

THE GAZETTE.

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ALVAH W. PATTERSON, Bas. Manager. OTIS PATTERSON, Editor.

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THE GAZETTE'S FARM.

Notes Gathered By Those Who Are Progressive.

APPLICABLE TO OUR SECTION.

And With a View to Benefiting the Stockman, Farmer, Horticulturist, Dairyman, Etc.

DAIRY NOTES.

How can a cow have the "milk and beef form?" If treated harshly a cow will not "give down" her milk.

It is a fact that the same cow's milk varies in richness at different times.

A fat milk cow is apt to feel us. Better have one that puts the fat into the milk.

Always milk your cows clean if you wish them to hold throughout the entire year.

Two of the three prizes given for sage cheese at the New York state fair were captured by women.

To milk a fidgety cow, begin gently and slowly. Soothe her instead of scaring her by your touch.

Tincture of aceton is highly recommended for garget and milk fever. Dose, fifteen to twenty drops.

For winter dairy cows ought to be bred in January or February, bringing them in fresh in October.

By the new Wisconsin law the word "standard" is to be branded on cheese containing 30 per cent. of fat.

Professor J. Augustus Voeleker, dairy expert of England, has found that night's milk is richer than morning's.

If you are going to sack butter to keep, pack it solidly. Experiments with butter submerged in brine resulted in spoiled butter.

Cream and milk may be churned together, but it takes longer and the butter will not come evenly. It should never be practiced.

On valuable land no dairyman can any longer afford to keep a cow whose milk does not produce 4 per cent. in butter fat.

At the last agricultural show in England a machine for weighing and hoisting milk was exhibited among the dairy appliances.

Frost injures butter. Butter that has been frozen soon gets off flavor when exposed to a warmer temperature.

The smaller the globules of butter fat in milk the more slowly they rise. This is the reason some cow's milk is longer in raising the cream than other's.

Many farm women have no idea of the work they would save themselves by getting a creamer instead of washing dozens of milk pans in the old-fashioned way.

High Feeding Pays.

What are you feeding and milking cows for, for fun, or to have them earn you a profit on their keeping? If the latter, then why not heed the wisdom of those who have tried it and know—that within healthful limits for the cow, the more of grain foods she will digest, the more clean profit on investment in cow, buildings, farm and food.

Look over the facts and see and know, that there is more profit in keeping one cow that can yield 3 lbs. of butter per day, than three cows that yield only one pound each per day.

It used to be asserted that the high feeding of the phenomenal cows cost more than they earned. That was stated by those who did not know. The fact is they are the most profitable cows milked, if used for purely commercial purposes.

True, piles of money are spent on some of them, for fancy and exhibition purposes; but we never sat down to figure the cost of what such eat, that we did not find that they were like an unquestioned bond that is drawing a very high rate of interest. If this were not true, phenomenal cows would be financial frauds—but they are no frauds.

Liberal.

Head of Firm—Mr. Penwiper, you have been very faithful to us this year and we have decided to show you our appreciation.

Penwiper—"Yes, sir. I have tried to my duty."

Head of Firm—"So we have observed, Penwiper, and in view of this fact we have decided not to reduce your salary on the first."

EAGLETS.

From the Long Creek Paper. The mercury sank to fourteen below zero in Fox last Monday night.

Election day had a wonderful effect on our city's exchequer. It was increased by the addition of \$6000.

J. N. Brown, one of Heppner's leading attorneys, passed through Long Creek Wednesday en route to Canyon City.

The city has two new "paps," A. Hirschberg and W. B. Robbins. In other words, they are the newly elected councilmen.

Miss Annie Blackwell, daughter of Rich Blackwell, of Hamilton, is said to be ill with diphtheria at the home of C. C. Blackwell, in this valley. However, it is a very mild form.

Advice from John Day of Feb. 1st, brings the news that on that morning while the sheepherder for Joe Edington who resides some sixteen miles down the river, attempted to shoot a rabbit he slipped and fell, discharging the pistol, the ball taking effect in his abdomen.

Dr. J. H. Fell was summoned at once, but as to the condition of the unfortunate man, our informant was not able to ascertain, yet the wound is considered quite serious. [He has since died.—Ed.]

Lola, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Riechert, fell from the porch at their residence on North Mill street last Sunday and sustained a fracture of the collar bone. The accident must have been a painful one but it was not known until Tuesday. The little one's continued complaint with that member prompted the parents to summon a physician, when the extent of the injury was made known. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Lewis and little Lola is recovering.

The following is a report of Long Creek's municipal election: Mayor, C. H. Lee, 44; N. B. Oliver, 1. Councilmen, A. Hirschberg, 37; E. O. Woodall, 35; Chas. Conger, 34; W. B. Robbins, 31; O. L. Patterson, 19; J. W. Keeney, 15; Ben Case, 9. Recorder, C. E. Goff, 44; Sandy Hancock, 1; Jerry Cochran, 1; Marshal, J. L. Hamilton, 24; S. C. Hardesty, 20; J. F. Lewis, 2; Vince Kelley, 2. Treasurer, P. W. McRoberts, 39; Fred Staddon, 3; Joe Blackwell, 1.

Horace W. Sloan, a republican candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Grant county, was caught out in a blinding snowstorm while on the road to Granite last week and being unable to locate himself or his car, was compelled to lay out during the night, during which time both of his hands were frozen, but to what extent the Eagle is yet unable to say. When day dawned Mr. Sloan was able to locate himself and at once set out for the nearest ranch, being Austin station on the Baker-Canyon City stage line, at which place he took the stage for Canyon, to secure the assistance of a physician. It is stated, whether authentic or not we are not able to say, that the extent of Mr. Sloan's frosted injuries was one finger on one hand and three fingers on the other. The many friends of Mr. Sloan are pained to learn of his condition, but hope that the frosted members are not injured so badly as to necessitate amputation.

A Very Common Want.

"Out of sorts," "distract," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for an uncomfortable, undefinable sensation, accompanied with lassitude, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is insufficiently nourished because—and for no other cause where organic disease does not exist—the food is not assimilated. Reinforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secretion of the bile, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and the persons deficient in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventive of malaria and in grippe. Thoroughly effective it is too for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

Joe Hodson found the remains of a man eight miles below John Day recently, which gave the appearance of foul play. Deceased had been dead several months.

Sure of Acquittal.

Hungry Higgins—"Is Dummal Davis going to make any defense on stealin' that loaf o' bread from the bakery window?"

Weary Watkins—"He's going to plead insanity. He's found out since that there was a dozen pies in that same window."

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

How They Must be Held in the State of Oregon.

THIS SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY VOTER.

Violations of the Provisions of the Act Punishable by Fine and Imprisonment.

The new primary election law enacted by the last legislative assembly will prove of interest now that the time for holding elections is approaching. The provisions of the law are as follows:

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

Section 1. All elections hereafter to be held within any incorporated city of the state containing a population of two thousand five hundred or more, as shown by the last state or federal census, by any voluntary political association or party for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office, shall be held under the provisions of this act, and such elections shall be styled primary elections.

Section 2. Not less than seven days before such primary election is to be held, the managing committee of the political party or association calling the primary election shall cause a notice to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the city in which the election is to be held. Such notice must be signed by the secretary of the committee or association calling such election, and must state the purpose of the election, the date when the election is to be held, the places where the polls are to be located and during what hours each polling place shall be kept open for the reception of votes, and the number of delegates to be elected in each election precinct, ward or district. Three persons shall be named therein who are to act as judges for each polling place at said election, and such judges shall be legal voters of and householders in the precinct, ward or district at which he is to act as judge at such elections. The judges shall appoint two clerks for each polling place, who shall have the same qualifications as themselves, excepting that they need not be householders.

Section 3. The judges and clerks mentioned in the last section shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for judges and clerks of general elections, which oath may be administered by any one of the judges, or by any person authorized under the laws of the state to administer oaths. And if one or all of the judges appointed to serve at the election be absent or refuse or fail to serve at the hour appointed for the election to begin, then the electors present, to the number of not less than five, and being members of the political party or association holding such election, shall choose a person or persons to fill any vacancies that may exist. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender, on conviction, to punishment by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. The polling places at all primary elections shall be kept open for the reception of votes not less than five nor more than seven consecutive hours and between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 o'clock p. m.

Section 5. No person who is not a qualified elector under the laws of the state, or will not be so qualified at the next ensuing general election, shall be qualified or permitted to vote at any primary election held under this act.

Section 6. Any person voting or offering to vote at any such election who would not be qualified to vote in the election precinct at the general election, then next ensuing, or who has voted at the primary election of any other political party or association held for the purpose of electing delegates to any convention at which the candidates of the respective parties are to be chosen for the ensuing election, or who shall vote more than once at the same or different polls on the same day at the primary election, or knowing that he is not a qualified voter at such election, willfully votes or offers to vote at such election, or willfully aids or abets any one not qualified to vote at such primary election in voting or attempting to vote at such election, or by offering or giving or promising to give a reward or bribe, or money, or any valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence any voter in giving or withholding his vote at such election, or by bribery or by corrupt and unlawful means prevents or attempts to prevent any voter from attending or voting at such election, or if any one places any ballot in any ballot box in use at such election which has not been regularly voted and permitted to be voted by the judges thereof, or any one concealing or destroying or removing any ballot from such ballot box for the purpose of destroying or altering the same, or changing the result of the election, or for any other purpose except for the purpose of counting such ballots

after the polls are closed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 7. If any person offering to vote at any primary election be challenged by a judge or any qualified elector at said election as to his right to vote thereat, an oath shall be administered to him by one of the judges that he will truly answer all questions touching his right to vote at such election, and if he refuses to answer any questions which may be put to him touching his right to vote at such election, or if it appear that he is not a qualified voter under the provisions of this act, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person whose vote has been so rejected shall offer to vote at the same election at any other polling place he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.

Section 8. Before receiving any ballots the judges must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open and exhibit and close the ballot box; and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of bystanders until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are closed.

Section 9. Before the judges receive any ballots they must cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of election that the polls are open.

Section 10. When the polls are closed that fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election, and after such proclamation no ballots must be received.

Section 11. The judges and clerks of such primary election shall keep a record of all the votes cast thereat, with the names and places of residence of every person voting at such election, and also the names of all persons whose votes have been rejected, and a concise statement of the reason for such rejection. Such record shall be kept in duplicate, and substantially in the same form as the poll books of a general election, and shall be styled the poll books of such primary election; and at the conclusion of such primary election one copy of such poll books shall be filed with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such election is held, and the other poll book shall be delivered to the political organization under whose authority such primary election is held.

Section 12. If any judge or clerk at such primary election shall knowingly receive or record the vote of any individual who is known to him not to be entitled to vote at such primary, or shall willfully refuse to receive or deposit or count the vote of any qualified elector at such election or shall in any manner fraudulently or wrongfully deposit or put any ballots into or take any from the ballot box of such primary election, or shall knowingly make any false count, canvass, statement, certificate or return of the ballots cast or votes taken at such primary election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act; provided, that no arrest shall be made for any offense defined in any of the foregoing provisions of this act except upon a warrant duly issued; and any officer or person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.

Section 13. The judges, after canvassing the votes cast, must issue certificates of election to the persons duly elected.

Section 14. The laws of the state governing the conduct of persons about polling places or approaching the same shall apply to all elections held under the provisions of this act.

Section 15. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction of crimes defined and committed under this act. Approved February 11, 1891.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Through the kindness of the county clerk, J. W. Morrow, we are able to publish the real estate transfers for January, 1892: U. S. to Oscar Schafer; I. A. Munkers to W. R. Munkers; U. S. to Dennis Spillane; H. Scherzinger to Oscar Schafer; Oscar Schafer to Henry Scherzinger; U. S. to A. L. Spray, executor of the estate of John C. Spray, deceased; A. L. Spray et ux. to W. E. Kahler; Geo. Noble, sheriff, to J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.; Pryor Wilson and wife to E. G. Sperry; Geo. Noble to John Hughes; U. S. to John H. Williams; U. S. to Jas. H. Garrett; U. S. to A. M. Gunn; W. J. McAtee et ux. to Catherine Spray; U. S. to Fred Minard; Fred Minard et ux. to Joe Vey; C. C. Stanley et ux. to E. J. Steel; U. S. to Joe Vey; U. S. to M. S. Vey; U. S. to Joe Vey; U. S. to M. S. Vey; Jas. A. McNummer to Joe Vey; U. S. to Maria E. Nunamaker; Sarah J. Basy to J. J. Basy; U. S. to Wm. E. Huler; U. S. to Jas. A. Fristoe; Jas. A. Fristoe et ux. to W. P. Dutton; U. S. to Felix Johnson; M. K. Minard et ux. to Joe Vey; U. S. to Robt. Krick; Robt. Krick to Nelson Jones; U. S. to Herbert Olden; S. L. Morse et ux. to S. M. Humphrey.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Slocum-Johnston Drug Co.

A GOOD HORSE.

From the Horseman.

Guido is not a racehorse of the highest class, not a Tenny, a Salvo or a Riley or a Kingston, but he is a thoroughly good racehorse nevertheless, and a truer (we were going to say more conscientious) thoroughbred never ran in the west. There is a story connected with his breeding. A few years ago the picturesque and unique Californian Dan McCarthy—he of the White Hat—sold the brown mare Aurors, by Thad Stevens, to Harry Thornton, of "Rancho Resaca," California, for \$210. The irrefragable Dan used the \$210 as part payment for C. H. Todd, who won for him the American Derby of 1887, while Thornton bred the mare to Double Cross, an inbred Bonnie Scotland, and in 1887 she produced the big chestnut colt Guido, who was knocked down at a yearling sale to C. V. Topper, of Al Farrow notoriety for \$85. So well did he develop that Topper sold him to W. H. Babb, his present owner, for \$5,000 as a two-year-old. As a two-year-old he met such good ones as Racine and Piny, and he once defeated the former; as a three-year-old some of the best colts in the west, and won twenty-one races out of thirty-one starts. During the past year he was over raced, badly placed, mostly badly ridden and generally missed about, but was first eleven times and second thirteen times out of thirty-five races. He demonstrated himself a thoroughly good horse by winning at mile heats at Washington Park in 14:1 1/2, 1:41, with 117 pounds up, thus breaking the mile heat record. With the same weight up he ran at St. Paul a mile in 1:40 1/2. His total winnings the past season exceeded \$8,500. With good management, and if not raced off his legs, Guido should be one of the best handi-capp horses of 1892.

Wedding Nuptials.

Married, at the court house, Friday, Feb. 6th, 1892, 1:30 p. m., Mr. Wm. Doonan to Mrs. Mary J. Henderson, Recorder Roberts officiating. Both parties are residents of Morrow county, where they are well and favorably known. The Gazette extends congratulations and wishes them a long and prosperous life.

Word comes to this office that the wife of W. R. Newman is seriously ill.

The State Analysis.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California, and State Analyst.

"From actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the strongest and purest baking powder before the public."

W. J. Kenzle M. D.

Prof. Chemistry, Cal. College of Pharmacy of the University of California, Chemist State Board of Horticulture, etc.

FARMERS! LOOK OUT! ST. JACOBS OIL Cures RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, SWELLINGS, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BURNS. A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.