

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

LANE LOGGERS WANT RAIN.

Millions of Feet of Logs in the Small Streams.

Loggers in Lane County are having more difficulty this season than usual trying to get logs down the mountain streams. The spring has been so dry that millions of feet of logs that were cut on the streams tributary to the McKenzie and the Willamette during the winter have hung up and cannot be driven out in the usual way. Usually in the month of April there are rains that raise these creeks so that the logs can be driven out, but this year there have been no rains of consequence and the streams have not had since February sufficient water to run logs.

On Lost Creek, Winberry, Big and Little Fall Creeks, the Booth-Kelly Company has millions of feet of logs that they are badly in need of at the Springfield mill. For weeks they kept men ready and had the logs in the creek, intending that the moment the water was sufficient they would start them to deeper water. But the rains that were hoped for did not come.

Finally giving up hope of running the logs in the usual way, they began constructing dams to aid the work by artificial means. Thousands of dollars were expended in building flood dams in these small streams. These have been of some assistance, and the logs are being slowly worked down towards the river, but it is a slow and expensive process. As yet it has been impossible to supply the big mill at Springfield with sufficient logs to keep the saws at work.

The logging business is very important in this county, and greater this year than ever before. There are at the present time no less than 35,000,000 feet of logs in the water to supply the various mills in the county. The Booth-Kelly Company alone has 23,000,000 feet afloat, while others have no less than 12,000,000 feet. The mills all have greater difficulty getting logs than they have getting orders.

Official Count.

The official canvass of the vote for congressman at the election in the First district on June 1, 1903, shows the following result:

COUNTY	W. C. Langfitt	W. C. Langfitt	W. C. Langfitt
Benton	90	672	63
Clackamas	89	1,024	292
Coos	22	836	109
Curry	2	222	11
Douglas	59	1,720	188
Jackson	80	1,146	171
Josephine	31	492	65
Klamath	8	385	20
Lake	5	325	1
Lane	117	1,887	142
Lincoln	2	416	73
Linn	266	1,310	180
Marion	183	1,764	209
Polk	48	570	60
Tillamook	48	470	60
Washington	105	1,074	100
Yamhill	172	928	134
Totals	1,449	15,733	1,960

Marion County Wool Pool Sold.

The wool pool of the Marion County Woolgrowers' Association was sold to the highest bidder in Salem, and was bought by A. R. Jacobs, representing the Oregon City Woolen Mills. There were upwards of 100,000 pounds of wool in the pool, and the price paid was 16 cents per pound for the coarse grade and 16 1/2 cents for the medium and finer grades. The delivery of the wool began at once through the warehouse of W. M. Brown & Co., of this city. This is the highest price, at 1 cent per pound, that was ever received by the Marion County woolgrowers.

Balsley-Elkhorn Power Plant.

The machinery for Balsley-Elkhorn power plant is most at Baker City and the work of installing it is being rushed as fast as possible. A pipeline over a mile long will convey the water from Rock Creek to the power plant site some distance below the mouth of the tunnel, on the Baker City side of the mountain, where a number of Pelton water wheels will be used to generate electric power for the stamp mill and the air compressors for driving the power drills in the mine and tunnel.

Copper Property Sold.

Lon Simmons and William Myers have sold their copper property on Big Creek, Eastern Oregon, consisting of eight claims, to a syndicate financed by Indiana capitalists for \$75,000. This deal has been pending for some time, but was finally closed. It is understood that the new owners will begin the work of developing the property at once. A considerable sum of money is to be expended for surface improvements.

Incendiaries Set Fire.

Fire destroyed the residence, barn and blacksmith shop of the Warner Valley Stock Company in Warner Valley one day last week, all the household goods and a large stock of supplies were lost. It was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, as two saddles and all the horses were taken out of the barn. The parties who did it are under suspicion, and will likely be apprehended.

Trouble in Lake County.

A report comes from Lakeview that squatters on land of the Warner Valley Stock Company have burned the buildings on the ranch 40 miles east of that place. The squatters refuse to be dispossessed and state that they will resist, by force of arms, the order of the court awarding the land to the Warner Valley Stock Company.

President Lee is Re-Elected.

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Albany College, President Wallace Howe Lee, who has been connected with the college for many years, was unanimously re-elected president of the institution. It is largely due to his management that Albany College has attained its present high degree of efficiency.

IRRIGATION AT KALAMATH.

Dredger Machinery Arrives for Dredging the Canal.

The machinery for the dredger of the Little Klamath Ditch Company is being put in place on a new boat, 38x68 feet, and will be ready for operation in Lower Klamath Lake in three weeks. The machinery weighs 100,000 pounds, and 25 teams were required to haul it from the railroad to the lake last week.

The first work of the dredger will be to dig a cut, four miles long, 30 feet wide and four feet deep, from the lake to the head of the company's ditch, thus assuring an abundance of water at all times of the year. Hitherto White Lake has been dependent on for supply, but has been insufficient to accommodate the demand for irrigation during the dry weather of midsummer. The cut from the lake will cost \$90,000. As soon as that work is finished, reclaiming of land around Lower Klamath Lake will be undertaken. It is estimated that there are 50,000 acres contiguous to that body of water, capable of reclamation by the use of the dredger.

Coming Events.

Annual meeting of Pioneers, Sons and Daughters, Portland, June 17.

Western Oregon Division, Oregon State Teachers' Association, Portland, June 24-29.

Christian camp meeting, Turner, June 19-23.

Sixth annual re-union of Lane County veterans, Eugene, June 16-18.

Carnivals—Grants Pass, June 17-20; Ashland, June 18-20; Roseburg, June 22-27; Cottage Grove, June 24-27; Salem, June 29-July 4; Albany, June 29-July 4.

Ninth annual regatta, Astoria, August 19-21.

Willamette Valley Chautauqua, Gladstone, July 14-26.

Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Portland, June 24-27.

First Oregon Cavalry and First Oregon Infantry re-union, Portland, June 27.

Another Contract Finished.

Major W. C. Langfitt has completed an inspection at the Cascade Locks, where the contract of H. W. Taylor had just been finished. This contract included the riprapping of the north wall of the upper lock, at a cost of \$26,000, which has taken about six months to carry out. A large number of stone cutters and laborers were employed. These locks, which have cost the government \$3,750,000, are not yet finished, and an appropriation of \$150,000 will be necessary before the final details will have been attended to. At the present stage of the water locks are out of commission and boats will have to wait on each side until the freshet is over.

Improvements at the Penitentiary.

Governor Chamberlain has decided to have an addition built on the south end of the dining room and kitchen at the penitentiary for the purpose of providing a place to conduct executions. The addition will be constructed of brick, and will be two stories high. The improvement will be made as outlined some time ago by Superintendent James. Work will soon be commenced on the construction of a sewer to connect the prison with the new state sewer built a year ago to a point west of the asylum. This will give the prison better drainage.

Rainier Wants to Build Road.

The Rainier City Council has appropriated \$800, providing a like amount should be raised among private citizens, for the purpose of opening the road from Rainier to Oak Creek, on the Nehalem.

Second Dividend Declared.

Receiver Claud Gatch has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent on claims against the defunct bank of Gilbert Bros., Salem. The cash on hand amounts to \$10,900.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Wallis Wallis, 70@74c; valley, 77c.

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

Flour—Best grades, \$3.95 @ 4.30; Graham, \$3.45 @ 3.85.

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

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

Hay—Timothy, \$20@21; clover, nominal; chest, \$15@16 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burpinks, 50@75c per sack; ordinary, 35@45c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$3 @ 3.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@12c; young, 13@14c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c; ducks, \$7.00@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6.00 @ 6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15 1/2 @ 16c; Young America, 15@15 1/2c; factory prices, 16@15c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@24c per pound; extras, 22c; dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; store, 16c@18.

Eggs—17@20c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 18@20c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 17c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 35@37 1/2c.

Beef—Grocers, cows, 3 1/2 @ 4c, per pound; steers, 5 @ 5 1/2c; dressed, 8 1/2c.

Veal—7 1/2 @ 8c.

Mutton—Gross, \$3.50 per pound; dressed, 6 @ 6 1/2c.

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

Hogs—Gross, 6 @ 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 @ 8c.

A CITY OF DEATH.

Grim Days of Sorrow in Heppner—Death Toll is 300.

Heppner, June 17, via, Lexington.—Houses crushed and telescoped beyond recognition, buildings twisted from their foundations, deposited in streets or on alien property, one-fourth, or one-half, or one mile away; household goods strewn in every direction in reeking mud; trees two feet in diameter uprooted and woven in impeded drift into all kinds of awful fantastic shapes, bodies of men and horses and cattle and pigs all cast in indiscriminate ruin—such is Heppner today.

All persons say that the crest of the flood was upon the town within three or four minutes after the danger was perceived. Most of the people were in their houses. The day being Sunday, the hour being dinner time, and a heavy rain falling, all caused them to pen themselves within doors. Most of the dwellings were near the bank of the stream. The people were therefore caught like rats in a trap, and so sudden was the warning that comparatively few could reach places of safety. The whole row of houses next the creek was swept away. Spectators of the calamity describe the structures as falling like card houses. The dwellings were tossed about like bobbins, and most of them fell completely to pieces. The town had perhaps over 250 houses, nearly 200 of which were demolished. The whole business part of town would have been swept away had not the Palace hotel, a heavy brick structure, diverted the current. Houses on brick foundations fared better than others because the flood could not so easily wash under them. Identification of the dead has been easy.

Most of the bodies show the effects of drowning rather than of vital injury, though all of them are more or less bruised. Only a few of those who escaped the flood were severely injured.

An army of men and horses is sifting great wastes of debris. Three hundred bodies have been found and there are men who say the work is only half begun. An army of women take charge of the bodies as they are borne out of the wreckage by the straining arms of men. An arm, a leg, a toe, a finger, a lock of hair, a tuft of clothing—these are harbingers of horror beneath the mud. Babies and little children lie there buried, with many a gash or bruise on their tender bodies. Forms of women frequently come to light bereft of all clothing save where a corset shields them from the gaze of anxious searchers. Clothing of men is less frequently torn away. The bodies are borne to Roberts' hall to be washed and dressed by women, to be shrouded in coarse white cloth, and to be laid in rough wood boxes. There is no time for ceremony. It is the grim reality of death. And women who would faint at scenes one-thousandth part as awful obey the mandate of necessity without a flinch. The floor swims with the half diluted mud that drips from the victims, but the living patter through it or sweep it out when it gets too deep. The rough boxes go to the cemeteries, not singly in hearses, but many at a time, piled high in wagons.

COAL OPERATORS GIVE IN.

Conciliation Board Muddle is Ended, and There Will Be No Strike.

Scranton, Pa., June 18.—There will be no strike in the anthracite region growing out of the refusal of the operators to recognize the credentials of District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Detery, elected by the joint executive board of the United Mineworkers as the miners' representatives on the board of conciliation.

The convention of the United Mineworkers today elected the three presidents by districts as their representatives, and the operators, through President Baer, of the Reading Company, announced that this action was satisfactory. There was a burst of loud and long applause when President Mitchell announced that the operators, through President Baer, of the Reading Company, had authorized the statement that the action of the convention was satisfactory.

The convention elected President Mitchell as the legal representative of the miners at the head of the conciliation board. The operators are unanimously agreed on the acceptance of the selected miners' representatives.

Strike Brings Troops Again.

Denver, June 18.—Acting on advice from Washington, General Baldwin, commanding the Department of the Colorado, United States Army, today sent orders for one troop of the Third Cavalry to proceed with all haste from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Morenci. Yesterday it was believed that the spirit of the strike was broken, and Colonel Lebo, commanding the Fourteenth Cavalry at Morenci, was ordered to return his command to Fort Grant and Huachuca, but developments have shown the advisability of keeping Federal troops on the spot.

Philippine Act Under Consideration.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary Root has decided that nothing further shall be done regarding the proposed opium act of the Philippine Commission until it shall have had the most careful attention in Washington. The commission has been informed by cable and the opium bill, which passed its second reading, will remain in its present condition until the Secretary of War reaches a conclusion. The bill prohibits the sale and use of opium by all persons except Chinese.

Crowded Bridge Falls.

Eau Claire, Wis., June 18.—A long section of the Madison street bridge approach went down under the weight of a crowd of people tonight. Six persons were seriously injured, and 25 or 30 others were less seriously injured. The accident occurred during an illumination of the street carnival booths along the main streets of the city.

FATAL FLOOD

Eastern Oregon Cloud-burst Kills Many.

NO WARNING GIVEN

HEPPNER RECEIVES THE FULL FORCE OF THE DELUGE.

Ione and Lexington Suffer Less—Death List Will Reach Fully 300—Safety Lay Only in Flight—Dead Are Buried in Hastily Constructed Coffins—Absence of Ghouls Notable.

Ione, Or., June 16.—A cloud which burst on the hills a mile south of Heppner at about 5:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon let loose a hungry flood of water, which swept down the hillsides in a wall 30 feet high and 200 yards wide. Reaching the bottom of the canyon, the liquid avalanche reared its mighty front over the doomed town, and carried to destruction nearly every building and human being that lay in its path, leaving a waste of desolation to mark its trail. The destroying torrent raced down the narrow gorge of Willow Creek, inundating as it reached them the settlements of Lexington, Ione and Douglas, but lessening in fury and in volume as the thirsty alkali soil of the valley drank up the water like a sponge. Behind it lay nearly 300 dead, drowned like rats in a trap. The suddenness of the catastrophe gave the victims no warning, overwhelming them for the main part as they sat within their homes.

Immediately after the fatal flood had wiped the major portion of Heppner out of existence, swift couriers on horseback sped to warn the residents of the valley toward the Columbia River. It contains a population of, approximately, 1400, and is the county seat of Morrow County. It is located in the valley of Willow Creek, a considerable stream, which flows north into the Columbia. The valley of Willow Creek varies in width from one-half mile to a mile and is bounded on either side by precipitous mountains which render sudden freshets not uncommon, although at ordinary seasons the stream is easily forced at almost any point. At Heppner, Willow Creek is joined by Hinton's Fork, which enters at the north end of the town. Some 20 years ago a cloudburst occurred on Hinton's Fork and a wall of water 30 feet in height rolled down the mountain sides into Willow Creek. At that time the town was built principally on the south side of a high backbone extending from near the mouth of the Fork back to the mountains. There was little damage to the town and no lives were lost. Of recent years, however, the town has grown considerably and a large portion of it is on the north side of this natural dyke and along the banks of the two streams, directly in the path of the flood.

North of Heppner nine miles is the town of Lexington, containing a population of three or four hundred, and nine miles further is Ione, which has eight to nine hundred people. According to the latest information, both of these places were destroyed.

A branch of the O. R. & N. follows Willow Creek south from the main line at Heppner Junction to its terminus at Heppner. Officials of the company have received advice that their track is washed away between Douglas and Heppner, a distance of 30 miles.

burst a few days ago, and were not alarmed until it was too late. Houses were surrounded by raging torrents which sucked every thing movable in to their twisting eddies and escape was impossible.

Many people slept in the courthouse last night, and any place they can make a bed.

Many people are arriving at Heppner. There are no beds, and visitors will be compelled to rough it while they stay. Provisions are not needed, but rather help to bury their dead and clear away the debris. The absence of ice or embalming fluids has necessitated the hurried burial of many bodies, which would otherwise have been preserved for the arrival of relatives.

Three live babies have been found whose parents are lost, and identification has so far been impossible.

Families are broken to pieces, the father alone remains, or a wife or son or daughter, and little children left orphaned.

Elias Connor, a stockraiser of Ione, returned from Heppner at 2 o'clock this morning. He left the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock, and brings the latest news from the scene.

"It is now known," said Mr. Connor, "that at least 275 or 300 people were drowned. One hundred and fifteen corpses have been hastily buried in wooden boxes and some were merely wrapped in blankets. There were still several wagon loads of dead on their way to the cemetery when I left. Heppner itself has now been pretty well searched, except in piles of debris, where it is thought that numbers of bodies will be found."

"Between Ione and Heppner," said Mr. Connor, "there are great piles of debris, but the flood passed so quickly that the roads have not been seriously damaged. The railroad track, however, from Lexington on is badly torn up. It looks strange to see the heavy steel rails bent and twisted like corkscrews, and the heavy timbers splintered like matchwood. In Heppner itself the flood swept a clean path a mile long, and one or two blocks wide through the town, following generally the course of Willow Creek. The people of Heppner seem demoralized by the calamity, and men who have lost their wives, children and their all, go dry-eyed to the work of assistance of others."

The town of Heppner, the principal sufferer from the flood is 197 miles from Portland and 45 miles from the Columbia River. It contains a population of, approximately, 1400, and is the county seat of Morrow County. It is located in the valley of Willow Creek, a considerable stream, which flows north into the Columbia. The valley of Willow Creek varies in width from one-half mile to a mile and is bounded on either side by precipitous mountains which render sudden freshets not uncommon, although at ordinary seasons the stream is easily forced at almost any point. At Heppner, Willow Creek is joined by Hinton's Fork, which enters at the north end of the town. Some 20 years ago a cloudburst occurred on Hinton's Fork and a wall of water 30 feet in height rolled down the mountain sides into Willow Creek. At that time the town was built principally on the south side of a high backbone extending from near the mouth of the Fork back to the mountains. There was little damage to the town and no lives were lost. Of recent years, however, the town has grown considerably and a large portion of it is on the north side of this natural dyke and along the banks of the two streams, directly in the path of the flood.

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ACTION ON CANAL TREATY URGED.

President Gives Colombia to Understand That Dallying Must Cease.

Washington, June 16.—The President today sent for William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the Panama Canal Company, to confer with him on the canal situation. Mr. Cromwell spent half an hour with the President in the forenoon, and the conference was resumed by appointment at 3 P. M.

It is understood that the President is much concerned over the canal outlook. The Administration is not in the least disposed to be impatient with Colombia, and is willing to allow the Bogota government a reasonable time to execute its obligations to the United States. At the same time, the Washington authorities regard these obligations as more binding than those of an ordinary treaty, and cannot admit the right of the Colombian government to recede from them. If not carried out by ratification of the canal treaty, which comes before the Colombian Congress at its meeting this month, the United States hopes Colombia will find some other means of executing its obligations to this country as regards the Panama Canal. Mr. Cromwell declined to see callers after his conference with the President.

United States May Object.

Pekin, June 17.—It is expected that the United States will object to the transfer of the negotiations for the American and Japanese commercial treaties from Shanghai to this city, as it is impossible for the American Commission to come to Pekin. An edict ordering the transfer has now been issued without consulting either the United States or Japan, which omission is considered discourteous to the two powers concerned. The Japanese negotiations have been suspended and are at a deadlock.

Route to Crow's Nest Pass.

Butte, Mont., June 17.—Official word has been received in this city to the effect that the cut-off from Columbia Falls or Kallispel, on the Great Northern, to Jocko, on the Northern Pacific, is to be built at once. Work will be commenced within 60 days. The new line will open up the richest country in the state of Montana and furnish a direct route from the Crow's Nest coal fields to the Butte and Anaconda mines and smelters.

QUEER STORIES

The largest mule on earth, a 3-year-old jinnet, belongs to Michael Murray of Hereford, Mo. She is eighteen hands, or six feet high at the shoulders and weighs 1,705 pounds.

Germany has built the finest, fastest vessels afloat, although she is not geographically a maritime country, and no other country is so largely dependent on others for the raw material which enter into the making of a ship.

A duel on bicycles was recently fought in Paris. The two combatants were placed fifty yards apart and then ordered to charge. They rode at one another at a furious pace, but overshoot the mark and failed to meet. Wheeling quickly round, they returned to the charge, and this time came together with a terrific shock. Both were thrown, while the seconds, who were following behind, also on bicycles, fell in their turn, and both were injured. Neither of the combatants touched the other with his sword, but in falling one ran his weapon into himself and his opponent injured his leg.

A scientific examination of the oil deposits in the great coast prairie extending from Louisiana through Texas to Mexico, a distance of several hundred miles, has recently been made by Prof. R. T. Hill, who describes his results in the Journal of the Franklin Institute. The oil was first struck in 1901 by a drill hole driven 1,100 feet deep, through clay and quicksand. More than two hundred wells are now in operation, and one has been sunk to a depth of more than three thousand feet. Sometimes hot water is struck below the oil, and sometimes the oil itself is hot. The deeper it is found the more salt the water is.

There are about two hundred thousand stars between the first and ninth magnitude, the number of each lesser magnitude being about three times that of the next higher. Now, if this rate of increase were continued down to the seventeenth magnitude, there would be about 1,400,000,000 visible. In the best modern telescopes, telescope observation and photographic charts show nothing approaching this number. The latest estimate does not exceed one hundred million. As the instruments reach further and further into space they find a continuous diminution in the number of stars, thus indicating an approach to the outer limits of the stellar universe.

When the natives of Paraguay drink tea they do not pour it from a tea-pot into a cup, but fill a gourd made out of a pumpkin or gourd, and then suck up the hot liquid through a long reed. Moreover, the tea which they use is altogether different from that which comes from China, being made out of the dried and roasted leaves of a palm-like plant which grows in Paraguay and Southern Brazil. The natives say that this tea is an excellent remedy for fever and rheumatism, and chemical tests which have been made by German physicians seem to show that there is good ground for this statement. Certain it is that tea is widely used throughout Paraguay in cases of illness, and that, so far as has been observed, the effects produced by it are highly beneficial.

Innovations on the Farm.

The prairie West is more progressive than most people believe. It takes up the new ideas quickly and pushes them to the limit. In rural delivery the States of Kansas and Nebraska are as progressive as Ohio. Out on the plains, 200 miles and more west of Kansas City and Omaha, are the rural wagons making their daily trips. The towns are mostly on the railroads running east and west. Most of the rural routes run north and south, and each covers approximately fifty miles in the round trip, serving 100 families. Out on the edge of Kansas, close to the Oklahoma line, where only a few years ago it was a cattle range, are the white wagons. From the little town of Caldwell go seven wagons, serving 700 families. Out on the ranches, where the cow-boys are watching the improved herds, the morning Kansas City papers with the full Associated Press news up to 2 o'clock in the morning are delivered at 10 a. m. Every event of importance in the world's history of the last twenty-four hours is thus known. Fast mail trains have brought the papers to the county seat and the carriers started about 8 a. m. on their trips.—Leslie's Weekly.

Cares of Great Wealth.

The troubles of the rich received a forcible illustration in a recent conversation between Senator Clark, of Montana and one of his friends, according to the New York Times. The senator said he had once received from an English syndicate an offer of \$80,000,000 for his mining property.

"Why didn't you take it?" asked his friend.

"I want to live a little longer," was the ambiguous answer.

"What do you mean?"

"Well," said the senator, slowly, "it may seem strange to you, but if I had sold out for \$80,000,000 I wouldn't be alive to-day. I firmly believe. Just think what it means to invest \$80,000,000. All the work and worry suffered by all mankind since the death of Adam would not be equal to the work and worry involved in trying to invest it right. No, sir; I want to live, and declined the job. I'm too old for work like that."

Autos in Congo.

Boma, in the Congo Free State, has a road nearly 150 miles long which is practicable for automobiles.