BUILDING NEWS

MAZAMAS MAKE PERILOUS DESCENT OF ST. HELENS

Perching for hours on the icy, wind-swept slopes of a mountain far above the timber line, with no hold to keep her from falling into the abysses that lie thousands of feet below except a precarious foothold in a hole chopped in the ice and the staff of an alpenstock, is an experience that does not befall many women and that few would care to try. But that was one of the incidents of the ascent of Mount St. Helens made by the Mazamas last week in which several women took part.

Miss Eleanor McDonald, who was one of the first party that made the ascent tells in an interesting way of some of her experiences.

The time spent in camp preparing for the climb and the little side trips were by no means the least enjoyable part of the outing. One side trip was to Dr. Coe's copper mine, a distance of about 12 miles from camp. The party went down into the mine and found it a very interesting experience.

To test the endurance of the members of the party a trip was made to Harrison glacier. However, the mountain climbers did not go very high up on the glacier.

Hard All-Day Climb.

Much of the time was spent in rowing on the lake and in fishing. The fishing was fair enough though not extraordinarily good. One of the most delightful features of camp life, Miss McDonald says, was the evening campfire when all the party gathered round and told stories, sang songs and had a good time generally. Frank B. Riley proved himself a fine entertainer, as did also Mr. Weaters and Miss McCorte. There were also scientific lectures by the scientists of the party on glaciers and volcanoes.

"There were two official climbs," says Miss McDonald. "The first one was made a week ago, the party leaving camp Friday evening and spending the night at the timber line. The party making the ascent at this time was a large one, 32 in all, and included several women—one of them no longer young, and a 12-year-old boy.

"We left the timber line at 7 o'clock in the morning, but on account of the size of the party and the fact that some of them had to be helped frequently, and that we all had to keep together, it was 7 o'clock that evening before we reached the summit. Edmund P. Sheldon, who was in charge of the outing, was particularly active in aiding the ladies and the weaker members of the party in making the ascent.

"We spent about half an hour at the summit before beginning the climb down. The view was not particularly good, about all we could see being the tops of the other high mountains. While on the summit we made a new register and left it there.

Made Dangerous Descent.

"The descent was by far the most dangerous part of the trip. Frank B. Riley and Dr. Otis Aiken were let down to the length of the life rope, cutting steps in the ice as they went. The rope was held by John Lee and Dr. Adams. When the steps had been cut the rest of us went down on the rope. The rope had to be passed several times. While this was being done we had nothing to hold on by except our alpenstocks and a narrow foothold in the ice where it had been cut. But everybody was extremely brave and nobody lost his head. We all had absolute confidence in the men who were doing the work. The women were all cheerful.

"We hung on there for an hour and a half, and while on the slope the most cheerful thing we could see was the bonfire built down at the timber line by the party which did not make the ascent. President C. H. Sholes set a bush on fire and we up on the mountain could see it and two other fires. It cheered us up a lot.

"When we at last got down to the pumicestone, we cake-walked—actually cake-walked. It was somewhere between 1 and 2 o'clock in the night then. The rest of the party, who had been quite anxious about us, had come up to the timber line and they gave us cocoa and bacon and other things and we ate our midnight dinner and then went to sleep, nobody the worse for the trip.

"The greatest danger on Mount St. Helens is from rolling boulders. That is one of the special features of that mountain. Once or twice we were in considerable danger from them.

"The second official climb was made last Tuesday under the leadership of Mr. Forsythe of Castlerock, who is an experienced mountain climber. The party making this ascent was much smaller than the first one, and there were only two women, one of whom succeeded in reaching the summit. Consequently they could go faster and more independently and they made the summit in five hours, returning to camp between 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. There was no danger and the trip was an uneventful one. No one had to be helped.

Walk for Four Days.

"The same day that this second party started up the mountain a party of seven, under the leadership of Otis Aiken, started on a four days' walking trip around the south side of the mountain. We had a delightful walk, traveling in all about 48 or 50 miles. We had to cross two deep canyons, which were the only difficult parts of the journey. One of these was Cathedral canyon and the other was Goat or South Toutle canyon. The latter is about a thousand feet deep.

"We spent one day walking in the rain. One night we stopped at the home of a Mr. Cooney, where we were splendidly treated. The next day we went on to Yacolt, a distance of 18 miles, and there took the train to Vancouver and came down the Columbia by boat, reaching Portland a little ahead of the official party.

"Everybody was cheerful and we had a delightful time. We ate bacon and doughnuts, and none was the worse for wear.

"I want to mention the hospitality of the people of Castlerock on our way out. Mayor Robbins and Mr. Byerly took the ladies in their autos and carried them 12 miles and were very helpful and kind."

W. J. Hawkins' Building Under Erection at Second and Main.

REVIVAL OF LUMBER TRADE BOOSTS PRICES

Lumber trade is gradually reviving, and those wishing to take advantage of real low prices will have to do so soon, because with the firmer tone in the market prices are said to be bound to advance. Upper grades have already advanced from $1 to $2 per thousand feet and meet with a good demand even at these quotations.

Lumber yards in the east have for many months been buying from hand to mouth, and now that the freight rate to eastern points has been settled they are beginning to stock up again. Millmen declare that a flood of inquiries followed the announcement of the decision of the interstate commerce commission, and the subsequent announcement on the part of the railroads to the effect that they would not contest this decision. Some mills received enough business to warrant them to refuse orders for anything but immediate delivery, since they considered it poor business to fill their books with cheap orders when they feel certain that they can get the benefit of a gradually advancing market.

From the Salt Lake territory comes the report that the mines are again in the field for lumber, and this will have a tendency to further strengthen the tone. One firm of lumber dealers was in the market the other day for 60 carloads, or more than 2,000,000 feet.

Contractors declare that buildings can be put up for about 20 per cent less money now than about a year ago, this being due to lower lumber prices as well as lower quotations on cement, shingles and in some instances labor. While glass has advanced materially in the east the advance has not yet been plastered on to prices here, and projects now under way or to be started in the near future will have the benefit of reasonable figures.

Local banks are willing to loan money on bonafide securities where the loan does not exceed 50 per cent of the property value, and at reasonable rate of interest. Aside from this many private individuals who heretofore have kept their money in the banks are becoming acquainted with the practice of loaning against mortgage security and thereby earning a considerably higher rate of interest than by leaving the money in the banks drawing but 3 or 4 per cent.

There are quite a number of vacant dwellings to be found in the city at this time, largely due to the fact that people are rusticating in the country or at the beaches, but there is not a property owner fearing that in another month's time the demand for dwellings and flats will be as strong as early in the spring, when it was no easy matter to find "for rent" signs on display. And it is also argued that the constantly increasing population will soon catch up with any surplus in dwellings that might result because of the number of building projects launched in answer to the invitation of the reduced cost.

That loggers foresee an increasing activity in the lumber business is indicated by the fact that prices of logs are gradually stiffening, while at the same time operations in the camps are being resumed. Several camps along the Columbia river will begin work next week, after many months of idleness, among them being the large camp of the Wisconsin Logging & Timber company at Oak Point, where about 225 men will be employed.

FIVE DWELLINGS FOR IRVINGTON

M. C. Mace to Erect Fine Houses in Residence Section.

M. C. Mace is having plans prepared for five dwelling houses, to cost about $5,000 each, all to be erected in the Irvington-Holladay Park district. His private home will be built at Tillamook and East Twelfth streets. This is to be a modern two-story frame structure, handsomely finished, and will cost $6,000. The other four buildings are to be high-class rental dwellings and are to be erected in Holladay Park.

P. A. Carlander is getting up the designs for the five houses. He is also preparing drawings for an $8,000 dwelling for Mr. Hovenden to be erected in Holladay addition. In addition to the above improvements, Mr. Carlander will put up a seven-room bungalow in Holladay Park.

NEW YORK FACES HUGE PROBLEM

In order to permit the emptying of the big office buildings of the enormous horde of clerks that are employed in the office in the lower Broadway district, the New York Building Code commission has recommended that within certain business hours all vehicular traffic be prohibited in the congested district. So great has become this congestion of population in the commercial and financial district of the metropolis that it is seriously proposed to prohibit the erection of any more tall buildings on lower Broadway.

The building code commission also recommended that an elevator capacity be provided for each tall building that in a brief maximum limit of time would empty the buildings of all occupants. On the question of limitation of the height of buildings in the business district, the executive committee announced that it had reached no definite conclusion concerning the method employed, but it has agreed that some limitation should be fixed.

According to statistics submitted with the report there have been erected in Manhattan during the last five years, office buildings accommodating 88,418 persons and of this number buildings accommodating 33,251 persons were erected below Chambers street.

The seriousness of the problem of passenger traffic in the streets is indicated by a statement that 35,000 persons pass a given point in a busy street in a day and that during rush hours as many as 125 persons pass each minute in a street 40 feet wide.

WORKING MAN AND HUMAN FASHION PLATE RUN HURDLE RACE IN CAR

He got on an East Ankeny car, as natty a specimen as one often sees and took a seat beside a roughly dressed working man as if he owned the car. His hat was the shiniest of shiny tiles, his coat, a black frock, was of just the right length; his gray striped trousers were so sharply creased that they looked as if he could shave with them; his rather small feet were encased in the most pointed of patent leather Oxfords with immense silk bows. He wore a carefully nurtured mustache which he caressed lovingly.

After a minute or two the workingman sniffed disgustedly, looked accusingly at a woman who sat next to him, and then moved to a seat at the upper end of the car. A moment later the fashion plate recognized a woman seated at the end of the car, smiled, bowed elaborately, and promptly moved up and took a seat next the working man again. Soon the latter again sniffed suspiciously, then disgustedly, looked this time at the dandy of fashion, and again changed his seat to another part of the car.

And a third time the play was enacted, for Mr. Silkhat, who apparently was a lady killer of the first water, recognized another woman next the working man, again smiled and bowed, and once more changed his seat to talk to this new victim, once more sitting down beside the working man.

This time the latter snorted instead of sniffing, grasped his nose between his thumb and finger, and marched out of the car, muttering nastily that it was bad enough for a woman to soak herself with perfume until she smelled like a drug store, but any man who would do it ought to be made to live outside the city limits."

But the dandy with the shiny lid continued to smirk and smile in a satisfied manner, evidently conscious that he was the target of all eyes.

MOOTED CASE NEARS CLOSE

State's Brief in Yamhill Tax Controversy Is About Completed.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Aug. 15.—The state's brief in the Yamhill tax case is about complete and will be submitted to the supreme court within the next few weeks. The attorney general's argument contends that the manner of bringing the suit was entirely illegal.

That the county had no legal right to the tax-moneys.

That if the sum of taxes collected was too great, the tax-payer has the right to assert ownership and ask the state to enjoin the county treasurer; but the county has no authority over the money and is merely a trustee.

The case was brought by the county of Yamhill to enjoin the county treasurer from paying more over to the state than a certain amount. It was the contention that the present method of apportioning the state tax among the counties was unconstitutional, that Yamhill's assessment was about twice what it should be under the constitutional method, therefore, the court was asked to enjoin the treasurer from paying over only that part of the tax money already collected that belonged to the state according to the constitutional method of apportionment.

According to the constitution, the burden of the state's tax should be divided among the counties in proportion to the assessed values. The legislature has provided a different method, however, which apportions the taxes according to the expenses of the respective counties. The old method served to encourage the counties to under-assess values and there were other features that made the new method more popular and more satisfactory. Yamhill objects to this method.

According to the statement of the attorney-general, had a taxpayer asked for a similar injunction the case would probably have stuck, but he does not believe that the county, a trustee, can assert an ownership over taxes that are collected and held in trust for the taxpayer to be paid over to the state.

In the lower court the case was decided in favor of Yamhill county by Judge Galloway.

BIG GATHERING AT COOS BAY

Oregon-Idaho Development Congress and Fair to Be Held Soon.

Marshfield, Or., Aug. 15.—A lively time is expected at Coos Bay the latter part of August. The Oregon-Idaho Development congress will be held August 24 and 25 and delegates will be in attendance from different parts of both states. Matters of interest to the localities will be brought up and discussed. The chamber of commerce is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the visitors. Citizens will open their houses and preparations will be made to furnish accommodations to all who come.

Following the congress the southern Oregon district fair will be held August 26 to 29. It promises to be the largest fair ever held in the district. About $3,500 has been expended in improving the fair grounds. A pavilion has been built and the grandstand enlarged, and many exhibitors have already made entries. The four days of racing will be particularly good. There will be two harness and two running events each day. Horses are entered from California, Douglas and Curry counties and a number from Coos Bay.

A chorus of 300 school children will sing at the fair grounds. Another feature will be an outdoor dance on Front street to celebrate the completion of the asphalt pavement.

During fair week some of the grand officers of the Oregon Knights of Pythias will visit Coos Bay to inspect the lodges in Coos county.

Companies Incorporated.

Salem, Aug. 15.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state as follows:

Oregon Realty Unit company; principal office, Eugene; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Joseph Fellman, W. S. Moon and Charles H. Fisher.

The Imbler Flouring Mill company; principal office, Imbler; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, E. E. Kiddle, Fred Kiddle and C. H. Bidwell.

Wenaha Water & Power company; principal office, Pendleton; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. A. Borie, T. J. Morris and Frank O. Rogers.

Salem Commission company; principal office, Salem; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, R. M. Budlong, Frank K. Lovell and John H. McNary.

DOUBLE FLAT AT ROSS AND CHERRY

H. I. Donnell is having plans prepared for a double flat to be erected at Ross and Cherry streets at a cost of $4,500. Architect W. L. Morgan is getting up the design.

J. Margulies has begun the erection of a two-story frame building at the corner of Thompson and Corbett streets, South Portland, to cost $2,500.

A. Schweiger is building a $1,500 cottage on East Eighteenth street, between Rhine and Frankfort streets.

Building Permits.

C. J. Crosby, erect dwelling, Gantenbein, between Skidmore and Prescott, $2,000; Leon Landcaster, repair dwelling, Marguerite, between Hawthorne and Harrison, $2,000; Mae H. Cardwell, erect dwelling, Bancroft, between Front and First, $2,500; W. E. Prudhomme, erect flats, Twenty-fourth, between Hoyt and Irving, $6,000; F. Diggendorfer, erect dwelling, East Sixteenth, between Brazee and Knott, $5,600; J. C. Flanders, repair dock, river front, between Ankeny and Burnside, $5,000.

Notaries Commissioned.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Aug. 15.—Commissions as notaries have been issued to Robert A. Miller and D. J. Curran, Portland; A. Helms Jr., Mitchell; L. H. Montague, Albany, and Charles E. Baird, Baker City.

SERVES NOTICE OF NEW PAVEMENT

Streetcar Company Hereafter Will Use Same Material as on Street.

At yesterday's meeting of the city executive board the Portland Railway, Light & Power company served notice on the mayor, executive board and the city council that in the future the company would not pave between its tracks with any other pavement save the kind that is used on the street. This means that instead of laying Belgian blocks between the tracks and outside the rails the company will use the same pavement that the property owners pay for.

The communication is supposed to be the result of the company's recent fight to pave between tracks on Hawthorne avenue with vitrified brick instead of Belgian blocks. The company lost the fight and its declaration is to serve as a notice on the city officials. It is said that the company's expense on Hawthorne avenue will exceed the cost to the property owners. The pavement extends from East Third street to East Fifty-fourth street.

That the company's declaration will result in a big fight between the city and the corporation is expected because of the attitude of Councilman Kellaher and other councilmen who insist that the company pave with Belgian blocks. However, the franchise of the railway company was so loosely drawn that the city's interests have always been jeopardized and it is doubtful if the company can be forced to do otherwise than its notice outlines. Efforts are being made to revoke the present franchise of the company and issue a new one which will compel the corporation to accept more exacting terms.

The usual light bill slicing was made by the executive board yesterday. The company's bill for July was cut down by several thousand dollars and ordered paid. So far the company has refused to accept payment for any of these bills which the board has cut and the amount now runs into many thousands of dollars. It is believed that the company will wait until the amount grows large enough and then sue the city for payment in full.

"THE PROOFS"

What basis is there for the statement that there has been no real treatment for kidney disease?

The medical term for kidney disease is NEPHRITIS, which means inflammation of the kidneys, and till recently there was nothing that would allay kidney inflammation.

But there are many kidney medicines so-called and many people with kidney trouble get well?

Because it commonly gets well at first.

Medical writers now declare that kidney disease is . . . so unconsciously that, as a rule, it is far advanced before it is discovered. (see "Medical Brief," p. . . .)

They admit that in the secondary stage they have no specific for it (see same authority, same page.)

That this is true is also shown by the enormous growth of the census deaths from kidney disorders—now over 170 per day.

How then can any of the old time kidney medicines be considered "cures"?

After two years of quest and experiment the late John J. Fulton was the first man in the world to discover a compound that by direct action on the kidney tissues allays kidney inflammation.

Fulton's Renal Compound, as it is called, is controlling kidney disease, both in the first and second stages, that were never known, before to respond to medicine.

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MUCH GOLD IN GRAVEL OF BAKER

W. C. Cowgill, who came down from Baker City recently, in speaking of the returning prosperity of that section says, among other things: "The good work of the Western Exploration & Dredging company in persistently proclaiming the worth of Oregon's undeveloped resources, and especially the immense possibilities for gold dredging in the mineralized portions of the state, is evidently bearing good fruit.

"Denver capitalists now have men at work sinking shafts and ascertaining the values for dredging purposes in the Powder river valley.

"W. P. Hammon, of Oroville, Cal., the dredging king of America, has sent a crew of competent engineers to examine and test other sections of the gold belt of the Blue mountains.

"These things mean much for Oregon as all that is needed is for men who know to come and examine, and they will readily see and appreciate the high values carried in the vast deposits of auriferous gravel found in Baker county, and they will not be slow in equipping the fields with the necessary machinery for recovering the gold."

ALL PROCEEDINGS IN ESPERANTO TONGUE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Dresden, Aug. 15.—A number of Americans are among the delegates who have arrived in Dresden for the international Esperanto congress, which is to open tomorrow for a session of one week. The congress will be presided over by Dr. Zamenhof, the author of the language. Church services in Esperanto for Protestants and Catholics will be held in the "Kreuzkirche" and "Katholische Hofkirche" respectively. During the congress Goethe's Iphigenia in Tauris will be played in Esperanto by a company of Berlin actors headed by Herr Emanuel Reicher. In the neighboring town of Weisser Hirsch an Esperanto village has been established for the entertainment of the delegates from all countries. The indications are that the attendance at the congress will reach at least 2,000 delegates.

Special Rates East.

On August 21 and 22 the Canadian Pacific will again sell round trip excursion tickets to eastern points at very low rates. Make your sleeping car reservation now. For rates and descriptive matter apply at local office, 142 Third street.

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