

# The Gazette.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1899.

## IRELAND IMPROVING.

While Sir Thomas Lipton was waiting for a breeze during the recent successive days of calm he expressed his views of Ireland, and among other things said that emigration from that country had fallen off greatly during the past few years, says the Spokesman-Review.

A little over half a century ago, or in 1845, the population of Ireland, according to Mr. Pim, president of the Statistical Society of Ireland, was 8,295,061. In 1898 it was 4,543,782. The cause of this enormous decrease was emigration. Mr. Pim shows that between May, 1851, and December, 1888, 3,754,899 Irish people left their native shores. About 1,240,000 emigrated in the decade preceding 1851, during which occurred the great famine.

The Irish emigration of the seventeenth century was principally to France. That of the nineteenth century has been almost exclusively to the United States. In 1876 and 1877 there was a slight increase in the island's population, but for the twenty-one years following the emigration exceeded the births.

Mr. Pim says that since 1898 there has been a perceptible increase in the population, and Sir Thomas Lipton confirms his views and attributes the decrease in emigration to the United States to the fact that the conditions of life in Ireland have become more favorable, especially for those classes from which the greater portion of emigrants were drawn. In other words there are greater inducements for the Irishman to stay at home than ever before.

According to Sir Thomas, the changes through which the Irish feel less inclined to leave the Emerald Isle are brought about by three causes. They are the favorable working of the land acts; the establishment of co-operative creameries in all parts of the country; the establishment of better local government.

The government under the later land acts has been purchasing land for the past ten years which is rented directly to the farmer at a reduction of from 35 to 50 per cent below former rates. The rents are fixed by commissioners appointed for that purpose, who adjust them according to local conditions and under terms that enable the tenant within a certain number of years to become absolute owner of the land.

Such a policy has begun to make the people more contented. It is resulting in doing away with some of the evils of absentee landlordism, and with an opportunity to own the soil and build up a permanent home the Irishman is filled with more hope than for many years heretofore.

The establishment of co-operative creameries, however, has been one of the strongest influences in checking emigration. The manufacture of butter has advanced to a marvelous degree of perfection and is likely to become the great industry of the people. The value of the annual product has increased to such an extent that the revenue from this industry for last year was \$3,000,000 greater than for the previous year.

With a release from the pinching poverty from which the Irish have suffered for so many years, with prosperity in pastoral industries, with improvement in municipal government whereby the people may enjoy a larger share of the responsibilities, with a reduction in rents and an opportunity to acquire and hold a home, it may be that the Irish question will settle itself naturally without political conflicts, and that the people may again enjoy that prosperity and contentment which was theirs before the years of oppression began.

MAJOR J. F. HANSON, one of Georgia's largest cotton manufacturers said: "The general business conditions in the South are better than they have been for years. There are many gold men in Georgia, and tens of thousands of protectionists, and if you could eliminate the negro question, I think the state would go republican without any doubt. And what is true of Georgia is true of most of the states which go to make up the so-called solid South. President McKinley is very popular with us, and I think he will be re-nominated and re-elected."

## THE WEAKNESS OF ENGLAND'S CASE AGAINST THE BOERS.

The so-called Transvaal question has been purely trumped up. There has been no real ground of dispute on Great Britain's part with President Kruger's government. England has demanded a variety of things relating to the internal administration of a country which had the fullest right to order its internal affairs according to its own preferences. Without acknowledging the right of England to raise any questions as to internal taxation, naturalization, school administration, and the like, the Transvaal has nevertheless permitted itself to discuss such questions for several years, and has made very considerable concessions for the sake of avoiding, if possible, a conflict with an irresistibly powerful opponent. But Mr. Chamberlain, as British colonial secretary, has ingeniously changed his demands from time to time. Certain large stock market interests also have systematically maintained a propaganda for stirring up the English people. Their theme has been the suffering of British subjects in the gold-mining districts through the oppressive conduct of the Boer Government. We have repeatedly discussed these alleged grievances and have pointed out their absurdity and their falsity. The British subjects in the Transvaal are there temporarily for the most part. They have never had the slightest idea of giving up their British citizenship and becoming naturalized subjects of the Transvaal republic. Yet England for months had been preparing for war on a most elaborate scale, with no pretext that any one could give except that President Kruger was not willing to make the term of years requisite for naturalization quite as short as Mr. Chamberlain thought it ought to be. Never before has so preposterous an excuse been given for military preparations, so far as we have read history.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November.

**New Management.**  
Yesterday Senator Morrow assumed the management of the Palace hotel, Mr. T. B. Whitney retiring. Besides being acquainted with every individual in Morrow, and, we might say, the adjoining counties, Mr. Morrow has a wide acquaintance with the politicians, professional and traveling men throughout the northwest, and it is safe to predict that under his management this hotel will double in patronage. The enterprise of Mr. Morrow is well known, and as he never does things by halves it is assured that no expense will be denied requirements for the public's comfort. He has been exceedingly fortunate in securing Mrs. Gilmore, of the Hotel Heppner, to take charge of the Palace dining room, which means the best table service in the history of the building.

**Shatt "Lusted Quick" at Hood River.**  
The Hood River Sun, which started five weeks ago with a great flourish and a faith that it had "come to stay," has changed hands. S. P. Shatt, its proprietor, has leased the paper and will go to Sumpter to look after his "mining interests." Evidently things did not pan out as Mr. Shatt was induced to believe by representations made by holders of real estate who wished to boom the country at the expense of some one else. He was advised by friends that it was not a good business proposition to start a paper in Hood River, but he chose to listen to the song of the boomer. The Sun had a better local advertising patronage than the Glacier ever had, his first month's collections showed him there was not enough in it for him to stay with the paper. He had worked the town for all it was worth, and finding there was not enough advertising with the limited subscriptions coming in to pay the necessary running expenses of the paper, solicited a big department store ad from The Dalles. This was too much for our business men, who had been accustomed to the Glacier being published for Hood River only. Hood River is all right; it is growing; in fact there is no more promising section in the Northwest; but there is no boom. The time may soon come when it will have its daily paper, but there isn't room for two weekly papers now.—Hood River Glacier.

**Output of the Klondike.**  
No one will ever know exactly how much gold was taken from the Klondike fields the past season. Since the English government imposed a royalty, the miners have adopted all sorts of ruses to evade the law. It is rather difficult to dodge taxes, but it is more difficult to dodge a bad cold and the grip at this time of year. When the system is weakened by such attacks, and the blood becomes thin and impoverished, the best medicine to take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This remedy regulates digestion, it overcomes constipation. It is good for the kidneys and liver, too, stimulating these organs into the proper performance of their functions. Nothing is so good for malaria.

## HALLOWEEN.

Nutcrack Night was the most popular in all the year among the youth of the "North Country" of Britain. Nuts were distributed with lavish hand and cracked and eaten in abundance, besides being made to decide the fate of many a lad and lassie. In the words of Burns—  
"The said guidwife's wail-hoodit nits  
Are round and round divided,  
And many lads' and lassies' fates  
Are there that night decided;  
Some kindle, counthie, side by side  
And burn together trimly;  
Some start awa' wi' saucy prissie  
And jump out-owre the chimney  
Fu' high that night."

The nuts were placed in the hot ashes or along the bar of the grate, and when they burned peacefully side by side the happy fate of the couple was assured; should one or both of them crack and jump away the thoughts of a successful courtship might as well be abandoned.

Not satisfied with out cracking, the pulling of the kail was also a part of the evening's sport. With closed eyes the young people made a raid on the good-man's kail stalks, that perhaps had been allowed to stand for this very purpose. Upon the nature of the stalk pulled depends the appearance and disposition of the mate for life. Should a stalk be well formed and straight the finder was considered fortunate, especially if a quantity of earth along to the roots, which indicated that a goodly amount of earthly goods was to accompany the union. If, however, the stalk was crooked and runty, the finder was mortified at the thought of being mated for life with a "crooked stick"; and was doubly mortified should the pith of the kail taste bitter instead of sweet, as that was a sure indication of a disagreeable disposition.

Few carried to a successful issue their Halloween spells. The maiden who was brave enough to steal out to the kiln and throw in a skein of yarn, a loose thread of which she retained in her hand and wound over an old skein, was sure to drop the yarn and fly with all speed to the house if, when she neared the end of the skein, it was caught and held, as she hoped and expected it would be. She should have held the yarn and asked "Who holds?" when an answer would have come from the depths of the kiln giving the full name of her future husband.

The observance of All-Hallowe'en is dying out in Great Britain. It never was observed properly in the United States. As belief in superstition died out the spells that had been practiced gave place to practical jokes, and Halloween came to mean merely a license to destroy property and annoy peaceable citizens.

In some places dipping for apples, burning cuts, and pulling cabbage stalks are still observed, but the Nutcrack Night of Burns' time has disappeared for ever.—Self Culture Magazine for November.

## MOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM.

**Editor Rural Spirit:**  
Dear Sir—We arrived home on the night of the 14th with our show herd all in good shape and they are enjoying their liberty with the rest of the herd grazing the alfalfa and bunch grass and Elongus Minors. There has been an uncommon amount of rain the past week and if it shall be followed by a good spell of nice warm weather, as we rather expect, fall pasture will be excellent and range stock will go into the winter in prime condition.

The Bromis Inermis sown last spring in our private experiment station, is growing nicely, having kept green all through the dry season. A small plot sown last year and cut for seed this season, is putting up a nice second growth. We are now plowing and preparing 60 acres to seed down. This grass is certainly the greatest boon that ever struck this country and will enable it to produce twenty good Shorthorns where it now produces one. I presume Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys would eat it, too.

We knew we left some awful good calves at home that were not old enough to wean when we started to the fair and now find them developed almost beyond recognition, and some of them certainly better than what we showed. Among them is a heifer calf or two by Gov. Clough that are fully as good as our champion yearling Mina was at same age. The bull calf, Maggie, out of a Mezorinka Conqueror cow, and sired by Gay Muldoon is a corker. For a low down, thick, sappy, blocky calf with fine style and finish his equal was not shown on our circuit this fall. Two or three others of about the same breeding are very close after him.

We are starting east today to take a little look for some fresh blood and hope to bring back a few that will be no discredit to the Red, White and Blue on the coast.  
N. C. MARIS.

## A Great Subscription Offer.

The publishers of that great family magazine, the Ledger Monthly, will give the November and December, 1899, numbers of the magazine free to all who subscribe for 1900 before January 1st. The Ledger Monthly is acknowledged to be the best 50 cents-a-year magazine published, with its wealth of good literature, illustrations, and superb covers in colors every month. Valuable premiums are given to those who send us small clubs of subscribers. Any bright boy or girl can easily earn any of the beautiful and valuable premiums we offer. Send for a copy of the November number with the beautiful colored cover from the original painting by the famous artist, J. G. Brown. We will also send you free, if you ask for it, our 20 page premium list and also our complete outfit for getting subscribers. Write today and earn some of the beautiful articles we offer. The work is easy, pleasant and profitable for men or women, boys or girls. Address Robert Bonner's Sons, publishers, 160 Ledger Building, New York.

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## HOME AGAIN.

After Twenty-Four Years Joseph Luckman Visits Old England.

It was an interesting recital of ocean and land experiences we listened to one evening this week as Joe Luckman dwelt on the details of his trip to the country from which he came. Leaving here five months ago he reached New York in time to catch the ocean liner bound for Liverpool. Unfortunately his berth confined him to what is known as the "infernal regions" of the ocean monster. Below the upper deck he was compelled to remain for six weary days with one lone sympathizer experiencing a derangement of the liver that made life anything but desirable. At the expiration of the eighth day Liverpool was reached in time to connect with the train for Manchester, and thence to Birmingham, the city of his youth. Twenty-four years found him here, with scarcely a familiar mark, and he in venturing upon the street found it necessary to invoke the aid of strangers to relocate himself. In the silver and electro-plating factory, where he spent two years, he found but three out of 800 employes with whom he used to toil. The progress of the old country was astonishing to him. A condition of comfort and thrift was apparent on every bend. When he left there harvest hands were abundant at 3 shillings a day, and now an increase to 5 shillings found hands very scarce. In fact it seemed to him that better conditions and a more certain future was assured the working man there than in this country.

The young generation had taken the places of those whom he knew, and at all times listeners were anxious for particulars concerning this country, which they supposed to be overrun with the historical redmen.

Returning the ocean was smooth and an enjoyable trip made. Once upon American soil he lost no time in reaching Morrow county.

As relics of bygone days he brought family heirlooms, in the shape of family deeds to estates over three hundred years of age, which he takes great pride in showing to his friends. They are written on sheepskin in ink which time will never efface.

Mr. Luckman receives a hearty welcome home from his many friends here.

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