## **OFFICIAL**

# Reppnet



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Of Morrow County's citizens read the Heppner Gazette. Not much of an authority on agriculture or polities, but true to the interests of its

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 710

### FOURTEENTH YEAR

#### HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

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C. C. Boon,
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OFFICE: AT J. M. HAGER'S RESIDENCE.

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MAKES COLLECTIONS, WRITES INSURANCE.

MAKES ABSTRACTS. U. S. LAND COMMISSIONER. Land Filings and Final Proofs Taken.

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SEA ANEMUNE AND BARNAGLE An Odd Pair of Chums to Be Seen in the

The sea anemone is very sensitive. It closes at a hostile or thoughtless touch, not rapidly, for it can't do anything very rapidly, but as rapidly as it can, curling its tentacles inward and covering them over with its outer skin and flattening it down upon the rock, says the New York Sun. But it is not disturbed by its friends. In one of the smaller glass tanks at the city's aqua-rium at Castle Garden there are several little sea anemones taken from spiles and stones about the battery. In the same tank, almost within reach of these anemones, are some common barnacles— little ones, half an inch or so in diameter. Lacking in beauty as the barna-cle may be, it is provided with a most wonderful hand-like member, which it throws up from its shell, with which it sweeps the water for food, the minute

animalculæ upon which it feeds.

One of these barnacles is so close to one of the little an emones that when he flings his net it almost or quite touches the tips of the anemone's tentacles, which spread out from the top of the anemone's trunk like the most delicate and feathery of branches of the tiniest little tree. But the anemone doesn't close up a bit; here, down deep in the tank, its branches wave in the gentle agitated water, as, delicate as they are, they might do in the gentlest zephyrs on the land, and they wave and wave as the barnacle throws its net. Perhaps the sea anemone has its own benefit in mind through all this, for it is quite probable that the agitation of the water brings to it food that it might not otherwise receive; but, however that may be, the fact re-mains that the little anemone that would close at the slightest touch of an enemy is quite undisturbed by any-thing its friend and neighbor the barnacle might do.

ON THE NEED OF SLEEP. Everyone Seeds a Goodly Amount of the

It is probable that the effect of night on individuals differs greatly, and that a process of natural selection is continually at work, men who cannot bear night-work avoiding it, while those to whom it is recuperative-and every journalist knows such men-throng into the professions in which sitting up, if not obligatory, is at least advannight-work, while a few others delib-

ences in the power of alceping, which still remain among the perplexities of physicians. Why can some men sleep at will, and some "nervous" men, too, while others, sometimes very "heavy" men with apparently immovable nerves, are tortured by insomnia? Why, too, do some men seem to obtain sufficient rest with five hours' sleep, while others require nine? Do some men "sleep slow?" as Mr. Smedley jocularly argued in one of his amusing stories, or do they actually require more sleep? We cannot answer the question any more than the doctors can, but we agree on one side of the subject most heartily with the British four pounds avoirdupois. Medical Journal. The popular preju-dice against sleep works an infinity of mischief. There are plenty of slug-gards even among the cultivated class, but the sleep-sluggard is in that class a very rare specimen. The tendency of the educated is to wakefulness, and the man who does intellectual work and exhibits what his friends think a disposition to oversleep is obeying a healthy

STOCK BRANDS.

While you asspyour subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip. Chapin, R., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded Con right hip. Cattle branded the same. Also brands Cl on horses right thigh; cattle same, brand on right shoulder, and cut off end of right ear.

instinct. Sleep recuperates him, and

Cook, A. J., Lens, Or. - Horses, 90on right shoni or Cattle, same on right hip: sar mark square op off left and split in right.

Wanted An Idea

LONDON'S HERONRY.

An Island for Wild Birds in One of the City Parks.

A Preserve That Is Much Frequented and Highly Valued by Ornithologistsme Peculiar Ifabits of the Strange Birds.

Only a very small proportion, proba-bly, of the citizens of London are aware that they possess what few of the peers and landholders of the country can boast, namely, an old and really fine heronry. It is to be found in the pleasance maintained for the enjoy-ment of the public in Wanstead park, and the herons there are as much pro-tected as in the old days of falconry, the difference being that now it is vol-untary, then it was a compulsory protection. Wanstead park, says the London News, is one of the most sylvan of such open spaces, but it is seldom over-run with visitors, probably because it is more than a mile from the nearest railway, and there are no omnibuses to connect the inclosure with either Snaresbrook, Leytonstone or Forest Gate stations. The bank holiday excursionists go there in force, but at other times there are few persons to be met in a stroll round the beautifully-wooded waters.

The ornithologist, however, well knows this preserve, and loves it. By the aid of a pair of glasses and a fair stock of patience he may at one time or another watch the movements of nearly all our wild birds. Many people complain bitterly of the regulation which forbids the use of boats on the lake, but it is a commendably wise re-striction, and, indeed, without it our heronry would soon cease to exist, and the nests of the other wild fowl on the long wooded island which is the secret of Wanstead park's attraction to the birds would be rifled, and the natural aviary destroyed in a season. Outside the great ring of woods, entered at the ruinous grotto, which has never been restored since the fire of some ten years ago, there are three ponds in which is free fishing, and one of them has al-ways been known as the Heron pond.

Our heroncy, however, is not there, though the birds built there in former generations. The herons are now established at the further end of the tageous. There are extraordinary dif-ferences of instinct in this respect, a few men being literally unable to bear the movements of the birds, and the mas.

Thos. Morgan
Horner, E. J.
Conser, Frank
The incapacity and the faculty are

The incapacity and the faculty are

Connected in some way with the difference,

The power of alcening, which
The power of alcening, which nests, best come under notice from the will now and then see the birds going and coming, and even sitting, as they love to do, on the topmost branches near the nests. They are interestingly clumsy figures, and seem ponderous in bulk, but they are really very light by comparison with their size, and perch as easily as a rook. The sportsman shooting a heron for the first time is always amazed at the ridiculously small proportion of flesh to feathers; though the outstretched wines give a measurement of something like four feet, and an adult bird is a yard long from beak point to tail tip, the gross weight will be generally considerably less than

> The time is short now for an uninterrupted view of the inhabitants of our eronry; with the grateful change in the weather the trees seem to be putting forth their leaves by leaps and bounds, and a complete screen of exquisite greenery will soon hide the colony from public scrutiny. The herons begin building at Wanstead during Feb. you're thin. ruary, and the young are hatched in March. During the hard winter weather, when the birds are seeking their one o' them sticks through. You kin? food down on the cozy shores of the Ho! Seein's believin'! marshes, an unusual number were probably shot, and it was with some anxiety that the preservers of our heronry this year noted a falling off in the number of nesters. Ever since the city mber of nests had remained steadily at about forty, but last year the heronry was in very full population; there were sixty-eight nests, the largest number ever known. When the head keeper (Puffitt, who keeps a carefully posted notebook under the direction of Mr. Buxton, a true bird lover and an enthusiastic naturalist) found early this ring that there were but fifty nests, ars were entertained that the cockney gunner had been abroad to most fatal rpose. But there have been at least new nests added since the first count, so the mis most is not great, and next year may find the maximum of tenants in possession once more.

Where Monks and Nane Abound. The religious statistics of Relgius for 1890, according to the London Guardian, which were only published to wards the close of last year, give the number of convential institutions and their inmates in the kindom-229 monasteries, with 25,323 sisters and nuns. These have grown during the decade preceding from 213 monasteries, with 1,120 monks and 1,346 convents, with 21,242 sisters. The increase was not so great as in the period 1870-so, when many of the monks and nuns expelled from Prumin settled in Belgium. In the next decade many of these returned, owing to the relaxation of the church laws. But there are still over 20,000 men and women belonging to the various orders, and taking the population of Belgium in 1890 at 6,000,000, we find one monk or sister to every 200.

Hood's



RUB THE OTHER EYE. **Good** Advice of an Engineer Regarding the Removal of Cinders.

Nine persons out of every ten with a cinder or any foreign substance in the eye will instantly begin to rub the eye with one hand while hunting for their handkerchief with the other. They may and sometimes do remove the offending cinder, but more frequently they rub until the eye becomes in-flamed, bind a handkerchief around the head, and go to bed. This is all rub the other eye as vigorously as you like, according to a writer in the Medical Summary, who relates the following experience:
- "A few years since I was riding on

the engine of a fast express. The engineer threw open the front window, and I caught a cinder that gave me the most excruciating pain. I began to or another.
rub the eye with both hands. Let In Austra your eye alone and rub the other eye' (this from the engineer). I thought he my cheek. Since then I have tried it | bride is clearly indicated. many times, and have advised many others, and have never known it to fail in one instance, unless it was as sharp as a piece of steel or something that cut into the ball and required an operation to remove it."

SAWING WOOD.

The Old Man Was Somewhat Posted on Human Nature. Young People. As he spoke he laid down his saw. "Feelin' well, I hope? spot he started on that journey whose Yes? Good. Nothin' like feelin' well first stage was Canossa, and last a to make a feller feel good. You don't look powerful strong though, Tommy; Here Henry the Lion dwelt while sub-

"What's that? You're wiry, be ye? I don't believe that. You couldn't saw

"Why, ye kin saw purty well. Yer stronger'n ye look. I couldn't o' done that better myself. He beats you on sawin', I guess, Hobby. Eh? He can't? Yes, he kin, I believe. Bent ye all holcorporation acquired the property the ler. What? You'll saw two sticks quicker'n he sawed that? Nonsuns! "Hokey! ye went through that like lightnin'; but one stick ain't two sticks. No, sir. One ain't never two. Goin' to do the other? Well, well! Tommy. he's goin' to do the other; whatever you goin' to do? You'll do two?

"Don't brag, Bobby. Ain't braggin'? Ye'll do three? Waal, go ahead; don't let me interfere. Atlers glad to see boys spunky. What! the hull lot sawed? Waal, I'm surprised. That bein' the case, I think I'll go indoors an' rest. Sawin' alters did make me tired." The old man walked into the house, and Bobby and Tommy went home, wondering if their friend hadn't put up

THE CONSCIENCE FUND. Founded Early in This Century, It Now

Amounts to About \$170,000.

a little game on them, after all.

The "Conscience Fund" has figured in the statements of the treasury department for over eighty years, says F. L. Crisman in Lippincott's. It was opened by the register of the treasury epartment in 1811 and appears in the general fund of the government under the head of misce.laneous receipts. Like other assets of the treasury it can be used for any purpose that congress may deem proper. Its origin was due to the fact that away back in the beginning of the present century some inknown person began to feel the sharp thrusts of conscience. In some way he had defaulted the government, and sould find relief only by returning the

money to the treasury. This was the beginning of the account showing the receipts of moneys by the government from unknown persons. Since then the fund has been accumulating in large and small sums, until at the present time it aggregates nearly \$270,000. Renittances are received nearly every nek. During the prevalence of the usiderably, and sometimes a fortnight elapses before a communication is received, showing that even a man's conscience can feel the effect of tight

MODES OF MARRIAGE. Ceremonles Observed Among

Different Nationalities To eat maize pudding from the same plate, or to eat in any way together, is a widely distributed marriage ceremony. In Brazil, says the Wasnington News, a couple may be married by drinking brandy together; in Japan, by so many cups of wine; in Russia and Scandinavia it used to be one cup for both. The joining of hands among the Romans and Hindoos is common to wrong. The better way is not to rub many parts of the world. In Scotland the eye with the cinder in it at all, but it is called "hand fastening," and couples live together after. To sit together on a seat while receiving friends, or to have the hands of each tied together with grass, or to smear with each others blood, or for the woman to tie a cord of her own twisting around the naked waist of the man, constitutes marriage in one part

In Australia a woman carries fire to her lover's hut, and makes a fire for him. In America she lays a bundle of was chaffing me, and worked the rods at the door of his tent. A Loango harder. 'I know you doctors think negress cooks two dishes for him in you know it all, but if you will let that his own hut. In Croatia the brideeye alone and rub the other one, the groom boxes the bride's ears, and in made ready to take it out. 'Let it present it is a custom in Hungary for alone and keep at the well sye, shouted | the groom to give the bride a kick after the doctor pro tem. I did so for a min- the marriage ceremony, to make her ute longer, and looking in a small feel her subjection. Even with all glass he gave me found the offender on civilized people the servitude of the

> AFOOT IN THE HARTZ. Stories That Cluster Around the Historie

Hill, the Burgberg. Interest in Hartzburg centers not in the town, but in a conical hill which rises just behind it, the Burgberg. This is a spot with a history-the one-time site of a heathen altar, afterward the seat of empire and now a picnic ground "Mornin', boys." said Old Jack, who and beer garden. On this height, now believed in judicious flattery, and overgrown with trees, says Outing, whose doings are reported in Harper's the unfortunate Henry IV. built him a eastle and enthedral, and from this pauper's grave in a land of strangers. ject to Eurbarossa, and within its walls died the last emperor of the Saxon line. Now there is a little hotel on the summit, round about chairs and tables for tired and thirsty mortals, while over near a bit of the old castle wall, which, by the way, looks suspiciously restored, is a shop stuffed with Phillistine knick-knacks and mementos. On the brow of the hill stands a granite monument, whereby hangs a tale. Some admirers of Bismarck creeted it here in his honor in 1877, put a medallion portrait of the great chancellor on its one side and on its other chiseled his honstful saying, made during a debute on the Catholic question: "We'll not go to Canossa." This monument an insult in stone-was erected just eight hundred years after the unfortunate kniser went there and begged the pardon of the pope. Little did its of iron would within a decade get far toward Canossa himself.

> NEGROES OF CURACOA. How They Risked Their Lives Against

Great Odds to He Free. An anecdote about these Curacoan negroes is well worth interpolating, so illustrative is it of that love of liberty admired by all Americans, says New York World. During the 40's the republic of Venezuela abolished slavery and enacted that whoever stepped on Venezuelan soil by that act became free. The negroes of the neighboring Dutch island heard of this and they also learned the scientific fact that during a certain period of the year the gulf stream makes a curious sharp curve around the island and carries

with fierce current towards the main-Unable to make or steal boats, many of these negroes, although usually well treated on the plantations, used to cut down trees, lop off the superfluous limbs, and, inshing themselves to these trunks on dark nights when the wind was blowing strongly with the current, these daring navigators would trust themselves to the tempest and the ocean in the hope of being east on the land of the free. Many perished. Some succeeded. Such was the type of colored men who invented the cordial curseos.

It Saver Steen Svery Day. Thousands of Consumption, Asthma, Country, Colds and Croup are enred every day by Shiloh's Cura. For sale by Welle & Warren.

Boof Preserved and Rept Pure by a Per-

SOMETHING NEW IN CHEMISTRY.

A writer in a Minneapolis newspaper relates with great circumstantiality how a party of diners in a hotel were surprised and just a little horrified to en was twenty-one days old, and had been lying exposed to the sun for that length of time. They were reassured when they were informed that the meat had been subjected to a permeation of ozone, and by this means "preserved as well as purified."

The diners will probably learn before they gain the information from tion, and if any one of them has the prove the assertion. Ozone is one of the principles of oxygen. Prof. Loew says it is one of the greatest oxidyzers known, or, as se once expressed it, "a sublimation of that portion of our atmosphere which supports life, and at the same time helps burn us up." Dr. Julius Edmund Doetsch, who died about ten years ago, claimed to have been the inventor of an ozone-produc-ing apparatus which would "age" any dead or living thing brought in contact with it. He took two gallons of raw spirits fresh from a still and by running a current of pure ozone through it caused the liquor to taste and smell precisely the same as the very same quality of liquor with an actual age of ten years. Dr. Doetsch believed that if living animals lived in an atmosphere of ozone they would become old men and women at the age of ten and twelve years. He proved that to treat animal meat with the pure gas would have the same effect on them as though they had been exposed to the atmosphere we now breathe for as many days as there were half minutes in the artifi-

cial process Loew and Doetsch are authorities on sisted the engineer. I began to rub the other eye; soon I felt the cinder down near the inner canthus, and made ready to take it out. The it it by shutting himself up in a small room and breathing the pure gas for twenty minutes. If the Doetsch theory is correct, a little wrinkled old man, bald headed and decrepit, will come out to announce in piping treble that he has aged forty years in twenty min-

TRADE UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

Over a Million Members in 599 Bedles-Their Incomes and Expenditures One of the leading features of a resent isage of the Labor Gazette of London is a brief summary of the statistics of trade unions for the year 1892, given pending the issue of fuller details in the report of the chief labor correspondent, now in the press. The reports of 599 separate unions have been dealt with, 432 of which are registered and 117 not registered, while 105 have branches numbering in all 7,308, making up an aggregate of 1,237,367 members. The total income of these socie ties dealt with was about \$8,900,000 and 'se expenditures about \$75,000 less, .08 societies, with a membership of 745,648, paid anemployed benefit to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000; 308 societies, with 1,103,641 members, paid in dispute benefit \$2,300,000; 193 unions, with 585,389 members, paid in sick allowances over \$1,000,000, and 88 unions paid as accident benefit to disabled members \$89,000. For the purpose of comparing 1892 with the previous year only 381 unions are available, that being the number supplying returns for both years. The increase of membership on these 381 unions during 1892 was 32,161, or a little over 3 per cent. upon the membership of 1891. The to-tal income of the 381 societies showed, however, an increase of 21.8 per cent There was also a very considerable rise in expenditure, amounting, in fact, to nearly 44 per cent. upon the outlay of 1891. The chief share of this increase was due to heavy demand upon the unemployed and dispute benefits, which in 1892 absorbed \$1,900,000 more than It thus appears that when a

Particulars are also given with regard to cooperating farming in England and Scotland in 1891 and 1892. Forty-seven societies have made returns, showing that a total of 4,002 absorbing the water. Support is thus acres was being farmed in 1893, an in- given to the theory that the gaseous crease of 131% over 1892. The capital exchanges that occur in the lungs of employed in 1893 was \$450,000, an increase of \$29,000 over 1892, and the net loss sustained amounted to \$2,190, as compared with \$3,410 in 1892.

"It is immaterial, in my judgment-

Thousands of Hens on One Reach. flome hopeful speculators who have been counting unhatched chickens are about to start a poultry ranch near San Francisco which is to be the largest in the world. It is to reach its full capacity in three years, when it is to put on the market annually 2,000,000 eggs and 90,-000 chickens for broiling. The plant will include two incubators, with a caparity of 2,000 eggs earls, and no end of ouses and pegs, which will be consided in a strange ranch. There will be 500 hens laying for the incubators and 10,000 laying for the market, Chicago Chronide ....

THE CZAR'S LAST GIFT. 1

An Instance of the Thoughtfulness of

The late czar of Russia may have pursued a mistaken and somewhat cruel government policy, but in his domestic relations he was all thoughtfulness and learn that the roast beef they had cat affection, says a foreign exchange. It is told that last summer the czar and empress visited a great shop in St. Petersburg to buy jewels for their son's future bride. The empress greatly admired a beautiful bracelet, and told the ezar that she wished to possess it. On their return one of the serious attacks

to which he was subject came upon him, and the empress forgot the bracethis column, says the New York Mail let. The czar died, and to the empress and Express, that they encountered in the early days of her widowhood something entirely new in chemical accuracy. November 14, the first birthday she must pass alone. On her other courage to try it he can very readily birthdays the czar had been wont to place a bouquet in the morning room of the empress. Inside the flowers was always found some rich, rare gift, chosen months beforehand. The empress had avoided the room as too full of painful memories, but this morning, the morning of his wedding day, Nicholas requested his mother to go there as a favor to him. The first thing she saw was the bouquet in the usual place, and inside the flowers was a case, astened and sealed by the ezar's own hands. It contained the bracelet. He had ordered it on the same day that the empress saw it, and on his deathbed had given instructions for the birthday gift, bidding his son to be near to com-fort her when she received it.

> CLOTHES MADE OF WOOD. One of the Things Which the Fature Will

Probably Bring Forth. Time was when references to 'wooden overcoat" were understood as the irreverent equivalent of measuring a man for a coffin, but it would seem that suits of clothes made of wood may soon be an accomplished fact.

The writer, says the Edinburgh chemistry. The western writer may of the city of cloth—Leeds—for a ance of attractive articles of their own kind. Both these novel textile fabrics are the result of prolonged experiments with pinewood and spruce, which have been ingeniously torn to pieces in the first instance and then bleached by an elaborate chemical process.

After chemical treatment in many ways the wood becomes a soft, white pulp, which is run through perforated plates, the resulting threads being dried by a steaming process. These threads can be woven, and the material is susceptible of taking readily any sort of dye. The fabric can be made at an astonishingly cheap cost; it looks well and has a certain amount of strength (experiments in this connection are now being carried out), and its appearance on the market, sooner or later, is absolutely certain, especially in the form of imitation cotton.

HOW FISH ASCEND.

Oxygen Necessary to Make Them Rise Ob-

tained from Their Own Blood. A curious physiological discovery has been made in the last year by Prof. Bohr, of Copenhagen, in regard to the mode of storage by which a fish accumulates so much ovygen in the air that distends the swimming or air bladder.

The air contained therein has a percentage of oxygen that may rise to as much as eighty-five, an amount in excess of the percentage in atmospheric air. Prof. Bohr tapped the air bladders of codfish and drew off the gas by means of a trocar and airtight syringe. The gas had fifty-two per cent. of oxygen. In a few hours the air bladder was refilled, apparently by a process of secretion of gas from the blood in the capillaries on the wall of the bladder. In one experiment the gus thus secreted had eighty per cent. of oxygen. When the nerves connected with the organ were severed, the secretion ceased

It thus appears that when a fish doscends to a great depth, and his hody is reduced in size by increased pressure of the water about him, he is able to attain his former size and rise by secreting the gas he needs and not by animals are not purely physical.

NOTICE TO PATHONS.

Time will not be allowed anyone after

