

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CROUCHING TIGER.

A Hunting Incident in the Jungles of India.

Now and then a soldier has been found kneeling on the battlefield as if about to take aim at the enemy, but stone dead. A bullet in the brain had converted him into a statue of himself. Captain Forsyth in his "Highlands of Central India" tells of a singular effect produced by an explosive shell on a tiger.

The captain while in the howdah of his trained elephant hunting a tiger saw the beast crouching under a bush on the bank of a ravine. He took aim and fired a three ounce shell at the tiger's broad forehead. To his surprise, for the distance was but thirty yards, there was no result. Not a motion of the tiger acknowledged the shot. He rode round a quarter of a circle, but still the tiger remained motionless, but looking intently in the same direction. Growing more and more amazed, the captain rode up nearer with his rifle at full cock, but the tiger did not move. Then he caused the elephant to kick the beast. The tiger fell over. He was stone dead. The shell had struck him full in the center of the forehead, burst in his brain and killed him instantly.—Exchange.

Power of the Will.

"I've just been reading about the power of the will. It's a wonderful thing."

"Yes. I know of a will that makes seven children and thirty-two grandchildren behave."—Puck.

"Tis an ill cook cannot lick his own fingers."—Shakespeare.

SIZE OF BULLSEYE.

It Varies According to Distance in Rifle Shooting.

"A bullseye is a bullseye" is an expression frequently used in connection with rifle shooting, but those unfamiliar with military rifle practice as at present conducted have little conception of what is meant by a bullseye on the regulation targets. The ranges at which shooting now takes place are 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. For these ranges three targets are employed.

The first is target A, which is used at 200 and 300 yards. It is six feet tall and four feet in width, with a bullseye in the center eight inches in diameter. This is surrounded by a circle twenty-six inches in diameter. Another circle is forty-six inches in diameter. The bullseye counts 5, a shot in the inner circle 4, in the outer circle 3 and on the remainder of the target 2.

The B target, which is used at 500 and 600 yards, is six feet square. It has a twenty inch bullseye, and the first circle is thirty-seven inches and the second circle fifty-three inches in diameter. The value of the spots is the same as on the A target.

The C target is used at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. This is rectangular in shape, being six feet high and twelve feet long. It is divided into three sections by vertical lines three feet from each end. In the center is a thirty-six inch bullseye surrounded by a fifty-four inch circle. A shot in the bullseye counts 5, between the bullseye and the rim of the circle 4, anywhere outside of the circle, but within the six foot square, 3, and at either end of the target, but outside of the square, the shot counts 2 points.—Philadelphia Record.

OUR FIRST MUSTANGS.

They Were Probably Brought to This Country by the Spaniards.

The first horses of the western plains were probably brought there by the Spaniards. In 1545, almost fifty years before Jamestown was settled, Coronado, the Spanish captain, was roaming about the plains of New Mexico, and he tells of the dogs used by the Indians to haul their plunder on lodge poles, indicating that they had no horses at that date.

In 1710 the Spanish again worked their way eastward across the plains, and their letters tell of the astonishment of the Indians at seeing the horses they had with them. The expedition was constantly losing horses, and there is little doubt that the first droves of western horses originated from these strays.

In the early days upon the plains they were a great pest to travelers. Woe be unto the luckless camper who allowed a band of wild horses to get close enough to his gentle horses, turned out for the night, to sweep them off. It was almost useless to follow, for the call of the wild comes to the gentlest of horses when he is thrown with a band of his kind that have been born and raised free of all restraint. It is a well known fact that the hardest one to "cut out," the leader of them all in a mad race across the prairie, is the old, gentle, well broken saddle or work horse once he gets a taste of such freedom.—Will C. Barnes in McClure's.

PAPUAN COIFFURES.

Heads in New Guinea That Look Like Rising Suns.

"One of the most interesting things that came under my observation was the odd manner in which the people wore their hair," said a physician, describing a visit to New Guinea and the leading traits and characteristics of the inhabitants, known as Papuans. "One type wore the hair standing up from the head at a length of seven inches or more. It was trimmed with wonderful regularity and with mathematical accuracy. The hair was greased with coconut oil and painted red. At a distance it looked like a rising sun."

Another type of the inhabitants who wear their hair in an unusual fashion was described.

"Starting from the forehead," he said, "the hair is brushed back over the scalp and hangs down to the waist. It is a perfect mass, an intricate jungle. I am sure it was never combed, and it was impossible to run the fingers through it. At a distance it looks like a cap with the visor turned downward."

"One other odd type of hairdressing—coiffure, if you will—was observed on this visit. The hair was gathered at the front and back, then brought together above the head, where it was inclosed in a basket-like cylinder. The end spread out about two inches. Apparently these caps are never removed from the head."—Baltimore Sun.

Playing Greenhorn.

"Why did you tell the manager of that employment agency that you had just come over?" said one servant girl to another. "You didn't, you know. You have had three situations in New York."

"I know that," said the girl. "I pretended to be green so she would try harder to get me a good place. At most of these agencies the managers have green girls on their conscience. The sharks in the business, of course, will fleece them, but the average manager is sympathetic and gets them easy places to start with. I'll have a snap where I am going. The woman thinks I have just arrived and that she will have to break me in. Breaking in means that she will do half the work, while I will just stand around and look on. It pays sometimes to be a greenhorn."—Philadelphia Ledger.

China's Floating Homes and Their Low Caste Population.

Stand beside the Imperial custom house at Canton and let the eye range down the river toward Hongkong. As far as the sight can reach lie boats, boats, and again boats. These are no ordinary craft, mere vessels of transport plying hither and thither, but the countless homes of myriad Chinese, in which millions have been born, lived and died. They are the dwellings of the very poor, who live in them practically free from rent, taxes and other burdens of the ordinary citizen.

The Tankia (which means boat dwellers), as the denizens of these floating houses are called, form a sort of caste apart from the rest of the Cantonese. The shore dwellers regard them as belonging to a lower social order, and indeed they have many customs peculiar to themselves which mark them as a separate community. How the swarming masses of them contrive to support existence is a mystery, but their chief mode of employment is in carrying merchandise and passengers from place to place.—London Lady's Realm.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (Isolated Tract.)
Public Land Sale.
Serial No. 6448.
United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon
April 9, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906, Public—No. 32, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the 19th day of May, 1909 next, at this office the following tract of land to wit: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 25, 10, 2 S. R. 24 E. and lot 2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 20, 10, 2 S. R. 25 E., W. M. Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the day above designated for sale.
C. W. MOORE, Register.

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Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

SORTING PEARLS.

The Gems Vary Greatly in Size, Shape and Quality.

When the pearls are taken from the dead fish they are first sorted according to size. This is done by passing them through a set of ten small brass sieves, called baskets, with meshes of varying sizes. Pearls of the first class that are perfect both in sphericity and in luster are called *and*. Those of the second class, that to the average observer seem equally without flaw, are *antari*, and most of the pearls we see in the west and on general sale come under this head. Of the third class, called *masauka*, are those that are somewhat irregular in shape and a trifle off in color, but that are valuable for use in clusters and are largely used by eastern artificers in mountings of various sorts. *Kural* is the double or twinned pearl, which, when of good luster and sufficiently freakish shape, is sometimes enormously valuable. In this class the most wonderful specimen on record is the great Southern Cross pearl, which is in reality nine pearls naturally grown together and forming a perfect cross an inch and a half long. It was found off the coast of Western Australia in 1874. Many seed pearls and rejections, called *valdivu*, are generally ground into *chunam* and used as an ingredient in a favorite sweetmeat. From China also comes a heavy demand for seed pearls, and in India bushels of them literally are used in the decoration of idols and sacred images and of weapons as well.—Everybody's.

A STRIKE IN OLD EGYPT.

There Was Trouble in the Building Trade in Pharaoh's Day.

Egyptian history discloses the details of a labor difficulty at Thebes in the year 1400 B. C. The strike was in the building trades, and the strikers were masons. They were paid in rations, and they claimed that these were insufficient to sustain them and their families until the following pay day.

On the 10th of the month they laid down their tools and gathered behind a chapel. "We are hungry," they said, "and there are eighteen days before the next pay day." They charged the paymasters with dishonesty, saying that they gave false measure. The paymasters charged the men with want of foresight in feasting too well while the rations lasted.

After long discussion the men decided to return to work on condition that Pharaoh himself investigate the matter. Two days later Pharaoh came to the temple and decided that the masons should have their wages raised at once. For a little while all went well, but evidently the paymasters did not live up to their agreement, for on the 5th of the next month the strike was again in full force, and for three whole days not a tool was lifted.

The strikers decided to go out to the public with their troubles, but they found themselves locked in the temple. Then they broke out and rushed into the streets, frightening pedestrians as they paraded the thoroughfares.

Sheer-Luck Blake.

The modern Sexton Blake climbed through the kitchen window, followed by his faithful ally, Bunny—or was it Watson?

"Ah," exclaimed Blake, surveying the surroundings, "I find that his wife is away!"

"And how long has she been away?" asked his ally.

"Exactly thirty days."

"And how on earth are you able to tell that?"

"My dear fellow, by the unwashed dishes and cups and saucers. There are ninety of each in all, which shows that he has used three a day for thirty days and left them for her to wash when she comes home—same as we all do. Simplest thing in the world, my dear fellow; simplest thing in the world!"

Early Methods of Curing Skins.

The original process of curing skins was probably the simple one of cleaning and drying them. Removal of the hair by maceration in water seems to have been common among the very early tribes, and one writer has suggested that the idea was obtained from the natural process of depilation. They must certainly have been familiar with it in the case of drowned animals, where maceration can be plainly observed. Following this smoke, sour milk, oil and the brains of the animals themselves were found efficacious. Many of these primitive methods are employed in remote places at the present time.

Why the Old Man Danced a Jig.

"What's Sussie crying about?" asked the old farmer as he rubbed the tallow on his copper-toed boots.

"Poor gall!" said his sympathetic wife. "Wind swept through the parlor and blew all her pianer music away." The old man jumped up and danced a jig.

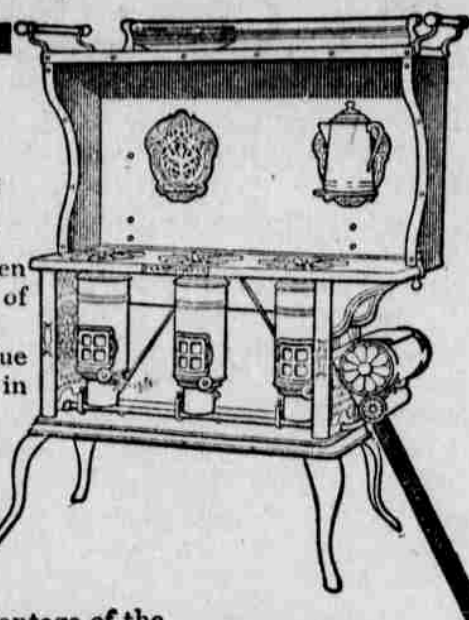
"Praise to glory!" he shouted. "And now if a cyclone comes along and blows away the pianer we sartly will have something to be thankful for."—Boston Post.

Plan for Summer Comfort

Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

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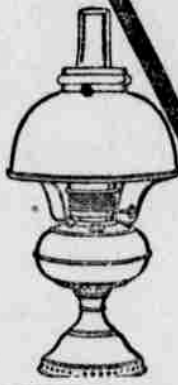
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