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FOURTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 7161

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W. A. RICHARDSON, Justice of the Peace.

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BURNS-CANYON

ANARCHY IN TURKEY.

The Terrible State of Affairs in the Sultan's Realm.

Being Slaughtered Like Sheep-A Massacre of Chris-

At no time in the history of Turkey has the situation been so serious as it is now. Armenians and Moslems seem to be about equally desperate, and both to have lost all hope of any succor from the powers of Europe on the one hand or their own government on the other. The sultan is shut up in his palace, afraid of his life, for he is cursed by Turks as much as by the Arabs or Christians. The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, from whose ability and honesty much was expected, found the burden of a government which could neither command nor purchase the obedience of its officials or the loyalty of its troops too heavy for his advancing years. He resigned, and has been succeeded by a ministry of very respectable character and ability, but utterly inadequate to the crisis. The heads of the Christian in size, frequency of publication and communities are in their turn practical-

prisoners within their palaces. Throughout the country there is already anarchy. The sturdy mountaineers of the Taurus, who only within a quarter of a century have acknowl-edged even a nominal allegiance to the sultan, are in arms, and the city of sacre at Trebizond was only less an outrage than that at Sassoon, in that series of stories by the greatest living Turks to spare the women and children bekir, and letters from the American missionaries at Bitlis, Marsovan, Harpoot and elsewhere tell of personal

peril, only to be avoided by incurring The Foet Is Recalled by Means of Ance \$3.25 The regular subscription price of greater peril in any effort to escape. In Constantinople itself there has been little or nothing done to quiet the people. A gentleman, thoroughly posted, writes that he knows of but one man who has been arrested for participation in the riots, when not less than 200 Armenians, most of them ab-Vice President solutely innocent even of the posseswas released, after two days' confinement, only to kill another Armenian lawyer and editor for presuming to criticise the government for its mismanagement, and the execution of eight members of the sultan's Albanian bodyguard, are indications of the prevailing feeling of hostility to the system that has made one of the most beautiful and fertile lands on the face of the earth a desert, and has driven from the capital almost its entire commerce

> Perhaps the most serious aspect of the situation is found in the belief that is gaining ground everywhere, not only in Europe, but in Turkey, that the whole series of attacks on the Ar-menians has been ordered from Con-stantinople and by the sultan himself, for the double purpose of getting rid-of a people whom he detests and showing the European governments that any interference on their part will result in worse disorders than those they seek to remedy. There are many things that confirm this report—the absolute failure of every effort to secure reform, the simultaneous attacks in widely distant sections of the empire, and, most of all, the bitter feeling among those Turks who have sense enough to see that it is suicide to destroy the most industrious and prosperous class in the community. It would seem also as if the ambassadors had the same ides, and realized that nothing abort of actenl occupation by foreign troops would avail anything. That they hesitate is scarcely surprising. Winter is at hand, and the passes of the Kurdish and Taurus mountains are already covered with snow. To make a feint without securing complete occupation would mean massacre upon massacre. Moreover, no satisfactory plan of immediate action or of subsequent partition, such and China, Japan and Corea appear as dangerous elements in the problem. So the English fleet lies in the barbor of Lemnos, the Russian troops rest in their barracks in the Caucasus, the ambassadore make dally visits to porte and palace in the vain hope that some impossible solution may yet appear which will make unnecessary the bloody and costly war which all dread, and Turks and Kurds improve every opportunity to kill Christan men, that they may loot Christian shops and ap-propriate Christian women.—Harper's Weekly.

An Old Loat. The Soar family, of Ambaston, Derrehire, England, have a curious heirm in the shape of a loaf of bread that is now over 600 years old. The founder to the Soars. One of these tracts, it appears, had always been conveyed with a loaf of brend along with the "writings." and the deed and the louf are both kept | 5.5 per west .- Chicago Tribone. to this day as sented relies.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-In 1884 550,000,000 pounds of coffee were imported into this country. In the same year 93,000,000 pounds of tea were brought from the east.

-A peck of fresh lime in an open box is the best method known to dry a damp cellar, it having the absorbent capacity of more than three quarts of

-England manufactures perfumes on a very large scale, importing many of the materials from other countries but also making large use of home grown herbs and flowers.

-- Two shipments of Canadian tomatoes to Great Britain, made as an experiment, have been reported upon. While not an entire success, they demonstrate the possibility of developing an important trade in this respect.

-Prof. Hermann Hellriegel, the agricultural chemist, who discovered that leguminous plants absorb nitrogen from the air by means of micro-organisms on their roots, and thus enrich the soil on which they grow, died recently at Bernburg, aged 64 years.

-Dip the convex side of a watch glass into water so as to leave a drop hanging on the glass. Pour a little ether into the concave side and blow upon it. The rapid evaporation of the ether will render the glass so cold that the drop of water will be frozen.

-Only the purest water is employed by the Chinese in washing the finer grades of silk. Ordinary well water in its natural state is unsuitable, and is Francia!" ("Death to the French!") Marash is in terror over the strife be-tween these men of Zeitoon and the lusks in it for a day. These prey on equally indomitable Turks. The mas- any impure organic matter and act as filters.

-A French naval engineer name men only were killed, that the chief d'Humy has invented a pressed oilcake hindrance to the looting of the shops for use as fuel on ocean steamers. I might be removed. At Ak-Hissar the is not affected by temperature, is local governor himself ordered the kil- smokeless and odorless, cannot evaping of 50 Armenian men, telling the orate or cause explosions and burns only on the surface, giving out intense for future distribution. There is a per- heat, and leaving only from two to three feet reign of terror in the mountains per cent. of ash. A ton of this fuel is from Trebizond to Erzeroum and Diar- equal to 30 tons of coal, and costs between five and ten dollars.

ANECDOTE OF FIELD.

Many anecdotes illustrating Eugene Field's character are told in the newspaper offices of St. Louis, where he did ais first newspaper work. The paper with which he was connected was never forth its hand against the rich and Field's character are told in the news paper offices of St. Louis, where he did prosperous, and strikes among the reporters were as numerous as among he compositors on account of failure to get their pay.

One day a big story occurred in Belleville, about 14 miles away. Mr. because he "didn't like his looks." The Field was ordered to go after it, and death in prison of a prominent Turkish given two dollars for expenses. He spent about half of it for a meal, and

then went to the depot to get his train. While waiting for it a woman from Kansas, with several children with her, trying to get east to some point in In iana, came into the depot stranded. Pield heard the story, and, placing his emaining dollar in a hat, took up a ollection for her, raising the money secessary to send her to Indiana.

In the meantime, the train for the scene of the story pulled away and his paper was beaten on it the next mornng. The poet's explanation of it to an irate editor was: "What is a story like that to a woman with a starving tamily who wants to get back home?" One day the business manager, after having vainly tried to raise the money for salaries, stood off the staff with promises based on the expected success of the paper after the election was

He then went to talk to Mr. Field in similar strain, but prefaced it by saying: "If you owned this paper what would you do with it in this cam-

palgra?" "The way I'm feeling now," replied the humorist, "I'd trade it for a porterbouse steak and some hash brown

ome big news beat Mr. Field had engineered as city editor, the business nanager said: "Gene, I'm going to raise your salary."

"If you'll just raise part of it, old man, I'll be satisfied. If you raise it all, I'll lend you half of it," replied the humoriet.—St. Louis Journal.

setter, eggens, itch, all eruptions on the face, bands, nose, &c., leaving the skin

Dupite all that the English edocation ets have secomplished during the last parter of a century, the men who, in 1604, signed the marriage register with marks instead of with their names were in the proportion of 65 per 1,000, while the similarly illiterate women reached 54 per 1,000. The registrar reperal states that in 14 out of every 1,000 marriages both bridegroom and bride signed with marks. That some improvement is going on is, neverthethat, unantisfactory as the foregoing figures may appear, yet, as compared with those of 1823, the proportion of men who signed with marks exhibits a diminution equal to eight per cent, and that of women a diminution of

Old Balling Craft. The second oldest sailing croff in the world is the so-called Golostad ship, a Viking craft which was discovered ina sepofehral mound on the shores of Christianis food, and is now exhibited wonderfully parfect state of pres-

THE MAFIA OF ITALY. Origin of the Blood-Stained Society-The

Crime-stained as it is to-day, and ghastly with murder every step of its tortuous, secret career, the Mafia of Italy sprang into being from an inspiration of patriotism, but its very birth was heralded by a libation of

The Mafia society is over six hundred years old, having its origin at the revolt of Palermo, which took place during an Easter ceremonial in the suburbs of that city, in the year 1282. A beautiful young girl and her betrothed, in accordance with the quaint and primitive customs of that people, approached the Church of the Holy Chost to be united in marriage at its altar, and while the lover sought the padre in the little room at the rear of the building his bride paused upon the threshold.

As she stood there a drunken sergeant of the French garrison, named Druet, strode up behind her, threw his arm about her waist and kissed her. With a cry of horror she tore herself from his grasp and turned to fly, but the heel of her slipper caught in the coping of the stone pavement and she fell, striking her head against a sharp projection of the cornice.

At that instant the returning lover's eyes fell upon her prostrate form, and with the savage fury of a wild beast he threw himself upon Druet, bore him to the earth, and drove his stiletto to the wretch's heart, crying: "Morte alla

There was a moment's pause of silence, and then that maddened cry became the roar of infuriated thousands. It swelled and deepened; it took more solemn meaning—it became nationalized—and then burst forth: "Morte alla Francia Italia anclea!" ("Death to the French is Italy's cry!") For seventy-two hours armed bands, headed by the father and betrothed of the hapless girl, hunted down the

But retribution was to come after this carnival of blood, and in dread of the vengeance of the French nation these unhappy people formed themselves into secret organizations with the password and name of the society made up of the initial letters of the words which compose that fateful death cry, thus forming Mafia.

mighty in behalf of the poor and down-trodden. To-day it is the hideous cloak of the assassin of the night-London

Fruit for Sale or Trade.

James Hager has a fine lot of fruit oneisting of fall and winter apples, which he offers for sale at one cent per pound. He will also accept in exchange for same posts, wood or wheat, delivered at his place four miles above Heppner Those desiring fruit should confer with

GAYETY OF ENGLISHMEN.

They Are a People That Know How Enjoy Real Sport.

say is that England is changing in both these respects. There is a visible increase of gayety, and there is less brutality in sports and social pleasures. We have boasted in America a superior sensitiveness and a shrinking from brutality of manners, but some of the later developments in our most civi-lized class have silenced this boast. For instance, our elaboration of the Rugby game of football has carried us to a brutal excess wholly unknown in England, and we have to ask how it is that our lads, nurtured in preparatory institutions that are free from the traditionary brutalities of the English public schools, developed on the green field so much of the spirit and manners of the prize-ring. The love of aport is more universal with the Eng-lish than with us; everybody wants to share in it, and the English public would not be satisfied as we are with exhibitions of baseball furnished by Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment."
No internal medicine required. Cures about aports, the space given to them in the newspapers, testify to the lively interest in all out-of-door games, not only in the great national races and slear, white and healthy. Its great beed regattas, but in the more privately by no other remedy. Ask your drug-gat for Swayne's Ototment. to the humblest clerk, from the rich nerchant to the poorest workman. plays some sort of outdoor game, or indulges, in some weeks of the year, in a sporting holiday. I have a fancy, nded on some observations, that the English public generally know how to enjoy a holiday better than we do. The listless and melancholy as pect of a Labor day celebration with us is exiculated to make one in love with steady work merely for enjoyment. It may be said that the person of enjoyment of leisure has been extirpated by disease, and that this very capacity shows the need of more holidays for our people. In time we shall doubtless learn what to do with them. It is certain that the English of late years, notwithstanding the drawback of their climate, have in creased their capacity for enjoying holidays, and with less boisterousness. -Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's

Reppner to Pendleton via Reppner-Echo Stage Line. Persons desirous of visiting Pendleton can save time and money by taking this routs. By so qualiting the agents the previous evenorwaition in Christiania. It is a craft tog the stage will make connection with of the night eventury, A. D., and is therefore nearly a thousand years old.—Chitues Inter Occurs.

It is a craft tog the stage will make connection with a credit of the plant of the property.

Office at City Drug Store. W. D. Long, tues Inter Occurs. Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-In 1835 gold pen manufacturing be gan in earnest and on a considerable scale in America, being inaugurated in New York by Levi Brown.

-When hat making was introduced into America is not certainly known, but in 1732 the industry had become so extensive that English hat makers complained bitterly that not only could they not sell their hats in America, but that American hats were actually sold in England.

-The enormous extent of the forests, and also of the lumber industries of the northwest is indicated by the fact that this year Washington will make shipments of lumber aggregating 400,000,000 feet, Oregon 150,000,000 feet and British Columbia 40,000,000 feet. And there is no danger of the supply running short.

—San Jose, one of the principal Cali-fornia fruit-shipping points, sent east in one week 1,146,960 pounds of green fruit, 2,363,835 pounds of sun-cured fruit, 870,950 pounds of canned fruit and 447,000 gallons of wine and brandy. During the same time Fresno shipped ast 40 car loads of raising, making about 550 car loads of this fruit sent eastward this season. San Jose also sent east 53,280 pounds of garden seeds during last week.

-Of the human heart Dr. Ephraim Cutter writes: "I have listened to the heart sounds of one woman and one man, both over 99 years of age, with feelings of awe, and have thought how conderful it was that these hearts had pulsated so long, propelling blood through vessels which if possible to be ranged in one line would on a very moderate estimate reach twice around he earth, or 48,000 miles, with a leeway for the average red disc of one-fortyeight-thousandth of an inch!"

-The antitoxin discoveries have ininto the labors of the bacteriologists of Europe, and a correspondent of the that, for the present, they had best stay at home, for the eminent men of the old others. He concludes by saying that "the scientific men of to-day who are the saving seems amazing. making investigations in bacteriology are as feverish as were the prospectors

-Ether is preferred as an anaesthetic in northern countries and chloroform in the south, although ether tends to cause secretion in the air passages and bronchial trouble. One cause is un-All the English writers have said doubtedly the difficulty of keeping average, something between a half-ether in hot climates. But Dr. Lan-penny and 3 farthings a mile. that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly (in contrast with the Italians), and all English history, moral as well der Brunton suggests that the general abstention from meat may be as civic, shows a strain of vulgar brutality in what they are pleased to call the enjoyment of life. What I wish to another reason for the successful use of chloroform. He is led to this from the increased number of fatalities un- of £12. Add to this £25 for food and der chloroform in Edinburgh since the | keeping, and we get a total of £37. The an meats, which has made meat eating

more common among all classes in Scotland. -Dr. Heubner, professor of the dis-eases of children in the University of Berlin, has published an important report on the results of the serum treatment of diphtheria. The number of deaths this year in Berlin, 434, was 200 less than the average and 100 less than in the most favorable year on record, while the number of cases has increased. The same observation has been made in London and Paris. The treatment unquestionably facilitates the casting off of exudations in the pharynx and influences very favorably the course of the fever. The serum is perfectly innocuous. The probability of the complete success of the treatment is increasing every month.

HOW LIGHTNING KILLS.

It Is the "Up Stroke" That Is Always A new theory as to how lightning kills, but one which may well be held in abeyance until a clearer solution of It can be presented, is just now being urged by the scientists, says the St. Louis Republic. According to this new-fangled ides, a person is never "struck" by lightning at all—that is, in the general sense of the word quoted. The new theory is the result of deduc-tions that have been made along the following lines: All life is electric. In the human body the stomach is the generator and the brain the battery. When a person is killed by lightning he is not "struck" at all, but dies because of a audden loss of electric power which had been impelling his physical engine. The loss of this vital fluid, if such it may be called, is brought about in this manner: A thunderstorm is tar. By the use of sieves of different passing over. It is charged with post-tive electricity and the earth beneath erated into various grades of fineness is charged negatively. The human electric battery is between. If the cloud is charged heavily enough it saps the negative electricity from the earth, using the human being as a conductor, and finally leaves him lifeless by taking his electricity with that from the earth. This theory is in line with that which originated a few years ago and which was to the effect that it was the "up. stroke" that kills.

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PETROLEUM WAGONS.

The New Motor Carriages and Their Cost.

Sepaces One of the Advantages of the Novel Conveyances—Received with Great Favor in This Country.

Ine practibility of these carriages seems to be placed beyond doubt. Since 1892 they have been growing in favor in France, and the only wonder is that we have not seen them over here before now. The future would appear to be-long to them, if all be true, and we can hardly doubt the bona fides. They are as easily worked as a tricycle-probably easier. A novice, as many witness, is able upon the first trial to drive his carriage over 200 miles in 2 days of 10 hours spiece. Tourists have wandered over half a dozen departments in them, and the taste is spreading every day. Soon the enthusiasm will reach

England, and then-well, it is difficult to say what will happen then. For among the great advantages of the petroleum carriage is its remarkable cheapness. The cost of a carriage is not much in the first instance. They are built, as we have said, with touching fidelity to old forms. There is the dogcart, the wagonette, the phaeton, the "break" and the "mylord," as our French friends have it. From a purely lay contemplation of these vehicles, we are not disposed to think that finality has been reached in regard to their

shape When the first railway carriages were constructed, either out of loving conservatism or from a desire not to offend, they were built upon the line of the stage coach and colored to match. In time they achieved their own independence and individuality. Messrs. fused the greatest amount of activity | Panhard and Levassor will probably find time and experience ripen their invention in this respect. At present a voiture a deux places cost £168; s voiture a quartre places forme dogeart at home, for the eminent men of the old coats £200; the phaeton, £212, and country are too much engrossed with the "mylord" heads the price list at heir own "original investigations" to £240. These cannotbe reckoned exhave time for imparting instructions to travagant prices. And when you have once purchased a voiture to your taste

To begin with, two horses can be discarded; and horses, we believe, are for gold in California half a century roughly estimated to cost £25 or £30 a year apiece to keep. A purchaser of a petroleum carriage reckons that it costs him from 1,50f, to 2f, a day. The manufacturer's reckoning is ic. per kilometer for a 2-sented carriage and se, for a 4-seated carriage; let us say, on an

Compare this with the expenses of horses. Let us say a cab horse costs years; that constitutes a yearly charge introduction of American and Austra- initial outlay on the vehicle may be ignored, as we are also ignoring the initial cost of a voiture. A horse, year in and year out, would hardly do more than 15 miles a day. Out of these figures, which are, of course, rough, one may deduct something like twopence a mile as the cont of a horse carriage. The advan-tage is in favor of the petroleum car-riage by 3 to 1.—London Saturday Re-

> A Great German's Prescription. Diseased blood, constipation, and kid-ney, liver and howel troubles are cured by Karl's Clayer Root Tes. For sale by Wells & Warren.

The following example of a quaint, hilosophic Scotch character is related in the Scotch-American: The season had been an exceptionally bad one for farmers, but in a country church, not 199 miles from Arbroath, the office bearers had resolved, according to custom, to hold the annual harvest thankagiving service. It was noticed that on that particular Sunday Mr. Johnstone, a regular attendant and a pillar of the church (whose crops had turned out very poorly), was not in attendance. The minister in the course of the folowing week met Mr. Johnstone, and ence from the church on such an important occasion. "Weel, sir," replied Mr. Johnstone, "I dinna care about approachin' my Maker in a specrit o'

flandpaper is at present made with powdered glass instead of sand. Glass readily pulverized by heating it red hot and throwing it into water and fin ishing the powdering in an iron mor-A strong paper is tacked down and covered with powdered glass of desired fineness; when the glue is dry the surdus glass is shaken or brushed off Muslin is better then paper and lasts

much longer, A Clever Invention One of the eleverent inventions ever passed by the patent office is the ma-chine for sticking common pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows draws the paper in position, crimps t in two lines, then at a single push causes the plan through the caper and