

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the Gazette.

The Prospector, Deming, Wash., by B. F. Colthar, as editor and proprietor, comes to our table for exchange. It is a neat six-column sheet and is well patronized by the merchants of its thriving town. Success, old boy.

WORLD'S IMPROVED BALANCE.

The swift success of our aggressive policy has left the whole world in a far more stable position than we found it at the opening of the year. The annexation of Hawaii has given that interesting group of islands a settled status, and our assumption of responsibility for the Philippines will speedily bring about a vastly improved situation in that populous archipelago. We ought to have no serious difficulty in assisting the Cubans to restore order throughout the island and to maintain fairly efficient institutions under republican forms. The wisest men in Spain are venturing to express somewhat boldly the relief that they feel in the wholesome chastening that has come to them in the painful year 1898. This view has been taken by business men especially, and prevailed in the conference of Spanish chambers of commerce that has met at Saragossa. Some of the most intelligent Spanish writers are taking the ground that under modern conditions and responsibility of sovereignty over distant colonies is far more costly than profitable, and except for the point of pride involved Spain is greatly better off without Cuba and the Philippines than with them. Of course the two situations are totally different. Cuba was entitled to one sort of administration and the Philippines to another. The Spaniards should have learned long ago to give Cuba to the Cubans in as complete a sense as the English have given Canada to the Canadians, while they should also have learned long ago to have administered the Philippines strictly for the benefit of the population, following to a considerable extent the model of England in India. The time had come when it was too late to reform the abuses of Spain's bad colonial government, and there was no remedy except to abandon the colonial business altogether. This heroic remedy is one that the nations which need it never have the grace to administer to themselves. It has to be forced upon them from without. None the less, they may in good time learn to appreciate the service that has been done to them and forget the first smart. Spain may quite possibly have a bad year or two at home with which to end the nineteenth century; but it is reasonable to predict that the Spaniards will open the twentieth century with very excellent prospects. For the first time in years they have an undisturbed opportunity to give attention to home affairs.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

GAGE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, in his 1898 annual report, makes the following suggestions for the encouragement of our merchant marine. War with Spain and the annexation of the Hawaiian archipelago, which have changed the political and commercial relations of the United States not only with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, but also with the continents between which and North America those islands are stepping stones, requiring the prompt adoption of an affirmative maritime policy by the United States. A positive policy which shall create anew an American seagoing merchant fleet is not more intrinsically difficult to establish than has the recent rehabilitation of the American navy, or than, a third of a century ago, was the establishment of transcontinental railroad communication. It will undoubtedly require at the beginning, and for some time to come, the appropriation of appreciable sums of money, though very much less than our annual expenditures in times of peace for naval construction and maintenance; but from the nature of the situation, these expenditures, if adequate at the

outset, can be decreased, and, as is usual with properly adjusted expenditures for the improvement of means of transit and communication, will bring in an early and steady return on the investment. By selection and combination from the methods of our competitors, it will not be difficult to evolve a legislative project for the development of our merchant marine and of domestic shipbuilding, adjusted to our special needs and based on the prevalent conditions of competition in the ocean carrying trade. The method recommended may be specifically set forth in the following propositions: First—A remodelling and extension of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails in American steamships, so that it shall meet requirements which have arisen since the law went into operation. Second—The establishment of a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by registered American vessels while engaged in the foreign carrying trade as compensation for the training of seamen available for the national defence, the system to have regard also to the construction of vessels which may be promptly and economically converted into cruisers, troop ships, colliers and supply ships for the use of the government. Special provision should also be made for vessels and men engaged in the deep-sea fisheries. Third—Extended application of the principle of the act of May 10, 1892, by virtue of which the St. Louis and the St. Paul were constructed in this country upon the registry of the foreign-built steamships New York and Paris, this extension to continue for a short term of years and to be so guarded as to preserve the coasting trade to American-built vessels. Fourth—A moderate increase in the rates of our tonnage taxes, equalizing them with the corresponding charges imposed at London, Liverpool and Hamburg. Fifth—The restriction of the trade between the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii and the coasting trade of those islands to vessels of American registry. These propositions are drawn from the uttermost practices of our maritime competitors. They can be put into operation promptly upon their enactment. They will not raise diplomatic difficulties, delaying action and involving us in prolonged discussion or a war of commercial retaliation. They will not raise political questions upon which parties, as now constituted, may divide. They are believed to be entirely adequate to our needs. The details of these propositions are discussed in the report of the commissioner of navigation, in which are also to be found statistics upon the subject.

CONDON'S GROWTH. The Past Year a Prosperous One for Gilliam County. Condon Globe. This section of Gilliam county has made marked progress during the year that is about to close, and the improvements made are all of a most substantial character. In the town proper the following new buildings have been erected: Congregational parsonage, neat cottage; Mrs. Rice, residence; J. R. Clark, residence; H. G. Jordan, meat market; J. F. Reischer, residence; Masonic lodge, large two story business building, containing two store rooms on the ground floor and lodge rooms above. Besides these a large number of buildings have received additions, repairs and other substantial improvements, there being few in the town but have received some addition either on the interior or exterior. In addition to all these and by far the most important improvement of the year is the city water works, now in course of construction and which will be completed early in the new year. Taken in the aggregate, the improvements in Condon during the year, including the water works, represents an outlay of almost \$10,000. Outside of town and in the immediate vicinity of Condon the same substantial improvement is noticeable, the following persons having erected elegant and substantial residences: Mrs. Mayley and W. B. Smith, of Ferry Canyon; H. S. Tobey, of Hay creek; Mrs. Mary Brown, of Rock creek, and Alex. Hardie and Frank Springston, of Trail Fork. Besides these there have been a large number of smaller residences, additions, repairs, etc. These improvements are evidences of prosperity among our people, and when we take into account the bountiful crops of the past season and the still larger average being prepared for the coming one, we, as a people, have no cause to complain of what the year 1898 has brought us.

SCHOOL ELECTION LAW. At the special session of the legislature the following law, setting forth who are entitled to vote at school meetings, was passed. As this is a question that has been some what in doubt in the past, it is very much desired that all superintendents and boards of school directors shall duly inform themselves in regard to the provisions of said school law. An Act. To define the qualifications of voters at all school meetings and school elections, and to provide for the establishment and regulation of polling places and elections in districts having a school population of more than two thousand. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon: Section 1. In all school districts in this state now created or that shall hereafter be created, any citizen of this state, male or female, married or unmarried, shall be entitled to vote at any school election or school meeting, who is twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the district thirty (30) days immediately preceding the meeting of said election, and who has property in the district of the value of at least \$100, as shown by the last preceding county assessment, upon which he or she is required to pay a tax, provided that no citizen of less than one thousand inhabitants, women who are widows and male citizens over 21 years of age who have children in the district of school age, and who shall have resided in the district thirty (30) days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting for the election of school directors or school clerk. Section 2. All school districts in this state having a school population of two thousand or over, as shown by the last preceding school census, shall be subdivided into voting wards by the directors of such district, such wards to conform as near as possible to the city wards comprised in its boundaries. The board of directors of all such districts shall establish at least one polling place in each ward, the judge and clerks of which shall be qualified electors within the provisions of this act, and residents of such ward, and each elector shall be required to cast his or her ballot in that ward in which he or she resides. Section 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Section 4. Inasmuch as uncertainty now exists as to the qualification of voters in school districts, this act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. Approved October 15, 1898.

NEW COUNTY WANTED. An effort is being made to organize a new county from portions of Crook, Grant and perhaps a small slice of Gilliam. The people of that territory claim that they are remote from the county seat towns of both Grant and Crook, and are obliged to undergo many hardships, much inconvenience and great expense in order to reach their county towns, especially in the winter season. It would appear that the only way these people can be relieved by the organization of a new county, as their absorption by any other county would not bring them any nearer to the county seat than they are now. Gilliam county is getting along very nicely as she is, however, and her citizens will hope that her neighbors on the south will gain the relief sought without in any way altering our boundaries.—Condon Globe.

AN UNPLEASANT COUNTRY. Some of the Objections to Living in North-eastern Oregon. The northern half of the island of Borneo is the queerest and most unsatisfactory place to live that one can imagine, thinks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is a land of constant recurring phenomena, where cyclones are frequent and deluges of water very common. The vegetation in that half is very fine, but in all probability the wildest and most tangled on earth, not even excepting that of Africa. The cause of all the trouble is the shallow condition of the sea north of it, great shoals of sand existing a few miles out which extend along its entire northern length. These shoals are covered by a depth of water not over five feet deep. The constantly recurring winds that blow in that climate change to hurricanes and sweep the smaller islands of all visible life. When such a storm strikes the sand shoals north of Borneo it sweeps up the shallow salt water in its course and drenches the island with it. Often it gathers up sand, great masses of it, from the clear-swept shoal and whirls it for miles high over the island, carrying it into the island and scattering it everywhere. The worst of these storms does not always end with that. Entire shoals of fish, of all sizes, have been swept up time and again by the force of the wind with the water and sand scattered about Borneo. In some places the ground would be literally covered with fish, enough to supply a heavy population for weeks. But such luck is no reputation for the evil the winds do, and consequently the northern half will never be inhabited by those who value their lives.

WORN OUT?

Do you come to the close of the day thoroughly exhausted? Does this continue day after day, possibly week after week? Perhaps you are even too exhausted to sleep. Then something is wrong. All these things indicate that you are suffering from nervous exhaustion. Your nerves need feeding and your blood enriching. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, contains just the remedies to meet these wants. The cod-liver oil gives the needed strength, enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and the hypophosphites give them tone and vigor. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. All druggists; 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ACTS OF THE IGNOMINIES. It came to pass during the reign of the great and good McKieley the people of the little town of Ione gathered themselves together in one place and cried with a loud voice, saying, "We are sorely distressed because of our great need of more knowledge of the art of music." Then there arose from their midst one who was a teacher of this wonderful art, whose name was Akers, who was from the land of Heppner, and who was a tiller of the soil and a tender of the flocks and herds. Then it came to pass that the people of Ione, as with one voice, appointed Akers as their leader and teacher in the study of the art of music. Then their leader stretched forth his hand and, as with one voice, the people sang "Do, mi, sol," till the very walls of the building were shaken to the foundation, and the sound of their voices beat against the hills of Jordan like and returned again to the people, like unto the sound of the rushing of many waters. When their singing had ceased, their leader arose and spoke unto the people, saying: "Our numbers are too few; let us not be comforted with a handful, but let our number be increased three-fold." And the people answered: "Amen." When their leader had ceased speaking the people departed, each one going to his own home; some to the east, some to the west, and some, who came from a long way, journeyed on the necks of horses; others journeyed on foot. And they remembered the words of their teacher: "B sharp or thou shalt bl'at." And many other things their teacher had spoken they remembered. As recorded by the scribe, "DOMINOL."

La Grippe Successfully Treated. "I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. J. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days in the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Conser & Warren.

Free to Teachers and Scholars. In 1897 we had thousands of requests from teachers and scholars for Wonder Book '97. The edition—a large one—was exhausted long before the end of the year. Wonder Book '98 cannot only be supplied to those unable to secure the former but also to others. It is entirely different however, from the first named book. It has a chapter on the Agricultural Northwest, crammed full of valuable information; one on Yellowstone Park, written especially for teachers; another on Alaska and Klondike; and one on a saasone lake trip, that will be of interest to schools. The book has a high art cover designed by Loveland, and it is profusely illustrated from new photographs. The Northern Pacific railway will send the book and a revised folding map of Yellowstone Park, upon receipt of six cents in stamps or postal order. Send to Chas. S. Fox, Gen. Pass. Agent, Paul, Minn. Write address plainly and state where you saw the advertisement.

Wealth Out of a Poor Farm. There is a man in Alabama who, according to the New Orleans States, takes life very easy. For the simple reason that his farm extends up and down the Louisville & Nashville railroad for a distance of fifty or sixty miles. A great many persons will be disposed to doubt this statement, but nevertheless it is the truth. A short time ago the old Alabama countryman was a victim of impatience because his farm was so poor that the cats would not stay on it, but on day the engineers of the road came along and discovered that his farm was nothing more than a vast deposit of gravel, the very material they desired to use as ballast for the bed of the road. They endeavored to buy the farm outright, but the old countryman stubbornly refusing to sell the only boon he had on earth it was finally arranged to pay him a royalty on every car load of gravel taken out of his land. The royalty has made very rich the man who was once so poor, and as the supply of gravel is practically inexhaustible he will soon be able to boast that his farm is the largest in the world and extends all the way from New Orleans to Louisville.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

If a man's in love—that's his business; If a girl's in love—that's her business; If they get married—it's our business; To furnish their home from kitchen to parlor—as we carry a most complete stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Wall Paper, Stoves, Ranges, Granite ware, Tinware, Etc. And it's your business to drop in, examine goods and get prices. WELLS & CO., Heppner, Or.

Will cure La Grippe without fail. We guarantee it. Price 25c.

Sold only by Slocum Drug Co.

The Cutting Remarks made by our competitors are inspired by jealousy at the remarkable cutting qualities of the fine line of cutlery lately received by P. C. THOMPSON COMPANY. Fine three-piece carving set, of guaranteed quality, at \$1.25 per set. The largest and best assortment of scissors and shears ever shown in Heppner, with pocket knives, butcher knives, bread knives, paring knives, and bay knives constantly in stock.

Good Goods... Fair Prices... —AT—

T. R. HOWARD'S. Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Tinware and Furnishing Goods.

Staple and Fancy Groceries. Fine Teas and Coffees. T. R. HOWARD, Heppner.

Dr. Barthlow's WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP. Positively the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis.

Dr. Barthlow's CELERY KOLA. The best Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier.

Conser & Warren, Heppner, Or., Who carry a complete line of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Glass.

The Central Market C. H. BEYMER Dealer in Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats Sausage, - Lard, - Poultry, That 14-Year Old Stuff, "Kohn's Best."

On Tap Down at The Telephone Saloon. IT IS RARE GOODS... New Stand, City Hotel Building, LOW TILLARD, Prop.

"The Spa" New Firm New Goods. We make a specialty of Fine Candies Nuts Cigars Tobaccos. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables constantly in stock. Give us a call. Smead & Co. Next door to Slocum Drug Co., Heppner, Or.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION AND order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of the County Court of the state of Oregon for Morrow county, and dated the 4th day of January, 1899, and to me directed, in a certain suit in said court therefor pending, wherein Benjamin Parker and Peter Gleason, as parties, were plaintiffs, and Nancy A. Junkins, William Eugene Junkins, William Sumner Junkins, Jonathan Brown Junkins, James Blaine Junkins, and Bertha Florence Junkins, were defendants, and wherein plaintiffs recovered judgment against said defendants, for the sum of five hundred fifty and 20/100 dollars, for the further sum of fifty dollars as reasonable attorney's fee and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at \$1.00 on the 23rd day of December, 1898, and in pursuance thereof, I will, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1899, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property situated in Morrow county, Oregon, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section 16, township 36 north, range 21 east, W. 4. later and levied upon as the property of the said John W. E. Junkins deceased, or said property shall be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in plaintiff's favor and against the said defendants, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue. E. L. MATLOCK, Sheriff. Dated at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, January 23, 1899. 11-15

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