PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

UNCLE SAM WILL SELL TOWN LOTS

Government Offers Two Sites in Heart of Minidoka Project.

DESERT MADE FRUITFUL

Jack Rabbit and Coyote Are Dispossessed in Tract of 130,000 Acres Along Snake River in Southern Idaho.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 5.—A unique event is scheduled to take place in Southern Idaho the latter part of this month, when Uncle Sam will offer for sale the lots contained in two townsites situated in the heart of the Minidoka irrigation project.

This project provides for the reclamation of about 130,000 acres lying on both sides of Snake River. The land was all public domain and when engineers designed the system they did not neglect the splendid opportunity for establishing an ideal farming community. Three townsites were laid out in the center of the tract on the proposed line of the Oregon Short Line Railway; the towns were platted with wide streets and boulevards, and parks, and extensive areas for public buildings were reserved. All the agricultural lands were cut into farms of 40 and 80 acres, so that the instant the tract is brought under cultivation it will become one of the most densely populated agricultural communities in the country. Its prosperity is assured by the unfailing water supply which will be furnished by the big Government canals and ditches, and this prosperity will be reflected in the future success and substantial growth of the towns which Uncle Sam proposes to establish there.

Once a Sage Brush Plain.

Two years ago the Minidoka country was an uninhabited sagebrush plain. The railroad was miles away, and it seemed destined forever to serve only as a haunt of the jackrabbit and the skulking coyote. Far below the surface the Snake River cuts its way through a canyon across the plain, offering no opportunity for the pioneer with his simple ditch to lead the water out upon the thirsty soil. Only skilled engineers, backed by vast capital, could tackle such a proposition as this. Many men without the necessary wherewithal had looked at it, but its great cost had forced them to give it up. With the passage of the reclamation act on June 17, 1902, one of these engineers who had joined the Government force rushed a field party to this point and in a single season prepared and presented a set of plans for a comprehensive system of irrigation. They were accepted and bids were asked and contracts awarded for construction.

To irrigate this broad expanse of plain the Snake River must be lifted from its bed, and a dam was laid across the stream at Minidoka Rapids, a great rock-fill structure 50 feet in height and 650 feet long on top, which raised the water surface 47 feet at flood level and backed it up for 35 miles. The dam is near completion and will cost nearly $500,000. When the immense gates in the diversion channel are lifted, the water will pass into high-line canals on both sides of the river and be led from them through hundreds of miles of laterals to every farm in the valley.

Settlers Rush In.

The initiation of this great work was followed by an influx of settlers from all over the country, and soon every farm division had been filed upon. While the Government proceeded with the construction of the dam and canal system, the settlers were busily engaged upon their own buildings. The coming of large numbers of farmers created a market and stores sprung up. An enterprising young man established a newspaper, and as if by magic doctors, lawyers and mechanics of all classes flocked in. The intoxication of creation was in the air. Other newspapers were started, three banks were established, a school was opened and 70 pupils greeted the teacher the first morning. Meanwhile, two lines of steel like ribbons came creeping over the plain, crossed and passed the townsites, and the shriek of the locomotive was added to the creaking of the derricks as great blocks of stone were dropped into place on the dam.

Today a population of over 4000 awaits the completion of the canals and ditches. Scattered here and there in and around the townsites are 122 mercantile institutions, waiting for the town-lot sale, so that they can move over upon their own property and no longer remain tenants by sufferance of the Government.

Idaho is famous for its irrigated fruits and fields. The soil and climate are adapted to a wide variety of crops. Owing to the importance of the livestock industry in this section, alfalfa and other forage crops will always find a profitable market, and all the vegetables and fruits of the north temperate zone may be grown here.

Power Developed at Dam.

With all these manifold advantages a prosperous future and rapid growth are assured for the new towns. The lots in Sherrer will be reserved for future sale. An important feature in connection with the construction of the irrigation system is the possibility of power developed at the dam. This power can be transmitted economically to the towns and utilized for municipal and other purposes.

The optimism of the settlers on the Minidoka project has gone abroad through the enterprising little newspapers which have grown and flourished on the sagebrush desert, and ere the waning of the moon hundreds of tenderfeet will "hit the trail" for this land of opportunity.

NEW SAWMILL FOR UNDERWOOD

Washington Town Already Feels Stimulus of New Railroad.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The stimulus that is being felt by the building of the north bank railroad was further emphasized today by the announcement that a large sawmill will be built six miles back of Underwood, Wash.

The projectors of this new enterprise are Porter Bros., the contracting firm which is constructing the section of the north bank road from Vancouver to The Dalles. They have just closed the purchase for $30,000 worth of timber in the vicinity of the point where the new mill will be located, with a stipulation in the purchase clause that the mill will be completed within a year. Most of the timber bought is in small tracts belonging to ranchers and its cutting off will very materially aid them in developing their ranches more rapidly. The mill it is said will have a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. The lumber will be transported by flume to the railroad, where a sidetrack has been laid at a point known as Hunsiker's Flat. This is a mile and a half below Underwood, and will be made the shipping point.

Residents of Underwood have been anxiously hoping that the railroad company would give them a station or at least a shipping point there, but so far there is no indication that it will do so. It is said that the high figure asked for land at Underwood, which is owned by Amos Underwood, the oldest pioneer in this part of Oregon, has caused the railroad company to select Hunsiker's Flat as a shipping point for the country back of it.

WATER SUPPLY FOR LA GRANDE

Forest Reserve Examined for Stream of Sufficient Flow.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—D. B. Sheller, superintendent of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, and Thomas H. Parker, ranger for district No. 2, arrived here yesterday. These two just completed a seven days' tour over that portion of the reserve lying south and west of this city. One of the objects of the trip was to look over two townships in the Grand Ronde and Beaver Creek water sheds, which the City of La Grande desires to have withdrawn for the special purpose of a water supply.

Mr. Sheller stated at the Council meeting last night that a great deal of the territory sought would be useless to the city, and he could not recommend the petition in its present shape. What the city needs is to secure the source of Beaver Creek, which he says is furnishing more water now than is being supplied the City of Tacoma. If a petition is formulated covering the waters of Beaver Creek, Superintendent Sheller will recommend it.

BURNED TIMBER VALUABLE

FOREST SERVICE ENCOURAGES ITS MORE GENERAL USE.

Trees Killed and Charred by Fire Contain Excellent Material for Many Uses.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 5.—The Federal Forest Service is endeavoring to encourage the general use of fire-killed timber for commercial purposes. In every Western State and in every forest reserve are vast areas of timberland that have been burned over. Frequently the forest fires have failed to utterly destroy the timber, though the trees in the burned area were killed. The Forest Service finds great quantities of this timber uninjured, save for a burned layer on the outside.

In Colorado this fire-killed timber has been extensively used for mining and railroad work, and has lately been put to other uses. It has been discovered that in many cases this timber is superior to green wood.

These facts are deduced from a study of conditions on the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve, where the ravages of fire have been particularly widespread and destructive. In many instances the burned timber is the only kind available at a particular point, for example, in proximity to a mine or a spur of railroad, so for timber and ties the dead material has been used for many years—15 years at Palmer Lake, seven years at Florissant for railroad ties, and longer than this for mine timbers. Three years ago it was first used for box boards and has proved excellent. In May, 1905, there was a sale for telephone poles.

Timber Extensively Used.

The species are red fir, yellow pine, lodgepole pine, limber pine, range pine, piñon, Engelmann spruce, and blue spruce. Of these, the pines, red fir and Engelmann spruce furnish the bulk of the material. Time elapsed since burning seems to make no difference in the value of the wood, except that when serious checking results it loses its value for box purposes. The timber used has been burned all the way from three to 55 years.

The amount of this timber which has been used is very considerable. There has been one sale from the reserve for box boards and one for telephone poles, but the three main uses continue to be for mine timbers, railroad ties and firewood.

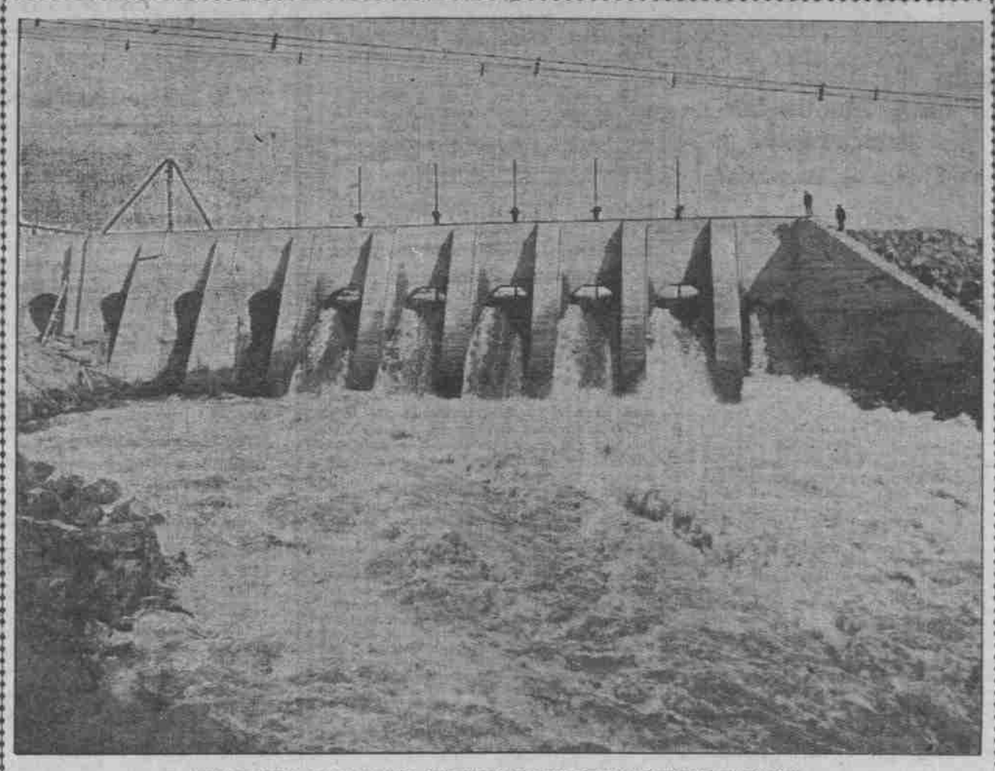
Red fir is preferred for railroad ties, then yellow pine, limber pine and range pine. White pine has been objected to because of its lack of durability, but it is now taken in many places. At Rosemont, Colo., burned timber of all kinds is made into ties, some of the material having been burned 50 years ago. It is asserted that dry ties last as long as green ties and in many cases longer. On the Cripple Creek "short line" they were more satisfactory than green pine ties from Texas. Dry ties hold a spike well, and a tie plate does not cut into the wood so seriously as it does in the case of a green tie. Engelmann spruce is as good as other species so far as mechanical wear is concerned, but it decays much quicker and so should be given a preservative treatment.

Burned Timber for Boxes.

Burned timber was first used for boxes by the Denver Crate and Box Company in Februaray, 1902, the species used being Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine, with some red fir and limber pine. The material used had been burned from one and one-half to four years. The Engelmann spruce was excellent, and the lodgepole pine also gave good results. The fire seasoning had driven the odor out of the pine so that it could be used for packing crackers and biscuits. Also, on account of the perfect seasoning the boxes remained tight when put up and therefore sold better than green boxes.

For mine timbers all species are used, if of the requisite size. Dry timber is preferred because of its lightness, durability and stiffness, all principally due to its better seasoning.

For many purposes fire-killed timber should be preferred to green timber because it is so well seasoned. This seasoning makes it more durable than green timber, and also makes it lighter, so that its cost of transportation is appreciably less, and it is therefore available, not only for numerous local uses, but for shipping long distances. Actual experience with the fire-killed timber proves that its utilization should be a source of profit to the reserve.



HEADGATES, MAIN CANAL, SHOWING SNAKE RIVER POURING THROUGH.

AURELIA CO. BUILDS MILL

Carson Camp Quartz Will Be Concentrated at New Plant.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Superintendent Thronson, of the Aurelia Mining Company at Camp Carson, has nearly finished the building for the new mill, which is to concentrate the mineral-bearing quartz for the Aurelia and other claims of the group belonging to the company. The mill machinery will arrive from San Francisco this week.

S. B. Williamson and J. M. Furgeson, who have been working in the old pit on Carson Hill during the Summer, have closed for the season. The clean-up was satisfactory, giving good wages for the season's work. The shutdown was earlier than usual, on account of failure of the water supply, due to the hot weather.

MATERIAL FOR CENTRAL ROAD

Cove to Have Early Rail Connection With Union.

LA GRANDE, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—A trainload of material for the Central Railway of Oregon will arrive this week, consisting principally of rails for the first section of track toward Cove. The gap of about two miles and a half to connect with the Union railway has been graded, and ties have been distributed over the greater part of the distance between Union and Cove. Four thousand ties are piled up in the yards near Union, a full-rigged piledriver is doing work, and graders, engineers and right-of-way agents are all busy.

REPORT ON OREGON

Irrigation Expert Investigates This State.

ISSUES BOOK ON SUBJECT

Finds Great Opportunities Here for Making Arable Land Valuable While Abundant Streams Supply Water in Plenty.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 5.—Oregon farmers who resort to irrigation, will be deeply interested in a 36-page circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Investigations of Irrigation Practice in Oregon." The booklet is written by A. P. Stover, irrigation engineer, who spent last season in Oregon, making a study of irrigation as it is practiced, so as to find out the errors that have been made and gather data which would be helpful in instructing the irrigators how to avoid the mistakes of the past. The report is not as comprehensive as might be desired, but contains a great many valuable suggestions, and is worth the perusal of every farmer who is obliged to artificially water his lands.

Mr. Stover made a study of the precipitation in various parts of the state, and to a limited extent gathered data on the discharge of the principal streams that can be utilized for irrigation. He states, in opening his report, that the greater part of the arable land of Oregon lies in the arid section and can be brought under intensive cultivation only by irrigation. He found that the low water flow of most of the streams of Eastern Oregon has already been appropriated for private irrigation, but as yet practically no steps have been taken to conserve the Winter floods.

Water Now Wasted.

He finds that little of the water now being diverted is used economically, so that there is a large supply for future development. Mr. Stover is not connected with the Government Reclamation Service, and his studies have no reference to Government projects. Indeed, while he made investigations in the very country where the Government is about to build the Umatilla project, he makes no mention of that work, though he comments on private irrigation that is to be brought under the Government system.

Because of its comparatively low elevation and consequent mild climate, Mr. Stover says that Northeastern Oregon has advantages over the southeast.

The investigation made last Summer were confined to the Umatilla country, Crook County and the Klamath region, F. L. Kent of the Oregon Experiment Station being in charge of the latter work, and Elias Nelson in Crook County. Mr. Stover himself went to the Umatilla Valley.

Mr. Stover embodies in his report valuable suggestions about removing sage brush from the virgin land, and leveling the land preparatory to constructing the ditches. He explains the different methods of applying water to the lands, viz., by flooding, by small furrows and by a system of checks, the particular values of the respective methods being fully set forth.

Winter Irrigation in Umatilla.

The practice of Winter irrigation, now practiced along the Umatilla River, is described, and the value of this practice is indicated. It is shown that these Umatilla lands, under the Maxwell flood-water canals, yield a net profit of $24 an acre, when planted in alfalfa. It seems that the Umatilla Valley, however, is exceptionally well adapted for this sort of irrigation, because of the unusual formation of the soil and the underlying bedrock. Few localities will be found where Winter irrigation will be as successful. On Butter Creek, where Winter irrigation has reached the highest stage of perfection, fruits are successfully grown by combining the principles of Winter irrigation and dry farming.

Several pages are devoted to a detail description of irrigation canals along the Deschutes River, which have been in operation for the past few years, and also of the Maxwell and Irrigon canals in the Umatilla country. For some reason there is nothing in the report bearing directly on private irrigation in the Klamath country. The report, however, contains something of interest to all irrigators, and will be furnished by the department upon application.

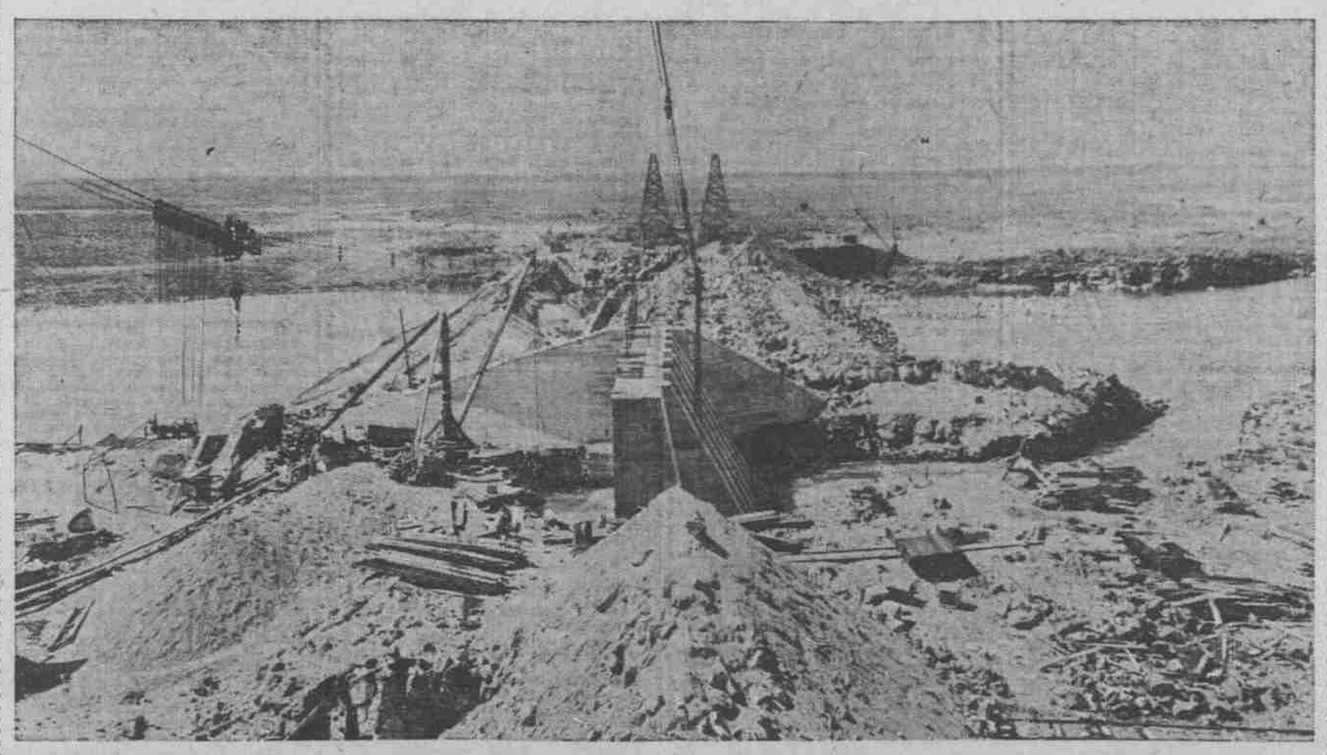
FREIGHT ENGINES FOR O. R. & N.

Ten New Balanced Compounds Due for Blue Mountain Divisions.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Ten new freight engines, of the balanced compound type, built by the Baldwin Company of Philadelphia, will arrive here soon for use on the mountain division of the O. R. & N. These engines will be the most complete of any yet sent out. They will have square tanks, carry 200 pounds of steam, be equipped with the 12-inch New York air pump and New York valves, and will have Vanderbilt fireboxes and battledores.

Kills Playmate With Toy Pistol.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 5.—Martin Healy accidentally shot and killed Armond Veatch in Leadville today. The boys were playing "Wild West," and were using bank cartridges in a toy pistol. By some mistake a loaded shell got mixed with the blanks and resulted in the death of Veatch.



MINIDOKA DAM. VIEW FROM HEADTOWERS.

DEALS IN STUMPAGE

Government Is Largest Lumber Dealer in Country.

HUGE BUSINESS IN 1905

By Prompt, Business-Like Management, Forests Are Saved While Selling Trees—Great Revenue for Uncle Sam.

A natural feeling among lumbermen toward the forest work of the Government is that the Government is not in the lumber business and cannot, therefore, take the lumberman's business point of view. Yet a greater misconception could scarcely exist. As a dealer in stumpage the Government is the largest lumber dealer in the country. Further, it applies to its sales the practice of scientific forestry, requiring the removal of the timber under the same sort of instructions which it advises for private operators. Thus the Forest service, in its reserve work, is giving an object lesson on a huge scale to enforce its teachings that conservative management and profit may go hand in hand. In the year 1905 the total sales reached a value of $273,659.82.

By the act of March 3, 1891, the President of the United States was authorized to proclaim forest reserves; a power first exercised by President Harrison, who, on March 30 of that year, created the Yellowstone Park timber land reserve. Authority over these reserves was given to the Secretary of the Interior, the administrative work to be conducted by the General Land Office.

The mere creation of forest reserves, however, without provision for their administration, was both ineffectual and annoying to local interests dependent upon their resources. Consequently the Secretary of the Interior, in 1896, requested the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a National forest policy. This resulted in the passage of the act of June 4, 1897, under which, with several subsequent amendments, forest reserves are now administered.

Change of Administration.

Still, the result was not satisfactory. Scientific knowledge and a technically trained force were necessary. The Bureau of Forestry had frequently to be consulted. Finally, the act of February 1, 1905, was passed, transferring the entire jurisdiction, except in matters of surveys and passing of title, to the Secretary of Agriculture. The actual work of administration was thereupon given to the Bureau of Forestry, since July 1, 1905, styled the Forest Service.

The policy upon which these reserves were to be administered is indicated by the following extracts from the letter written February 1, 1905, by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Forester:

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. . . .

"You will see to it that the water, wood and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the homebuilder first of all. . . . In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; . . . where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

The principal object of the forest reserves is use. The policy governing these great storehouses of natural wealth is not one of locking up and rendering inaccessible their resources, but of conserving and multiplying them and making them available to consumers.

Effective Organization.

That a Government bureau can actually thus subserve the interests of users is at first a matter of same skepticism with practical lumbermen. Their fear is that such work will be conducted from a remote Government office by men unfamiliar with local needs.

It has remained for the Forest Service practically to demonstrate the groundlessness of these fears. To this end it has rapidly developed an organization. On July 1, 1898, the Division of Forestry employed 11 persons, of whom six filled clerical or other subordinate positions, and five belonged to the scientific staff. Of the latter, two were professional foresters. The Division possessed no field equipment; practically all of its work was office work. At the opening of the present fiscal year the employes of the Forest Service numbered 821, of whom 153 were professional, trained foresters. The field force of the Forest Service contains the grades of Forest Inspector, Forest Supervisor, Forest Assistant, Forest Ranger. In so far as possible the administration of the reserves takes place on the ground and with the promptness that is supposed to characterize private business.

One of the most important aspects of forest administration is the sale of timber. All timber on forest reserves which can be cut safely and for which there is Forest Service and in accordance with actual need is for sale. Applications to purchase are invited. Green timber may be sold except where its removal makes a second crop doubtful, reduces the timber supply below the point of safety, or injures the streams. All dead timber is for sale. The cutting of this timber is done under the local supervision of the certain clearly defined and practical rules.

Speculation Is Prevented.

The restrictions governing the timber sales, while effective, are simple. Application is made to the local officer in charge of the reserve from which the timber is desired, who executes small sales on the ground. In case of large sales, the application is forwarded to the Forest Service, from which the advertisement of the sale is made. Applicants for timber are required to send sealed bids to the Forest Service. Small bidders enjoy exactly equal opportunities with large, and monopolization is effectually forestalled. The highest bid fixes the price. Should the first applicant desire to begin cutting immediately he may (except in California) do so, on condition that he pay in advance at a price already fixed by the Forest Service, and that he obligate himself to pay the full amount named in the highest bid. Thus delay is avoided and the Government is protected. Speculation in reserve timber is made impossible by the provision that the timber must be removed within a specified time, and that when a contract extends over several years a proportionate amount of timber must be removed each year. Five years is the extreme limit of a sales contract.

That these restrictions are not onerous is shown by the numerous sales made under them. A single sale of 50,000,000 feet of lodgepole pine for railroad ties is pending on the Montana division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. It is estimated that 165,000,000 feet board measure of lodgepole pine can be taken from one watershed in the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, still leaving a large percentage for future crops. Much timber is sold in small lots; 50 applications for such sales are made to each single application for 1,000,000 board feet or more; the prompt, businesslike consideration accorded such applications standing in marked contrast with the slow methods once prevailing, when all applications had to be made through Washington.

During the year 1905 the sales of timber from the National reserves were as follows:

The largest sales so far made are 71,465,537 board feet from South Dakota; 68,255,916 from Wyoming, and 5,327,443 from Utah.

In sales of wood for fuel South Dakota led with 29,844½ cords; Arizona followed with 16,949, and Colorado with 10,795½. The total number of cords sold was 74,120.

In sales of posts and poles Montana led with 119,500, followed by Wyoming with 30,750, and Colorado with 13,988. The total number sold was 188,740.

The largest timber sales were made in Wyoming, where they reached $143,894.81. South Dakota sales ranked second in value, amounting to $78,958.24, and Colorado's to $33,937.07. The total sales for 1905 reached $273,659.82.

Nor are the receipts from these sales swallowed up by the cost of administration. The entire property of the forest reserves, worth $250,000,000 in cash, is now being administered at a cost of less than one-third of 1 per cent of its value, while increase in that value of not less than 10 per cent a year is taking place. As the use of the reserves increases, the cost of administration must, of course, increase also, but receipts will certainly increase much more rapidly. The time is not far distant when the forest reserves will become self-sustaining. Later, they may confidently be expected to become a source of public revenue.

BINDERS HUM IN PALOUSE

ANNUAL GRAIN HARVEST IS ON AND EVERYBODY WORKS.

Yield Will Average 25 Bushels an Acre Throughout the Big Upland Wheat Belt.

GARFIELD, Wash., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Harvesting throughout the Palouse country is progressing nicely. The weather is ideal for harvest, and farmers are working early and late. Everybody who will work is being pressed into the service. Little boys and young men are receiving wages paid in former years to old hands. Men are scarce, and wages paid are from $2 to $3.50 per day. Those who will not work are not allowed to remain in town unless they are able to put up at a hotel and have money to pay their way. The city police keep their eyes open for the hobo who usually appears at harvest time, and if they refuse to work at good wages, they must move on.

Thirteen threshing machines will be in operation in this vicinity next week, and the work of threshing out the golden grain will not cease until every wheat field has been completely finished. The crop will be a good one, and a conservative estimate puts it at 25 bushels on an average per acre. Senator R. C. McCroskey, the wheat king, who has had eight binders in his 900-acre wheat fields the past week, has finished cutting and shocking. Next week the grain will be threshed, sacked and delivered to the warehouses along the line of the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific Railway.

Mr. McCroskey has 1200 acres Summer-fallowed, and as soon as this crop is housed the seeding campaign on this Summer fallow for another big crop next year will begin. From 900 acres Mr. McCroskey will harvest this season not less than 20,000 bushels of grain.

Hay is turning out well. Duling & Bishop will harvest from 200 acres of land 600 tons of splendid hay, or three tons per acre. This firm has 100 acres of oats near Garfield, from which it is expected to harvest 10,000 bushels this season.

STEVENSON GROWS RAPIDLY

North-Bank Town Feels Impetus of New Railroad.

STEVENSON, Wash., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Stevenson is steadily forging ahead, and what a short time ago was a comparatively unimportant landing on the Columbia is now assuming the air of a prosperous and growing county seat. Real estate values have trebled during the last six months, and are steadily advancing.

A building boom is now on, and workmen in all lines are receiving the highest scale of wages, but the constant complaint of contractors is that skilled laborers cannot be secured. The north-bank road is experiencing the same difficulty in securing laborers to work on the right of way, but construction work in the vicinity of Stevenson is progressing rapidly, and a large camp is now located at the edge of town. The railroad will appropriate one side of what has hitherto been the principal business street of Stevenson, and persons owning buildings on the right of way have been served with notice to remove them within 30 days. The building of the railroad has driven business up the hill toward the Courthouse, and several fine business structures have been erected in what was formerly the residence district.

The citizens of Stevenson are very optimistic concerning the future of their town, as they realize that the unexcelled water power of Rock Creek, and the resources of the territory tributary to the town are sure to make this one of the best cities on the north-bank road. A commercial club has been incorporated with a paid-up stock that would put many much larger cities to shame, and every one expects Stevenson to be one of the progressive cities of the West.

FIGHT A DUEL TO DEATH

Merchant and Boy Enemy Die in Street at Chadwick, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 5.—In the streets of Chadwick, a small town 30 miles south of Springfield, today, Charles Freeman, a merchant, and Robert Keene, 18 years old, fought a duel to the death with revolvers. Suit was recently brought by Freeman against Keene, charging the latter with assaulting his 15-year-old daughter. Freeman was reported to have threatened to shoot Keene on sight, and both men went armed.

When they met on the street today the two men immediately drew their revolvers and began firing. Freeman was shot twice, one bullet penetrating the forehead and another entering the region of the heart. Keene was shot three times, one bullet striking him in the heart. Both men were dead when the spectators reached them.

Freeman left a widow and several children. He was well-to-do, being the proprietor of stores at Chadwick and Garrison, Mo. Keene was the son of Thomas Keene, a wealthy farmer living near Chadwick.