

Some People Buy advertising space because rates are low—generally the circulation is a slight loser. Circulation determines the value of advertising; there is no other standard. The Gazette is willing to abide by it.

# OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER. Heppner Gazette.

Take your Babies to... **Thos Danvers** THE PHOTOGRAPHER. One picture Free of Charge with First-Class and at Living Rates.

TENTH YEAR HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. NO. 505.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE. PUBLISHED Tuesdays and Fridays. THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY. ALVAH W. PATTERSON, Bus. Manager, OTIS PATTERSON, Editor.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

THE "GAZETTE" of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same office every Friday morning. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year. For advertising rates, address THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's Advertising Agency, 24 and 26, California Street, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

THE GAZETTE'S AGENTS. Wagner, B. A. Hunsaker; Arlington, Henry Heggner; Long Creek, H. C. Venable; Cannon Prairie, Bob Shaw; Jattson, Oscar De Vay; Jattson, Allen McFerrin; Sycamore, H. A. Woodley; Hamilton, Grant Co., Or., Mattie A. Roddy; Prairie City, Or., R. M. McElroy; Canyon City, Or., S. L. Parrish; Postville, Or., G. F. Skelton; Bayville, Or., J. E. Snow; John Day, Or., John Edington; Postville, Or., Wm. G. McCroskey; Mount Vernon, Grant Co., Or., Postmaster; Shelby, Or., Miss Stella Platt; Fort, Grant Co., Or., Postmaster; Fort, Grant Co., Or., Mrs. Andrew Ashbaugh; Upper Blue Creek, B. F. Hevland; Blandin, Or., G. F. Skelton; Lone Rock, Or., R. M. Johnson; Gooseberry, Or., Herbert Halstead; Lexington, Or., W. B. McCallister.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—LOCAL CARD. No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 8:20 a. m. " " " at Arlington 11:50 a. m. " " " at Heppner 7:50 p. m. daily except Sunday. Bound, main line at Arlington 8:50 p. m. West " " leaves 4:20 p. m. Night trains are running on same time as before.

HEPPNER-MONUMENT STAGE. Stage leaves for Monument daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. Arrives—daily, except Monday, at 5:00 P. M.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. United States Officials. President, Benjamin Harrison; Vice-President, Levi P. Morton; Secretary of State, John W. Foster; Secretary of Treasury, Charles Foster; Secretary of War, Stephen B. Elkins; Postmaster-General, John W. Foster; Attorney-General, W. H. Miller; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rankin.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Circuit Judge, J. W. Wilson; County Judge, J. W. Wilson; Joint Senator, Henry Blackman; Representative, J. W. Wilson; Commissioner, J. W. Wilson; Clerk, J. W. Wilson; Sheriff, J. W. Wilson; Treasurer, J. W. Wilson; Assessor, J. W. Wilson; Surveyor, J. W. Wilson; School Superintendent, J. W. Wilson; Coroner, J. W. Wilson.

THE DALES, OR. J. W. Wilson, Register; T. S. Lane, Receiver; LA GRANDE, OR. A. C. McClendon, Register; A. C. McClendon, Receiver.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Doric Lodge No. 20 of F. M. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their hall, North Main building. Subscribing brothers cordially invited to attend. EMIL VOZG, C. C. T. C. ABRAY, R. of K. A. S.

AWARDS POST, NO. 31. G. A. H. Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of each month. All veterans are invited to join. G. C. BOON, Adjutant.

PROFESSIONAL. A. A. ROBERTS, Real Estate, Insurance and Collections. Office in Council Chambers, Heppner, Or. J. N. BROWN, JAS. D. HAMILTON, Attorneys at Law. Brown & Hamilton.

MISS-OUTS CRAP. All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and the many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 1029 1/2 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

VALUABLE PRESENT. A Year's Subscription to a Popular Agricultural Paper GIVEN FREE TO OUR READERS.

By a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly agricultural journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to call promptly. Sample copies can be sent at our office.

From Terminal or Interior Points the Northern Pacific RAILROAD! To all Points East and South. It is the Dining Car Route. It runs Through Vastly Trained every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago.

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.

THROUGH TICKETS. 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, PORTLAND OREGON.

Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE publishers, we are able to obtain a number of copies of our dictionary, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

At Abrahamick's. In addition to his tailoring business, he has added a fine line of underwear of all kinds, negligee shirts, hosiery, etc. Also has on hand some elegant patterns for suits. A. ABRAHAMICK, May street, Heppner, Or.

FREE TO THE AFFLICTED. All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and the many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 1029 1/2 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

CONSTITUTION and other bowel complaints cured and prevented by the prompt use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They regulate the liver, cleanse the stomach, and greatly assist digestion. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Every Dose Effective.

IF YOU ARE SICK. Weak, Nervous or in Pain. From some long-standing ailment, or feel that your constitution (nervous system) is failing, or that some ailment has taken, or is taking, permanent hold of you, which you have been, and are still, unable to throw off or control, whether in the first or last stage—remember that

Dr. Gregg's ELECTRIC BELTS And Appliances. and system of home treatment will cure you. No medical or other mode of electric treatment can do all that we can. Thousands of women who suffer for years with complaints peculiar to sex, have been completely and permanently restored to health.

How to Prevent a Yacht from Capsizing. In steering any craft with sails always sit on the "weather" side of the tiller. If the yacht is in danger of falling by reason of being blown down on her side, push the tiller away from you quickly, at the same time slackening off the jib sheet. This will cause her to luff. If the wind is too strong and you are unable to reef slack off both main and jib sheets so that they are always on the verge of shaking, but care must be taken that the boat shall not lose her steeerage, as in that case a flaw would knock her down without the possibility of preventing it.

Real Merit. Does the Advertiser. Pills? NO!! S. B. Headache & Liver Cure. It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver and Kidneys, acts as a mild physic without causing pain or sickness, and does not stop you from eating and working.

How to Press the Seams of Sleeves. A nice little seam presser for sleeves can be made out of part of a curtain roller. Pad it thickly with flannel or cloth and sew white muslin neatly over the outside.

How to Make Soft Frosting. Use ten teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar to one egg; beat thirty minutes. Lay the frosting on with a knife, which if frequently dipped into cold water, will give the icing a gloss. A little cream of tartar will hasten the hardening.

How to Remove Fruit Stains. If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the color.

HOW TO HOLD A PEN. Between the First and Second Fingers is the Proper Place for It. Years ago writing teachers invariably insisted that their pupils should hold their pens between the thumb and forefinger, with the second finger held close to the first and aiding it in grasping the pen. The third finger and fourth or little finger were to be held together, each with the end on the paper, in a nearly rigid position, and were to serve merely to steady the hand in writing. Motion of the hand was to be given almost entirely by the play of what they called the "writing muscles" on the under side of the forearm.

How to Serve Strawberries. Serve strawberries up on their stems if you would have a picturesque dish. The hostess may, if it so please her, hull the berries at the table in a dainty fashion, just as if she were dressing a salad. Champagne poured over the berries brings out the full sweetness of their flavor.

How to Select Good Beef. Press the meat gently with your fingers, and if the dent rises quickly you may feel pretty sure the meat will be tender and juicy. The flavor will depend somewhat upon the quantity and quality of the fat. There should be plenty of this nutritious and useful article, and it should be a rich cream white and not "skippy."

How Long Seeds Are Good for Use. The question of a seed's vitality is interesting at least to the gardener. He accepts all kinds as good for a year and as a rule rejects such as are known to be older. There are, however, many kinds of seeds which are long lived. The seeds of maize and rye have been known to grow when thirty or forty years old, kidney beans when 100 and the raspberry, according to Lindley, after 1,700 years. It is often observed that when from deep excavations earths are first brought to the surface they are soon covered with strange plants, probably from seeds long buried.

How to Leave a Street Car. Never attempt to alight from a street car until it shall have come to a standstill. Then get off on the side nearest the sidewalk, even if you wish to go to the opposite side of the street. If you alight on the side nearest the middle of the street there is danger of being run over by a car going in the opposite direction.

How to Make a Liniment. A good liniment for inflammation, rheumatism, swellings, etc., is olive oil well saturated with camphor.

How a Bird Can Be Made into a Candle. The flesh of the loon—the best swimmer among birds—contains much oil, and the natives of the Faroe Islands are said to make a lamp by drawing a wick through the body of a very fat one and lighting the end which projects from the beak.

HORTICULTURE TREATED AS A POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM. In a Course of Special Lectures at Stanford University—Professor Constock Gives Some Hints for Killing Biting and Sucking Pests. We hear more of insect pests in these days than was ever heard before and the question is often asked, "where do they all come from? Are new species being created? To the latter question we answer no, for although we are taught by the evolutionists that existing species are being modified, no one believes that this modification takes place except very slowly and through long periods of time, much less will any well informed person be inclined to admit that species are being created de novo.

Although the creation of a species is a very slow process the transformation of a harmless one into a pest may be a rapid one. We have an illustration of this in the Colorado potato beetle. Here was an insect that had lived from time immemorial upon a weed growing in the Rocky mountains, but when the region inhabited by this insect was settled and the cultivated potato was planted, these insects acquired the habit of feeding on the cultivated species. It then spread rapidly from potato patch to potato patch over the entire West. Doubtless the appearance of other formidable pests may be explained in a similar way.

A second explanation of this sudden appearance of pests is a fact that until insects infest crops to a serious extent their presence is not noticed. The cultivation of single species of plants in large areas, as is becoming more and more prevalent, gives insects infesting these plants a better chance to multiply. If there were but a single prairie tree for each square mile the insects infesting prairie trees would multiply slowly, but when these trees are planted by tens of thousands the insects, preying upon them have little or no struggle in obtaining a sufficient supply of food and thus multiply very rapidly.

A third explanation is the fact that our extensive commerce brings to us pests from other lands. Some of the most serious enemies of the fruit trees, as the cottony cushion scale, have been brought hither from remote parts of the globe.

In devising means of fighting these pests it should be borne in mind that the well known adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is as true of the diseases of plants as it is of the laws to which our bodies are subject. Therefore, before speaking of the special methods of treating diseased plants I wish to say a word regarding the methods of preventing these diseases. The most important of preventive measures is such treatment of a plant as will insure a vigorous growth. It is a well known fact that vigorous, healthy trees are much less liable to be infested by insect pests than sickly ones. Thorough, careful cultivation will do much to keep plants free from insect pests.

Every experienced horticulturist knows that a sickly tree is almost sure to become badly infested with some pest, the object of the pest being a consequence and not a cause of the disease. The most obvious method of prevention is to exercise great care that new pests shall not be introduced. This, however, is a part of the subject to which I need not give special attention.

As men and women who live as hygienic lives as possible find it necessary from time to time to call in the aid of a physician, so the fruit grower, no matter how carefully he may cultivate his trees may find it necessary to devise means for destroying pests on them. We need, therefore, to make a careful study of various substances for destroying insects. These insecticides may be classed in two groups; first, those used for biting insects, and second, those used for sucking insects. An insecticide that is very efficient for insects of one class may be useless for insects of the other.

larger extent than Paris green it is undesirable to use it upon sensitive plants like the stone fruits. When the pest to be fought is a sucking insect, as plant lice and scale insects, the use of arsenites is of no value. The plant louse or scale insect inserts its beak into the tissue of a plant and draws its nourishment from below the surface. It is obvious, therefore, that poison sprayed upon the surface of the tree would have no effect upon the insect. It would be no more efficient than any other dust. In combating sucking insects it is necessary to use a substance that will destroy them by coming in contact with their bodies. Of the many substances that have been used for this purpose the more efficient are soapy solutions. Any ordinary soap will serve the purpose if made strong enough, say in the proportion of one-fourth pound of soap to one gallon of water.

Recently many experiments have been tried with various forms of soapy solutions compounded especially as insecticides. Apparently the best of these in use now are the various resin washes. I have carefully examined orchards in which different washes have been used, and so far as my experience goes the resin washes are the most effective. In the use of such washes upon deciduous trees the winter washes are to be preferred, for at this season a stronger wash can be used and the work can be more thoroughly done than when there is foliage to interfere with the spray. In applying the washes I strongly urge the use of canvas stretched upon a frame and placed underneath the tree, in order to catch and save the drippings from the tree. When such a contrivance is used the spraying should be more thoroughly done.

CALIFORNIA VS. FRENCH WINES. An Experienced French Grower Gives a Few Hints. P. F. C. Christensen, a French champagne grower, is in San Francisco with the intention of establishing his son in California as a vineyardist. Mr. Christensen was interviewed on the subject of California wine. He said: "I have made many visits to this state and know every vine growing section. As a champagne grower I naturally understand and take great interest in all that concerns viticulture. The most remarkable difference between the French and California vineyardists is that the former invariably makes his own wine, however small his vineyard may be, and the latter rarely does so. The cost of a winery is not large in any country, and the distinctive quality of the many wines of France is due to the fact that they are so even in quality, being pressed from the same grapes taken from the same vines for years and years. The vines of the center of France, of Burgundy, of Reims, of Mende, are never found in any other part of the country than that from which they have taken their name. The vines are, therefore, as distinctive in quality as the vines, and the greatest uniformity is always maintained.

"In California I think the mistake is made in not paying enough attention to this quality of uniformity. The large wineries buy their grapes anywhere and everywhere and press all together in the large vats. In no other country but this is done. In Spanish, Hungarian, and French vines are found side by side in the same vineyard. The grapes on the vines of these different countries attain their highest perfection in widely different soils. They are very different in quality and do not ripen simultaneously. I therefore think it is a mistake to plant them side by side, to harvest them at the same time and to press them together.

"Taste and experience will correct this. If the wine growers would take more pride in establishing a name for themselves individually, patiently working up a reputation, they would carry all before them, for nature has done more for California than for France."

Referring to the method of sale of French and California wines Mr. Christensen made some pertinent remarks. "In France wine is sold on its quality entirely. If there is too high a degree of alcohol it is kept until it goes down by age, and if water is necessary it is only added when at table. In California wine is sold according to the degree of alcohol, and if there is too much alcohol water is added, greatly impairing the bouquet and fatally injuring the ripening qualities of the wine. Adulteration of every kind should be strictly prohibited here as in France, and winemakers should be obliged to guarantee their product as natural, that is to say, absolutely free from water, sugar or other adulterant."

How the Tulip Was Named. The common flower is botanically named the Tulipa Gesneriana, being dedicated to Gesner, a Swiss botanist, who saw it blooming in a garden in Augsburg and first made it public in 1559. The name tulip is from a Persian word signifying a turban, whose gay colors it resembles.

How to Prevent Hair from Turning Gray. Take the bulbs of butterbeans, cut four ounces and infuse in a quart of water for an hour. Then add half an ounce of opoponax. Apply with a soft brush every second or third day. This preparation is harmless.

THE ESCORTED GIRL. She is an Interesting Young Creature and You Like Her Ways. These are the days when the escorted girl is prevalent. You can tell her at a glance. The girl whose brothers are accustomed to take her about has an air of good-fellowship which is unmistakable. She isn't the escorted girl, oh no!

The escorted girl has the conscious air of having just discovered that she is desirable, but not having yet learned for a certainty that she is worth while. She has the consciousness of suspecting that man is her natural prey, but of not being certain that she will get the chance to devour him. She enjoys the sensation of being desired, without the full knowledge that the desire will grow by what it feeds on. She feels her power, but does not quite know how to use it. She tries it, but with a slightly timid manner. She has not yet gained confidence. There is usually an open attempt to please in her manner, which draws marked attention to her. It is while she is in this state that she gives away more of her real nature than she ever does later. And it is while she is in this frame of mind that she comes under the head of the girl I have been noting lately and for lack of a better designation have dubbed "the escorted girl."

There are women, I find, who never get beyond this stage. There are girls of suggestive possibilities who never realize all that they promise for some unexplainable reason. They never grow sure of their rights, never wear them with authority. This class of women is not uncommon. I recollect them in my youth. One often made great efforts to be made acquainted with them and never got any further. They are often prettier than less attractive girls, but lacking reality; they are only inspiring to the imagination. Femininity is hard to classify, however, and there is as much difference of opinion about it as about religion.—Boston Home Journal.

HOW HE SAVED SOULS. Curious Methods by Which a Georgian Flocked Brands from the Burning. The recent death of Miller Willis, the Georgia evangelist, revives many interesting stories concerning his life and methods. He was certainly the queerest character that ever preached the Gospel at a camp meeting, at which place he was generally found. His pure and holy life, however, was a model for all. But about his methods: He frequently stopped strangers in the streets and asking himself in front of them, would announce some startling text and then disappear, leaving the man or woman to preach the sermon to his or her own liking.

For instance, he on one occasion stopped a stranger and shouted in his ear: "This night thy soul shall be required of thee!" Willis vanished. But a year afterward he met the man in another city. Willis had forgotten him, but the stranger knew his man. Approaching him, he extended his hand and said: "That text you shouted once so strangely to me on the streets of Mill-Edgewell set me to thinking. It was the means of my conversion."

On another occasion, a dark and rainy night in winter, he passed a crowded hotel in the city of Charleston. Men were lounging and smoking in the lobby. Willis opened the door, but the little figure in dripping garments attracted no attention. Suddenly, after rapping loud on the floor with his heavy stick, every eye was turned to ward him, when Willis said: "There won't be a man in this house alive in fifty years from to-night!" And he slammed the door and went out into the night.

Some time afterward he was approached by a young man on a street car, who introduced himself, saying: "I have long desired to meet you and to thank you for saying what you did in the hotel lobby one winter night. Your words have been ringing in my ears ever since, and I am now a Christian man."

The above are facts within the writer's knowledge, says the Atlanta Constitution. Some people called him "Evil Willis," but he has far removed from that. He went about doing good and his life was a blessing to many.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE