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Heppner



Gazette.

The Paper is Published Strictly in the Interests of Morrow County and its Taxpayers.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

NO. 740

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- C. E. Redfield ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ellis & Phelps ATTORNEYS AT LAW
J. W. Morrow ATTORNEY AT LAW and U. S. COMMISSIONER
C. M. Charlton ATTORNEY AT LAW NOTARY PUBLIC
S. A. D. Gurley ATTORNEY AT LAW
A. Mallory, U. S. COMMISSIONER NOTARY PUBLIC
D. E. Gilman GENERAL COLLECTOR
Dr. M. B. Metzler DENTIST
G. B. Hatt Tonsorial Artist
A. Abrahamsick Merchant Tailor
Gordon's Feed and Sale Stable
LIBERTY MARKET THE OLD SHOP!
HEPPNER-CANYON CITY Stage Line
ARLINGTON-FOSSIL STAGE LINE
H. REED & A. G. OGILVIE Proprietors.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS - CHILDREN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HEPPNER. C. A. RHEA, President. G. W. CONSER, Cashier. T. A. RHEA, Vice-President. E. L. FREELAND, Assistant Cashier. Transact a General Banking Business.

GILLIAM & BISBEE COMPLETE LINE. Of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Graniteware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Hacks, Etc., Paints and Oils (the best in the world), Crockery and Glassware.

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.

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.

FURNITURE A New and Complete Stock. Sofas, Parlor Tables, Dining Room Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Sets, Upholstering, Picture Framing, Sewing Machines, Wheeler & Wilso Latest Improvements. J. L. Yeager, Undertaker. New Place of Business next door to Gilliam & Bisbee's Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

THE DEATH OF INGERSOLL

Fell a Victim to a Stroke of Apoplexy—A Short Sketch of an Eventful Life. New York, July 21.—Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., this afternoon of apoplexy. Ingersoll went to his summer home at Dobbs Ferry two days ago apparently in good health. Shortly after his arrival he complained of a slight indisposition. He spent the morning in his room and shortly before he was stricken his wife offered to have luncheon sent up to him. He laughed and replied that while he did not feel quite as young as formerly he guessed he was not yet an invalid and would go down with the others. As he finished speaking he fell back into his chair. A physician was immediately summoned but when he reached the house he found that Ingersoll had died almost instantly.

NEAR DAWSON CITY.

W. M. Radio About Completed His Second Trip to the Alaskan Metropolis. The Long Creek Eagle has received a letter from W. M. Radio, who departed early in the spring with his second bunch of cattle for the Dawson City market. It is dated June 29, 1899, at Lewis river, below Five Finger rapids. He says: We left Seattle June 21, and expected to be in Dawson City July 21, making the trip in 30 days, the fastest trip ever made with cattle. I have met with head winds on the lakes and was delayed several days on account of them. However, with that exception, we have made good time and have made the trip now within 200 miles of Dawson City without an accident.

HORSES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Three Thousand From Chicago, by Way of Alaska. CHICAGO, July 23.—War department orders were received at Fort Sheridan to place troop L, Third cavalry, in immediate readiness for active service in the Philippines. The same dispatch announces the administration's purpose to use cavalry more freely in the fall campaign. Major James B. Ayleshire, who purchased the government cavalry horses for the Spanish American war, has instructions to buy 3000 animals. He will look to the Chicago market first, and then if it is said selection will be made of Texas ponies selected to endure the tropical climate. The droves will be shipped to Seattle and embark on a fleet of 16 transports, which will sail for Manila, via the Aleutian islands, Alaska, and Nagasaki, Japan. The idea of the round-about trip is to give the horses intervals of rest. Troop commanders of Fort Sheridan state that the chosen route solves the problem of successful transportation of horses to the Eastern hemisphere.

SMALLPOX IN THE VALLEY.

There is little doubt but the smallpox is pretty well distributed over the Willamette valley. On last Wednesday a young man traveled on the train from Harrisburg to Portland and exposed the occupants of the car. He was thoroughly broken out. There are some cases at St. Paul and up on the Santiam. Our authorities should act promptly and do everything to prevent the spread of the dread disease. It is said the disease is of a very mild nature, and no deaths are yet reported in this county. There are a number of cases in Portland, and the health officers at Portland notified the governor that it would be dangerous for the Oregon boys to come to Portland. There is a very great danger of a smallpox spread in this valley. The time of year is auspicious. People are traveling, are coming together at picnics, etc., and great care should be exercised. Cases should be promptly reported to authorities, and communities, in view of possibilities, should prepare for handling cases in a humane and business like manner. There is no need of panic. Good, common sense should rule in such an event.—Oregon Independent.

YOUNG GIRLS RUN AWAY.

Appears to be an Epidemic of This Kind Now Raging in Portland. During the past week four young girls have been reported at police headquarters as missing from their homes. Of this number three have been found. One was dead in a park on the East Side, two others were found rooming with a girl friend in a lodging-house, and the other is still at large. The two girls found in the lodging-house were 15 and 18 years old respectively, and had gone there to stay with a girl friend whose mother worked away from home. The parents of the missing girls, after searching for them for a day or two, reported their absence to the chief of police, and a search was begun which resulted in the finding of the two girls. They were taken to the station and kept by the matron until their parents could be notified. The parents of each girl appeared to be honest, industrious people, who have tried to bring their girls up in the way they should go, but the girls seem to have an idea that they know of a better way, and are in a fair way to get in that way from which few, if any, ever get out. The two girls found in the lodging-house with their girl friend had, so far as is known, been behaving themselves, but the officers who picked them up are satisfied that young girls cannot abide in safety in such a manner for any length of time. The fourth girl who is yet missing, is Kate Prouty, 16 years old, whose parents live on the East Side. She has been missing for several days, and the police have been making strenuous efforts to locate her. Her father has also been hunting for her day and night, visiting the nearby towns, and going among her friends in search of a clue. Mr. Prouty does not suspect foul play, but thinks the girl has been enticed away from home by some of her friends, and knowing the danger of a young girl's leaving in such a way, he is anxious to find her before she shall fall into the hands of some moral leper, many of whom are lurking about the city all the time, seeking for prey. The police officers are of the opinion that more care should be taken by parents as to whom their children associate with, and at the same time they declare that those who persuade young girls to leave home should be dealt with in a way that would stop such work. The officers will keep a close watch for such individuals, and will make an effort to break up such practices in the town. There are said to be other cases of girls missing from their homes in the city which are not reported to the police, for the reason that the parents wish to avoid notoriety. In such cases the parents search for the girls until found. All this leads many to the belief that there are young men in Portland who make a practice of enticing girls to go elsewhere for a time, hoping in that way to accomplish their aim.

Making Hay in an Alfalfa Field.

The conversion of a heavy mass of green alfalfa into a choice quality of hay is an operation calling for no small degree of skill and experience. But the process is one to be learned by intelligent observation and practice, rather than from written description. The first and second crops of each season need to be cured with special care or they will certainly mold in the stack. Beginners need to be beware on this point. The knack to be acquired is that of curing the hay sufficiently to insure its keeping sweet in the stack without becoming so dry as to shed its leaves in the handling. This cannot possibly be accomplished by curing in the swath. A method much practiced is to rake the alfalfa while still quite green into windrows, where it is allowed to stand until ready for the stack. This process makes very nice hay; but where a large acreage is to be taken care of, it is too slow and expensive. Alfalfa may be cured with entire success in the windrow, but it is important when cured in this way that there is ample facilities for putting it into stack very rapidly when ready; otherwise it will become to dry, and much of it will be lost in the handling, especially if it has to be carried from the field on wagons. Alfalfa should be cut on the first appearance of bloom. After trying a variety of appliances for stacking alfalfa, I find the so called table rake, which are simply an improved form of the old goddard, and the ricker which supplements them, the best suited to my conditions. By means of these rakes the hay is taken from the windrow by horse-power, and is conveyed to the stack in masses weighing from 200 to 400 pounds, is there delivered to the ricker, and is by the ricker landed into the middle of the stack. The only hand power required is for the distribution of the hay after it is placed upon the stack. Five men and five horses, with two rakes and the ricker, may easily put thirty tons of hay a day into stack, at a cost of about 30c a ton. The great drawback to these rakes is that they can be used to advantage only on short hauls. The plan on which I laid out my farm happened to be one, however, perfectly adapted to their use. I had parallel roads running through the farm about thirty rods apart, which were protected from the irrigation water by ditches on either side, and the fields consisted of the long and comparatively narrow belts lying between the roads. The alfalfa was cut in blocks of about ten acres, and was stacked on the road immediately adjacent. The stacks were thus distributed on the roads all over the farm, but as the hay was used for feeding stock this arrangement was not objectionable, while it reduced the cost of moving the hay, during the most busy season, to the minimum.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the capture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this royal cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like somebody else praiseth throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Slocum Drug Co's, Every bottle guaranteed.

GAME LAWS BOILED DOWN.

Hunters Should Taste These in Their Hats for the Coming Season. For the benefit of hunters, the game laws of Oregon are here presented in a very brief form. The wording of the statutes has been cut down, but the gist remains: Beaver—Closed season last 20 years from February 25, 1895. Birds—Nightingale, skylark, gray singing thrush, black thrush, lionnet, gold finch, green finch, chaffinch, bullfinch, red breasted European robin or meadow lark, mocking-bird, closed season lasts the year around. Eggs and nests are exempt from disturbance. Deer—Closed season, 1st of November to 15th of July following. Cannot be hunted for market at all. Ducks—Mallard, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill, gray, black, springtail or canvas-back, closed season between March 15 and September 1. Must not be hunted at night. Ducks and geese may be shot when injuring grain fields, however. Elk—closed season lasts until first day of December, 1910. Grouse—Prairie chicken, pheasant, quail or partridge, closed season from December to October 1 following in Western Oregon; November 1 to August 1 in Eastern Oregon. Mongolian pheasants must not be killed at any time for three years in Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson or Josephine counties. Moose and mountain sheep—Same as deer. Partridge—Same as grouse. Quail—Same as grouse. Sengulle—Closed season perpetual. Snipe—Closed season from February 1 to September 1 each year. Squirrel—Silver gray, close season from January 1 to October 1. Burrowing squirrels are not protected. Swan—Same as ducks. Wild turkey or English partridge—Closed season from January 31, 1899, to February 1, 1904.

An Advertising Genius.

None of the gifts of the late Robert Bonner was more striking than his insight into the value and certain results of newspaper advertising. He grasped the fact that the attention and appreciation of the world can be commanded by a liberal and constant appeal to its taste and judgment. He presented an article of merit and kept it constantly before the public. Bonner's success was the triumph of this idea. He believed that he could spend a great deal of money in advertising and that it would return threefold and fourfold. He made no mistake in this opinion. It is estimated that he spent \$1,250,000 in advertising and that he left an estate of \$15,000,000. Bonner was a printer and came into possession of a small trade paper whose existence was known to few. He changed it into a literary weekly adapted to the popular demand and advertised it into a circulation of 400,000. Many prominent men and women were secured as contributors, but the shrewd editor never allowed them, or any of his staff, to write over the heads of his subscribers. He aimed above all to interest the average reader. Bonner came of a thrifty race and it is doubtful if he ever deliberately wasted a dollar in his life. Yet year after year for a long period he paid out enormous sums for advertising. He would occupy many columns with the repetition of a single line that he desired to impress upon possible subscribers. He was often asked, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, why one column was not as good as six or twelve. But Bonner knew that it was not and distanced all competitors by maintaining his ground. Such questions pleased him because they were an assurance that his method in itself was an effective advertisement. He had the nerve to pay out vast sums of money without the immediate and palpable equivalent that is usual. Another of Bonner's peculiar advertisements was that he would admit no commercial advertising to his own columns. That made everybody wonder again. His own broadsides were printed almost exclusively in the daily press. The power of advertising is better understood now than it was when Bonner used it to secure fame and fortune, but his example had much to do with making the secret known to other men of unusual business perception and enterprise.