

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

LINN FARMERS HIT HARD.

Late Spring and Long Dry Spell Have Cost Much.

Albany—Rain, which was general over the Willamette valley last week, came too late to be of great benefit to farmers. Had the showers come two weeks earlier, thousands of dollars would have been saved for the farmers of Linn county. As it is, the crops are far below the average for Linn county farmers, in many instances a total failure. The only benefit the farming community will derive from the rains will be in the way of gardens and the very late sown spring oats, of which there is a small acreage.

For two months not a drop of rain fell on the grain fields of the county. This is drought almost unprecedented here. Its evil effect was aggravated by the late spring rains. Farmers generally were depending upon putting in a greater acreage than usual in spring sown grain, and the unusually bad weather of the late winter seemed to assure some good working days in the early spring. Instead of this, the rain held on until almost too late to plant the spring grain at all, and when good weather did come, it developed into a drought.

The result is that spring grain is heading a few inches from the ground, and much of it will not be bound at all. That which is threshed will yield poorly. The heads are small and very poorly filled. Nor is the fall sown grain of its usual standard of excellence. That part of the fall grain that was sown on low ground will be fair, in some instances making three-fourths of a crop rarely promising a full crop. The hay crop has not averaged more than half what it was in years gone by. The haying season is about over, and the general report is half a crop.

This will put farmers in Linn county in hard circumstances this fall. Already many of them are buying feed for their stock, and but few will have enough to last the winter through. The price of feed is rising in the county, and the mills are selling it every day to the farmers who were never compelled to buy feed at any season before. There are some who will have to buy wheat for their own family consumption before the year ends.

Coming Events.

Spiritualists' campmeeting, New Era, July 2-25.
Willamette Valley Chautauqua assembly, Gladstone Park, July 13-24.
Southern Oregon Chautauqua assembly, Ashland, July 13-22.
North Pacific regatta, Portland, July 22-23.
Grand lodge, I. O. R. M., Seaside, July 23-24.
Oregon Development association convention, Portland, August 2.
American Mining congress, Portland, August 22-27.
State Medical society, Portland, August 30.
Annual reunion of Southern Oregon pioneers, Jacksonville, September 1.
State fair, Salem, September 12-19.
Fair, Portland, September 19-24.

Directory of Oregon Officials.

Salem—Secretary of State Dunbar has issued an official directory containing the names, addresses and official positions of the state and county officers. The directory is in the form of a small pamphlet. Copies have been sent to all officers and others desiring copies can secure them by applying to the secretary of state. In this publication the political affiliation of each county officer is shown by a letter following the name. Many of the states publish an official "blue book" containing several hundred pages and giving complete information concerning the careers of public officers. The pamphlet issued by Oregon contains but 18 pages and contains the information most frequently desired by persons transacting business with public officers.

Laborers Needed at Oregon City.

Oregon City—Labor of all kinds was never more plentiful nor were wages ever better than they are in this city this season. It seems impossible to find available men to perform the many improvements that are being made. The Willamette Pulp & Paper mills has been advertising for additional men to assist in the building of their new mills where 200 laborers are already employed. The management of the local woolen mills is finding it next to impossible to engage a sufficient force of operatives.

Cinnabar May Be Found.

Grants Pass—W. C. Slade, who has a placer mine on Johnson gulch, a tributary of Sucker creek, near California Bar, has located a four-foot ledge of gold bearing quartz, partially on his placer claims. Mr. Slade is a firm believer in the excellence of his section as a mineral district and believes that valuable deposits of cinnabar will in time be uncovered. Mr. Slade says he has found amalgamated gold in running drifts, 40 feet below the surface.

Big Loss By the Frost.

Hillsboro—Reports from all parts of the county show that the frost last week blighted vegetables on all heavier dam lands, and it is estimated that the loss by the freeze will reach \$50,000. One vegetable grower on the Tualatin lowlands places his loss at \$1,000.

Rich Strike in Bohemia.

Cottage Grove—Two rich strikes are reported just made in the Golden Rule and the Great Eastern. These strikes are in the Bohemia district. The ore is oxidized, and very rich in free gold.

HUNT PASS OVER CASCADES.

John Minto Believes Stock Can Be Driven Over Mountains.

Albany—John Minto, of Salem, one of the pioneers in the Santiam mountain district of Oregon, will in a few days head a party from the end of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, on the north fork of the Santiam river, in quest of a shorter route to connect the railroad with the Deschutes country in Eastern Oregon.

Mr. Minto has long entertained the idea that there is a pass through the Cascade mountains at this point where it would be possible to construct a trail for driving stock overland from the Eastern Oregon ranges to the eastern end of the Corvallis & Eastern line. He has interested Manager Edwin Stone, of the Corvallis & Eastern, in the work, and an effort to lay out the route of the proposed route will be made in a few days.

The old Minto trail, which extends from the end of the old railroad grade to the Eastern Oregon country, has been used for years by those who know the short cuts that connect the western and eastern parts of the state. But Mr. Minto is satisfied that there is a shorter cut yet, and that it could be made of great service to the stockraisers of Eastern Oregon in shipping their stock to market.

Developing Lime Deposit.

Roseburg—Messrs. Greenley and Strand, of Portland, have 10 or 12 men at work building a tramway and furnace for the manufacture of lime on the farm of Hon. Plinn Cooper, seven miles south of this city. They have bonded 100 acres of land containing rich limestone deposits and expect to develop same on an extensive scale. The modern continuous furnace system will be used. A railway spur track, about three miles long, will probably be put in from the main line of the S. P. R. R., at Green's station.

Flax Crop Will Be Fair.

Salem—Harvesting of the flax crop began this week and, though the season has been unfavorable, Eugene Boese says that the crop will be fairly good. The flax stalks are from 20 to 34 inches long. In fields where the stalks are 30 inches or more in length, the flax is being pulled. In other fields it will be cut with a mower. Mr. Boese has 100 acres of flax of his own and has contracts with a number of farmers who are raising flax.

Orc Specimens From Douglas.

Roseburg—Hon. A. Le Roy, of the Oregon Information bureau, of Portland, was here last week and procured a quantity of fine mineral exhibits from this county, which will be placed in the bureau headquarters in Portland before the opening of the sessions of the American Mining congress to be held in Portland in August.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66c; bluestem, 76c; valley, 78c.
Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; rolled, \$23@24.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.22½; gray, \$1.17½ per cental.
Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.10 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 13@13½c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20c.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, -12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 13@14c.
Poultry—Fancy hens, 13c per pound; old hens, 12½@13c; mixed chickens, 12@12½c; old roosters, 10c; young roosters, 12@13c; springs, 1½ to 2-pound, 18@19c; 1 to 1½-pound, 19@20c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 6@7c; do dressed, 8@9c; ducks, old, \$6@6.50 per doz; do young, as to size, \$2.50@4.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@1¾c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c; tomatoes, \$1.75@2; cauliflower, \$1.75 @2; celery, 75@90c; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 4 @5c; wax, 4@5c; squash, \$1.25 per crate; green corn, 60c per doz; onions, new, red, \$1.30 per cwt; yellow, \$1.75.
Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Fancy, old, \$1.25@1.40 per cental; new Early Rose, 2c per pound; Garnet Chile, 2½c.
Fruits—Cherries, 4@5c per pound; gooseberries, 6c; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$1@1.50 per box; apricots, \$1@1.35; plums, 80c@81c; peaches, Yellow Crawford, 85@90c; others, 50@75c; cantaloupes, \$2.50@2.75 per crate; watermelons, 2c per pound; prunes, \$1.25 per box; grapes, \$1; Bartlett pears, \$1.75@2.
Beef—Dressed, 5@6½c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 4@5c per pound; lambs, 6c.
Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6@7c per pound; 125 to 200, 5@5½c 200 and up, 3½@4c.
Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7@7½c; 150 and up, 6@7c.
Hops—1903 crop, 21@24c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound.
Eastern Oregon, 10@17c mohair, 30c per pound for choice.

AXLES MADE FROM SCRAPS.

Old Metal Is Used in the Construction of Railway Freight Cars.

Old scrap iron, lying in heaps and rusting away under the influence of the weather, has been utilized by a street railway company in a Western town. It has been found that from this material can be secured much better axles than those purchased in the market or that can be obtained from rolled bar iron. Instead of disposing of all scrap to a junk dealer, as is usual, the metal is sorted into several grades, cast iron, wrought iron or steel. Part of this is then disposed of through the regular channels, but the No. 1 and No. 2 wrought iron scrap is set aside for the manufacture of axles. The several pieces, which are of all sizes and shapes, are arranged in binders, made of bent pieces of scrap plate, eight inches thick and sixteen inches long, which is not too large to be conveniently handled.

These bundles of scrap are then stored until needed. A reverberatory furnace, heated by oil, which is made economically possible by the cheapness of fuel oil on the Pacific coast, is employed for heating these bundles of scrap to a welding heat, for forging by a steam hammer into slabs. About twelve bundles are worked at a heat and when each issues from under the 3,300-pound steam hammer the volume is reduced more than half, there only remaining a slab six inches by two inches and three feet six inches long. Three of these slabs are then welded together to form the smallest size axle. After being worked to the proper shape the rough ends are cut off and finished in lathes to dimension sizes.

The car company officials assert that the axles thus produced from scrap are cheaper and possess a greater ductility and better fiber than any axles they can purchase. Incidental to the process the fine heat from the furnace is passed through a waste heat boiler that produces sufficient steam to operate three steam hammers in the blacksmith shop.

MOHAMMEDANS AND DOGS.

Cannines Are Killed if They Are Found in a Mosque.

In Egypt dogs are never permitted to enter the dwelling house of a Mohammedan, and if one is found in a mosque he is immediately put to death. In consequence of this excommunication from the society which this animal seems so instinctively disposed to cultivate, Egyptian dogs live, for the most part, in the open air, feeding upon garbage and any other filth that chance throws in their way. Yet they are found to be faithful protectors of the property and even persons of the very men by whom they are thus despitely treated, although, Sonini remarks, it is extremely curious to see the pains taken by a Mussulman and a dog when they happen to meet to avoid coming in contact with each other. Notwithstanding this state of persecution, dogs are remarkably numerous in the towns of Egypt. The species is a large one, about the size and make of the greyhound. As a proof of the Mohammedan prejudice against this useful animal, it is sufficient to state that they regard the terms Christian and dog as synonymous—both, of course, in the most opprobrious sense. As a singular contrast for their dislike for dogs, the Egyptians have ever held cats in great veneration, and in ancient times even worshiped them. And historians tell us that Bubastis and Atribes, two towns in Egypt, the former a votary of cats and the latter of mice, contracted on that account so strong an antipathy to each other that the inhabitants were never known to intermarry, although only a few miles asunder. In some parts of India, too, we are told, they have a similar reverence for Grimalkin, as the only crimes punished capitally there are the murder of a man and a cat.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Only Women Live There.

An Adamesque Eden is said to exist somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, but just where it is located no one is able to tell. There is an old legend in the West Indies which has been handed down from the time of Columbus to the effect that somewhere among the numerous cays of the Caribbean Sea there exists an island inhabited only by women.

The aboriginal Caribs and Ararawks found it inconvenient to have women around in times of war. Usually when the enemy conquered a number of the tribe's fairest maidens were carried off. So goes the story. The deplorable possibility of losing all the women of the tribe was averted, however, by the prompt action of the chiefs, who ordered all of the remaining female element to this unknown island in the Caribbean. According to the legend the place is copiously watered by ideal streams, overshadowed by breadfruit, mango, plantain and all the necessities to life and poetry. The husbands and lovers were allowed to visit the island not more than twice a year in times of peace.

But it is further handed down that all the men of the tribe were eventually wiped out in an Indian war, and that all trace of the Isle of women was lost. According to Washington Irving, even Columbus made vain efforts to find it.

Force of Habit.

"Tell me," she asked, after she had accepted him, "am I really your first and only love?"
"Well—er—no, dear," replied the drug clerk, "but you are something just as good."—Philadelphia Press.

RUSSIA IS BOLD

Stopping of Steamers in Red Sea Must Cease.

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS A FLEET

Czar May Find That He Cannot Use the Dardanelles Again—Fleets Are Being Mobilized.

London, July 20.—Two naval orders were issued today by the British admiralty, which are believed to indicate a determination on the part of Great Britain to protect British shipping from acts of aggression at the hands of the Russian navy.

The first order directs the Mediterranean fleet to sail at once from Gibraltar and proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, near the mouth of the Suez canal.

The second order directs two of the fastest British armored cruisers to proceed through the canal and take up stations in the Red sea at points where several British ships have been held up the last few days by the vessels of the Russian volunteer squadron.

While the fact that these orders were issued was carefully guarded, and no public statement of their scope is procurable, there is no doubt that the British foreign office has decided that the time has come to act promptly in protecting British shipping, and to put an end to any aggression on the part of the Russian cruisers. Well informed naval officers believe that the dispatch of this powerful Mediterranean fleet to the vicinity of the Red sea, and the stationing of two of the crack vessels of the squadron directly in at the points where the Russians are carrying things with a high hand, means that no further molestation of vessels flying the British flag will be permitted.

LOST 1,000 MEN.

Russians Attack Japanese at Motien Pass and are Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—General Kuropatkin reports that Lieutenant General Count Keller lost over 1,000 killed or wounded in the attack on Motien pass, July 17.

The following dispatch from General Kuropatkin to the emperor, dated July 17, "on our Eastern front," was given out tonight:

"After the occupation by General Kurki's army of the passes in the Fenshui mountain chain, our information concerning his disposition was, in general, inadequate.

"According to some reports his army had been reinforced and had even extended his forces toward Saimatza. Other reports said that a displacement of his troops had been made in the direction of Ts pass and Sluyjen. There were even indications that Kurki had transferred his headquarters from Tekhahekanan to Toumpu.

"At about 5:30 on the morning of July 17, the Japanese, in considerable strength, and with numerous guns, occupied Wa Fankwan pass, and on the mountainous bluffs to the south, on the flank of General Kastalinsky's column. From this position and from the crest of the mountains to the east of the heights surmounted by the temple, the enemy directed a very heavy rifle and artillery fire.

"General Kashtalinsky advanced to occupy the bluffs, sending forward at once one and then three battalions, but the attempt failed, notwithstanding the support given by the horse mountain battery, as our field guns could not be brought into action on account of the nature of the ground.

"Our losses have not yet been exactly ascertained, but General Keller reports that they exceed 1,000.

Two More Steamers Held Up.

London, July 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Aden says that the British steamers Woodcock and Dalmatia were held up by the Russians in the Red sea and detained for three hours. The correspondent says the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg has notified the British residents at Aden to wire the British consul at Suez and Port Said that he would seize any British steamers bound for the Far East, if the contents of their packages were not clearly shown on their manifests.

Cholera Kills Hundreds.

Baku, Russia, July 20.—Refugees from Teheran tell terrible stories of the ravages of cholera. They say that on some days the mortality reached 900. The Europeans are abandoning their property, and are fleeing to a camp in the mountains. There is a pitiable condition of affairs at the railroad stations which almost are without food. The government ordered the closing of the frontier for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the disease.

To Prevent Mosquito Invasion.

Washington, July 20.—General Davis, governor general of the Panama canal strip, has advised the Panama canal commission that he wants 100,000 yards of wire gauze to prevent mosquito invasion in the zone. General Davis says that this will be perhaps the largest order for mosquito netting ever given. He recommends the use of steel wire screens not coarser than 17 meshes to the square inch, galvanized.

Ammunition Factory for Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 20.—Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, has under way a contract with the English firm, of which Sir William Armstrong is head, for the construction of an ammunition factory in Ottawa, capable of turning out 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition a year.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Secretary of Treasury..... Lyman J. Gage
Secretary of Interior..... E. A. Hitchcock
Secretary of War..... E. H. Root
Secretary of Navy..... John D. Long
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Fish Commissioner..... Wm. McLean, Portland
Veterinary Surgeon.....

Sixth Judicial District.
Circuit Judge..... W. E. Ellis
Prosecuting Attorney..... T. G. Halley

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County Judge..... A. G. Bartholomew
County Commissioners..... F. M. Griffin, E. C. Ashbaugh
County Clerk..... Wawter Crawford
County Sheriff..... E. M. Shutt
County Treasurer..... M. Lichtenthal
County Assessor..... W. L. Saling
County Surveyor..... J. Keithly
County School Superintendent..... Jay W. Shipley
County Coroner..... Dr. Kistner
Stock Inspector..... S. C. Kirk

Heppner Town Officers.
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Treasurer..... Geo. Noble
Councilmen..... E. W. Rhea, Phil Cohn, Tom Quaid, O. E. Farnsworth, J. P. Williams
Recorder..... J. P. Williams
Treasurer..... D. C. Gardane

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Justice of the Peace..... J. P. Williams
Constable..... G. B. Hatt

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STEAMER LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO-PORTLAND ROUTE—Steamers sail from Portland 8 p. m. every 5 days.
Daily Boat service between Portland, Astoria, Oregon City, Dayton, Salem, Independence, Corvallis and all Columbia and Willamette River points.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

Steamers between Riparia and Lewiston leave Riparia daily at 4:30 a. m.; returning leave Lewiston daily at 8:30 a. m.
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