

## ON MAXWELL DITCH

RIVER DAM BELOW THE BUTTER CREEK BRIDGE.

Interesting Analysis of the Work Now Under Way and Projected—A Five Thousand Flume is Projected That Will Cover Six Thousand Acres of Land—Company Now in Control Owns Eleven Thousand Acres of Deeded Land.

Echo, Or., Sept. 3.—Just west of what is called the Butter creek bridge, across the Umatilla river, the passerby may see a group of tents. By the river bank are six, and at a little distance on are several more, serving as stable, cook tent and dining room.

In the bed of the river, now nearly dry, a score of men are prying out large rocks and rolling them into the form of a stone wall across the river. L. W. Furnas, the foreman in charge of the work, abandoned his crowbar to furnish some statistics in regard to the work.

"Yes," said Mr. Furnas, "We are going to put in a good substantial dam. The up-stream face of it will be a one-to-two pitch, while the other side will be a one-to-five pitch."

"The old Spargur dam was 1700 feet above the one we are building. Their dam was above the island while ours, as you see, is just below. We are a half mile below the Butter creek bridge, and just below the mouth of Butter creek."

"We will put in a 12-foot headgate carrying a four-foot stream of water. In addition to this we will have a three-foot head of water held by a plashboard on top of the dam so that we will have seven feet."

"Spargur utilized the old river channel and widened and deepened it, making for the first mile or two an excellent ditch. We will utilize the old ditch for two and a half miles. The old ditch was built four and a half miles, and was eight feet wide at the bottom. We will widen it to a 12-foot ditch."

"We have cross sectioned the ditch for 40,000 feet in 100 stations. You see that gives us 400 stations, or about seven miles of ditch. A mile and a quarter below our first headgate, where we divert the water, we will put in another headgate and a spillway. Five and a half miles below the first headgate we are going to put in a flume 2900 feet long, which will take care of 1000 acres of land."

"Later, probably not this fall, we expect to put in another flume a mile below the first flume. This will be a 5000 feet flume, and will come from the Cold Springs basin. It will be four feet deep and six feet wide, and

will irrigate about 6000 acres of land.

"If winter irrigation will be sufficient, then the Cold Springs proposition will be a simple one, as we will have plenty of water throughout the winter for flooding and irrigating the Cold Springs basin."

"Our company owns 11,000 acres of deeded land. Of this we will get water on 4500 acres this fall. We will seed 300 acres of alfalfa this fall. You might say that 4500 acres will be our limit for this fall's work."

"If you see H. L. Hawkins, our engineer, he will show you the plans and give you a better idea of the work. We have one advantage; the soil is not porous, so we will have but little seepage and loss of water from our ditch."

"We are taking up the land by desert right under our ditch, so we do not encourage settlers to homestead expecting to secure water rights, or to hold and sell out their land to us. We will probably have no more water than we need for our own land."

"To show you what the land can do even without irrigation, Bob Templeton put in an acre of potatoes near the 'Licks,' at the mouth of Cold Spring and they were turning out fine when I was over there. Now if the land will do that without water think what it means to have water when it is needed. There is no question that water is king in this part of the country."

FRED LOCKLEY.

### A Zuni Baby.

The Zuni child spends his early days in a cradle. But a cradle in Zuni land does not mean down pillows, silken coverlets and fluffy laces; it is only a flat board, just the length of the baby, with a hood like a doll's buggy top over the head.

Upon this hard bed the baby is bound like a mummy—the coverings wound round and round him until the little fellow cannot move except to open his mouth and eyes. Sometimes he is unrolled and looks out into the bare whitewashed room, blinks at the fire on the hearth and fixes his eyes earnestly on the wolf and cougar skins that serve as chairs and beds and carpets in the Zuni home.

By the time he is two or three years old he has grown into a plump little bronze creature, with the straightest of coarse black hair and the biggest and roundest of black eyes. He is now out of the cradle and trots about the house and the village. When the weather is bad he wears a small coarse shirt, and always a necklace of beads or turquoise.—September St. Nicholas.

### Minister Bryan Coming Home.

London, Sept. 3.—The Cunard line steamer Umbria, which sailed from Liverpool for New York today, has among her passengers Charles Page Bryan, American minister to Portugal. Mr. Bryan will remain in the United States until after the November election.

## VALUABLE WOODS OF THE PHILIPPINES

In a previous article, referring to the forestry display by the Philippine islands at the World's fair, the narra wood was particularly described, it belonging to the superior group and first in general use for fine furniture, doors, casing and flooring in the better appointed dwellings.

A number of alaba finely polished in the forestry building and the handsome tables in various other buildings in the Philippine reservation, are beautiful specimens of narra. The piano in the administration building is also built of narra wood.

In my former article, narra was called the mahogany of the Philippines, quoting Foreman, but on account of its close resemblance, texture and specific gravity, it seems it would better be entitled to be called the "Rosewood of the Philippines." It is eighth among the woods of the islands in resistance, 23d in elasticity and 31st in specific gravity.

Of the fine woods of the superior group, calantas is the next in importance to narra. Of this wood there is an excellent display in the forestry building. The two large slabs, 39x51 feet and four inches thick, highly polished on one side, is a magnificent sample of the calantas wood. From this and other specimens on exhibit, the World's fair visitor can form a good idea of its importance.

It is fairly distributed over the islands and is worth from five to six cents per square foot on the beach where it is cut, and 35 cents delivered in the log at Manila, and \$100 per 1000 feet, linear measure in lumber, in Manila. While these are the classified prices, they should not by any means be taken as a basis for business calculations.

With proper transportation, modern methods of chopping and handling logs and good sawmills, taken together with the cheap labor that can be had in the islands, there is no reason why the fine woods of the Philippines might not be placed upon the markets of the world at a lower figure than similar woods from other countries.

Calantas grows principally on the islands of Luzon, Mindoro, Negros and Paragua.

### Minnesota C. O. F.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3.—The Minnesota state court of the Catholic Order of Foresters has completed arrangements for a great initiation meeting tomorrow. The Chicago initiation team will conduct the ceremony in the presence of the officers of the high court. Several thousand members from all parts of the state are expected to attend the meeting, at which 200 candidates are to be initiated.

Plan for Dabney's Inauguration. Cincinnati, O., Sept. 3.—Elaborate plans are being made for the inaugu-

Of all the woods of the first order, calantas is first in elasticity and is, therefore, most valuable for small boat building, for making cigar boxes and ordinary constructions.

Of specific gravity, it is 41st and for resistance there are 46 other woods ranking above it. It is sometimes erroneously called cedar in America on account of the close resemblance to the South and Central American cedar wood. It varies in shades, from a blood red, black red, purplish red to ashy rose. It is not much subject to attacks of insects, and is very durable.

The calantas is fragrant, and when burning, emits an odor similar to that of juniper.

Molave, christened the "Queen of Woods" by the Filipinos, also belongs to the superior group, and grows wild in Cebu, Luzon, Leyte, Masbate, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, Panay, Paragua, Samar, Sorsogon and many other islands. It is well displayed in the forestry building. It is worth upon the beach, where it is cut, 10 cents per square foot, 80 cents delivered at Manila, and \$145 per 1000 feet of lumber. It is probably the most common and best known hard wood in the Philippine islands.

The texture is fine and grainy, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is of great value for building purposes, on account of its great strength and being exempt from decay. It is cut into magnificent plank and is used for flooring, door panels and other furnishing and finishings in the construction of the better class of buildings.

It is used in shipbuilding for everything except the keel. It is excellent wood for statues and other ornamental woodwork, as it is not subject to the attacks of insects which deface and destroy many kinds of wood in the Philippines.

There are great opportunities for making money by handling the fine woods of these islands, for the markets of the world.

A finer display of different kinds of woods has probably never been made than that contained in the Philippine forestry exhibit at the World's fair.—Eber C. Smith, with government exhibit St. Louis fair.

uration of Charles William Dabney as president of the university of Cincinnati. The inauguration will take place in Music hall about the middle of November, and the plan is to make the event one long to be remembered in the history of the university. Men of prominence in educational circles from all over the country are expected to be present. President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Schurmann of Cornell University, and President Finley of New York University have signified their intention of attending.

New fall clothing at Roosevelt's.

# OPTOMETRY

THE SCIENCE OF FITTING GLASSES

DR. GIBSON

The Well-known Oculist of Minneapolis, will be at

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WILL EXAMINE EYES, CORRECT REFRACTIONS AND GUARANTEE ALL WORK. IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING TO LEARN THE REAL CONDITION OF YOUR EYES. THE BEST OF MATERIAL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ALL STYLES OF FRAMES AND MOUNTINGS, FOR RIDING BOWS AND EYEGLASSES.

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"NOT GOOD, NOT HERE"

# Anniversary and Inventory Sale

THREE YEARS AGO WE ENTERED INTO THE GROCERY BUSINESS IN PENDLETON, AND WE PROPOSE TO CELEBRATE OUR ANNIVERSARY BY A GREAT PRE-INVENTORY SALE. WE TAKE OUR INVENTORY COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST, AND WE PROPOSE TO MAKE SEPTEMBER A MONTH OF BARGAINS IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STOCK BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHOICEST STOCK OF GROCERIES IN UMATILLA COUNTY, AND BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTH, WE WILL CUT THE PRICE, FOR CASH, ON EVERY ARTICLE IN THE STORE. HERE ARE SOME SPECIMEN PRICES.

### Staple Groceries

100 pound sack of best cane sugar	\$.36.30
15 pounds best cane sugar	\$.10.00
Flour, best grade, per bbl	\$.33.75
Flour, best grade, per sack	\$.95c
Beans, pink or small white, 25 pounds for	\$.10.00
Coffee, Arbuckle or Lion, 8 pounds for	\$.10.00
Standard corn and tomatoes, per can	10c
Standard corn and tomatoes, per case	\$.22.25
Dairy Salt, 50 pounds for	50c

### Sundries

Postum coffee, regular 25c package	20c
Malta Vita breakfast food, 2 packages	25c
Force breakfast food, 2 packages	25c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, 2 packages	25c
6 bars laundry soap	25c
20-bar box laundry soap	80c
Regular 25c Gold Dust	20c
Regular 25c Pyramid washing powder	16 2-3c

### Canned Goods

Regular 30c size Monopole, Diamond W. and Preferred Stock canned fruits for 22 1/2c per can.
Regular 20c size for 14c.
All 25c grades of fruit 16 2-3c per can.
Regular 20c Preferred Stock and Diamond W. tomatoes, 15c per can.
Regular 15c salmon, per can, 10c.
Regular 15c Oregon Grape Cream, 10c.
Regular 35c Diamond W. pineapples, per can, 30c.
Regular 35c Diamond W. salmon, for 25c.
Regular 20c clams, per can, 15c.

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