

WEEKLY GAZETTE
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OFFICIAL WEEKLY PAPER
Heppner Gazette

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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, OCTOBER 5, 1899. NO. 750

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WASHINGTON'S LAST YEARS

Ideally Happy Were the Great Statesman and His Wife at Mount Vernon. At the time of his retirement to Mount Vernon, after the expiration of his term as president, "the tall figure of Washington was only slightly bent, and he was still supposed to weigh upwards of two hundred pounds," writes William Perrine of "The Last Years of Washington's Life," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "Excepting his gray hair and false teeth, and some trouble in hearing, there was little of the usual appearance of age in his muscular person, his gait and his strong, peck-marked face. He was staid and merry with his best friends, but while he had the true hospitality of a Southern gentleman in inviting every visitor from a distance to his table or to a bed over night, his politeness was generally formal. Yet it is particularly enjoyed the conversation of a guest he would pay him the compliment of listening to him until after 9 o'clock, or even of lighting him with a candle to a bedroom for the night. Mrs. Washington at this time was a healthy, pleasant and unostentatious little woman, still showing traces of good looks and with seldom any other thought than of playing respectably her role of mistress of the house of a country gentleman, of caring for the negroes, or of amusing herself with her knitting. She had great pride in her receipt for making 'cherry bounce,' and on a midsummer day she cut out thirty-two pairs of breeches for the men working on the farm. She had said that she and the general felt like children just released from school when they left the presidency, and she told of her satisfaction in settling down again to the 'duties of an old-fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee, and cheerful as a cricket.'"

SOLITARY DIAMOND

How a Millionaire Klondike King Amused Himself in a Hospital. Evening Telegram. SEATTLE, Sept. 29.—Pete McDonald, a brother of Alex McDonald, the millionaire king of the Klondike, left the Seattle hospital a few weeks ago, after being detained there nine weeks with a broken leg. The break refused to heal and the member was amputated. Pete McDonald, though not so well known as his brother, is rich nevertheless, and when he visited Portland last winter he spread his money freely as befits a generous Klondiker. McDonald is a curious character at close range. His suddenly acquired wealth in the gold lands developed strange traits which caused some amusement in the ward where the writer was also confined at the time of McDonald's accident. Beside Pete's bed, on a stand, was some \$300 in \$20 gold pieces. With these he amused himself, stacking them up and building little heaps to while away the time. For hours he would lie there lovingly fingering the gold pieces. But the funniest feature of it all was the fact that Pete insisted on wearing a \$500 diamond in the bosom of his night-shirt. The diamond was as big as the end of one's thumb and its glittering rays seemed to comfort Pete as he toyed with it in his hours of pain. Every night the millionaire would fasten the diamond in the bosom of his night-shirt before going to sleep. The stack of gold and the big diamond were unusual sights in a hospital ward. As Pete paid the best price of any patient in the hospital and commanded the best attention, his whims were humored. The accident to McDonald which resulted in the loss of his limb occurred last April. When he was starting for the North he fell off the train as it was leaving the depot at Seattle. One leg was broken. The surgeon tried to save the member but it could not be done. McDonald impatiently took to his bed and the limb was amputated. He had scarcely recovered enough strength to travel and his amputated limb was in bad shape, when he insisted on getting up and starting for the North to attend to business. He journeyed to Dawson and suffered tortures that would have killed ordinary men without his power of endurance. When he returned he had to go back to the hospital, where he was treated for over two months before he was in fit condition to walk.

Dad's Old Britches

A small boy who is a close observer and somewhat of a poet, gives the history of his father's pants as follows: "When dad has worn his britches out, they pass to brother John, then ma she trims them round about, and William puts them on. When William's legs too long have grown, and the trousers fail to hide 'em, then Walter claims them for his own, and hides himself inside 'em; next Sam's fat legs they close invest, and when they won't stretch tighter, they're turned and shortened up for me—the writer. Ma works them into caps and rags, when I have burst the stitches. At daddy's age, perhaps, may see the last of dad's old britches."

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that bit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Buckler's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, sores, felons, sprains, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Bloem Drug Co.

STAGE ROBBERS CAUGHT

Two Striplings Start Out to Make a Jesse James Reputation. Two young lads, 21 and 24 years old, were arrested in Pendleton Monday by Sheriff Blakley on the charge of robbing the stage near Ontario. Their names are J. Barclay and Forrest Ferrans. Sheriff Blakley had been telegraphed that they were on Monday's train and was waiting for them. The young men had robbed the stage near Ontario and had planned the ditching of the O. R. & N. passenger train near that place, but were scared away by the detectives who were looking for another gang. From the stage they had taken \$1000, which was deposited with the mother of one of the boys. They also secured drafts to the amount of \$35,000, which they burned. The hold up took place between Ontario and Burns, 52 miles from Ontario. Sheriff Huntington decided upon who did the work and went to the house of the mother. He told her that he had all the facts in the case and she would give up the \$1000 she would receive punishment. The ruse was successful and the woman brought out \$680, all she had left. The boys were held for examination before John Hasley, jr., on October 25. The evidence appears to be very much against them.—Pendleton Tribune.

A STRINGENT FOOD LAW

Prohibits the Use of Arsenic or Alum in All Articles of Diet. The law enacted by the Missouri legislature, a copy of which was recently published in our columns, and which prohibits the manufacture or sale of any article intended for food or to be used in the preparation of food, which contains alum, arsenic, ammoniac, etc., places that state in the lead in the matter of sanitary legislation. Laws restricting the use of alum in bread have been in force in England, Germany and France for many years. In this country, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and several other states, direct legislation in reference to the sale of alum baking powder has also been effected. In several of these states their sale is prohibited unless they are branded to show that they contain alum, and in the District of Columbia, under the laws of Congress, the sale of bread containing alum has been made illegal. Following are the names of some of the brands of baking powder sold in this vicinity which are shown by recent analysis to contain alum. Housekeepers and grocers should out this list out and keep it for reference: BAKING POWDERS CONTAINING ALUM. K. C. Contains Alum. Made by Jacques Mig. Co., Chicago. CALUMET Contains Alum. Made by Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago. HOME Contains Alum. Made by Home Baking Powder Co., San Francisco. WASHINGTON Contains Alum. Made by Pacific Chemical Works, Tacoma. CRESCENT Contains Alum. Made by Crescent Mig. Co., Seattle. WHITE LILY Contains Alum. Made by D. Ferris & Co., Tacoma. BEE-HIVE Contains Alum. Made by Washington Mig. Co., San Francisco. HON BOW Contains Alum. Made by Grant Chemical Co., Chicago. DEFIANCE Contains Alum. Made by Portland Coffee & Spice Co., Portland. PORTLAND Contains Alum. Made by Beno & Ballis, Portland. The housekeeper should bear in mind that alum makes a cheap baking powder. It costs but two cents a pound while cream of tartar costs thirty. The quality of the powder is therefore usually indicated by the price.

A MOTHER'S DEED

Drowned Herself and Two Children in the Deschutes River. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gayton, while on their way to The Dalles, from their home near Kent, Sherman county, on Monday quarreled, and the wife, soon afterwards, took her two children, a boy aged 4 years and a baby 20 months old, to the bridge across the Deschutes river, which was near the scene of the quarrel. The bodies of the woman and babies were found in the river within an hour or two. She had thrown herself with her children in her arms, into the river. The water was not over three feet deep where the drowning occurred and was almost still. Mr. and Mrs. Gayton were married about five years ago. He was about 60 years old while she was only 25 at that time. Her maiden name was Alice Coats. They lived happily together. There had never been any trouble prior to the quarrel on Monday. The coroner of Sherman county took charge of the bodies and impounded a jury. Mrs. Gayton's parents are residents of the Willamette valley.

HUOY FOUND

Proves That Lieutenant Andree Has Passed the North Pole. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2.—Early this morning a boy was found off the coast of King Charles Island, and when it was examined it proved to be a called North Pole Boy which Lieutenant Andree agreed to drop from his ship in the event he should pass the North Pole. After the boy had been picked up it was ascertained in this city in the presence of a company of distinguished scientists and government officials who pronounce it a genuine article, as the contents could not have been invented, as the documents were written by Andree.

PRISONERS RELEASED

Filipinos Turned Them Over to Americans—Have Been Well Treated. MANILA, Sept. 30.—Fourteen American prisoners and enlisted soldiers have been delivered up by the Filipinos. The American prisoners are Corporal Otto Shen, and Privates Albert Rusbek, Otto Wagner and Peter Rollins, all of the Third infantry, captured near Baitug, July 28; Joseph MacDrath, James Boyle, William Miller, John Crinshaw, Thomas Daly and Eli Drew, of the Sixteenth infantry, captured at Calococan in August; Paul Spillano and Louis Ford, of the Fourth infantry, and Charles Wilmder, a discharged Third artillery man, captured by bandits while boating near Malabon, and George Garman (colored) orderly of the Sixteenth infantry, who was put off a train near Malolos and immediately captured by insurgents. They looked the picture of health, and were dressed in new Filipino uniforms of blue gingham, and were carrying monkeys and other presents from their Filipino friends. All unite in saying that the Filipinos gave them the best they had of everything. General MacArthur's first inquiry was for Lieutenant Gilmore's party, and for General Alajandrus replied vaguely that they "were in the north." General MacArthur asked if they would be released, and General Alajandrus said: "I must consult, tomorrow, my government, before answering."

THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE

How the Sum of One Dollar Grew into \$425,000,000. The wonderful way in which money begets money was never more vividly shown than by the history of the Vanderbilt family. Commodore Vanderbilt began his business career with \$1. This was only sixty years ago. Of the \$90,000,000 which he accumulated he left \$85,000,000 to his eldest son, William Henry, in 1877. William Henry Vanderbilt, dying in 1885, bequeathed \$10,000,000 each to four sons and four daughters, and left besides \$5,000,000 apiece to his eldest sons, Cornelius and William K. Cornelius Vanderbilt inherited \$45,000,000 plus \$10,000,000 plus \$1,000,000 which had descended to him from the commodore—making \$56,000,000 in all. But he had had the use of a part of this money for some years before his father's death, and it was estimated at the time by one who was close to him and familiar with the family affairs that he was in reality possessed of about \$72,000,000 at the time his father's will went into effect. The present estimate of a close friend of the family is that Cornelius has left about \$125,000,000. William K. Vanderbilt inherited \$45,000,000 plus \$10,000,000, or \$55,000,000, and it is estimated that he is now worth approximately \$100,000,000 to \$115,000,000. William K. Vanderbilt doubled his riches, and Cornelius Vanderbilt doubled his riches. Allowing the same rate of increase for the six other children of William H. Vanderbilt, and taking account of the increase of the residue of the estate of Commodore Vanderbilt, the present valuation of the fortune of the Vanderbilt family is very close to \$425,000,000. The Vanderbilt fortune, thus computed, will amount to a billion dollars before all of the children of William H. Vanderbilt are dead. Thus does one dollar grow into one billion dollars in three generations. And it is plain to be seen that a system of money that enables the dollar to be self-accumulative threatens government by the people.

Judge Piper is Dead

SEATTLE, Sept. 20.—Judge W. G. Piper, late of Moscow, Idaho, died at Providence hospital at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Piper has been in failing health since his retirement from the bench last January. He had been in the hospital for two weeks, but his condition was hopeful until yesterday morning, when he suddenly took a turn for the worse. Judge Piper was well known throughout the northwest. He was born in Washington county, Penn., August, 1831. He was a school teacher in his early days. Removing to Ohio, he was admitted to the bar and practiced many years and held various prominent offices in that state and Indiana. In 1876 came with his family to Oregon, locating at Albany. In 1890 he was elected district attorney for the third judicial district of that state. In 1897 he moved to Idaho and was in 1890 elected superior judge for the Moscow-Lewiston district. He was re-elected in 1894, being one of the few republicans chosen for office in that state in that year. He declined a re-nomination last fall and retired from active work when his term expired. Judge Piper leaves four sons, Charles A., Edgar B., George U. and Fred W., all of Seattle, and two daughters, Mrs. E. W. Langdon and Mrs. E. D. Ousick, both of Albany, Ore. He also leaves a widow. The funeral will take place in Seattle Friday and will be under the auspices of the Scottish Rite Masons. Judge Piper was for more than 40 years a member of that order.

\$40,000 Worth of Cattle

J. McDermott, of San Francisco, will get all told about 600 head of beef cattle from stockmen and farmers in the immediate vicinity of Ashland, and the number received by Mitchell from the Dead Indian stockmen last week reached approximately 600 head, making a total of about 1200 head of beef cattle secured in the vicinity of Ashland this fall, by outside buyers. The prices paid have been the highest known in recent years, 3c, 3 1/2c and 3 3/4c per pound on foot. The cattle probably average 1000 pounds each, thus bringing about \$34 per head. In round numbers, over \$40,000 will have been paid out for beef cattle shipment, to growers in and near Ashland in cold cash, by Oct. 10th. And not much is said about this being a stock country, either.—Flaindealer.

THE RANGE LAND QUESTION IS FORTING TO THE FRONT

Throughout the entire western region, the question of the disposition of the public grazing lands has become a very live issue. From every quarter come various comments, and, while advocates of the plan proposed in the national capital have been frequently heard from, there are others who entertain different views. A ranchman at Drewsey, Harney county, writes on the subject, speaking for the settlers of small means, and arguing that the leasing of the grazing lands under the plan now being considered would be in the interest of the richer stockmen, he continues: "Now, to the first we say that it looks like this. The big sheep and cattle companies have the first fight between themselves, and when they get through, nothing is left for little settlers and middle men—neither grass nor water, as their days are numbered. The move is in the big companies' and associations favor, and fencing it would give them the title, it seems. Ob, poor little homesteader; perhaps no water, neither grass on your allotment, for whomsoever knows this country is aware of the fact that wherever it is settled the public highway runs along, and thousands of cattle, and, I might say, hundreds of thousands of sheep, during the season, are driven over said roads to the railroads. Now, there is no grass miles from the road. Where is the poor settler's show? Now, where are Mr. Wilson's experiment stations? One in the Walla Walla valley, I presume, where the grass gets cultivated like grain on the farm. Let him bring his seed here among the rocky hills or mountains and have it sown and put in. Then ask him what he thinks of it. A failure! Now comes Professor Scribner's report, flat-footed in the rich man's favor. That's when the land is sold, the renter should have the privilege as lessee above any other parties to purchase said land. Still another reformer, that is, Honorable John Minto, even suggests that the lessee be allowed to make improvements on said lands, and said improvements be charged to the government and if another party should get a hold of said tract of land (shows the first one off), then it shall be appraised, and of course that be charged up to the government, and said first parties would receive that amount for their labor. This would be a good plan to introduce a European herland aristocracy. Now, I give my views in regard to those ranges, in two parts, or two sides of the question. WM. ALTNOW.

SHEEP ON THE RESERVES

Whether sheep shall be permitted to graze on the government reserves is another phase of the question receiving some attention, and which came up at the wool growers' convention at North Yakima Saturday; as it came up at the wool convention here during March. The dispatches say: The leading sheep-rangers of Central Washington, representing flocks numbering 250,000, met here this afternoon to consider the matter of securing the summer ranges of the Rainier reserve next year. Congressman Jones and Cushman were present, as were representatives of the Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads, and many leading citizens of Yakima and farmers of the valley. All were impressed with the gravity of the situation, which threatens the destruction of a great and profitable industry. Communications were read which showed that the policy of excluding sheep from the reserves has recently originated with secretary Hitchcock, and was proposed by Secretary Wilson, as has been reported in Washington dispatches. It was decided to prepare a statement which will show that the secretary is wrong in the assumption that the timber of the reserve is more important than the sheep industry. That the sheep do not destroy timber or injure the watershed, and that danger of fire is diminished by giving sheep owners the use of the ranges. George McCredy, of Klickitat county; D. Goodman and Edward Whitten, of Yakima; J. H. Smithson, of Ellensburg, and H. P. Vermilye, of Tacoma, were appointed a committee to prepare a statement and argument. Representatives Jones and Cushman promised to do all in their power when congress meets to secure the relief desired by the sheepmen.

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