

## LAKE IN THE CRATER

Mount Ranier Has Magnificent Cavern at Its Peak.

Peep-Up Waters Without Any Surface Outlet Discovered by Tacoma High School Professor and Students.

There is a lake of water in the crater of Mount Ranier. Its depth and extent are not known, and may never be. The discovery of the lake was made by Prof. John B. Flett, who has charge of the geological department of the Tacoma High school, and two men, Arthur Gillespie and Frank Weymouth, who are students of the high school, says a Tacoma (Wash.) report. The three have made the ascent from the east side by way of the Willet river glacier. The ascent was made Saturday, July 25, the three spending that night in an ice cave in Crater peak.

A recent was made over long, vast snowfields, and up great reaches of glaciers. These glaciers were bisected with numerous crevasses, which caused the ascenders to angle back and forth across the face of the mountain. Much time was lost in this way, as the crevasses could not be seen until the climbers were almost upon them. It was after six o'clock Saturday evening before they arrived at the rim of Crater peak. A furious wind, accompanied by driving snow, simultaneously gathered over the top of the mountain, and the three began to hunt for shelter.

Passing around the rim of the crater, steam was observed issuing from a hole about the size of a man's body, and, sneezing through the hole, Prof. Flett found himself in a cavernous cavern, the bottom of which was composed of rocks and volcanic ash making up the rim of the crater, while the roof consisted of the ice formation covering the mouth of the crater. The boys followed into the chamber, and the three found themselves warmly and cozily housed for the night, the dry steam coming up from the bowels of the mountain tempering the arctic atmosphere.

The chamber sloped away toward the center of the crater, accessible to the contour of the crater rim, but the slope was such that the three could lie down on the large stones without danger of sliding into the darkening cavern beneath. Prof. Flett's alpenstock dropped from his hand and rolled 75 feet down the throat of the cavern, and a rope was tied around Weymouth, who ventured into the darkness beneath and secured it. As he descended he lighted matches, carefully exploring his way, and finding that the mountain beneath was honeycombed with passages, which would emit jets of steam, but probably in the remote past vomiting forth red-hot lava. The three then began to roll stones down the incline. Some of these would clear all the partitions separating the passages, against which a few of the stones lodged, and after sending back a rumbling roar for a minute, as they rebounded from side to side of the caverns, they could be heard splashing into the lake beneath.

The lake has its source in the melting of the tremendous quantities of snow that fall within the crater, and which is perpetually acted upon in certain portions of the crater by the steam jets rising from the interior. There is no surface outlet for this water over the rim of the crater, and if there were the low temperatures of the crest of the old mountain, would soon freeze and close it up. A subterranean channel, leading down through the heart of the mountain, may give a temporary vent to the pent-up waters. The three witnessed an incomparably grand sunrise from the summit the next morning, and on that day, which was Sunday, descended into Paradise valley by way of the old route by Gibraltar rock.

On the way down they met five young men from Seattle, who were starting to make the ascent, in which endeavor they were successful, they reaching the rim of the crater the next day (Monday) at noon. Prof. Flett and the two boys went around the side of the mountain, crossing the Cowlitz and other glaciers, and finally arriving at their camp on a ridge overlooking the White river glacier. Prof. Flett believes that the route from the east side is one of the best that could be selected, the slope gradients being easier, there being no dizzy precipices, with the trail following a shelving of rock, as there is on the Gibraltar side of the mountain, and no dangerous and untoward cleavers to be traced.

**People Eat Less Bread.**  
"Well, how's business?" asked a reporter of a wholesale flour agent. "You would be surprised," he replied, "to know that in this time of general prosperity we are selling less flour than in hard times. From 1892 to 1895 I sold more flour than ever before or since. Business is thriving in many lines, but the country is too prosperous for the flour men and the bakers. Why is it? Simply because the people have money enough to buy other things than bread. When the country is hard up people get along on bread as the staple of the table. Now they use the fancy cereals, breakfast foods, can use more meat and vegetables and generally expand their diet, which, of course, lessens the demand for bread."—Washington Star.

**America's Divorces.**  
The increasing number of divorces cases has now become a racial danger.

## REMARKABLE SECT

Russians in Manitoba Who Are Possessed of a Strange Craze.

Refuse to Use Lower Animals for Any Purpose and Place All the Burdens of Labor Upon Their Men and Women.

Strange fancies sometimes take possession of religious sects, but the strangest of all is probably the distressing mania that has enthralled 5,000 Russian Doukhobors, who have located in western Manitoba, says a special to the New York Times from Yorktown, Manitoba. In the Swan river district the government is apprehensive for the remarkable craze that has taken possession of those colonists. A visit to the community showed that the sights, scenes and the horror depicted were almost beyond conception.

It is well known that the Doukhobors are adverse to shedding blood. This is the reason why they emigrated from Russia, and it is also the reason why the Canadian government exempted them from military duty as inducement for their location on the prairie lands of the west. As to what they should eat, this was purely a personal matter, but, as it appears, it was one of the features that was overlooked by the government that will cause immense trouble.

In this country a man may eat what he chooses, and if his religion dictates that he shall conform to a vegetable diet, such beliefs are respected. All might have been well had this state of affairs been confined to vegetarianism, but the Doukhobors' religion does not appear to be a finished product. It has been constantly undergoing changes. From the belief that it was a sin to eat meat, it seems a long jump to reach the conclusion that it is wrong to eat animal products, but these people have now given up drinking milk, eating butter, cheese, eggs, etc., and the cows, even geese and fowl are increasing and multiplying, and waxing fat, while the people are on the verge of starvation.

Having reached this absurd position, it was but a step to another and more ridiculous one. If it were wrong to eat the flesh of animals the same line of reasoning made it comparatively easy to condemn the use of leather harness made from the hides of God's creatures, and then following the condemnation of woollen clothing, because wool grown on the bodies of sheep, which also belonged to the Lord. The next step was still more sweeping in its effect on their economic condition. It was to make servants of any of the lower animals, to use them for beasts of burden or for any other purpose.

They had the courage of their convictions, and at once turned out their horses, cattle and sheep, driving them to "God's Hill," to forage for themselves, placing all the burdens of farm life on their own shoulders. For all drawing purposes, such as hauling heavy loads on wagons, men take the place of horses and oxen. Twelve or 14 men hitched to a plow suffice for this purpose, and it is the only method employed by them in the cultivation of the soil. Women, even, are employed in this manner, though when coming into town men only are seen hauling the wagons and buggies. Every day in the streets of Yorktown dozens of men may be seen drawing wagons, hauling what little produce they may have for sale, and carrying back to their farms flour and other necessities.

The Doukhobors are clad exclusively in cotton clothes and wear rubber boots or shoes knit or woven with binder twine, which they buy for the purpose. Their food consists of bread and water, and such vegetables as they grow, and wild berries and herbs which they gather. Their farms are neglected and their stock, of which they have much, is running wild in the hills, where it will starve during the winter, or be appropriated by those who are not of their religious faith, and who will at least give the stock shelter.

With the advent of cold weather starvation and disease must certainly follow, and they appear to know this, for they have been in correspondence with authorities in southern California, Nevada, Arizona and Australia, with a view to emigration to a warmer climate where the conditions would enable them to subsist on the soil without trespassing on the possessions of the animal kingdom. It is needless to say that no one wants them, as they are still in Manitoba, an elephant on the hands of the government that brought them from Russia a few years ago to develop the prairie land of the west.

**Feminine Ignorance.**  
"It's only a matter of time," remarked the shoe-clerk boarder, who reads the scientific page in a household magazine, "until all our engines and that sort of thing will be run by heat drawn from the sun."  
"What will become of the poor farmers when that time arrives?" asked the girl with the lemon-colored hair, who presides over the ribbon counter between meals.  
"The farmers?" queried the shoe clerk, after the manner of a person up a tree.

## TOWER TRAP FOR GUNNERS.

Device Common in Europe, But Practically Unknown in This Country—Difficult Shot.

The equipment of the Pinehurst Gun club embraces an interesting feature in the shape of a tower trap. Such traps are quite common in Europe, but practically unknown in this country, says the New York Sun.

In the top of the tower are two target traps, one at the right and one at the left. The attendant is protected by a heavy plank partition which also hides the traps from view. The traps are pulled from the rear, in the usual manner.

Birds may be thrown in five ways, right, left, unknown, overhead and doubles. In all of these events, with the exception of the overhead birds, the shooter faces the tower at the usual distance. In the overhead shooting he stands back to the tower and directly underneath it. The sport furnished is novel as compared with the usual trap shooting.

The idea is to produce conditions such as those the sportsman experiences in wild waterfowl, pigeon or other shooting, or in shooting birds which fly from trees. Known angles to the right and left are not difficult and many gunners have a knack for killing overhead birds, but unknown angles puzzle the experts, and doubles, two birds shooting off in opposite directions and at the same time, call for a skill and quickness that few possess. But doubles are not impossible, and the shooting is wonderfully fascinating because of its difficulty.

## WAS A COLLEGE ATHLETE.

Battered, But Educated, Derelict Wanders Into Philadelphia Saloon—Interests Crowd There.

A seedy individual, attired in what had once been a stylish outfit, crowned with a silk hat of ancient vintage, strolled into the rear room of an Eleventh street thirst emporium a few nights ago and announced his presence in such a manner that he soon had an interested crowd of listeners, says the Philadelphia Press.

"See that hand?" he said, displaying a grimy member, with three broken and twisted fingers; and then adding: "I got them when I pitched in the Berkeley (Cal.) baseball team." Then the wrist was displayed, which showed signs of the poor setting of a fracture. "That broke when I played halfback for Princeton in '93," he explained. Growing enthusiastic over his injuries, he removed a shoe to display a once-broken ankle, explaining briefly that pole vaulting at the University of Wisconsin was responsible for it. Then a broken knee cap, which could do strange contortions, was exhibited, followed by a fractured collarbone and rib, each injury being connected with the name of a well-known educational institute. Warming up under the influence of several free drinks, the fellow recited snatches from one of Cicero's orations, and followed this up with other linguistic stunts, to the great admiration of his auditors, whom he left wondering who the battered, but educated, derelict might be.

## WHEN THE FUSE BLOWS.

No Occasion for Alarm—In Fact It Proves Motor's Safety—The Device Explained.

The "blowing" of a fuse in an electric street car, which fills the average passenger with alarm, simply indicates that a safety device has proved reliable and that a danger of injury to the motor has been averted by it, says the New York Herald. The current which will flow through a motor when it is standing still is in almost all cases far in excess of that which the motor is designed to carry; and, indeed, in a well designed motor a current dangerous for the motor will be reached before the motor has been stalled. The effect of this heavy current on the motor, if allowed to continue, is to heat the windings to a dangerous degree and destroy the insulation, possibly setting it on fire; and it is to prevent this occurrence, whether due to careless handling of the car or to unexpected causes, that the fuses are used. A fuse is simply a short piece of wire of such size that it will be melted by a current which, if allowed to flow through the motor for any time, will damage it. The melting of the fuse opens the circuit and cuts off the current from the motor. To protect the car the fuse is enclosed in a fireproof box.

When the fuse blows there is generally a volatilization of the metal of the fuse and a slight explosion. These explosions usually cause a report and some smoke.

## Two Centuries Ago.

The earliest instance known of penalizing smoking in the streets is in the court books of the mayor of Methwold in England. There is the following entry on the record of the court held October 14, 1655: "We agree that any person that is taken smoking tobacco in the street shall forfeit one shilling for every time so taken, and it shall be lawful for the petty constables to distrain for the same, for to be put to the uses above said. We present Nicholas Barber for smoking in the street, and doo amerce him one shilling."

Supreme Judge Frank A. Moore, carried the state by a plurality of 23,334.

Ed Thornbury, a logger, was drowned near Eugene, on Friday morning.

I. E. Thomson, aged 19, of Cloverdale, near Eugene, was killed by a fall from a horse Friday morning.

The Alert left Gray's Harbor Friday with 800,000 feet of lumber valued at \$9,000 for Guaymas, Mexico.

Over 500 applications for positions in the Multnomah county sheriff's office have been made since election.

Fire caught from a locomotive burned the Interior warehouse at Diamond, Wash., Friday. Loss, \$5000.

The salary of the postmaster of Portland has been increased from \$3,700 to \$3,800, per year, beginning July 1.

The school census of Eugene shows there are 605 scholars in that town and 14 teachers have been employed for the coming year.

Strawberries and cherries are ripe and of excellent quality. Apples are doing well, but pears, prunes and peaches are uneven, in some localities being good and in others almost a failure.

The six delegates to St. Louis from Porto Rico are uninstructed, but are said to be opposed to Hearst.

Rev. Allyn Rodgers, one of the best known Methodist ministers in Montana, was kicked to death by a cayuse.

John Alexander Dowie has declared his intention of founding another Zion City about 40 miles from Berlin, Germany.

The Portland mine at Victor, Col., was closed by the military because the owners would not discharge all union men. Over half the force of 400 were already non-union.

## Notice of Impounded Stock.

Notice is hereby given that I have taken up within the corporate limits of Heppner, Oregon, and impounded in the city pound of said city of Heppner, the following described stock, to-wit: One bay mare about 8 years old branded (P) on both the left stifle and shoulder, and having wire cut on right front foot.

One sorrel horse about 14 years old, branded (I V) on left shoulder, and with harness marks on him, and that unless the owner or owners of said stock call at said city pound and redeem same by paying the charges thereon on or before Saturday, June 25th, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will at said time sell said stock at public auction at said city pound to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Dated June 14, 1904.

D. C. GURDANE,  
City Marshal.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., June 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Wawter Crawford, county clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 23, 1904, viz:

HORACE M. YOKUM,  
of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 994, for the sec. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Lewis A. Florence, Sterling P. Florence, Walter Crosby, and Sherman Shaw, all of Heppner, Oregon.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Public Land Sale (Isolated Tract.)

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 25, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 26th day of July 1904, at 10 o'clock a.m. at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit:

SW 1/4 sec. 19, NE 1/4 sec. 19, SW 1/4 sec. 17, NE 1/4 sec. 17, and NW 1/4 sec. 30, T. 4 S. R. 25 E. W. M.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, June 14th, 1904.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.  
ASKE M. LANG, Receiver.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the First National Bank at Heppner, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, June 9, 1904.

| RESOURCES.                                                        |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and discounts                                               | \$365,926.29 |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured                                  | 15,459.57    |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation                                 | 12,500.00    |
| Bonds, securities, etc.                                           | 7,180.00     |
| Banking-house furniture, and fixtures                             | 3,800.00     |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents)                      | 11,101.37    |
| Due from approved reserve agents                                  | 229,344.89   |
| Notes of other National Banks                                     | 8,690.00     |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents                      | 413.05       |
| LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:                                |              |
| Specie                                                            | 37,134.00    |
| Legal-tender notes                                                | 8,880.00     |
|                                                                   | 46,014.00    |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | 625.00       |
| Total                                                             | \$701,054.17 |
| LIABILITIES.                                                      |              |
| Capital stock paid in                                             | \$50,000.00  |
| Surplus fund                                                      | 12,000.00    |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid                   | 44,695.03    |
| National Bank Notes outstanding                                   | 12,500.00    |
| Due to other National Banks                                       | 691.63       |
| Due to state banks and banks                                      | 8,127.07     |
| Individual deposits subject to check                              | 558,869.58   |
| Demand certificates of deposit                                    | 14,170.86    |
| Total                                                             | \$701,054.17 |

STATE OF OREGON,  
COUNTY OF MORROW, ss  
I, George Conser, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Geo. CONSER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1904.  
E. L. FREELAND,  
Notary Public for Oregon.  
Correct—Attest: T. A. Rhea, A. L. Ayers, C. A. Rhea, Directors.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Public Land Sale.)

(Isolated Tract.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 25, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 29th day of July next at 10 o'clock a.m. at this office the following tract of land, to-wit:

W 1/2 sec. 34, and E 1/2 sec. 34, T. 3 S. R. 27 E. W. M.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.  
United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, June 2, 1904.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Oregon, April 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge of Umatilla County, Oregon, at Pendleton, Oregon, on June 25, 1904, viz:

MARY E. RUST,  
of Ridge, Oregon, for the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, sec. 14, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, sec. 13, T. 3 S. R. 20 E. W. M.  
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Harry Whitaker, Andrew J. Rust, and Clifford Smith, all of Ridge, Oregon, and John Kopp, of Nye, Oregon.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND Office at La Grande, Or., May 26, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Wawter Crawford, County Clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 7, 1904, viz:

GEORGE W. DYKSTRA, of Heppner, Or., for the N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec 2, T. 4 S. R. 27 E. W. M.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Smith Burch, Robert Dexter, Arthur Dykstra and Robert Watkins, all of Heppner, Oregon.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, May 14, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Wawter Crawford, County Clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on July 8, 1904, viz:

BLANCHE WATKINS,  
formerly Blanche McCormick, of Heppner, Or., for the N 1/2 NE 1/4, and N 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec 14, T. 4 S. R. 27 E. W. M.  
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:  
Waldo Atkins, Smith Burch, Robert Dexter and Lafe Penland, all of Heppner, Oregon.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Isolated Tract.)

PUBLIC LAND SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by act of Congress approved February 25, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at this office on the 12th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., the following tract of land to-wit:

The W 1/2 of SW 1/4, and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, NW 1/4, sec. 35 and W 1/2 NW 1/4, sec. 34, T. 3 S. R. 27 East, Willamette Meridian.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

E. W. DAVIS, Register.  
A. A. ROBERTS, Receiver.  
U. S. Land Office, La Grande, Or., May 24, 1904.

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The Weekly Oregonian.

If you take this paper and The Weekly Oregonian you won't have to beg your news.