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Heppner

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#### TWELFTH YEAR

#### HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 261

#### SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

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AN AGE OF WONDERS Remarkable Things That Show Bow Great This Country Is.

This is a wonderful age we are living in-a wonderful age, and this is a wonderful country. It is doubtful if Through any of the effete old world dynasties can produce such things, bordering on the miraculous, as are becoming most everyday occurrences in this land of the free, says the Erie Herald.

was nothing so remarkable about the fact that coal had been discovered. a fire of this coal in the center of your parlor floor and be unable to find a went into his garden, and with no 'there's millions in it." But this truly strange case is per-

racious chronicle states that some thirty years ago one John Bahler, then residing in Wisconsin, lost his eyesight being left as a stub in each case. Right lively that he easily stood on his head lively that he easily stood on his head and scraped his hind legs together in Don't miss it. About a year ago, at his home in Fresno. Mr. Bahler sud-know, perhaps, that he was glad to denly saw the light of a lamp placed

Since that time his sight has gradually improved, until now he can shoot a rifle with considerable accuracy, and hopes soon to be able to see how the foreigners pay the tariff tax.

Indeed, this is a great country, and isn't anywhere near developed yet. Carp milk cows and steal chickens and green corn right here in Pennsylvania. but the boundless west contains still greater possibilities than the east, and if old Europe can produce any such wonders or special newspaper correspondents let her trot 'em out.

#### THIRTY MILLIONS.

Speculation Regarding the Population of London Half a Century Hence.

The London county council has been studying into the growth of that city, whose population seems to be decreasing, because the people are moving into the suburbs. The investigation into the suburbs. The investigation has brought out some remarkable figures, says the Westminster Budget.

away and never came back, and keen away and never came back, and keen and sore was the disappointment of in the disappointment of the population than the amount per decade that a since 1881 it seems that Sore also has been the disappointment. has been added since 1881 it seems that we should have a population in 1941 of close upon 10,000,000. If we allow for a growth at the rate of the natural ingreyed at the rate of the natural ingreyed with the rate of the natural ingrees. But though he is gone he crease of births over deaths there will year. If we reckon that London will ve get the following appalling calcu-

If greater London were only peopled as densely as Hampstead, it a steadily augmenting horde. No would contain a population of 13,-

ion would be 20,000,000

ould rise to 30,000,000. Whitechapel is three times as dense-

Learning as She Is Learned. A few of the better blunders perpeinations are given by a contemporary. One candidate described "primogeni- the pest." ture" as a plant which bears only one flower; another derived "equinox" from "equa," a mare, and night, its meaning being a "nightmare;" while a third, in a paper on the haracter of Henry VII., wrote: "Catherine Parr, who survived the king, was going to be beheaded, but he died the day before he signed the warrant. ondon Globe.

### THE WESTERN PEDAGOGUE.

We are in receipt of the May number of our state school paper. It exceed any of the former numbers in value. The paper this month contains many new and valuable features. The illustrated series on the schools of the state is introduced by a paper on the Friends Polytechnic Institute at Salem, Oregon. These papers cannot fail to be of great value both to the schools and to the

There are also several fine articles by our best writers and the departments "Current Events," Saturday Thoughts," "Educational News" "The Oracle Answers, Correspondents," etc., each contain much valuable reading for teachers or parents. The magazine printed and arranged. We pronounce the Western Pedagogue the best educational monthly on the coast.

Everyone of our readers should have in education. No teacher school director or student can get along well with-R. KOEHLER, Manager, E. P. ROGERS, Asst. out it. We will receive subscriptions at this office. Price only \$1.00 a year.

## THE GYPSY MOTH. There Is Now a More Quiet System in the Practice of Law.

the Pest Was Introduced Into Massachusetts Where It New Creates

Not so very long agoa scientific wise acre of Massachusetts, who had never A few days ago the press dispatches announced that some fellow out in Missouri had discovered coal. There Bay state at the time, according to the New York Sun, sent word to a friend The remarkable feature of the case is in the far-away land, the home of the that this particular quality of coal insect, saying: "Please send me a insect, saying: "Please send me a gypsy moth right away; I want to look cording to the report, you could build at him; I want to study him." So the particle of smoke in the room. In the words of Col. Mulberry Sellers, large band of moths who were encamped there and had caten about everything in the neighborhood ex-But this truly strange case is per-haps outdone by one which is alleged cept the house and toughest part of to have recently occurred in the salu-the fence, and he put him in a ven to have recently occurred in the salu-brious climate of California. The ve-tilated box and mailed him to the entomologist in Massachusetts.

The gypsy moth arrived safely at his destination, and the scientific sharp and subsequently had both eyeballs went to work with his jacknife at his taken out, the end of the optic nerve cage to disentomb him. He was so the air, so that the wise man might know, perhaps, that he was glad to know him. He was just as lively after opposite to him on the other side of he had been carved out of his mummy the room, and the examination showed case, but the entomologist was lightcase, but the entomologist was light that new eyeballs were growing on the ends of the optic nerves.

fingered also, and he expertly caught his visitor by his tailfeathers and then went out on his veranda to scrutinize him in a strong light through his mag nifying glass. But the gypsy moth was smarter than the scientific man, evidently very much smarter, and he hadn't traveled over land and water several thousand miles to be stuck on a pin and to make an entomological Roman holiday. He bided his time, and when the learned man had flipped him over on his back, holding him still by the tail, but with a slightly slackened grip, and was about to chuck his microscope down upon him, presto! he suddenly gathered himself into a knot, spasmodically yanked himself away from the glass, slid down to the ver anda floor and was off into the garden in a jiffy. The scientific man gaped a him incredulously for an instant and then set off along the garden walk and across the green sward, treading down sweet peas and clover blossoms in a

crease of births over deaths there will be nearly 11,000,000 in London in that is by no means forgotten. The gypsy moth of the scientific man followed the grew at the average rate of the last three decades we shall be over 14,000.

000, but if inner London and outer London go on together growing at the rate

Biblical injunction: "Multiply and replication of this history is in the fact that that little incident by which the entomologist they have been growing for the last let go the tail-feathers of his gypsy three tens of years we are to expect a moth has cost the state of Massachu-London population in 1941 of a trifle setts over two hundred thousand dol-over 17,500,000. If we look at the mat-lars in the last four years. Soon after ter in another way and ask what popu-lation greater London will contain had to appoint a state commission, when it has attained throughout the whose business it was to go and find mean density of well-known areas, him, together with his progeny, and the commission found him easily and in a large majority. Each year now they keep on looking for and finding him in trouble at all. He is always on deck. Last year's work of the commission If it were peopled on an average as according to a Springfield paper, "in ensely as Fulham is now, the popula- cluded the examination of four million trees and the destruction of forty-six If it were peopled at the rate of St. | thousand one hundred egg clusters Seorge's, Hanover square, the total all belonging to the gypsy moth, and over one million caterpillars. Now, comments the same journal, "an apy peopled as St. George's itself. The propriation of one hundred and sixty noral is obvious. and fight the gypsy moth is asked, and it is a choice between constant fight to the extermination and the loss on the trated at the recent university exam- other hand of something like one million dollars yearly by the ravages of Unnatural and Improbable.

"That clock," said the man who was looking through the senate chamber, "don't call out the hour no way, does

"No." replied the guide. "Whose property is it?"
"Why it belongs to the union."
"To which?"

"To the union." "An'don't strike? No siree. Ye can't congress. fool me."-Washington Star.

A GERM-DESTROYING ELEMENT. The Novel Implement Used to Remove Healthy Blood Said to Be Sure Death to

About ten years ago a medical scien tist advanced the theory that, in its with very simple and homely normal condition, blood contained an ances. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat dement that instantly killed many cites a striking example. forms of bacteria. In this healthy pose, and has begun the work of dequired was so great as to make continued experiments unwise. Recent, wind had struck it. investigations have confirmed the original idea, and a series of experiments of late conducted at the university of Michigan reveals most interhas about 50 pages of matter, well and anthrax have been killed. This peated twenty or thirty times, with parent. The vital essence of it seems heat, even to the boiling point, do not tom. Before going down to his work the paper if they are at all interested seem to diminish its activity. If this he explained to those who had been discovery does all that it promises, it making fun of him that the gas in the marks an incalculable advance in med- well was carbonic acid gas, which is ical science. Injected into the veins heavier than air, and therefore could of persons suffering from many forms be drawn up in an umbrella as if it had at this office. Price only \$1.00 a year. of germ-poisoning, it immediately be- been so much water. When deaired we will send the Western gins its beneficent task of riddling the Those owing us must do a little of Pedagogue and Gazette one year to one system of the enemy. Thus a new 

# LESS RANT THAN FORMERLY.

"There is as much learning here in

the legal profession as ever but it is

not on exhibition," said a lawyer to a Philadelphia Record man. "In the first

Some Singular Facts About s Deadly Enemy to Trees.

place, the courts will not countenance its undue display. In old times an ad vocate was allowed great latitude. Formerly, in a case of damages caused by a neglected sidewalk, the attorne ould be allowed to expound not only he laws relating to damages for neg ject but he might stray off into the alms of medical jurisprudence at reat length and even perorate with an usion to the magna charen, the con-"Please send me a stitution and the American cagie. At resent a lawyer must confine himself the real merits of his case. The mahinery of our courts has grown too stly to permit such waste of time follows that there is less oratorical skill displayed than in former days, specially at the period when some of our leading lawyers made a specialty of criminal defense. Now few lawyers of eminence either in Philadelphia or

the east generally undertake the defense in a criminal case. To-day the practice of law, like other professions, is being more and more specialized. A law office is simply a business office, as you may dis cover by visiting some of the new handsome office buildings down town. I know of one office, where there are everal partners, that would remind ou of a banking office and where a bookkeeper and a cashier are employed to pay off clerks, typewriters and other employes. You will, however, still find veteran members of the bar pur-suing old-time methods in a cozy, quiet office, sitting at a baize-covered table amid a wilderness of well-thumbed books. They carry a dark green bag filled with briefs when they go to court, precisely as all lawyers did fifty years ago and as London barristers still de "As to young lawyers, however talented they may be, if without social prestige their struggle to advance in the profession is sure to be a hard one. Practice now is often inherited or transmitted in some other way. I could

point out to you in Philadelphia law firms that have been confined to the members of one family or its collateral oranches since the revolution.

PROTECTION FOR THE SALMON

Secessary in Order to Save a Pacific Coast Industry from Extermination. There is a movement on foot to pro-tect the salmon industry of the Pacific coast, for it is asserted there is im-minent danger of the extermination of he salmon unless something be done A bill has be ent to congress, and a petrion to be - ficuses of that body in favor of the bill is being largely circulated in Washington, Oregon and Call fornia. It seems, according to the Seattle Telegraph, that the favorite habitat of the salmon of the Pacific coast is the waters of Alaska, and the almon fishing of that territory has be ome one of the most important industries of the United States. In twelve years there were packed in Alaska 4,156,761 cases of salmon, the total value of which at the lowest average was \$16,627,004. There are in Alaska, between 55 degrees and 66 degrees north latitude, thirty-four canneries, which have been constructed at a cost of \$25,000 to \$50,000 each.

The present difficulty is that althe number of canneries in Alaska has largely increased, the output from the earlier locations has ectually diminished during the last The reason for this derease is that there are fewer salm he streams which are their favorite haunts having been fished out on the one hand and so guarded on the other with nets, fish racks and other appliences that the salmon cannot get up stream to their spawning grounds The petition alleges that to maintain and preserve this great industry it is necessary that congress should pass a aw for the regulation of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and there should no unfavorable response to such a setition. There will be some individials, perhaps, who will object to the egulation of the fisheries, but they vill belong to the class which always kills the poose that lays the golden eggs. It is alleged that any sensible proprietor of a salmon fishery and canery in Alaska would rather have his take of fish limited for a few years than to have his business ruined entirely, as will be the case unless the salmon be adequately protected by

### SIMPLE MEANS.

A good workman likes good tools. but in 'an exigency he can get along

A well was to be cleaned, but the state blood has been injected into the man who had undertaken the job was veins of diseased persons for this pur- afraid to go down until he had tested the quality of the air at the bottom. struction. The results had not been He let down a lighted candle and when satisfactory, as the amount of blood it was about six feet from the bottomit

gas. He took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle and lowered It esting possibilities. The destroying open into the well. Then he drew it numerical loss of nearly 5 per cent. office for particulars and terms 17. principle has been separated from the up, carried it a few feet from the well and hogs have fallen off in numbers blood, and with it germs of cholera and upset it. This operation he reelement, to which the name of neuclin | the bystanders, who are never absent has been given, is colorless and trans- on such occasions, all laughing at him After this he let down another can tenacious of life, as high degrees of die. It burned clearly even at the bot-

Green Mathews, east side of Main

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

# Baking

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

Probabilities of a Clash Between the Great Nations.

What the Effect of a European War Would Be Upon This Country—A Strain That Cannot Be Long Sustained.

Harold Frederic, one of the shrewdest American observers across the seas, notes the estimate that there are one hundred and thirty thousand more men | the country has no nearly offset the under arms in Europe than there were increase that the average for the counlast Christmas, and remarks: "It is try remains at about the figures of now the universal expectation that 1893. The decline in the price of sheep when the Christmas of 1894 comes has been considerable in the last year, around it will find an altered map. This strain is too heavy. Something in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in must give way somewhere during the price, but there is every appearance of coming year.'

Fredictions of a great impending European war have been made confidently from time to time during the last decade, says the Boston Traveller, yet they have not been fulfilled, and milch cows, 16,487,400, value, \$358,998, many will turn an incredulous car to 461; number of oxen and other cattle, Mr. Frederic, saying: "The outlook 30,308,168, value, \$535,789,747; number has been as forbidding more than once of sheep, 45,048,017, value, \$891,186,110 since the chief military powers began to swell their armaments to their present enormous size, and yet, somehow peace has been preserved. Why, then is there not reason to believe that 1894 will repeat the story of 1898 and its immediate predecessors, and another Christmas come with the sword still in the scabbard?" To those who thus appeal to the ex

perience of the nearer past it is unhap pily easy to return an answer. Thi answer may be summed up in Mr. Frederic's words: "The strain is too heavy. Something must give way somewhere." For a long time now the rival powers of Europe have been engaged in a contest which has been only less exhausting to them than actual warfare would have been. They have been putting forth prodigious exertions to overawe their respective rivals with exhibitions of force, until, in some instances, the burdens of taxa-tion under which they are groaning have become intolerable. Italy, in-deed, has almost reached the verge of bankruptcy; Russir, despite her vast extent, is financially in no enviable plight; while France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, although much better able to continue the trial of endurance, keenly feel the effects of such ruinous competition and know that it is only a question of time when they will be forced to reduce their military ex penditures, or draw the sword in the hope of conquering a less troublesome

It is becoming more and more eviaffairs is appreaching, and one that means upheaval. The different nations referred to, conscious that even partial disarmament will not be agreed to, know that war is practically inevitable. Not one of them, perhaps, feels fully ready for war, yet they doubt if they will ever be much readier than now, and hence all are on the alert that they may not be taken unawares

Mad Because He Wasn't Drowned. While fishing on the bank of Stony reek, in Norristown, Pa., Johnnie Johnson, a lad of twelve years, tumbled in the water, and sank beneath the surface. Other boys saw him disappear, and they scampered away for dry land and then took to his beels. his body. He remained on the bridge then descended to the creek bank, bled in there two hours ago." "Why, I'm Johnnie Johnson," said the as-"Why, tonished lad. Then he explained to been eager to see a limp body pulled from the creek, and had his cars well boxed for his pains.

HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP. Government Crop Report Indicates That

Prices of Animals Have Decilned. The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, Indicate a decrease the number of horses as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than eight-tenths of I per cent., an increase went out as suddenly as if a whiff of in mules of about nine-tenths of 1 per cent, an increase of milch cows of nearly four-tenths of 1 per cent. and of oxen and other cattle of a little les than 2 per cent. Sheep in the interval between these dates have suffered a

nearly 3 per cent. In prices horses have declined 2 1-9 per cent., mules 13 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, increasing tendency, while oxen and other cattle have lost three-eighths per cent. There has been a decline in the price of horses through out the country, excepting in the states of Rhode Island and Idaho. The range of prices is from \$15.80 a head in New Mexico, to \$05.48 in Rhode Island the average being \$47.83. The price of milch cows has advanced in some sections, but the decline in other parts of rapid recovery. Aggregate numbers and values of farm animals are as follows: Number of horses, 16,081,139, value, \$769,224,799; number of mules 352,251, value, \$146,232,811; number of of sheep, 45,048,017, value, \$891,186,110; number of swine, 45,208,498, value,

## AHEAD OF THE COWCATCHER.

How the Electric Headlight Is Now Used

The electric headlight is now used on nany railroads, and W. B. Sparks, who is interested in a southern road, recently told a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch that his company had found it a very profitable investment. The lights cost about three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, fixed on the locomotive, and they cost no more than the oil light to maintain. The old headlight would not throw its light on a very dark night more than one hundred and fifty feet, and it is impossible for an engineer to slow up his train in that distance, even with the emergency brake. Quite an item in the expense of the road used to be claims for cattle killed. During the rainy season the lands along the line of the road become very wet-in places they are entirely covered with water and the cattle come upon the track seeking some dry spot on which to sleep. When the old headlight was in use as many as thirteen cows have been killed at one time and the damage claims have sometimes amounted to over one thousand dollars per month. Now the electric light throws its rays from half to three-quarters of a mile in front of the engine. Obstructions can be easily seen at that distance and me of the engineers insist that a switch disk can be more easily made The lights, moreover, do away with switch lights, which is quite a saving to roads that use them to any great extent. Mr. Sparks says that the engines using the electric headlights on is road have never killed a cow, and he is confident that the saving in stock claims alone will more than pay for all the headlights on the road within two

### BRUIN WAS KNOWING AND BOLD.

It Was Against Orders to Shoot, So He Raided the Soldiers' Camp Nightly. "When I was in Yellowstone Park this summer," said a Wyoming Valley man, "one of the gamekeepers told me aid. Johnnie struggled until he reached about a bear that worried a camp of government soldiers almost to despera-Half an hour later he stood on the tion for several weeks. Late one night bridge, watching a crowd of men rak- a bear waddled into camp, ripped open ing the water of the creek with grap- a tent, put the soldiers to flight, got pling hooks. He became interested in | what he wanted to cat, and went away. the strange occupation of the men. The next night the bear came around never dreaming they were looking for again, smashed down a tent and stole a smoked ham. Under the park rules an hour until his clothes dried, and the soldiers were prohibited from firing at the thievish brute, as well as you doing?" inquired Johnnie of one who had just come out of the water.
"Looking for Johnnie Telescope of the water. "Looking for Johnnie Johnson's way. Night after night the bold beast corpse," replied the man. "He tumtent or two. My informant said that the bear acted as if he knew that the soldiers daren't fire at him, and that the disgusted crowd of people who had on each visit he became more saucy and destructive than before. When the bear's raids had become unbearable the commandant sent, the facts to the secretary of the interior and asked what to do. Word came back to shoot the bear, and that night, when bruin strode boldly into camp, the se put an end to his career by riddling

> THE mayor of Brooklyn has refused permits to athletic clubs to give sparmoralizing to the youth of the city."

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