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Is the Heppner Gazette. Without it the Heppner hills would appear dry and barren. People read it; business men advertise in it.

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER

Heppner Gazette.

A LARGE NUMBER....

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR — HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896. — WEEKLY NO. 713 | SEMI-WEEKLY NO 487

SEMI WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Freight trains leave Heppner Junction going east at 7:45 p. m. and 9:10 a. m.; going west, 4:30 p. m. and 6.15 a. m.

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MAKES COLLECTIONS,
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While you keep your 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, H., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded 3 on right hip. Cattle branded the same. Also brands CI on horses right thigh; cattle same brand on right shoulder, and cut off end of right ear.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 9 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, R D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, R D on left hip.

Ely, Bros., Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on lefthip, hole in right ear.

Florence, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on right hip; horses F with bar under on right shoulder.

Jones, Harry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded H J on the left shoulder; cattle branded J on right hip, also underbit in left ear. Range in Morrow county.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear

Kenny, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right

Kumberland, W. G., Mount Vernon, Or.—I L on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left ear and under crop in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Loftus, Stephen, Fox, Or.—S L on left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range Grant county.

Leabey, J. W. Heppner Or.—Horses branded L and A on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, waffle over right eye, three slits in right ear.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner, Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse, M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M) on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

Osborn, J. W., Douglas, Or.; horses O on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Parker & Gleason, Hardman, Or.—Horses IP on left shoulder.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip, under bit in each ear.

Rector, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, JO on left shoulder. Cattle, O on right hip.

Sperry, E. G., Heppner, Or.—Cattle W C on left hip, crop off right and underbit in left ear, dewlap; horses W C on left shoulder.

Thompson, J. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 2 on left shoulder; cattle, 2 on left shoulder.

Turner R. W., Heppner, Or.—Small capital T left shoulder, horses; cattle same on left hip with split in both ears.

Thornton, H. M., Ione, Or.—Horses branded HT connected on left stifle; sheep same brand.

Waltenburger, W. J., Galloway, Or.; horses quarter circle JW on right shoulder; cattle quarter circle JW on right hip and right side, crop and hole in left ear. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; strongest, easiest, efficient, natural laxative; prevent a cold or fever sore all over the sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It Is Decreasing, But the Debtor Lists Are Largely Increasing.

There are some encouraging features in the report of the commissioners of prisons in England and Wales which has just been printed in London. The statistics and diagrams which exhibit the fluctuations of crime during a long series of years demonstrate that "their general course and tendency for many years past has been in the direction of diminution;" "that this diminution has taken place particularly in those classes of crime which are committed by habitual criminals, viz: Offenses against property with violence, forgery, and offenses against the currency, and offenses against property without violence (which comprise the great bulk of crimes committed); also that this diminution was concurrent in point of time with the development of various measures intended to bring it about and that it occurred in spite of the great increase in population, which might have reasonably accounted for an increase of crime." It is also pointed out that the number of first convictions has fallen gradually from 109,916 in 1883 to 93,390 in 1892, which shows that the criminal ranks are not being filled up by fresh recruits. It is further shown that the diminution in the younger part of the prison population is four and five times as great as in the older portion, which proves that the younger part of the community is not supplying criminals to take the place of the older and more incorrigible. It is also demonstrated that there is no such coincidence between the variations in the amount of crime and in the amount of drunkenness as to establish that connection between the two which some temperance advocates too hastily assert. The commissioners point out, however, that, while crime has thus decreased and the criminal population of the prisons has diminished, the debtors have increased largely and continuously; the number committed in 1878-79 was 6,964, and in 1892-93 it had gradually risen till it reached 16,681.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease — hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Conser & Brock.

"It is immaterial, in my judgment whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not . . . . Whether he does or does not I am for free wool."—Extract from speech of William J. Bryan in the House of Representatives when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

For Dyspepsia and Liver complaint you have a united guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Wells & Warren.

WHEN SCOT MET SCOT.

She of Argyll Confronted by a Graham of Claverhouse.

From Chicago comes a delightful little tale of Greek meeting Greek, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. In the closing days of the exposition a weary woman came into the parlors of the British exhibit, and sitting down upon a handsome sofa first rested against the cushions, then turned and put her feet up to secure a recumbent posture.

Noticing this, a Scotchwoman, who was in charge of the exhibit, approached and objected.

"But I am tired," said the other woman, "and I wish to rest."

"It is, however, against the rules," replied the manager, "that these couches should be used to lie upon; I will bring you more cushions, and make you as comfortable as possible, but you cannot lie down here."

"Why, I am from England. This place is created just for us, and why shouldn't we be comfortable?"

"I can't argue that with you; I am here to enforce the rules, and must obey my instructions."

The other woman continued to protest, growing more offensive as she was met with continued firm, though civil resistance, and at last she played what she considered her trump card.

"Madam," she exclaimed, drawing herself up, "it is time that I let you know who I am; I am a second cousin of the duke of Argyll."

The Scotchwoman's eyes gleamed. "That settles it," she replied, instantly and decisively. "I am a Graham of Claverhouse, and between your family and mine is a feud of five hundred years' standing. No Argyll trespasses here while a Graham is in charge."

And no Argyll did.—Toledo Blade.

Noses Revised and Amended.

If Cleopatra were alive to-day the length of her nose would have little to do in determining her career. Noses, as other traits in the present advanced state of surgery, are merely determinate features. It is only a question of time when one shall read on the outer wall: "Noses altered while you wait?" If a pug nose does not harmonize with the other features or a pensive disposition, it is easily changed by removing a wedge-shaped piece between the nostrils. This is done without pain by spraying the nose with cocaine. If a Roman nose gives one the air of being too dominant, the hump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the hump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewed and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered, like a new bonnet.—N. Y. Sun.

Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers. Although among our most useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed.—McKinley's letter of acceptance.

ANTIQUITY OF SHORTHAND.

It Was in Use Before the Beginning of the Christian Era.

Cicero is said to have been the inventor of shorthand writing. His freedman, Marcus Tullius Tiro, his friend, the first stenographer, and he undoubtedly did use a method of shorthand writing as early as 60 B. C. The first English treatise was by Timothe Bright, entitled, "An Arte of Shorte Swifte and Secrete Writing by Characture, Inuented by Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisike, Imprinted at London by I. Windet, the assignee of Tim Bright, 1588. Cum priuilegie Regiae Maiestatis. Forbidding all others to print the same." Dr. Bright in this work says: "Cicero did account it worthie his labour, and no less profitable to the Roman common weale (Most Gracious Soueraigne) to inuent a speedie kinde of wryting by character, as Plutarch reporteth in the life of Cato the younger. This inuention was increased afterward by Seneca that the number of characters grue to 7,000. Whether through inure of time, or that the men gaue it over for tediousness of learning, nothing remaineth extant of Cicero's inuention at this day."

The stenographer who recalls the efforts required to properly master the few characters used in the art to-day will wonder that of Cicero's system, with its 7,000 characters, nothing remains at this day. It was not until 1642, according to the New York World, that the art became of any practical use, and it was first used in the house of lords in 1699 in taking testimony in a divorce suit. Stenographers were not regularly employed in parliament, however, until 1802.

In many of the public schools of the country stenography is a part of the training. An evidence of its recent remarkable growth is shown by a circular issued by the bureau of education issued at Washington. Here it is shown that from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 57,375 persons received instruction in the art of shorthand in schools and colleges in the United States. Five thousand five hundred and fifty of these were in New York and Brooklyn. A like circular was issued by the bureau in 1884, in which it was shown that during the year 1882 the number of pupils receiving instruction was 12,470. It is therefore quite safe to say that the number for 1893 exceeded 75,000. But this number does not take into consideration an army probably equally large who receive instruction from some other source or from professional stenographers. Out of this vast army, however, but a very small minority are either physically or mentally qualified to become court reporters or even office amanuenses.

SHORT BUT QUEER RAILROAD.

A Line in California Where the Grade Is Six Feet in a Hundred.

California has a railroad so unique that the most expert "railroad man" in the world would be unable to name it should he accidentally happen upon it at a time when the cars and engine were not in sight. The word "engine" is used advisedly, for, according to the St. Louis Republic, there is no danger of encountering more than one piece of machinery of that class upon this extraordinary "thoroughfare," and should you come in contact with the entire force of men with which the road is equipped you could count the entire "gang" on the fingers of one hand. This west coast curiosity lies in, or rather runs up and down, a portion of San Benito county, extending from Burt's lime kiln to Tres Pines, in what is known as the Gavilan range. The road is of the "bicycle" or single-track variety, the engines and cars sitting very low upon the rail. The rail is of the slot pattern, not unlike that seen on cable railways, the wheels of both the engine and the cars having a tongue of steel which works in the groove. In addition to this each wheel has a flange on both sides, and, the whole track being of but one rail, the wheels are, in reality, tongued rollers with flangelike projections on each end. Every wheel in the whole outfit belonging to this curious railroad is thus provided with four bearings, which prevent it from jumping the track on any of the numerous short curves. At last accounts there were but nine miles of road operated by this "system." When completed it will be fourteen miles from one terminal station to the other. In one place there is an eight hundred-foot grade, mounted at the rate of six feet to the one hundred, and on another section of the road there is a grade between a quarter and a half mile in length in which the average ascent is four feet to each one hundred feet of track.

Punishment of Sacrilege.

In years gone by Ireland had a sacred oak dedicated to St. Columbian, one of the peculiarities of the tree being that whoever carried a small bit of the wood or bark in his mouth would never meet with a violent death, it being especially efficacious in saving Christian martyrs from the block. It was known throughout the British isles as the holy oak of Kenmare. After the lapse of many centuries this sacred oak was uprooted by a storm, after which it was said to be guarded by angels to keep heretics from gathering the wood for fuel. At last a wicked tanner "barked" one of its largest limbs and tanned some leather, which he made into shoes for himself, imagining that such relics would bring him wealth and power. He wore them but once, however, but that one time was enough to make him an incurable leper.

Catarrh Cured.

health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Wells & Warren.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

Time will not be allowed anyone after July 1st. All persons failing to pay by the 10th of each month hereafter will be cut off.

HEPPNER LIGHT & WATER CO.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DIAMOND MOLECULES.

The Gem Is Said to Be a Mass of Very Lively Atoms.

Sir R. Ball, who is fond of revealing the marvelous, has been studying the mysterious action of molecules; and what he has to say concerning the movements of the molecules of a diamond is as truly surprising as anything he has told us about the sun and the planets. Every body is composed of a multitude of extremely, but not infinitely, small molecules, and it might be thought, says Sir Robert (according to a contributor in the Newcastle [England] Chronicle), that in a solid, at all events, the little particles must be clustered together in a compact mass. But the truth is far more wonderful. Were the sensibility of our eyes increased so as to make them a few million times more powerful, it would be seen that the diamond atoms, which form the perfect gem when aggregated in sufficient myriads, are each in a condition of rapid movement of the most complex description.

Each molecule would be seen swinging to and fro with the utmost violence among the neighboring molecules and quivering from the shocks it receives from encounters with other molecules, which occur millions of times in each second. The hardness and impenetrability so characteristic would at first sight seem to refute the supposition that it is no more than a cluster of rapidly moving particles; but the well-known impenetrability of the gem arises from the fact that, when attempt is made to press a steel point into the stone, it fails, because the rapidly moving molecules of the stone batter the metal with such extraordinary vehemence that they refuse to allow it to penetrate or even to mark the crystallized surface. When glass is cut with a diamond the edge which seems so hard is really composed of rapidly moving atoms. The glass which is cut is also merely a mass of moving molecules and what seems to happen is that as the diamond is pressed forward its several particles, by their superior vigor, drive the little particles of glass out of the way.

AN EMPEROR AT THE PLOW.

Curious Rites Performed by the Ruler of China at Certain Intervals.

In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "emperor's field," and goes through the form of plowing and other work of the husbandman. One day recently, says the N. A. U. Cable, the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace, with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture, and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacrifices. After changing his dress the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions where the seeds of wheat and other cereals were placed. In the center were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many-colored flag, while on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white-haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plow and holding the whip in his right hand, the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By prearrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plow which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock, draped in yellow and led by two of the emperor's bodyguards. On the emperor finishing his round at the plow the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn, after which the performance closed. Having received the greeting of his officers the emperor returned to his palace.

Example of the Wild and Woolly West.

"I've seen a good many funny snaps in the way of plays and play actors in my time," said the advance agent, "but one I struck out in Milwaukee the other day was by far the best of anything I have ever been up against. It was in one of the museums there. The museum has a stock company in its theater and its great specialty is a border drama. Every week they give a new drama of the wild and woolly west.

"This play that I saw was a blood-curdler of that character, and at the time I arrived at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel. I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage, but I could but faintly distinguish the forms of the actors. After awhile there was a thump on the floor, and the villain (I knew it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah, ha! Rudolph Tegherington, I have you now and no one nigh to see me do the deed!'

"Then the drummer hit the bassdrum a belt and the calcium man turned on the light, and away up on the top of a rocky pass a woman (the heroine) was seen standing. 'Coward!' she shouted, 'me and heaven is here!'"—Buffalo Express.

Catarrh Cured.

Health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c.

RECORD BREAKING.

The Rage for It Is Gratified at the Cost of Many Shortened Lives.

A bicyclist has accomplished the extraordinary feat of riding from the most northern point of Scotland to the extreme southern point of England in eighty-six hours and fifteen minutes. The most remarkable part of the act is included in the fact that he performed his task without indulging in one moment of sleep. He was three days, fourteen hours and fifteen minutes without reclining or resting or ceasing his active movement of propulsion, except for the very briefest moments.

The English Lancet points out that the modern rage for record-breaking is gratified at the cost of many shortened lives. The healthy heart will beat 106,000 times in twenty-four hours, accomplishing work equal to lifting 122 tons one foot. But it has recently been shown that cycling tells severely and specially upon the circulation, and that the number of strokes of the heart is doubled during such active exercise as that to which the rider subjects himself. The lowest estimate, therefore, of the work of the heart of the record-breaker just mentioned would be 212,000 beats, with work done of 224 foot tons. This, maintained for the specified time, was equal to more than 850 tons without repose.

Setting aside the physiological bearings of the performance, in suggesting that there is something in persistent motion of the blood, sustained by volition of a resolute kind, which prevents the nervous system from passing into that passive or negative state to which the term "sleep" is applied, its practical lesson bears on the ultimate influence of extreme exercise on the bodies of young men who make themselves the victims of self-inflicted injury. Apparently the athlete is none the worse for such a feat as this, but in reality he will have to pay a severe penalty for thus outraging nature. These violent strains bode in the end the certainty of premature decrepitude.

Toward the goal of death the best heart can only perform a certain measure of work, and whether that be done by rapid or slow process determines the length of the days in which it is done. Theoretically, these young competitors, who otherwise might be destined for a long and active existence, will succumb and break down long before the sun of their life has reached its meridian, and the Lancet states that so far this has practically been the fate of all those who have endeavored, under the applause of their unthinking comrades, to do what nature has not constructed them for doing without risk.

JUST WHO THE BABY IS.

Pedigree of the Infant Prince Born to the Duke and Duchess of York.

The infant prince who has just been born into the line of succession to the throne has of course all the ancestry of his illustrious father, and is on his mother's side, through the duke of Teck, sprung from the reigning house of Wurtemberg and from the early kings of Prussia. Though not descended from the elder branch of Stuart, he is a distant cousin of the princess of Bavaria, who is now the head of that line, and he is also distantly related to the czar of Russia.

He inherits no title, her majesty having some years ago decreed that the style of royal highness should belong only to her own children and the children of her sons. No English sovereign before Queen Victoria ever lived to see a great-grandchild. Indeed, none between Edward III. and George I. even saw a grandchild, with the exception of James II., who survived the infants of his daughter Anne.

Concerning the new prince the Leeds Mercury also notes that he is at the same time third cousin to his father and second cousin, twice removed, to his mother. The duke of Kent and the duke of Cambridge, sons of George III., were brothers. Their respective children, Queen Victoria and the duchess of Teck, are first cousins. In turn the prince of Wales and the duchess of York are second cousins so that the duke of York and the new prince are, as has been stated, third cousins to each other. On the other hand, the duchess of York is second cousin, once removed, to the duke of York, and therefore second cousin, twice removed, to his son, the new-born prince.

The Only Chair Car Line

To the east is the Union Pacific. Eastern cities are reached via this line with fewer changes of cars than via other lines—Rates always the lowest. Tickets to or from points in the United States, Canada, or Europe for sale by R. W. Baxter, Gen. Agt., 135 3rd St., Portland.

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is a
LOCAL DISEASE
and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.
It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.
Ely's Cream Balm
is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membranes from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Process, as thoroughness by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.