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THE GAZETTE.

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ALVAH W. PATTERSON.....Bus. Manager.
OTIS PATTERSON.....Editor

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AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY PRECINCT.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY--LOCAL CARD.

No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 8 a. m.
" 10, " ar. at Arlington 11:00 a.m.
" 9, " leaves " 3:54 p. m.
" 9, " ar. at Heppner 6:50 p. m. daily except Sunday.
East bound, main line ar. at Arlington 3:50 p. m.
West " " " leaves " 4:20 p. m.
Night trains are running on same time as before.

CANYON AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Stage leaves for Monument daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.
Arrives—daily, except Monday, at 5:00 P. M.
Direct connection can be made at Monument with the Long Creek stage.
Daily stage between Long Creek and Canyon City, connecting at the latter place with the stage for Burns and Silvies valley.

OREGON OFFICIALS.

Governor	S. Pennoyer.
Sec. of State	G. W. McBride.
Treasurer	Phil Metschan.
Supt. Instruction	E. B. McElroy.
Judge Seventh District	W. L. Bradshaw
District Attorney	W. H. Wilson

MORROW COUNTY.

Joint Senator	Henry Blackman.
Representative	J. C. Thompson.
County Judge	Julius Keithly.
" Commissioners	J. A. Thompson,
	H. M. Vaughn.
" Clerk	J. W. Morrow.
" Sheriff	Geo. Noble.
" Treasurer	J. W. Matlock.
" Assessor	J. J. McGee.
" Surveyor	C. B. Crane.
" School Sup't	W. L. Saling.
" Coroner	James Daugherty.

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor.....T. J. Matlock
Councilmen.....O. E. Farnsworth, C. M. Mallory, W. J. McAtee, S. P. Garrigues, Thos. Morgan and Frank Gilliam.
Recorder.....A. A. Roberts.
Treasurer.....W. J. Leezer.
Marshal.....J. W. Rasmus.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Doric Lodge No. 20 K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their Castle Hall, National Bank building. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend. EMIL VORUZ, C. C.
T. C. AUBREY, K. of R. & S. tf

RAWLINS POST, NO. 31.
G. A. R.
Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join.
C. C. Boon, Adjutant, tf — GEO. W. SMITH, Commander.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. A. ROBERTS,
Real Estate, Insurance and Collection
Office in
COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
Heppner, - tf - Oregon

J. N. BROWN, Attorney at Law. JAS. D. HAMILTON.
Brown & Hamilton.
Practice in all courts of the state. Insurance, real estate collection and loan agents.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.
Opposite Gazette Office, Heppner. tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
PENDLETON, OREGON.
This Institution offers to young ladies every advantage for home and social comfort. The course of studies embraces all the branches necessary to the acquisition of a solid and refined education. The Languages, Linear Drawing, Vocal Music in class, and all kinds of needlework form no extra charge. Terms moderate. For further information address
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JOB PRINTING
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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.

SHEEP AND WOOL NOTES.

Sheep are cleanly.

Market wool in a good condition.

It is not good economy to keep old ewes.

The market demands early matured sheep.

Plan to have real good mutton during the summer.

Protection from extremes is necessary for sheep.

Sheep raised on the farm will not bring disease there.

Good muttons can be raised cheaper than any other meet.

Sheep are good to keep the pastures in good condition.

When you have bought a flock of sheep take care of them.

Severe cold is not nearly so injurious to sheep as dampness and wet.

Of the different kinds of hay for sheep, alfalfa is the best, with millet next.

When it can be done the ewes that are to lamb should be kept in small lots.

For the Western farmer, sheep equally good for mutton or for wool are the best.

When early lambs are expected, take particular care of the ewes during the next two months.

Using a pure-bred ram is one of the cheapest and best ways of improving the flock of sheep.

Reports from wool markets are to the effect that there is but little activity shown by buyers, with no material change in prices.

SWINE NOTES.

It is no use to try to grow pigs without an abundance of the right kind of food and a knowledge of how it should be used.

A pig that is made comfortable and is well fed, is not difficult to sustain; it is the half-starved pig that makes the trouble.

Don't let the store hogs into winter quarters infested with lice. Clear out the pests with lard thinned with crude oil or kerosene.

Beginners often think that a necessary start to hog growing is costly buildings and furnishings. A start made with such buildings usually ends in disappointment. Cheap and unattractive shelter will answer every purpose till experience teaches what kind of a building should be put up.

The kink or curl of a pig's tail is a good index to his thrift or condition. The farmer that sold off his stock of straight tails was much disappointed to find that the curly tailed stock that he bought to replace them soon degenerated to the condition of those he had sold; failing to realize that a poorly supplied feed trough was the cause of his disappointment.

CATTLE ITEMS.

By having the calves come in the fall, two summers and one winter feeding can be secured before marketing.

If good care has been taken in breeding and feeding, from twenty-four to thirty months is the most profitable age at which cattle should be marketed.

About 500 head of cattle are being fattened in the vicinity of Butter creek, on alfalfa and mill feed. Alfalfa is proving very valuable in eastern Oregon as it has elsewhere for fattening cattle.

A very common and serious mistake made by shippers in sending their cattle to market is overloading the cars. This will most always result in one or more being killed or crippled if the journey is a long one, and the loss in this way is apt to be much more than the cost of an extra car. Then the condition of the cattle is greatly lowered by over-loading.

Among the breeders of high grade cattle the Herefords are generally acknowledged the best rustlers, the Polled Angus the hardiest, and the Shorthorns for ranch and beef purposes combined carry off the palm.

THE NEIGHBORS

Are having their land business straightened out and shaped up. How about yours? If not in satisfactory condition it would be a good plan to see about it at once. I am giving careful and energetic attention to entries, final proofs, "railroad land" and all business relating to lands in Morrow county.
FRANK H. SNOW,
U. S. Commissioner,
Lexington, Or.

From Terminal or Interior Points the
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD!
Is the line to take
To all Points East and South.
It is the DINING CAR ROUTE. It run
Through VESTIBULED TRAINS
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
—TO—
St. Paul
—AND—
Chicago
(No Change of Cars)
Composed of DINING CARS unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS
Of Latest Equipment
Tourist Sleeping Cars
Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both FREE and furnished for holders of First or Second-Class Tickets, and
Elegant Day Coaches.
A Continuous Line connecting with all Lines, affording Direct and Uninterrupted Service.
Pullman Sleeper Reservations can be Secured in advance through any agent of the road.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket Office of this Company.
Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or
A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
No. 121 First St., Cor. Washington,
tf. *PORTLAND OREGON*

AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM

Of Voting, and how Conducted, and takes Effect at the next General Election.

THE VOTERS SHOULD READ IT CAREFULLY.

The Primary Election Law Applies to Those Held in Cities of Twenty Five Hundred or More.

The following is the Australian ballot law as passed by the last session of legislature.

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

Section 1. A general election shall be heldin the several election precincts in this State on the first Monday in June, 1892, and biennially thereafter, at which there shall be chosen so many of the following officers as are by law to be elected in such year, namely: A Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, Justices of the supreme Court, members of congress, circuit judges, members of the State senate and house of representatives, county judges, district attorneys, county superintendents of common schools, commissioners of the county court, county clerks, sheriffs, county treasurers, coroners, assessors, county surveyors, justices of the peace and constables, and all other State, district, county and precinct officers provided by law.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the county court in the several counties of the state, at the regular term in January preceding the general election, to set off and establish election precincts within the county. Said court may set off and establish in said county as many election precincts as may be deemed necessary or convenient, and they shall be designated by numbers or names; *provided*, that no election precinct shall contain more than two hundred and fifty electors, as nearly as can be ascertained by the court, and the order setting off and establishing each election precinct shall particularly bound the same and designate one polling place therein.

Section 3. The county court shall also, at said January term, appoint for each of said election precincts three capable and discreet persons possessing the qualifications of electors, who shall not all be of the same political party, to act as judges of elections, and shall designate one of the three to be chairman; and shall also appoint two suitable persons having the qualifications of electors, and who shall be of different political parties, to act as clerks of election. The said judges and clerks so appointed shall hold their offices for two years. The county clerk shall make out and deliver to the sheriff of the county, immediately after the appointment of the said judges and clerks, a notice thereof in writing, directed to each judge and each clerk so appointed.

Section 4. Immediately after the appointment of said judges and clerks, before any general election, and at least twenty days previous to any special election, the county clerk shall deliver to the sheriff of the county three notices of the election for each election precinct in said county. Said notices shall be in the following form:

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the——day of——, 18—, at the——in the precinct of——, in the county of——, an election will be held for State, district, county and precinct officers, namely: (Here name the offices to be filled); which election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue until 6 in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this——day of——18—.

——County Clerk.

It shall be the duty of the sheriff, within thirty days in the case of any general election, and within ten days in the case of any special election, after the receipt of said notices, to serve the notices of appointment upon each of the said judges and clerks, and post the three election notices in public places in the vicinity of each polling place.

Section 5. The said judges and clerks shall meet at their respective polling places designated in said notices at the time prescribed for holding a general or special election, to act as judges and clerks of said election. The judge appointed chairman by the county court shall act as chairman, if he be present, and if not, the judges shall elect one of their number chairman.

Section 6. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the said judges and clerks shall each take and subscribe the following oath in each of the poll books, which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths, or the chairman, if he be present, and if not, then by one of the judges:

I,——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of judge of election (or clerk, as the case may be) according to law; that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the election.

Section 7. In case one or more of said judges of election shall not be present at the time prescribed for opening the polls, the electors present may elect a qualified person from their number to act as such judge of election.

Section 8. In case one or more of said clerks shall not be present at the time of opening the polls, the judges of election shall appoint a suitable person to act as clerk of said election.

Section 9. All general or special elections hereafter held in this State shall be conducted under the provisions of this act, and the polls shall be opened at the hour of 8 in the forenoon, and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the polls shall be closed. Prior to opening the polls the chairman of the said judges of election shall make public proclamation of the same, and thirty minutes before closing of the polls public proclamation shall be made by the same officer that the polls will be closed in half an hour. The judges, in their discretion, may adjourn the polls at 1 o'clock for one hour, proclamation of the same being made, but the judges and clerks shall keep together, and at no time shall more than one of thembe out of the presence of the others. The ballot boxes, poll books, ballot stubs and tally sheets shall be constantly kept together in the presence and view of at least four of the said officers from the opening of the polls until the count is completed and the returns signed and sealed as hereinafter provided, and after the count has once begun it shall continue until fully completed, without any adjournment, and in the presence of all the judges and clerks.

Section 10. In all special elections the certificates, of nomination may be filed at any time between the date of the writ authorizing the election and the time of holding the election, and in all other matters and proceedings therein, the provisions of this act shall apply so far as the same are applicable to such special election.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of each judge or clerk of election, or any elector present, to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector.

Section 12. If a person offering to vote is challenged as unqualified by any one enumerated in section 11, the chairman of the said judges shall administer to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualification as an elector at this election?" The chairman shall then propound such questions to the person challenged as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election. The judges may hear such other testimony and consider such other evidence as is proper upon the question. If all the judges cannot agree, the majority of the judges shall decide the matter.

Section 13. If the person so challenged shall refuse to answer fully any question touching his qualifications as an elector which shall be put to him, the judges shall reject his vote.

Section 14. If the challenge be not withdrawn after the person offering to vote shall have answered the questions put to him as aforesaid, the chairman of said judges shall administer to him the the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, or have declared your intention to become such, one year next preceding this election; that you are of the age of twenty one years; that you have been a resident of this State for six months next preceding this election; that you now reside in this precinct; that you have not voted at this election, and that your true name is as you represent it to be." If the elector only claims the right to vote for State, or district and State officers, the oath shall be modified accordingly.

Section 15. Whenever any person's right to vote shall have been challenged, and he has taken the oath prescribed by section 14, it shall be the duty of the clerks of election to write on the poll books at the end of such person's name the words "challenged and sworn," and the further words "rejected," or "voted," according to the fact.

Section 16. The judges of election, in determining the residence and qualifications of persons offering to vote, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as the same may be applicable:

1. The place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

2. A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence who shall leave his home and go into another State or Territory or county of this State for a temporary purpose only.

3. A person shall not be considered or held to have gained a residence in any county of this State into which he shall come for temporary purposes, only, without the intention of making said county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same when he shall have accomplished the business that brought him into it.

4. If a person remove to any other State, or to any of the Territories, with the intention of making it his permanent home, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this State.

5. The place where a married man's family reside shall be considered and held to be his residence.

6. The place where an unmarried man sleeps shall be considered and held to be his residence.

7. If a person shall go from this State into any other State or Territory, and there exercise the right of suffrage, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this State.

8. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the State for State officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of congress.

Continued in next week's issue.

NOTE.—The primary election law, published in last week's issue, does not apply to Morrow county, but only to cities of 2,500 or more. It is no doubt the intent of the law to have all primaries squarely conducted, and if wrong doing in this respect is practiced, it will more likely occur in cities than elsewhere. Under the new law it will be difficult to practice any fraud or chicanery.

UNIFORM RANK, K. OF P.

A Division to be Instituted at Pendleton—Uniforms Ordered.

From the E. O.

Pendleton will soon have a flourishing division of the uniform rank, K. of P. Arrangements were made at a meeting of Harmony Lodge Tuesday evening for procuring handsome uniforms, measures for thirty of which have been taken by H. M. Collom, travelling representative for M. C. Lilly & Co. of Columbus, O., who is in the city.

Members will meet next Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Castle Hall for the purpose of choosing officers, selecting a name and making other arrangements. The division will be installed in April, and Grand Chancellor J. T. Hayn will probably be here to officiate.

A Very Common Want.

"Out of sorts," "distrait," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for uncomfortable, undefinable sensations, 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 la grippe. Thoroughly effective is it too for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

Accidental Shooting.

From the Arlington Record.

Last Sunday, "Lita" Morris, son of J. H. Morris, a former resident of this city, met with a serious if not a fatal accident at Fossil. It appears that one of the Zachary boys was preparing to ride a wild horse, and handed to Mr. Morris his pistol and cartridge belt. In making the change the weapon fell, striking on the floor in such a manner as to discharge the contents in Morris' groin. Medical aid has been in constant attendance, but they have not yet been able to discover or locate the ball. His condition is very critical at this writing.

Bought Town Property.

On last Friday Sam Kinsman bought the remainder of Nels Jones' addition to the town of Heppner, extending as far south as Sodaville. The consideration was, we are informed, $125 per acre.

Wasco Sun: Frank H. Snow, of Morrow county, is in the city attending to some business at the U. S. land office. Mr. Snow is an old typo, being formerly of the firm of Snow & Whitson, publishers of the Lexington Budget.

W. F. Loder, the teacher of the Rood school for the past term, called Saturday before returning to Hardman.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings,
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

33 per ct. difference.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

Certain baking powder makers are publishing falsified extracts from the Government reports, with pretended analyses and certificates, wherein an attempt is made to compare their baking powders with the "Royal," or making bogus tests from house to house, their obvious purpose being to counteract the recent exposures of the inferiority of their own goods arising from their impurity, low strength, and lack of keeping qualities as shown by the Government chemists and others.

As to whether any of these baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than any other cream of tartar baking powder, and also that it was more perfectly made, of purer ingredients, and altogether wholesome.

As these powders are sold to consumers at the same price, by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit, and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable—advantages not to be had in the use of the low-grade, cheaply made baking powders that contain lime, alum, and other impurities.