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SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE. | FEA AND TOBACCO INSANITY. Their Excessive Use by Underfed People the Cause of Mental Failure.

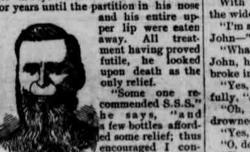
A report upon insanity in Ireland which has just been issued enumerates among the causes of mental failure the innutritious dietary of the poorer population—tending to produce anaemia and constitutional weakness, which favor the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease—and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, A. W. PATTERSON, - Business Manager

particularly tea and tobacco. "While the moderate use of properly prepared tea," the report adds, "is regarded as innocuous or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill effects, when decocted or overinfused, on persons who make it their stable article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so gen-

eral among our poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chew-ing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centers.'

In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea used is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day, water being added as required.

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atcorner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It first appeared on his lip and resembled a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from Cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire up.



fore the progress of the disease seemed checked. I persevered in its use, and remarkable as it may seem, I am completely cured, and feel like I have new life. S.S.S. is the most remarkable remedy in the world, and everyone will agree that the cure was a wonderful one."

A Real Blood Remedy Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a rea remedy for every disease of the blood. free; address

STOCK BRANDS

SQUELCHING A PASS FIEND. The Agent Was Willing to Pass Him Out

I called upon the general passenger agent of one of the big railroad lines running into the city, says a writer in the Buffalo Enquirer, and was ushered into his private office. He was engaged in conversation with a gentleman when I entered, and after a few min-

utes of abrupt questioning took a small book from his desk and began writing. An expression of intense delight crept over the visitor's face as his eye followed the agent's pen, and I immediately surmised that he was about to receive a pass. By this time two other persons came in, presumably on the same mission. They sat down in the opposite side of the office, and realizing the situation cast wistful glances at the fortunate man. The agent continued his writing and asked the man where

he wanted to go. "Make it New York city this time," responded the man, who had evidently deadheaded before.

A few finishing touches were applied, and the pass was handed over to him. depression highly favorable to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the tobacco whether by smoking or chewing whether by smoking or chewing that it was good for only he noticed that it was good for only

"Why, I guess you have made a mistake," he said, in a tone of surprise, "this ticket will only take me one way." "Did you expect to return?" asked

the agent, unconcernedly. "Well, I should say I do." "All right, hand me your ticket."
The man gave the agent his ticket
and was astonished to see him tear it "Well, if you're coming back you can't get any ticket from me. I thought I was going to get rid of you for sure this time." Without further ceremony the chronic pass seeker took leave, and the other two persons, having seen enough, followed in his train.

BALM IN GILEAD The Bereaved Wife Had an Eye to the

Main Chance. Eli Perkins tells a San Francisco re-

the widow's door and said: "I'm afraid I bring you bad news.

away. All treatment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief.

nded S.S.S." fully, "John is drowned, and—"
onded S.S.S." "Oh, my John! My dear John drowned!" sobbed the widow. "Yes, madam—he is gone."

"O, dear! have you found the body?" "Ves we found it." "What state was it in?" asked the idow, between her tears. "Bad state-very bad. Eels got after him. He was all covered with eels."

"O, my dear John covered with cels! How many were there?" "Over two hundred eels hung to

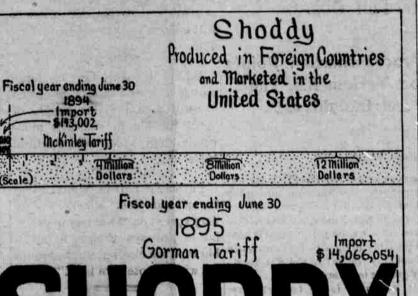
"Two hundred eels on John?" gasped the bereaved woman. "Yes, two hundred."

"Two hundred! O, dear-well, set him again!"

Cattle and Rattlesnakes "Cattle seem to have an instinctive dread of a rattlesnake," said a Texas ranchman the other day, "and will ake every precaution to avoid a localthey have reason to think one of these reptiles is concealed. I a lonely trail, when suddenly the leader of the herd, a huge steer, started back in terror, gave vent to a snort of warning, and moving to the right, passed on. Those immediately in his rear turned to the right or left, and their example was followed by the whole herd. On arriving at the dreaded spot I dismounted, expecting to find that a rattlesnake had been the cause of alarm. Instead of finding a serpent, there in a little tuft of grass sat a harmless plover, covering her nest, while her wings were kept in constant and violent motion. Seen indistinctly through the

grass, she had evidently been mistaken by the steer for a rattlesnake. The Inconsistent Sex. "Queer," said a man thoughtfully the other day, "the contradictions of women. I know a girl who was plucky enough to go out on a Dakota ranch to rescue a brother who was going to the logs out there. She rode forty miles one night to a border town, and went straight into a saloon where she knew she would find him, fearless and resolute. When that game girl came back home and was about to be married she was so shy and timid that she wouldn't let a person be asked to the church to see the ceremony, 'If I look in and find anybody there, she told her fa-ther, 'I won't go in, and he knew she

Sandwich Bread. Box bread, as it is called in some akeries, and sandwich bread, as it is lown in others, is a loaf with perectly square corners. The loaves can e stacked up like bricks. It is square in cross section and about twice as long as it is thick. The ernst can be out from it with very little waste, and the slices can be cut into the desired triangular shape for undwiches without



LAUNCHING A BATTLESHIP.

a Complex Problem and a Slight Mistake Would Cost Millions Albert Franklin Matthews tells an interesting story of "The Evolution of a Battleship," in the Century. This is

a history of the construction of the Indiana, so far the only vessel of this class we have in our navy. After describing the wonderful power of this monster, the most formidable engine of war in the world, and the manner of war in the world, and the manner of its construction, Mr. Matthews says:
So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel-blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the Indiana Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American ship-building. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they

The upper part of the ways slides int. the water with the vessel, and the lower part with the smoking hot tallow remains stationary. A launch in these days is so smooth. and so soon ended, rarely occupying more than twelve seconds from start to hat one senreely realizes its difficulties. Three things are absolutely necessary; it must be on time, when the tidal water is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water; and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the careful engineer-in-

are sawed apart, and the vessel starts.

charge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of on foot, on its way down the incline. There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two-thirds in the water. The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel and throws its weigh on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes and should the ways break down the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly two million dollars in a shir like the Indiana when it was launched The launch over, the machinery is lifted in and fitted, and then come

the board of government experts, who look the vessel over inch by inch, the fires are started and the trial trip follows. For four hours, amid suppresses excitement that answers pervously to every quiver of the vessel, the engines are run at full speed. A premium or a penalty is at stake now. The breakage of a bolt or the disarrangement of valve may mean thousands of dollars of loss to the contractors. Trained workmen are locked in the fireroom not to be released until the test is over Cooled drinking water with catmen sprinkled upon it is run down to then in a rubber tube from a barrel on the deck. A hose is played on the coatly machinery in places where there danger from overheating, as though it were on fire. Almost every pound of coal used on the trip is carefully se-

When the four hours are passed and the strain is over a sigh of relief from everyone on board, and even from th vesnel horself, goes up, and the ship passes from the contractor to the gor ernment, and day after day while she is in commission the flag will be as luted and the score or more of othe ceremonies and formalities observed or a man-of-war will follow.

Atrest-Car Lourisay to Women Young women who officiously offer women their seats in a street car should look before they leap. A welldressed girl saw one of her sex enter a not over-crowded electric car the other day and sprang forward with the re quest that she should have the place. "No, thanks," replied the other, with the utmost splomb, "I never take a cripple's seat." "But I'm not a crip ple," returned the young woman, mu mortified. "Ah, in that case I will let my little boy occupy it," and the seven year-old youngster was pushed into the vacant place. That's the last time I'll ever offer any woman, if she's a hundred, my sent?" said the victim, as she 'moved up" to the other end of the our "Why, she was just teaching you a les son not to be so dreadfully con to her age," rejoined a girl in a pen wiper cape. "It served you right."

NAPOLEON'S DESPONDENCY. Bad News from His Home Made Min

Talk of Suicide. The agreeable and studious life at Sloane in Century. Early in August, 1787, a little rebellion, known as the 'Two-cent Revolt," broke out in Lyons over an attempt to reassert an ancient feudal right concerning the sale of wine which had long been in abeyance. The neighboring garrisons were ordered to furnish their respective quotas for its suppression. Bonaparte's company was sent among others, but the disturbance was already quelled when he arrived, and the month he spent at Lyons was so agreeable that, as he wrote his uncle Fesch, he left the city with regret "to follow his destiny." His regiment had been ordered northward to Douay in Flanders, and there he rejoined it about the middle of October.

The short time he spent under the in-clement skies of that frontier fortress was a dreary one. Bad news came from home. Joseph had some time before turned his eyes towards Tuscany for a possible career. In order to test his without success in finding occupation ate effort, and, decorated or not, to go in person to Florence and to seek employment of any kind which offered. Lucien, the archdeneon, was seriously Ill, and Gen. Morbeuf, the last influential friend of the family, was dead. Louis had been promised a scholarship in one of the royal artillery schools; deprived of his patron, he would probably lose the appointment.

Finally, the pecuniary affairs of Mme. de Buonaparte were again entangled, and now appeared hopeless. She had for some time received a state France was introducing silk culture into the island. The inspectors had condemned the year's work, and were withholding the allowance. Her letter torical or political. Napoleon imruediately applied, as his mother requested, for leave of absence, that be might instantly set out to her relief. His request was refused. He could obtain no

leave until January. Despondent and anxious, he moped grew miserable, and contracted a slight malarial fever, which for the next six or seven years never entirely relaxed its hold on him. The pages of his journal for the ensuing weeks show how dispirited he was, and contain, among other things, a long, wild, pessimistic rhapsody, in which there is talk of suicide. The plaint is of the degeneracy among men, of the destruction of primitive simplicity in Corsica by the French occupation, of his own isolation. and of his yearning to see his friends once more. Life is no longer worth while; his country gone, a patriot has naught to live for specially when he has no pleasure and all is pain-when the character of those about him is to his own as moonlight to sanlight. If there were but a single life in his way, he would bury the avenging blade of his country and her violated laws in the bosom of the tyrant. Some of his complaining was even less coherent than this. It is absurd to take the morbid outpouring seriously, except in so far as it goes to prove that its writer was a victim of the sentimental egoism into which the psychological studies of the eighteenth century had degenerated, and to suggest that possibly if he had not been Napoleon he might have been a Werther.

Curious Oak True to Georgia. resident of Augusta, Ga., has a oak tree growing upon his place which is not unlike other trees of that species in general appearance. Instead of producing the regulation acorn, however it is annually loaded with peculiar formations as unlike the natural production of such trees as one could in agine. As a general rule the cup of an soorn is as large or larger than a thimhis, covering at least half of the acorn proper, but in this case the tiny recep-tacle is not larger than a pea, and, instead of being constructed so as to hold but a single nut or kernel, contains from three to five small ones, the number seeming to vary with the distance tempting to name the variety of oak to and are used for sewers and water pipes.

The Greeley colony was composed of the best elements of eastern citizenship; and the first and most important esson it teaches is that people of this class are responsive to such a call as Mr. Meeker put forth. He did not appeal to the instinct of speculation. He pleaded for new institutions, and aimed The growth of Oklahoma has been at high ideals; and he found that men one of the most remarkable in the his-

THE GREELEY COLUNY.

A Happy People and a High Standard of Public Morals.

laundries, also proved delusive. There were other disappointments; but the fundamental claims of irrigation were all vindicated at Greeley, as they have been whenever and wherever brought fairly to the test.

follows: \$5,488,190 represented by 548,819 acres of farm land; \$27,400 represented by town property, and \$837,786 represented by personality. Commenting on these figures, Mr. Oliver says:

"The land in Oklahoma is largely raw, and the price I place upon it is

A few years of intelligent labor brought a high degree of average prosperity, based upon substantial foundations. Even the severe panic of the summer of 1893 did not materially dissevent them no personality worth mentioning save their teams when they first came; turb these foundations. During those some came even teamless. The person-trying weeks, when mines and smelters ality valuation is, therefore, very low. shut down, and banks and stores closed If you could have seen this barren chances of success at court, he had made application for an empty decoration. The answer to his request had been a gracious permission to prove his Tuscan nationality, which was, of course, equivalent to a repulse. Utterly reward of the summer's labor more lift you could have seen this barren country, however, April 22, 1889, then gone away and dropped down upon us to-day, you would be wonder-struck at the metamorphosis. The dugout, the sod house and the shock are being rapthan a million dollars in cash for the fortable homes for man and beast. in Corsica, and hopeless as to France, he single item of potatoes. But this is the "The estimates I have give plus crop of the highest quality.

standard available, and are the pride of cating liquor within the boundaries of He is a man of education and wealth. the soil. This is one of the original plans bounty for planting mulberry trees, as in keeping with this high standard of upon the five civilized tribes, who own social and industrial aspects, would throw much more light upon the probput an end for a time to all study, his- lems of arid America; but this cannot be entered upon now.

DUPLICATE NAMES.

onerable Gentlemen Who Are Likely to Be Mixed Up in Congress. The Fifty-fourth congress will contain a considerable number of members of duplicate names, says the Washington Post. There are two members by the name of Arnold, one from Pennsyl vania and one from Rhode Island; three Bakers, from Kansas, Maryland and New Hampshire; two Bartletts, from Georgia and New York; two Bells. trom Colorado and Texas; two Blacks from Georgia and New York; two Burtons, from Maryland and Ohio; three Clarks, from Alabama, Iowa and Missouri; two Cannons, from Illinois and Utah; two Cooks, from Illinois and Wisconsin; three Coopers, from Florida, Texas and Wisconsin; three Curtises from Iowa, Kansas and New York: two Cobbs, from Alabama and Missouri; Gillett from Massachusetts and Gillet from New York; two Henrys, from Connecticut and Indiana; two Johnsons, from Indiana and North Dakota; two Millers, from Kansas and West Virginia; two Murphys, from Illinous and Arizona; two McCulls, from Massachusetts and Tennessee; Miner from New York and Minor from Wisconsio bear the same name with the distinction of one letter; two members bear the name of Russell, one from Connecticut and the other from Georgia. There are two Smiths, one from Illinois and one from Michigan; two Stones, both from Pennaylvania; two Turners, from Georgia and Virginia; two Walkers, from Masanchusetta and Virginia. Then we have more men bearing the name of Wilson than any other—four in all from Idaho, New York, Ohio and South

To Manufacture Glass Pipe. A new method of manufacturing glass pipe has been discovered which prom ses to revolutionize that industry. has hitherto been found impossible t mold large glass tubes of any great length because the glass would cool while running loto the moid, and the structure of the tube was not home geneous. The new method counists of using a mold with a enevable pieton The piston is just enough smaller than from the ground, the suppose the lower the outer shell of the mold to allow limbs being uniformly filled with three for the thickness of the tube to be

Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It Consists Largely of Nagroes and Indians.

OKLAHOMA'S POPULATION

Property Holdings and Promin mee of the Blacks - Hapid Improvement to a Land So Recently Wild and Barren.

The growth of Oklahoma has been of culture and of means were ready to tory of American territories. A few cooperate heartily in such an under-taking. This fact lends encourage inhabited only by savage Indians and ment to those who are hoping for great lawless white men; to-day it is knockthings to come from the development of ling at the doors of congress for admission to the whion as a state. When it The site of the Grecley colony, writes is dmitted it will have a larger Afro-W. G. Smythe in Century, was not well chosen—or, at least, it did not in all respects meet the expectations of side the southern states. From figures those who selected it. They were there furnished the New York Sun by Mr. fore unable to realize all their plans. Peter Flyna Oliver, a reputable lawyer Valence was soon ended, writes Prof. They made some serious miscalcula-Sloane in Century. Early in August, tions. For instance, they estimated from South Carolina a few years ago. the cost of their canals at twenty thou- it is learned that the Afro-American sand dollars, while the actual cost was population numbers 66,000, there being more than twenty times as great. 8,566 in Blaine county, 14,000 in King-fruit-culture was mentioned in the fisher county, 8,400 in Lincoln county, prospectus as certain to be an impor-tant industry, but the soil and climate being scattered in all the other counproved unsuitable. The dream of an improved household economy, based on a plan for cooperative bakeries and follows: \$5,488,190 represented by 548,-

raw, and the price I place upon it is

chief crop at Greeley, after the neces- for Okiahoma, excluding other portions sities of life have been provided for; of the old Indian territory. There is and the wide reputation and handsome a large Afro-American population in financial returns won for the Greeley that portion of the territory, many potato illustrate the wisdom of a sur- of them worth their hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Creek and Greeley's civic institutions are like Seminole nations have more African her potatoes. They represent the best than Indian blood in their veins, and Gov. Brown, of the Creeks, shows his the people. To sell any kind of intoxi- African more than his Indian blood,

the Union colony invalidates the title to The Kickapoo, the Kiowa, the Comanche and the Apache lands are that worked well; and the schools, likely to come in soon for settlechurches, libraries and lyceums are all ment. The next move will then be public morals. A careful study of the their lands in common. Then the development of Greeley, alike in its whole Indian territory will have been swallowed by the white man. May lots of black men help in the swallowing."

The Afro-Americans have settled in some parts almost to the exclusion of the whites. Langston City was founded by E. P. McCabe, who was once auditor of Kansas, a man of great resource and energy. The streets, avenues and boulevards of Langston City are named in honor of prominent Afro-Americans. It supports a weekly newspaper called the Herald. Mr. McCabe projected another town, but it has not prospered as well as Langston City.

Most of the Afro-Americans in Oklahoma went there from the southern states. Tennessee furnishing a very large number, and these are constantly drawing others after them, as is natural and usual in such cases, so that it is possible that when the territory is admitted to the union it will have an Afro-American population of some 100,000. In several dustances when these men have been menaced by unfriendly Indians and whites they have shown that the courage and determination which carried them into the territory and enabled them to secure homes in the wilderness were sufficient to protect them and their property.

New Way of Seasoning Lumber. A new process of seasoning Canadian lumber is being developed, and bids fair to become an important industry to our Canadian friends. They have se cured the control of a German patent for the treatment of beech and birch woods. By the new process the sap is sweated out of the boards by being placed in a green state in steam cham bers for twelve days, then it is put into the drying chamber for two or three days, and by a chemical application the wood is stained throughout a rich walnut color. No country in the world has such forests of beech and birch as Canada. A trial kiln has been built at Ottawa, and the treatment is said to be very successful.

