

THE HILLSBORO ARG

VOL. X.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The Hungarian premier has resigned and a new cabinet will be formed.

The new ruler of Serbia is short of all power and is king in name only.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of two more persons involved in the postal frauds.

Rioting attending a street car strike at Dubuque, Iowa, has resulted in the militia being called out.

Prominent members of the National Live Stock Association will try to have Secretary Hitchcock ousted.

A naval demonstration is being held at Chefoo, China, by Japanese and British fleets. A few American ships are also present.

The Michigan forest fires will cause incalculable damage unless rain soon falls.

The Russian war minister, General Kornilov, is being extensively fettered at Tokyo.

A disastrous fire in a Newcastle, Penn., coal mine was started by the explosion of gasoline.

The Chicago union waiters on strike partially acknowledge a defeat, and many are returning to work.

The International Pressmen's Convention opened at Cincinnati with 300 delegates in attendance.

By trying to fill a coal oil stove while it was burning, a Brooklyn boy and his sister met with fatal injuries.

The laundryworkers' union, of Chicago, by a referendum vote, just taken, has decided against another strike.

The strike on the New York subway has been abandoned and 70,000 miners will apply for work unconditionally.

The rumor that President Clowry, of the Western Union telegraph company, is to resign is without foundation.

A balloon with four aeronauts was carried out to sea from Marseilles, France. The fate of the men is not known.

The bricklayers' strike in Omaha, which tied up building operations for four months, came to an end by the union giving in.

Accused of attempting to extort money from employees in a Newark, N. J., hat factory, David Richman has been fined \$999.99 by the Hatmakers' union.

Armed with rifles and shotguns, the farmers and summer residents of Mount Kisco and Newcomb, N. Y., are looking for the incendiary now infesting those parts.

The native chiefs of Samoa desirous of being present at the St. Louis exposition, have sent petitions to President Roosevelt to help American Samoans to be represented.

Chicago waiters are losing ground in their strike.

Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet has arrived at Sandy Hook.

An American citizen was killed by Turks at Odessa.

Bulgarians are deserting many cities in terror of Turks.

Cutting of a levy at St. Louis almost caused a lynching.

Burglars secured \$8,000 worth of diamonds in a New York hotel.

Five people were burned to death in a New York apartment house fire.

A report that the pope was dead caused intense excitement in Rome.

Two more bodies have been found at Topoka. This makes a total of seven drowned.

The powers will demand the punishment of the assassins of the king and queen of Serbia.

The civil service commission finds that politics enter too much in the appointments to the postal service at Washington. The rolls have been found to be packed at the behest of politicians, and the service greatly damaged.

An insane man attempted to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph.

Russia's activity in Manchuria is overtaxing the patience of Japan.

A move was made to create a republic of Serbia, but it was promptly smothered.

The coming congress will be strongly urged to make a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Arrival of troops caused striking Arizona miners to make peace with their employers.

Major W. H. Gibbon, who is said to have fired the first shot of the Civil war upon Fort Sumter, is dead.

The presidential elections in Santo Domingo have been set for June 20.

Foot and mouth disease prevails among sheep just brought to Liverpool from Buenos Ayres.

The Standard Oil Company has been forced out of Roumania by opposition of the government.

The monks expelled from France will come to Kentucky and endeavor to establish a monastery.

A CITY OF DEATH.

Orim Days of Sorrow in Heppner—Death Roll 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 of 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 in their 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 wooden boxes. There is no time for ceremony. It's 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, Fahy 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.

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 25,000,000 feet of logs, 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:

COUNTIES	W. W. Ladd	W. W. Ladd	W. W. Ladd
Benton	93	472	565
Clackamas	89	1,224	2,313
Cook	72	896	968
Douglas	222	11	233
Polk	56	1,388	1,444
Jackson	80	1,146	1,226
Jefferson	31	382	413
Klamath	8	285	293
Lake	5	225	230
Lane	117	1,887	2,004
Lincoln	46	416	462
Linn	286	1,310	1,596
Marion	97	1,754	1,851
Polk	37	375	412
Tillamook	48	476	524
Washington	172	1,074	1,246
Yamhill	172	928	1,099
Totals	1,418	15,313	16,731

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 Wool 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 by 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 all 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 of 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, 35x68 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 depended 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 \$9000. 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 19-25.

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

Carnivals—Grants Pass, June 17-20; Ashland, June 15-20; 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 reunion, 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 ripping 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 the 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 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—Walla Walla, 70¢74¢; valley, 77¢.

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

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

Millet—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; cheat, \$15 @ 16 per ton.

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

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

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20¢26¢ per pound; extras, 22¢; dairy, 20¢ @ 22¢; store, 16¢ @ 18¢.

Eggs—17¢20¢ per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 18¢20¢ per pound.

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

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2¢ @ 4¢; ground, 5¢ @ 5 1/2¢; dressed, 8 1/2¢.

Mutton—7 1/2¢ @ 8¢.

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

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

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

CHINA STILL HOLDING OUT.

Russian Demands in Manchuria Have Not Yet Been Granted.

Tokio, June 16.—The Mainichi publishes a dispatch giving the alleged history of the Manchurian secret treaty on the authority of a Minister who said that China had refused to comply with the Russian demands, and that Planchon, acting Russian Minister, had wired to Europe that China had accepted. After the powers protested, China sent another refusal to Russia, whose government paid no attention. The Russians have not withdrawn their demands, which presumably are still lying on the table of the Chinese Foreign Minister.

The Minister states that the secret treaty will probably be signed privately, and it is imperative that Japan should protest and assist China in resisting the Russian demands.

The Asahi's Tien-Tsin correspondent, under date of May 21, says Russia has assembled 7000 troops at Liaoyan, with a view to carrying out maneuvers on a large scale in that quarter in a few days.

The Korean government on May 22 instructed the Governor of Wiju to arrest Koreans who have sold their land and houses either to Russians or Chinese, and warned him that he will be held responsible for the execution of this order.

Press reports of the proceedings of the Diet now sitting show that the government has encountered some difficulty in supplying the recent demands for information of a considerable section of the members in regard to Russian action in Manchuria. The main question of Russian demands is awaiting the arrival of M. Lessar, Russian Minister to Peking, from St. Petersburg.

The Chinese riots in Kwangsi Province have developed in violence, and it is unofficially reported that the French Consul at Tonkin has represented to the Peking Government that unless the insurgents are suppressed French troops will be sent across the frontier to quell the disturbance.

IMPORTANT LAND RULING.

When Land Is Non-Mineral Even Though It Contains Minerals.

Washington, June 14.—In a recent contest arising in the State of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior holds that when the field notes and surveyor's returns make no notation whatever of minerals in public lands that have been surveyed, such lands are considered and treated as given a non-mineral classification by the surveyor. Further, that lands classified as non-mineral at the time of the Government survey are of the class of lands subject to selection in lieu of lands relinquished within forest reserves, and the character of the lands so classified and selected will not be investigated on a protest presented after the survey and selection, and alleging the present mineral character of the lands.

The importance of this decision is manifest. In the case at issue the Northern Pacific Railway Company relinquished a tract in the Rainier Forest Reserve and selected in lieu thereof a tract of equal area in Montana. One year after the filing of this selection a coal declaratory statement was offered by an individual for the tract selected, and was rejected because of the prior selection by the railroad company. Investigation of the records disclosed the fact that while adjoining lands had been reported by the surveyors as containing coal deposits, no such reference was made to the tract in controversy. Therefore, the Secretary held the land to be classified as non-mineral. The man filing the coal declaratory statement went so far as to allege that the land he sought would produce coal in commercial quantities. His allegations, however, were overruled, as the prior selection by the railroad company could not be affected by a filing made one year later. Hence the selection was approved, notwithstanding the apparent mineral character of the lands. Had the lands been originally classified as coal lands, the railroad selection would have been rejected.

Civil Commissioner Is Appointed.

Washington, June 16.—Alford Cooley, of Westchester, N. Y., has been appointed Civil Commissioner by President Roosevelt to succeed James R. Garfield, appointed Commissioner of the Corporation, Senator Platt, of New York, took lunch with the President today, remaining at the White House until nearly 3 o'clock. After his conference with the President he announced Mr. Cooley's appointment. He did not indicate that Mr. Cooley was his selection for the place. Indeed, it is said that the appointment was decided on some time ago.

Finds a Prehistoric City.

Chicago, June 16.—A dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from the City of Mexico says: "The ruins of a large city have been discovered in a remote part of the State of Puebla, by Francisco Rodriguez, an archaeologist, who has just made a report of his find to the government authorities here. The city contains large pyramids and extensive fortifications. It is situated in the midst of a dense forest, and a large amount of excavation will be necessary to learn its true extent and importance."

Consul Nearly Assassinated.

Havana, June 16.—While the Italian Consul here, Viaggio Tornelli, was seated in his office yesterday afternoon, a young Italian sailor entered and inquired whether he was the Consul. On receiving an affirmative reply, he whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet struck the Consul's head. The sailor was overpowered and arrested. He gave the name of Pietro Alliney.

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 Goshute 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 hillside 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 of the coming peril. Leslie Matlock, son of an ex-sheriff of Morrow County, rode a wild ride for 18 miles ahead of the raging waters. His horse dropped dead, but he secured another, and again another, covering the 65 miles to Arlington in seven hours. To this Paul Revere of Oregon is undoubtedly due the fact that the ranchers of the Willow Creek country below Heppner lost so little stock and property.

The Palace Hotel was the first building to stem the tide, and all the guests were saved; but houses below the Palace Hotel were thrown out into the street, overturned and wrecked.

Perhaps the greatest loss occurred at the Heppner Hotel. This house, which was run under the management of Jones & Asbaugh, was carried away. It is supposed that there were about 50 guests in this hotel, all of whom are reported to be lost. The proprietors themselves were saved, but their families are among the dead. The entire residence portion of Heppner was destroyed, but the business houses, being on higher ground, and being generally built of brick and stone, were not so badly damaged.

The schoolhouse and courthouse, which stand on a sidehill, were saved, but two churches, the Methodist and Presbyterian, were completely wrecked. Around the depot the receding flood left great heaps of driftwood piled as high and higher than the roof of the building, and the rescuing parties were forced to demolish these pyramids of timber in order to extricate the corpses which were tangled in the brush. Undoubtedly many of the drowned bodies were carried by the rushing waters down the valley. It is reported that three bodies were found near Lexington, nine miles below Heppner, but there were no fatalities in Lexington. No systematic effort has been made to find the dead, who are undoubtedly strewn along the canyon. Every available man from a radius of 65 miles has been pressed into service at Heppner itself. Gangs of men are at work clearing away the piles of debris, rocks and timber, which lie piled in Heppner's streets, and taking out the corpses which are thus concealed.

About 100 persons have been buried in Heppner's graveyard today. Owing to the entire absence of proper facilities for caring for the dead, the victims of the flood were, for the most part, interred in common crates. The shrouds who are usually found, like human vultures, riding the pockets of the dead in such great disasters as the one which has stricken Heppner, are in this case, fortunately absent, and the vigilance committees and patrols which were so necessary at Johnston and Galveston floods, seem to be unnecessary in Oregon. A relief train sent from The Dalles reached Ione last night and will proceed to Heppner as soon as possible. A wrecking train, with gangs of men to repair both the tracks and telegraph wires left last night. It is expected that communication with Lexington 17 miles from Heppner, will be restored early this morning.

Court street, at Heppner, on the bank of the stream, is swept clean as a gravel bar from end to end. Not even the foundations of a long line of beautiful residences are left.

Every business house, except the hotel, Fair store and Odd Fellow's building, along the side of the street on which the bank stands are wrecks. A large building is jammed into the drug store and several other structures are in the middle of the same street. Residences are turned over or torn to pieces. Mud, slime and misery are everywhere.