Industrial Growth in the Pacific Northwest

EUGENE PLANS TO BEAUTIFY CITY

Better Buildings and Paved and Lighted Streets Are Promised.

PLANT FLOWER GARDENS

University City Will Beautify Southern Pacific Station Grounds to Give Travelers Pleasant Impression of the Town.

EUGENE, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The year 1908 will not only be the greatest building era in the history of Eugene, but it will be remarkable as a year of general civic improvements. One of the most important matters which is being brought to a successful culmination is a series of ordinances requiring all builders to secure permits and prescribing certain fundamental rules of construction and provisions for fire protection to which the many new buildings to be erected in the future must conform.

The City Council and a committee from the Eugene Commercial Club are working on these ordinances and they will be ready for passage at the next meeting of the Council. The three organizations of Eugene, which have thus far taken the lead in civic improvements, namely, the Fortnightly Club, the East Eugene Improvement Club and the Eleventh Street Improvement Club, will unite with the committee of five from the Commercial Club and through co-operation with the City Council will endeavor to make Eugene as beautiful a city as can be found anywhere.

Eugene has already, beside her two blocks of park adjoining the county courthouse, two beautiful parks of considerable area. The City Council, at its meeting Monday night, appropriated $500 to be expended by the Park Commission on Hendrick's Park during the coming year. This amount was spent last year and it will be sufficient to construct good driveways to all the main points of interest in that beautiful place.

Want Better Streets.

But the greatest interest being shown by the citizens of Eugene is in the improvement of the streets. In Fairmount about eight miles of trees have been planted on each side of the streets, including maples, walnuts, chestnuts, lindens and catalpas. For East Eleventh street, many trees have been ordered beside some 100 palms which will be in place within a few weeks. Arrangements have been made with the Willamette Valley Company, on East Eleventh street, to run the porch lights all night. This street from Willamette to the University campus will be paved this Summer, and yesterday contracts for the paving of Patterson street, from Eleventh north to the bridge across the millrace, were signed.

The civic improvement committee from the Commercial Club has taken up the matter of street lighting and decorating, especially for the main business streets of the city. It is proposed to have street lamps on both sides of Willamette street from the Southern Pacific depot to its intersection with Thirteenth street and these lights are to be kept going all night. They will be placed on ornamental lamp posts of a uniform design and will flood the street with a bright light. The merchants will also arrange to keep their windows lighted until the hour when there is little traffic in the business section and the night police will see to it that the lights are cut off about 11 o'clock. The committee will also insist that the Willamette Valley Company give the service provided in its contract in the residence sections of the city.

Will Plant Flowers.

A committee from the Merchants' Protective Association is at work securing flags, pennants, bunting and electric displays to be used for special occasions and these decorations will be in charge of a special decoration committee from the business men, and they will always be ready for use. About 100 National flags will be ordered for the decoration of Willamette street.

But the feature which will strike those passing through more forcibly than any other will be the beautiful flower gardens placed and maintained by the citizens on the new Southern Pacific grounds. The new depot is now under course of construction and the officials of the road are lending every encouragement to the people of Eugene for the making of as beautiful a station as can be found anywhere along their lines.

A campaign against unsightly buildings and bill posting will soon be commenced and the people of Eugene seem to be united in their desire and determination to remove the blemishes that greet the eye in many localities and prevent their repetition by effective ordinances.

STRING NETWORK OF WIRES

Palouse Farmers Plan Extensive Long-Distance System.

COLFAX, Wash., March 15.—(Special.)—The farmers of the thickly-populated wheat belt lying south of Colfax, between here and the Snake River, have organized a company for the construction and operation of the most extensive system of rural telephone lines ever attempted in this part of the Northwest, if not in the entire West.

The first lines of this system, which the contractors are under bond to have completed by June of the present year, will aggregate more than 65 miles, and this is only the nucleus of the network of lines of communication that the promoters of the present company hope in a few years to have connecting all of the farms, from La Crosse to Genesee, and from Colfax to the Snake River.

The new company is known as the Penawawa Telephone Company, limited, and the line starts from the long-distance office at Colfax.

PRODUCES WHEAT STATISTICS

Expert Shows Great Future of Cereals in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—(Special.)—Looking forward to a great expansion of wheat-growing in the Northwest, R. E. Young, a government expert, gave important evidence yesterday before a special committee on agriculture of the federal government. Last year the wheat crop totalled 189,000,000 bushels, with a total settled area of 66,000,000 acres of land. Figuring from this, he claimed that it is no stretch of the imagination to believe that in the future 1,250,000,000 bushels will be harvested in a single season. There are only 5,000,000 acres in Canada now under wheat. One farm of 375 acres he was acquainted with in Saskatoon, Sask., gave a net return of $14.33 to the acre.

Latitude did not govern the climate in Canada, he declared. Last year it was just as warm in Fort Simpson and in the Valley of the Mackenzie River in the North as it was in the cities of Winnipeg and Ottawa. It is a fact that as fine vegetables were grown last year at Fort Good Hope, inside the Arctic Circle, as in any place in Canada. Wheat of good quality, 62 bushels to the acre, was grown at Port Simpson, which is approximately 500 miles north of Vancouver. The southern boundary of the Province of Tobolsk, Siberia, is 100 miles further north than Edmonton, yet that Siberian district last year produced 64,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Build Roads in Clatsop.

NECANICUM, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—Albert Hill, Road Supervisor, has a force of men grading the road toward the summit between the Necanicum and the North Nehalem, there being 3½ miles yet to build before the road reaches the latter stream. The graveling of the road from a point one mile below Push is to be continued in the Spring, and when this is completed one of the best driving-roads in Clatsop County will lie along the Necanicum.

The men engaged in road work are mostly residents of the North Nehalem settlement. During the fishing season nearly all of them leave for the Columbia, where they engage in fishing.

REPORT ON WELLS

Expert Finds Indications of Artesian Water.

WILL IRRIGATE PLAINS

Good Flow Can Probably Be Obtained, He Says, in Southeastern Oregon and Southwestern Idaho.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 15.—(Special.)—Flowing artesian wells can probably be obtained in a number of districts in Southeastern Oregon and Southwestern Idaho, according to a report issued by the United States Geological Survey as Water-Supply Paper No. 78. This report, which was prepared by the late I. C. Russell, is the result of a geological investigation in parts of Canyon and Owyhee Counties, Idaho, and of Malheur and Harney Counties, Oregon, and was made with the special object of discovering localities where flowing water can be obtained by drilling wells.

The presence of artesian conditions in an area is frequently inferred by geologists from a study of rock structure. In what is properly termed an artesian basin, the layers of rock are bent downward, so as to resemble a pile of shallow plate-shaped dishes placed one within another. One or more of the beds of rock is porous and allows water supplied by rain on its upturned edges to percolate into it. Above and below the water-charged layers are close-textured rocks, like clay, that prevent the escape of the water in the bed between them. A number of such structural basins are found in the region studied by Professor Russell.

Warm Springs an Indication.

Confirmation of the supposition that water under pressure exists beneath the surface in any area is found at many places in the occurrence of warm springs—those with temperatures ranging from 60 to 100 degrees F. As the water in artesian basins has descended from the surface, and as the temperature of the earth increases with depth, the deeper the water has penetrated into the rocks the higher will be its temperature. The increase in the temperature of the earth below a depth of about 50 feet in temperate regions is in general about one degree F. for each 60 feet, but there is considerable evidence favoring the conclusion that in Southern Idaho and adjacent parts of Oregon the rate of increase is approximately one degree F. for each 45 feet in depth. At the depth of 50 feet the temperature corresponds to the mean annual temperature of the locality chosen, which in this region is approximately 50 degrees F., so that if a spring in this region has a temperature of 65 degrees F., or 15 degrees above the temperature of the stratum of no seasonal variation, it would be safe to conclude that the water rises from a depth of at least 675 feet below the stratum, or 725 feet below the surface.

Professor Russell calls attention to the fact that while warm springs may indicate the presence of a water-charged layer that would supply flowing wells, a hot spring, or one having a temperature of more than 100 degrees, is not so favorable an indication. Hot springs ordinarily rise from depths so great that even if they come from a well-defined water-charged layer it would be unavailable as a source of supply for most purposes for which artesian water is used, for the expense of drilling to reach it would be unjustifiable.

Suggestions for Drilling.

The report referred to, which may be obtained free of charge by applying to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C., contains a discussion of the artesian conditions, illustrated by diagrams, and describes the various basins, whose locations are shown by a sketch map. A detailed account of the wells and springs of the region is given, and suggestions are made in regard to the size of drill holes, casings for wells, and preservation of well records, the importance of which is too often overlooked.

The necessity for legislation restricting the utilization, or rather the waste, of subsurface waters is also emphasized. Owners should be compelled by law to case every drill hole in an artesian basin; that is to place an iron casing or tube lining in the hole made sufficiently tight to prevent water from rising outside of it. Such a casing should be put in every well that remains open. The lower end of the casing should be just above the water-bearing bed. This should be done, not only in the interest of the owner himself, but because the escape of water from an artesian basin in excess of the natural overflow means a decrease in pressure on the portions remaining and consequently a lowering of the artesian head.

In arid regions especially the question of economical use of water and maintaining the artesian head are matters of public concern. It should also be required by law that every artesian well when not in use should be securely closed, and that every abandoned well in an artesian area should be completely filled with impervious material. An artesian basin is not an inexhaustible reservoir, and every practicable means should be employed for its conservation and legitimate use.

ONE OF THE MONEY-MAKING CHEESE FACTORIES OF TILLAMOOK COUNTY

PLANT OF MAPLE LEAF CREAMERY ASSOCIATION ON WILSON RIVER.

TILLAMOOK, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The accompanying picture is of the Maple Leaf Creamery Association's factory on Wilson River. It is one of the largest cheese factories in Tillamook County. During the three years it has been in operation it has received nearly 10,000,000 pounds of milk and manufactured over 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, at a good average price to the dairymen who patronize it. The Maple Leaf Creamery is owned and operated by the dairymen on the Wilson River. The records of this factory for three years are:

	Milk, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Butter fat, lbs.	Amount received.	Average price butter fat.
1905	2,598,975	260,734	105,066	$ 31,593.09	28 1-6 cents
1906	3,745,480	387,180	148,852	45,882.15	27 cents
1907	3,523,363	379,586	137,697	53,188.76	34 1-3 cents
Totals	9,867,818	1,026,400	391,549	$130,640.00	

SHEEPGROWERS ORGANIZE

MALHEUR HAS LARGEST COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

Many Questions of Interest to Sheepmen Discussed at the First Meeting.

VALE, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The largest county sheep organization in Oregon is being effected in this county. A recent meeting resulted in the organization of the Malheur County Wool Growers' Association with the following officers: George McKnight, of Vale, president; Harry Anderson, of Ontario, vice-president; Elwood L. Clark, of Vale, Secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Hub Walters of Owyhee, Tom Turnbull of Cord, J. H. Seaweard of Skull Springs, George McKnight, Harry Anderson and Elwood Clark.

Two sales days were set to be held in Vale, June 5 and 23. The growers estimated that over 1,500,000 pounds of wool would be shipped from Vale this year. President Monta Gwinn, secretary Dan B. Smythe of the state association, Mr. McClure, Government inspector in charge of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and State Inspector Lytle were present at the meeting. Smythe, Lytle and McClure took an active part in the work and made addresses.

The matter of the Burkett bill was discussed and opposed by all of the sheep men of the county without a single exception. The ground of opposition lies in the fact that under the lease system there would be no Summer, Winter and Fall range, and it would practically result in the destruction of the industry in the county. A resolutions committee was appointed and requested to bring in a report condemning the Burkett bill or any bill of such nature at this time. The forest reserve matter came up next and the matter of the Malheur forest reserve, recently established, was discussed. It was stated that an advisory board made up of a majority from this county could be secured for this reserve for the reason that a majority of the sheep on it are owned by members of the Malheur County Association.

The salt question was taken up and as an offer was made by the Idaho association to give Oregon sheepmen an interest in the Idaho plant for $500 the Malheur County Association took $500 worth of stock, which entitles members to about 100 tons of salt from the association salt mines. The association took up the coyote law and favored a bounty being placed upon the animals. J. H. Seaweard reported that individually he lost about $1000 annually in sheep as a result of the coyotes. Estimated loss in the state each year is placed at over $1,000,000. The secretary was instructed to get the views of all candidates to the Legislature on the bounty question and report to all woolgrowers before election for their information. Shipping rates were taken up and committees were appointed to get better rates.

Over 50 sheepmen of the county were present at the meeting and fully 100 members will be enrolled in the association. After the meeting was over a banquet was served at the new hotel and about 100 were present. Mayor Wheeler delivered the address of welcome. It is probable that Harney County will come into the association and thus form a district of the two counties, their interests being identical in most respects.

CAPTAIN F. H. WEST DIES

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA PIONEER PASSES AWAY.

Deceased Was Distinguished Military and Civil Engineer of Prominent Family.

Captain Francis H. West, a well-known Oregon pioneer and a distinguished military and civil engineer, died at his home on East Alder, near East Twelfth street, Saturday night at 11:30, after a lingering illness. He comes from a family of distinguished men in the service of this country. He was a great-grandson of Colonel John Nixon, of Philadelphia, a prominent Revolutionary patriot.

Captain West was born in Fredricksburg, Va., June 10, 1832. He was educated in the Fairfax Institute and the Norfolk Military Academy. At the age of 16 years he was appointed aid on the United States Coast survey, and on January 10, 1849, sailed from New York in the United States schooner Ewing for the Pacific Coast, arriving in San Francisco July 31, of the same year. Two years later, on the outbreak of the Rogue River Indians, in Southern Oregon, Captain West offered his services and spent the Fall and Summer of 1851 assisting in the suppression of the natives. In the following year he visited the East Indies and the Atlantic States, returning to California by way of Panama. For a time he was in command of the United States Coast Survey steamer Active, and also served as a member of the Northwest Boundary Commission. In 1859 he took command of the United States lighthouse tender Shubrick, being well fitted for that position by his familiarity with the whole Pacific Coast, which his experience in various surveys gave him.

In 1867 Captain West became a permanent resident of Portland, having received from Colonel R. S. Williamson, then United States Engineer, the appointment of superintendent of Willamette River improvements. He served in that capacity until the Spring of 1873, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the locks at Oregon City. In 1883, by reason of ill-health, he removed to Portland from Oregon City, where he resided continuously.

In 1868 Captain West was married to Miss Mary Sophia Stone, daughter of Louis Stone, of Janesville, Wis. Two sons were born to them, Whorton L. and Francis J. West, both residents of Portland. Captain West was a Democrat in sympathy, but was independent in political matters. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, the Oregon Pioneer Association and the Indian War Veterans' Association and for many years was an honored member of the vestry of the St. David's Episcopal Church.

He was a typical Virginian gentleman, affable and courteous to all, and kept up with the times in scientific knowledge. Of late years, his health and failing eyesight made it difficult for him to be about. His accurate knowledge on a great variety of subjects made him an interesting companion and instructive conversationalist. The funeral will be held at St. David's Episcopal Church, corner of East Twelfth and Belmont streets, Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Captain Francis H. West.

Plan Branch Library.

Mrs. L. F. Additon and others of the state W. C. T. U. are making an effort to establish a reading room and library at Lents. It is proposed to change the present quarters used as a poolroom into a reading room and support it by monthly subscriptions. The books and librarian will be furnished by the Portland Library and it will be a branch depository of the main library. Books not kept on hand can be secured through this local branch. Also in connection with this reading room a rest room and perhaps a department for athletics will be established if enough encouragement is received for the efforts that are being put forth. This room will be of great value not only to the people of Lents, but to farmers from the surrounding country who come to Lents, where they leave their teams and come on to Portland. They need a place where they can rest and wash up before resuming their trip. There is no such place provided in the city.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, colic and diarrhoea.

Hanan shoes fit the feet. Rosenthal's.

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A COAT of Natural Jap-a-lac applied over old or new linoleum or oil cloth will double its life, by preserving the original coat of varnish, which would otherwise soon be washed or worn off.

WEATHER-BEATEN front doors are revived and beautified when coated with Jap-a-lac, and "newness follows the brush." It is best to use the color nearest that of the old finish.

WINDOW AND DOOR screens should be coated with Jap-a-lac each Spring, using the brilliant Black on the wire, and the Mahogany, Oak, Cherry or Walnut on the frames. It gives them new life and the wire cloth is protected from rust.

PORCH FURNITURE should be protected and beautified each Spring with Jap-a-lac. It is best to use the color of the old finish; but if you wish to change the color, use Red or Green Jap-a-lac.

WICKER FURNITURE coated with Mahogany, Ox-Blood Red, Malachite Green or Gloss White Jap-a-lac looks better than new.

WATER PIPES, furnace fronts, radiators, hot-water tanks and iron fences are preserved and beautified with the use of Jap-a-lac. Use the Gold, Aluminum, Dead Black or Brilliant Black.

PICTURE FRAMES, candelabra, gas fixtures, lamps, etc., given a coat of Gold, Aluminum or Dead Black Jap-a-lac are renewed almost beyond belief;—the Dead Black produces that beautiful wrought-iron effect.

OLD AUTOMOBILES, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., Jap-a-lac-ed with either Brilliant Black, Red, Green or Empire Blue, look 100 per cent better and are given new life. The cost is nominal, and the work can be done by an inexperienced person.

JAP-A-LAC is a household necessity, and can be used in a hundred and one ways, from "cellar to garret," and is especially adapted for finishing old or new floors and woodwork. Ask your paint dealer.

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MEN!!

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Consultation Free.

As a result of neglect and indifference, minor ailments have at times developed into a complication of disease and sickness that have placed mortgages on farms and business and then foreclosed them. It has caused factories to stand idle and the families of husbands to be hungry.

Sickness and bad luck test the sincerity of friends and often the test is not satisfactory. There is enough unavoidable bad luck and sickness in the world, but there should be none that is caused through indifference or neglect. Hard work or worry, the hustle and bustle of modern life is overtaxing the resources of many. Past indiscretions or excesses resulting in ailments and breakdowns have undermined the constitution of still others, but nature cannot be cheated by quietly submitting.

Men should be discreet enough to correct these mistakes. Do you ever stop to think what the earning power of good health means to you? It pays big to have good health.

If we cannot cure you we will candidly tell you so. If we decide that we can cure you we will allow you to arrange to PAY OUR FEE WHEN CURED—or in small payments, as convenient. Or, if you wish to pay cash, we will give you a discount.

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