

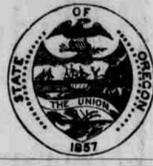
WEEKLY GAZETTE
Subscription price, \$1.50

OFFICIAL

WEEKLY

PAPER

Heppner



Gazette.

WEEKLY GAZETTE
Subscription Price, \$1.50

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

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

NO. 744

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THOSE REPORTED SMALLPOX CASES.

Detailed Statement by Dr. Smith Concerning Them.

East Oregonian.

There have been various rumors going about the town regarding the character of disease with which one Parks, son-in-law of El Linsner, is afflicted. Parks walked into Pendleton on Friday morning, was examined by several physicians and people who have had smallpox experience, and has been sent back to the locality in the Bear creek neighborhood from where he came to town. It was from there George Kearney came, the boy who was taken with what was pronounced chicken pox. There have been several cases out on Bear creek, and all are of the same character as that of Parks, the man who came in Friday.

The full and complete statement of the facts in this case are here given, as obtained from Dr. C. J. Smith. Dr. Smith made the statement verbatim, as follows: "Yesterday (Friday) I came to my office at about noon, and found this man Parks, son-in-law of El Linsner, here. He had come in from Bear creek, having walked most of part of the way. He stated that he did not feel sick, but had some trouble the character of which he wanted to be told by a physician. Making a quick examination, I immediately telephoned to all the physicians who were in town who had telephones in their offices, Drs. Vincent, Garfield and Nichols, Dr. Cole being in Portland and not available.

"They came at once. We also had here George Hayes, who has just come home from Manila, where he had the smallpox, and saw many cases in the military hospitals. We called in other persons who had had the disease or had seen it numerous.

"While there was a difference of opinion as to the character of the disease, it was generally conceded that it was not smallpox. At the same time, it was like the other cases which had been found out on Bear creek, and at Pilot Rock, and therefore was regarded as necessarily communicable.

"We did not feel justified in allowing Parks to go to his family in lower town, so a team was hired and Parks was sent back to Bear creek.

"Parks stated that he broke out last Sunday, had worked every day in the harvest field since that time, and that his feet were so sore he could scarcely walk.

"These are the facts. Now as to my personal opinion. From what I have seen of this disease, and I have seen all the Bear creek cases, I would pronounce it the same disease that in Walla Walla, Heppner and other northwest towns, was called smallpox. But I do not regard it as typical smallpox.

"However, it may be just as contagious as smallpox, and it is wise to take all precautions possible to stamp it out.

"Dr. Shields, of Pilot Rock, is an old confederate army surgeon. He has treated smallpox of the usual type many times, both as an army surgeon and in his private practice. Smallpox is not a mysterious disease, and its manifestation and symptoms become familiar to regular practitioners. Dr. Shields declares this is not smallpox.

"George Hayes and other persons recently or in previous years who have had smallpox, declare this is not smallpox.

"There is a designation given it by soldiers lately returned from the Cuban war, which is 'nixiger itch.'

"Dr. J. Nichols was one of the physicians who was summoned to the conference. He was asked today to make a statement. Dr. Nichols said: "I saw the case, and would not pronounce it smallpox. I have seen smallpox cases in the past, and this does not bear the distinctive marks of a smallpox case. I believe this disease is infectious, but not contagious, and therefore not directly communicable from one patient to another. However, like the other physicians, I, of course, favor taking all precautions possible, and thus insuring the greatest immunity from its spread."

Concerning the case in question, Dr. F. W. Vincent, mayor of Pendleton, said as follows: "From all the indications, I would pronounce the case of Parks not typical smallpox. However, I believe it to be that type of disease which, in Walla Walla, Heppner and other towns in this region, was given diagnosis as smallpox. All persons who have seen that case or any of the others like it, pronounce it not smallpox. W. D. Hansford, who himself had smallpox, and who nursed it in years gone by, quite in saying it is not smallpox. The opinion of a man who has not had experience in handling the disease is only partially valuable, although he be a physician. But, even though having had no experience, I am willing to say that I do not think this is smallpox. It is, however, contagious, I believe, but is by no means a dangerous disease."

Dr. H. S. Garfield, when asked his opinion, replied: "I believe that it is smallpox of a mild type. I made a quick examination of the case, but did not go far enough into it to be especially insistent as to my opinion, but in my own mind believe that is what it is, and if asked to speak publicly, would say so. I have not had experience with such an epidemic, therefore would not insist too strongly."

Eyes prevention will be taken by the city health department, and the city zone may rest assured that in any event there will be nothing left undone to provide against all contingencies.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE.

Although It Was After a Long Series of Difficulties.

The Scout of last week says: "Two souls with but a single thought—not more than a single, if they had that—arrived in Union by private conveyance from La Grande on Tuesday last. They said they were from the two Wallas and declared in presence of Justice Lomax or anybody else that stood for and eternal consubstantial bliss that they were of marriageable age and inclination and knew of no legal impediments or other objectionable reasons why they should not be one—a fact they intimated that their cases were already 'won' and demanded that the goods be delivered. The formality of a legal permit, with the necessary 'know ye's' and whereas and wherofore usually indulged in by authority of county and state, were up in front of them, however, like a stone wall, and, notwithstanding Frank Slocum assured them that he would make an affidavit to anything they desired to prove, for the consideration of a day's wages, it seems our hard-hearted county clerk stubbornly refused to issue the necessary document of procedure. The ardent lovers were thus unfeelingly turned away with Cupid quivering in their united and yet separated, happy and yet miserable hearts, and it is not putting it too strong to say that the lady was quite 'red headed' in connection with the matter, and her young Swedish captive 'dand beeo like it too very much.'

We think George Benson might have been more lenient in regard to this matter and would suggest to this gallant young official that he might want to get married sometime himself."

Notwithstanding the difficulties above related the marriage ties were so sacred and the ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Van Buren in La Grande, Sunday evening, Aug. 13, 1899. The contracting parties are Mr. Ken Marell and Miss Mary Temple.

Higher Prices for Wheat.

A general reversal of form has overtaken the wheat market, caused mainly by the bad showing of spring wheat conditions as estimated by the government agricultural department on Thursday. The reports make conditions 8-10 points under those of the previous report, suggesting a spring wheat crop not to exceed 25,000,000 bushels, extreme figures. The winter wheat crop will not exceed 275,000,000 bushels, probably making a grand total of 500,000,000 bushels of both winter and spring wheat for the crop of 1899-1900, which, with estimated old reserves of 100,000,000 would make a total of 600,000,000 bushels. Home requirements, will exceed 400,000,000 bushels, and foreign experts claim America will be called upon to furnish 25,000,000 bushels for export this crop year. This would wipe out every pound of wheat America has had and leave a deficit of no small amount.

It is only fair to say that the government figures are too small as regards old stocks. Giving away to this idea to the extent of 25,000,000 bushels, still leaves a dangerously low carryover to anticipate on July 1st next. The conditions abroad are not bullish, quite the contrary, so that no alarm may be feared from that direction.

Another new feature comes into the market this year, which has been absent for several years—the matter of carrying charges, which is generally considered as in favor of the shorts. It may figure out so, but it is offset, by transferring buyers from discounted futures to the spot market. For some time foreign buyers would buy futures, because they were lower than spot and await maturity for delivery. A little anticipation meant good profits. Now that the spot market is selling at a discount, buyers would prefer to handle the cash article. This will show a good demand for the real goods and will result in forcing futures up with spot.

The general outlook for higher prices was never better. It is only a question of patience upon the part of producers to bring buyers to their terms. Every pound of wheat harvested this year will be required not for moderate but urgent demand. The financial condition of the country does not warrant low prices for farm products of whatever character. It must be remembered that the present time is generally the low period of each season. Temporary conditions appear their gloomiest, patience will prove a profitable investment for holders. It may be that prices may sag for a short time, but they will probably not go as low as during the early part of the week. Late foreign advices are rather bullish. Ojessa reports new damage to the Russian crop.—Times Mountaineer.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on E. J. Slocum, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

BAKER'S GOLD FIELDS.

What a Great Newspaper man has to say About Them.

Baker Republican.

Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, a representative of an eastern newspaper who has been "doing" the Baker gold fields, has written several letters to the Oregonian describing what he saw. In his last effort, after telling about several big mines, he closes his letter as follows: "It is not my intention to go minutely through all the working mines of Eastern Oregon. My object is rather to convince the most skeptical that the gold mines of the Blue mountains are worthy to take rank with the gold mines of any other part of the United States.

Were the gold fields located in the heart of Africa, amid the sandy wastes of Australia, or in the wilds of Alaska, prospectors and adventurers from all parts of the world would be hastening to them. Pools and syndicates would be formed in the financial centers of Europe and America to exploit and develop them. But being located in one of the most accessible regions of the globe, they are comparatively unknown, and their fabulous resources are as yet known only to the few.

And yet I know of no spot on earth where gold mining can be carried on more economically than in Eastern Oregon. There is a practically unlimited supply of wood and water, of power and fuel. And close to every mining camp are cattle and sheep ranges and fields of grain and vegetables and orchards and vineyards. The choicest products of the farm are at the miners' door. Here the horny-handed son of toil will earn good wages in a healthy and delightful climate, and amid scenes that delight the eye and make glad the heart. I must not be understood to say that the agricultural developments of Eastern Oregon are in a satisfactory condition. Far from it. There is too much of the mossback element in the country even yet. The big railroads have neglected it. From Baker City to Sumpter there runs a narrow gauge railroad that as an relic of antiquity and Nosh's ark. This railroad has an earning capacity equal to that of the New York Central in proportion to its extent; but it is operated under a system that would have been old fashioned among the Medes and Persians. The Northern Pacific railroad would never permit such a thing to be a feeder for its main line. Why should the O. R. & N. Y.

Were this wonderful agriculture and mineral country lying within the territory of the Canadian Pacific railroad, that corporation would have had it gridironed with railroads long ago; but it is not to late yet. The whole country from the Seven Devils district to the John Day valley, needs transportation facilities. It needs money, it needs enterprise, it needs knowledge, and it needs pluck. Nowhere in the United States are there fairer opportunities for industries and labor and enterprise than there are today in this very country.

And this stagnation would continue to a great extent were it not for the advent of a new element. Captain C. H. Thompson, of Spokane discovered this country two years ago. Few men have wider or more varied experiences and some lucky chances led him to investigate Eastern Oregon's gold mines. He was surprised and amazed at the resources and possibilities of the country. In conjunction with some Canadians, he formed the Virtue consolidated company. This company owns the Virtue, the Colliateral and other claims in Baker county, and the Cumberland in Idaho. The Cumberland is a fabulously rich gold mine, not far from the worlds Delmar and the Canadians who followed Captain Thompson's lead into Oregon's gold mines will reap a golden harvest. Further east is the Coronado group of mines. This group was about to be bought up by English and Canadian parties, when John A. Finch of Spokane stepped in and bonded the property for himself and his associates. The bond is for \$750,000.

When this country receives the attention it deserves, and capitalists have become acquainted with its marvelous resources, there will ensue a period of immense prosperity for northeastern Oregon. The gold is here in fabulous quantities, but capital, labor and enterprise are needed to win it. All these will come in due time, and when they come the farmer, the trader and merchant and the railway will reap part of the golden harvest which will then be gathered here.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

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Students not fully prepared to enter, can take studies in which they are deficient in the Eugene high school.

For catalogues and further information, address the president or Hon. J. J. Walton, Sec. Eugene, Or.

Hogs in Demand.

Hogs are good property and there should be more of them produced in Oregon, is the verdict of every one who has given the subject a thought. Hogs have been high for over a year and are in better demand now than ever. Some portions of Oregon are well adapted to producing hogs at a profit, and our farmers should pay more attention to this industry. Bacon, lard and even long hogs are shipped into this market by the carload every year from the East. This should be stopped, and the way to stop it is to raise more hogs. Hogs are scarce throughout the United States, and according to the estimate made by the department of agriculture in the United States on the first day of January, 1899, is about one million less than the year previous, the total being 38,651,631. Out of this number Oregon is credited with only 216,430 head. This is the smallest number given by the department of agriculture since 1880, when it was 34,034,100. From 1880 it gradually up to 1892 to over 52,000,000. Since then it has dropped off each year until the figures of the present year. While the numbers given on the first of the year are much less than a few years previous, the number slaughtered at the packing houses the past year have been about the largest on record. This shows that while 20 years ago it took 12 to 18 months to get an animal to the packing house the same animal can be produced ready for market in from 6 to 10 months, and instead of being a large number of stock hogs on hand the first day of January because of the greater time to prepare for the market the pigs can now be fattened after the first of January and get into market before the government estimates the next January. While the numbers have been dropping off a million or more each year for several years and the cholera taking out several more millions the number of hogs marketed have been increasing as shown by the statistics.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation it's the best and it after using it you don't say so, return package and get your money. Sold by Conser & Warren.

WASN'T SO "DEAD EASY."

A Man With a 45-Coins and Brass Knuckles Who Couldn't Enlist.

Judging from the record of Wednesday afternoon, a United States army recruiting office furnishes some amusing incidents, says the East Oregonian. Certainly on that occasion, there was humor enough in the situation to stock up a Mark Twain with material for a month of writing.

One of the tenants in Despain block who offices near the recruiting station, relates the following: "During the afternoon, just before dinner, a big, strapping fellow swaggered into the recruiting office. It is correct to say he swaggered, because he was apparently directly from the bowery, and he sported a genuine bowery slouch and dip of the shoulders.

"'Be you de bloke w'at wants sojers for de army?'"

The lieutenant in charge said "Yes."

"'Well, Jen, I want to enlist.'"

"'All right, my man; just step into this other room.'"

In came the bowery man and sat down.

"'Stand up,' sharply commanded the officer. 'What's your name?'"

"'Joel Lyons, dat's my name.'"

"'How old are you?'"

"'Twenty-three.'"

"'Where do you live?'"

"'Anywhere I happen to be. Pendleton, just now.'"

After a few further questions, the officer and the examining physician, Dr. J. Nichols, ordered Joel to remove his clothing.

"'W'at, all of dem?'"

"'Yes, w'at de use? Dis is dead easy,' said Joel contemptuously. But, nevertheless, he obeyed and the rigid examination commenced. As he disrobed, first a 45 colts cannon was brought to light, at which the officer and doctor opened their eyes. Apparently Joel was inclined to train for the artillery. Next, a pair of ugly looking brass knuckles were produced. This was beginning to grow interesting.

The examination proceeded. It was only a few moments later that it was plainly apparent that the man was physically unfit for the army.

"'Do you drink whisky,' asked Dr. Nichols.

"'Yes, I does, whenever I can get it.'"

"'Do you chew tobacco?'"

"'Now, I eats it.'"

"'See here; my man; you'll have to give that last up, or have trouble with your health.'"

"'Well, yes,ee, I would have done 't, only I didn't know de war was comin' on.'"

But Joel was rejected, and was so informed. Joel was highly indignant. He regarded it as a personal reflection against his personal standing, and indulged in divers and sundry comments all in bowery veneration in which he expressed his utter contempt for the United States army, "de hull pump," with their brass buttons and gilt shoulder straps, and went down the stairs with his dream dissipated, his dream of winning military honors by "soaking dem Filipinos in de jaw wid a hot ball from a young cannon," etc.

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