners is Contrary to Treaties.

Willemstad, Curacao, May 26.—The President of the State of Maricao and the Governor of Caracas have tried to enforce the new law against foreigners, obliging them to recognize only the Venezuela tribunals for the adjustment of their claims and compelling them to waive their rights to claims for damages for robbery or pillage perpetrated by the government or revolutionary troops, and enforcing other vexatious measures under penalty of immediate expulsion.

These measures were enforced against British, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and French citizens. When their respective legations learned of the fact they sent orders to their Consuls not to comply with the demands of the local authorities, as the new law was contrary to existing treaties. The ministers of the powers also called on Senor Urbaneja, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and protested against the action taken. He promised that orders would be issued to suspend the enforcement of the new law. United States citizens were not molested.

If the law is enforced later complications with the powers will arise, and it is believed that more than 40,000 of the 60,000 foreigners residing in Venezuela will leave the country.

WHEN PENSIONS DATE FROM.

Indian Veterans Will Receive Pay From June 27, 1902.

Washington, May 26.—The Interior Department has decided that all pensions allowed under the Indian War Veteran act, approved June 27, 1902, shall be effective from the date of the passage of the act. That is to say, when a claim is allowed, the veteran or his widow or other survivor draws \$8 a month from and after the date of the allowance, and is granted, in addition, an accrued pension at the rate of \$8 a month from June 27, 1902, up to the date of the said allowance. There has been some question in the minds of the pension authorities as to whether accrued pension would run from 1902, when the act affecting the veterans of the Pacific Northwest became a law, or from 1892, when the original Indian War Veteran act, applying to the Black Hawk survivors, went on the statute books. The later date was finally settled upon as being the one intended by congress, and all pensions hereafter allowed will carry this accrued pension, as well as future allowances.

Ask Permission to Strike.

Anaconda, Mont., May 26.—At a meeting of the Mill and Smelters' Union, held last evening in this city, it is reported to have been decided to ask the permission of the American Labor Union to strike, unless the men recently discharged at the Washoe smelters be reinstated. It is the opinion of a majority of the labor leaders here that there will be no strike. It is alleged that the men discharged had been too active in attempting to dictate the policy of the company in the matter of running the new works.

Killed in Explosion on Steamer.

Quebec, May 26.—The steamship Couban, of the Black Diamond Line, from Sydney, C. B., for Montreal, which passed inward off Matane Light yesterday, signaled that an explosion of gas had occurred on board which completely destroyed the saloon and blew up the poop deck. Three iron beams were also broken in the lower deck. A waiter was killed and two steerage passengers are missing, and it is thought they were blown overboard by the force of the explosion.

Coins to Be Sold.

Washington, May 26.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the approval of Secretary Root, has authorized the sale of 100 sets of the seven new Philippine coins that recently have been made by the United States mint at \$2 per set, the value being 97 cents. The proceeds will be turned over to the Philippine Treasury. There has been quite a demand for the sets of coins from collectors.

A Farmer's Daughter: What She Can Do.

In a paper read before the thirteenth annual convention of the Indiana State Dairy Association, Miss Edith Parsons, a student in Purdue University, gave an interesting account of her experience in dairying. Miss Parsons began with the three or four cows kept to supply their own family, and is now selling the product of between fifteen and twenty cows at a profitable price, because of its uniform excellence and regularity of supply.

After recounting her difficulties in getting a good herd, she said: "After you decide to begin dairying, the question arises: Who shall care for the milk and the butter? Shall it be the farmer and his sons who toil in the field all day, or shall it be the tired mother and wife who shall do this work, thinking it one of her many duties, instead of a source of pleasure to her? No!"

"In my opinion, it should be the farmer's daughter who should come forward and say, I am young and know that I would enjoy taking full charge of the dairy work. How proud I will feel to think that I am making gilt-edged butter.

"Many mothers persist in saying that the work in a dairy is too hard for their daughters and would soon become a drudgery to them, but I believe mothers of this opinion forget that any work, no matter how hard, if entered into with the soul and willing hands, ceases to be drudgery and becomes an art.

"The dark side to dairying for the farmer's daughter is that it is an every day business that can not be put into inexperienced hands, without getting things out of balance, and that whole days off must be few. But a girl who has tact and judgment enough to get the best results from a Jersey cow, is well qualified to win by persuasive measure any favor she may covet.

"So I would say to the farmer's daughters, stick to the farm, keep up some profession that can be practiced on the farm, whether it be dairying or poultry raising, don't for a single moment let the temper have possession of you, but think of your health, and of those little gold mines on the farm and remember that with health comes happiness and with happiness wealth."

HAS BUILT A PALACE FOR DOGS.

A \$5,000 building for dogs has been completed at Mrs. P. A. Valentine's summer home, at Lake Oconomowoc, Wis. It is almost a palace, but notwithstanding this, its comforts will be shared by the plebeian watch dogs of the place, as well as the high-priced purrs that have won blue ribbons at bench shows. The temperature of the

MRS. P. A. VALENTINE.

building will be kept at 70 degrees, and there are splendid facilities for bathing and cooking—for Mrs. Valentine has employed a man to cook for the dogs, and he is instructed to prepare their food with as much care as if he were cooking for human beings.

The only other dog mansion in the country is that of E. W. Vanderbilt, at Baltimore, but it is not nearly so elegant as that of Mrs. Valentine. She was formerly the wife of Philip D. Armour, Jr., who died at Pasadena, Cal., three years ago.

TWO HANDSOME STOLE CAPES.

Here are two chic stole capes. No. 1 shows heavy lace in deep cream with white, with a turnover collar to match. No. 2 displays a stole cape of heavy white linen trimmed with a narrow band of fadeless black canvas and openwork stitch done in black. White pearl buttons complete the trimming. There is a bishop turnover collar to match.

When a woman you never saw has her back turned toward you, in nineteen times in twenty, when she turns around, she is a disappointment.

It is easier to judge some men by their coats than by their promissory notes.

