

WEEKLY GAZETTE
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 Leads in News
 Is the Official and Recognized Representative Journal of the County.

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 12, 1899, NO. 751

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 Office in First National Bank building, Heppner, Oregon.

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 Fine sugar-cured hams and bacon. Pure leaf lard, kettle-rendered, old style. Highest cash price paid for at stock.
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 Cheapest and most direct route to John Day valley, Canyon City, misting districts, Burns and other interior points.
 Stages leave Heppner Daily, Sunday excepted, at 8:30 a. m. Arrive at Canyon City in 24 hours.
 Leave Canyon City at 4 p. m., arrive at Heppner in 24 hours connecting with trains.

HEPPNER TO	MILES	FARE
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Monument	55	4.00
Hamilton	65	4.25
Long Creek	75	5.50
Fox Valley	85	6.00
John Day	102	8.00
Canyon City	104	8.00

Stages connect with trains at Heppner.
 Note.—Having stocked up this line with new covered coaches and good teams I am prepared to give first-class service to the public.

ARLINGTON-FOSSIL
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H. REED & A. G. OGLIVIE Proprietors.
FARE FROM ARLINGTON TO
 Fossil (60 miles) \$5.00 Round trip \$9.00
 Mayville (55 miles) 4.00 Round trip 7.00
 Condon (50 miles) 3.00 Round trip 6.00
 Cleam (28 miles) 2.00 Round trip 3.50
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Palace Hotel.
 T. B. WHITNEY, Proprietor.
 Strictly First-Class
 A Leading Eastern Oregon Hotel
 Every Modern Convenience.
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THE ART OF BREWING
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 And now the entire world knows this perfect product As the Star Brewery beer....
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MAXIM GUN FOR THE ARMY.
 Secretary Alger Rejected It Because General Miles Recommended it.
 In the English army there are over 600 rapid fire Maxim guns, the gun long ago adopted by the United States board of ordnance and fortifications as a type of gun suitable for use in the United States. This was the gun that played such an important part in the campaign of General Kitchener in the Sudan. He had a number of batteries armed with this gun, which was so effective that it resulted in great success to the British arms, and made Kitchener a hero, and tamed the wild tribes of the desert. Before the Spanish war, and while active preparations were being made for that contest, General Miles recommended the purchase of these guns for use of the United States army. The ordnance bureau opposed the suggestion, Alger, being advised by Corbin, was ballheadedly opposed to any suggestion Miles made, and none of the guns were purchased. It made no difference with the board of fortifications and ordnance. It continued to recommend the gun. The ordnance bureau continued to oppose the gun, and Alger, backed by Corbin, sustained the bureau.
 Thus matters stood when Root came in. He listened to what was said on both sides. He heard the objections to the Maxim gun. It being an English make being one of the greatest, and concluded he would go and see for himself. He witnessed the tests of the gun at Sandy Hook, and ordered a dozen, to be used in the Philippines.
 These guns throw a large projectile, which explodes with deadly effect, discharging about 250 smaller bullets in all directions. It can be used with great success upon the kind of fortifications used by the Filipinos, and will not make it necessary hereafter for the United States troops to charge upon the intrenchments of the enemy in the face of a galling fire. These guns can be taken apart quickly, strapped upon four pack mules and carried through any kind of jungle that can be traveled by a horse. If there is any kind of a track at all they can be hauled around without difficulty by one mule. Their value in the Philippines will be great. Yet the army has had to wait all this time because of the prejudice existing against General Miles by those who seem to be jealous of him as a soldier.
 The dynamite guns which have recently been sent to the Philippines were forced upon the unwilling bureaucrats in the war department, much the same way. These guns are known to be of great value in the kind of fighting that must be done in the Philippines, but because of the ill-feeling existing in the war department against General Miles the army has been allowed to go without them. It certainly begins to look as if the change in the war department was made none too soon, and that if there had been no change we might now be looking forward to another campaign of great disaster.
 The British army uses the Lee gun for infantry. The United States navy uses the Lee gun. It is a British gun. More than 18 years ago, General Miles recommended the Lee gun for the United States army. It was not accepted. It is believed to be, and probably is, a better gun than our Krag-Jorgensen. It is fully as good, and has better magazine arrangement. Miles is still criticized in the war department for recommending this gun. He is also criticized for recommending the Maxim rapid-fire gun. He is said to be favoring English manufacturers as against American manufactures and inventors. The Krag-Jorgensen people cannot certainly be called Americans. But the fact is that Maxim was an American, and, after vainly trying to have his gun adopted here, went abroad and found favor. Lee is an American, and had to go abroad to find a market for his gun. One was for artillery, and the other for infantry. The army has been compelled to buy the Maxim gun, and the navy has taken the Lee gun.

ASTORIA'S LAG IN GROWTH.
 An Eastern Critic's Comment on the Cities of the Northwest.
 Two eastern gentlemen, in Astoria on business, were yesterday airing their views of northwestern cities. Both of them deemed Portland to possess more solidly than progressiveness. "I couldn't find there that evidence of western bustle of which I've heard so much," said one, "but she seems to have plenty of capital of her own. There is more vim and go in Seattle, but somehow I gathered the impression that there is more boom than business in that place. Tacoma is late struck, and it seems a struggle for her to keep on the map."
 "Spokane is a good point," observed the other, "but there's a 'but' there, for, being an inland town, there is naturally a limitation to her possibilities, and this appeals to one looking for a city holding the elements of greatness."
 "The trouble with Astoria, it strikes me," continued the first critic, "is that she has more opportunities than her people know how to use. With her advantage, which are apparent at first sight, she ought to be far ahead of her present condition in business, in population and in general appearance. The people here seem swamped with their possibilities, although there is much evidence of a spirit of enterprise."
 Astorian.

THE DEWEY SWORD.
 Beautiful Present From the People to the Hero of Manila.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Following is a description of the Dewey sword, which was presented to the admiral by President McKinley yesterday.
 The sword, except its steel blade and the body metal of its scabbard, is entirely of 22 karat gold. On theommel is carved the name of the battleship Olympia, which was Dewey's flagship at Manila, and the zodiacal sign for December, in which lucky month Dewey was born. Circling these closely is a woven wreath of oak leaves, long employed to indicate and adorn rank; below these theommel is embraced by a gold collar on the front of which are the arms of the United States with the blue field of the shield in enamel. Below them are the arms of Vermont, Dewey's native state, with the motto, "Freedom and Unity," and the colors of the shield in enamel. The plain part of the gold collar is decorated with stars, and a graceful flourish is given to it by a narrow band of oak leaves. The sword blade is damascened with the inscription: "The gift of the nation to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila bay, May 1, 1898."
 The sword grip is covered with fine shark skin, bound with gold wire and inlaid with gold stars. The guard is an eagle terminating in a claw which grasps the blade, the eagle's outstretched wings form the guard proper. The scabbard is of thin steel, damascened with gold, and has a row of diamonds and rubies, and when it went to put away a few cuffs and collars—
 "Hold hard. I know what you mean. Listen, young man. If your bedroom were 200 yards long, lined from the floor to the ceiling with shelves, and you wanted a place to stow away a couple of shirts, you couldn't find a nook that wasn't full of hairpins, scent bottles, odd gloves, pieces of ribbon, odd feathers and artificial flowers, little bits of tape and buttons galore, with pine needles thrown in, so just accept the inevitable. Wrap your personal property in an old newspaper parcel and hide it under the bed."
 He grinned ironically, but passed on a sadder and wiser man.—Tid-Bits.

NORTHWESTERN GRAIN SHIPMENTS.
 Record at the Portland and Sound Ports During the Month of September.
 PORTLAND, Oct. 4.—Northwestern grain shipments for the month of September as compiled by the Merchants' Exchange were, for Portland and the Sound ports: From Portland—To Europe, 288,941 bushels wheat; 108,260 bushels barley. To San Francisco—16,360 bushels wheat; 12,995 bushels flour; 14,200 bushels oats.
 Total—305,301 bushels wheat. Shipments during July and August—777,233 bushels wheat; 103,254 bushels flour; 5025 bushels oats; 108,260 bushels barley.
 Total shipments of season to date—1,082,534 bushels wheat; 116,249 bushels flour; 19,225 bushels oats; 118,343 bushels barley.
 Same period last year—1,539,809 bushels wheat; 288,402 bushels flour; 379,754 bushels oats; 382,072 bushel barley.
 From Puget Sound—To Europe, 131,140 bushels wheat; to San Francisco, 8050 bushels wheat; 4974 bushel flour; 5380 bushels oats; to Honolulu, 1299 bushels flour; to the Orient, 23,650 bushels flour.
 Totals—137,190 bushels wheat; 29,923 bushels flour; 5380 bushels oats. Shipments during July and August—141,991 bushels wheat; 74,331 bushels flour; 18,125 bushels oats; 11,460 bushels barley.
 Total shipments from Sound ports for the season to date—299,061 bushels wheat; 104,254 bushels flour; 24,105 bushels oats; 11,460 bushels barley.
 Grand total shipments from Northwest—1,361,594 bushels wheat; flour reduced to wheat bushels, 992,245; grand total wheat and flour to date, 2,353,640.

BETTER SELL AT FIFTY CENTS.
 Leo Peterson, of the Commercial Review, Advises Farmers in This Manner.
 "After looking over the situation from the standpoint of the world's supply, and judging from the conditions likely to prevail during the present selling season, farmers would be wise to sell their 1899 wheat on the basis of fifty cents for No. 1 club, the standard grade for market quotations."
 These were the words of Leo Peterson recently, in a conversation with an East Oregonian representative at the Hotel Pendleton. Mr. Peterson is the editor and proprietor of the Commercial Review, of Portland, a paper devoted to the weekly review of the general trade conditions of the north coast. Mr. Peterson gives careful attention to these matters, and studies the grain situation constantly.
 "The thorn in the flesh of the grower and the exporter of wheat at the present time," continued Mr. Peterson, "is the high ocean freight rate that is ruling, and the almost prohibitive rate demanded by ship masters keeps down the price of wheat below the figure it would bring normally just now. But these freight rates for ocean carriers seems likely to remain, and therefore, I would say that growers will do well to sell when they can get fifty cents for No. 1 club.
 "The freight rate now is at such a level as to amount to clipping off six cents from the price that otherwise would be paid for wheat at Portland or on the Sound. The best that can be paid, on the basis of the Liverpool price and the freight rate to that port, is 59 cents in Portland. Subtracting the 12 cents for rail freight and handling that comes off to give the export valuation in Pendleton, there is left about 47 cents as the local market here in your town and at common points. Realty, this is all the exporters can pay."
 Mr. Peterson told some interesting things about the flour trade with the Orient. He stated that the decision by the government to send transports from Portland to the Philippines had been a Godsend to the north coast millers. On August 1, he said, there was in Hong Kong a sack of one and one-half million sacks of flour piled up and unsold, with sailing vessels on the way there carrying enough to increase the total to one and three quarters million of sacks. The Chinamen not buying, the market fell from \$2.65 a barrel to \$2.25. The stopping of further shipments temporarily by reason of the transports being used for the shipping of men and supplies to the Philippine islands served to strengthen the market, and it has recovered to the \$2.40 figure, where, according to cablegram advice from Hong Kong, it now stands.
 Mr. Peterson stated that W. S. Byers' flour stands very high in the Orient, as high as the product of any mills on the coast. He has in his Portland office letters recently received from Hong Kong justifying this statement regarding Mr. Byers' flour and its standing in the Oriental markets.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.
 Land in San Francisco and Receive a Great Ovation.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The first Washington volunteers and other soldiers on the transport Pennsylvania landed this morning. The soldiers were given a fine reception. After breakfast they marched to the Presidio. The route took them through the business section of the city and all along the line they were received with wild hurrahs, blowing of whistles, and firing of cannons. On Van Ness avenue the regiment was reviewed by General Shafter, Governor Rogers of Washington and Governor Stanley of Kansas. The soldiers will remain here for some time. Arrangements have been made to take them to their northern homes in special trains provided by Levi Ankeny, the Walla Walla millionaire, who has a son in the regiment.

STOCKMEN WILL FIGHT.
 Is It True That a Majority Don't Want a Railroad?
 Baker Republicans.
 Harney county people are now excited over the report that they are going to have a railroad. The report is to the effect that the Sampter Valley road will be extended to Canyon City, and thence to the Harney valley. People are speculating on the business to be given such a road, and are figuring on something like 1200 car loads of freight a month, in the form of goods shipped in to supply the people of the valley, and sheep and cattle and horses and hay and grain to be brought out. Also it is stated that the road would tap a rich belt of timber that alone would furnish an enormous amount of business.
 A gentleman who has traveled through the Harney valley extensively states to the East Oregonian in this connection: "I have never discovered any great desire on the part of the people of Burns and Harney county towns for a railroad. The majority seem to believe that they are more prosperous without a road, and there has always been a strong prejudice against having one built into that section. They reason in this manner: A railroad would simply bring in a lot of people, but would not increase the natural riches of the country, and this richness would have to be divided among more people, leaving less to each individual. The rich stock raisers, such as Miller & Lux and French, and others of like resources, would fight a road to the last, because they do not want their privileges on the ranges interfered with, as they would be were a railroad to be built into the valley.
 "It cannot be denied that the Harney valley is exceedingly rich, and productive annually of a large quantity of wealth. But the people out there seem to prefer to remain isolated, and do not desire the introduction of the steam horse to do away with the old time methods of transporting freight."

SAD ERRORS BY HONEST MEN.
 Truthful People Who Mean Well, But Get Badly Mixed Up.
 "You can't believe an honest man on oath," remarked an old postal clerk, as he finished his run. "I've just had a curious experience that proves it. As the Illinois Central was ready to pull out Thursday afternoon with our mail car on the end, a fine looking old gentleman came running along the platform. I was standing on the steps of the car."
 "Are you a mail clerk?" he asked, hurriedly, and, finding I was, said: "Well here, I wish you'd take these letters for me. I was so anxious to be sure they got off in this train I wouldn't trust a messenger, but brought them down myself. The one to Mobile is very important."
 "He handed me three letters. Now it's a curious fact that nine times out of ten a man will hand letters to a mail clerk with the address on the under side. They seem to think we have no business to read the address, as if the mail would ever arrive at the right place if we didn't I took the letters and turned them over."
 "You say that the Mobile letter is important?" shouted I.
 "Yes, very."
 "Well, it hasn't a stamp on it."
 "Young man, the old fellow remarked, as he looked at the envelope, 'I would have sworn that I remembered liking that stamp and sticking it on!'"
 "That's the way it goes," continued the clerk. A man can't trust his own senses. A few years ago a registered package was missing from the mails between a town down in the center of the state and Chicago. The postmaster at that small town, a judge and a prominent citizen, swore that he put the package in the mail pouch. An investigation was commenced and this affidavit forwarded to Washington.
 "What have you to say to that?" the inspector demanded of the clerk who should have handled the package.
 "Nothing, sir, except that the package wasn't in the pouch, replied the clerk. About a week after that the postmaster overhauled his desk. Right on top, under an accumulation of newspapers, was the package which the postmaster swore he remembered putting in the mail sack."

An Unpopular Game Law.
 Salem Independent.
 The farmers of Howell Prairie have formed an "anti-city dude hunter society," and they have agreed to stand together and shoot trespassing dogs, and arrest city hunters and prosecute them under the provisions of the trespass law. They complain that the last legislature in its game law amendments discriminated against them by not allowing them to shoot the Chinese pheasants, except during the month of October of each year, when the city sports are sure to be on hand to do all the shooting himself. The farmers allege that it takes at the least a bushel of wheat to feed one bird during the season, and that the birds have been fattened on wheat for which only 49 cents is offered in the market, the city sports come out and insist on shooting all the Chinas on the ranch, and if a horse or cow gets in the road of the shot it is killed, or blinded or maimed for life by reckless shooting. They complain that they must patiently submit to this plundering of their wheat fields by the pheasants, but on the other hand should they undertake to protect their grain by killing one of the Mongolian pheasants, half a dozen deputy game wardens and constables are sure to poke their heads above the brush and arrest them. The Salem Rod and Gun Club offers \$25 for each violation of the law and recently a poor farmer boy up about Stayton was arrested and lodged in jail for killing a China pheasant for a sick friend. The farmers are disgusted, and it is safe to say that a county representative in the Legislature who in the future votes to sustain the present game laws will be run out of the county or, it may be lynched. Up in Linn county recently a deputy game warden who had been especially active in sinching some of his neighbors for shooting out of season, was found to have two or three dead Chinese pheasants in his coat pockets. He begged so pitifully that his neighbors didn't prosecute him, but the story got out and he resigned his deputyship. Most of these deputies are positively not as honest as the farmer who occasionally knocks over a bird that is plundering his grain crop. Most of the deputies presume the sneaking reputation of spy because they can occasionally get a good fat fee out of it, and if no one is looking they will pop away at a bird as quick as any one else.