

The Heppner Gazette.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Heppner Gazette and Toledo Weekly Blade, one year	\$1 25
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Heppner Gazette and Weekly Oregonian, one year	2 00
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Address all orders to GAZETTE, Heppner, Oregon.

Dates of Wool Sales.

The following dates have been fixed for the public wool sales under the sealed bid method.

Pendleton, May 23, June 10, 21.
Heppner, May 26, June 8, 23.
Shaniko, June 2, 14, July 1.
Baker City, June 17.
Elgin, June 28.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Conditions and Probable Yields in Various Countries.

Figures on the wheat crop of the world for 1904 were presented in a late issue of the London Statist, as follows:

United States.—Winter wheat: Average condition 15 per cent worse than last year, on an acreage to be reaped probably 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres less than last year. Spring wheat sowing is rather in arrear, but there is plenty of time for a fall if not an increased acreage.

Canada.—In Manitoba wheat-sowing is much later than last year, but preparations have been made for increasing the area to be sown.

Russia.—An unfavorable seed time in the autumn has caused a much smaller area to be sown than last year, the weather conditions during the winter having been unfavorable, on the whole the present condition is generally poor, although the weather is now much more favorable. Spring sowings are in arrear and on the whole the prospect is for a much smaller crop in Russia than was reaped last year.

France.—There has been a great improvement in the crop prospects here, but the area sown is smaller than last year. Last year's crop is proving to be larger than had been expected, little or no foreign wheat being wanted. The value of home-grown wheat in France is, in fact, 4s to 5s (97c to \$1.21) per quarter below an importing point.

Austria-Hungary.—Prospects are quite favorable in these countries.

Roumania.—The crop conditions are favorable on the whole, but not so promising as at this time last year.

Germany.—The official report for April 15 made the condition of wheat 8 points better than last year, and also states that only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the area sown has had to be replowed, while last year about 14 per cent was winter-killed.

Italy.—The prospects are good, but not so favorable as at this period last year.

United Kingdom.—The area sown is expected to be the smallest on record, viz., about 1,400,000, against 1,620,000 acres last year. The probability, therefore, is that next season the United Kingdom will require more foreign wheat than in any previous season.

Australasia.—Recent cables give the yield of the crop in New South Wales at 3,400,000 quarters, against 200,000 quarters last year; in Victoria, at 3,500,000 quarters, against 320,000 quarters; and in South Australia, at 1,650,000 quarters

against 795,000 quarters last year. The total yield in South Australia is, therefore 10,000,000 quarters, against 2,480,000 quarters last year, so that the surplus for export will be about 5,500,000 quarters, which is more than double the quantity exported in any previous year.

India.—Our Indian Empire has, it is now tolerably certain, a record crop this year, estimated at about 40,000,000 quarters, against 36,750,000 quarters last year, when the crop allowed of an export of about 6,000,000 quarters.

Argentina.—Argentina has already exported, since January 1, 40 percent more wheat than the corresponding period last year, and there is no longer any doubt that the last crop was a very large one.

The British quarter equals eight British bushels, and in the United States 9.38 bushels, if the long ton is used, or 8.33 bushels if the short ton is used.

Shot Sweetheart.

Portland, June 16.—Frank Guglielmo, an Italian aged 22 years, who runs a saloon at First and Market streets, Portland, yesterday afternoon shot and killed 16-year-old Freda Guarascia, also an Italian, because the girl's father, undoubtedly with her consent, refused to allow Guglielmo to longer continue his attentions.

Guglielmo is a son of Joseph Guglielmo, who was shot to death December 25 1902, by G. Castro, in the saloon which the son, Frank, then inherited.

Guglielmo left his saloon undoubtedly with the intention of killing the girl, who lived with her parents at 324 Harrison street. Her slayer walked into the kitchen, and though there were no witnesses to the deed, it is apparent that he shot the girl in the back of the head and afterward through the heart. She had probably turned over onto her back after falling from the first shot, or been turned over by her slayer.

Shaken Four Times.

Portland was visited Thursday by a seismic disturbance. The shocks were not severe enough to do any damage, but some sections were given a good shaking. The first disturbance was felt in the morning, when two earthquake waves passed across the city, apparently from southwest to northwest. In the afternoon two more waves were distinctly felt. They passed through the heart of the city, shaking the buildings so perceptibly that it was noticed plainly by persons on the ground floor. In some places movable furniture was shifted slightly, windows were rattled, and clerks seated at their desks felt themselves swayed to and fro. The shocks were so distinct that no room for doubt as to their nature was left. In the tall buildings of the downtown districts the effects of the earthquake were more apparent. Persons in the upper stories of buildings along Third and Fourth streets, from the Courthouse to the Chamber of Commerce, noticed each of four waves. The buildings swayed visibly, and the shaking was so violent as to awaken people sleeping in the upper stories.

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by E. J. Slocum, Druggist.

Two attempts at Baker City to raise funds for a Fourth of July celebration have failed.

J. N. Williamson Returns.

Representative J. N. Williamson came to Portland Thursday after an absence covering the last session of Congress, the recent election in Oregon, and more than a month of vacation, says the Oregonian. Today he will be besieged by his constituents desirous of extending the Oregon glad hand. Last night in his room at the Imperial he was alone and rejoicing decourously that he was returned from a foreign shore, where the troublesome duties of an envoy of the plain people have occupied him these past months.

Mr. Williamson talked of the session, of the fight for the Lewis and Clark appropriation, the open Columbia movement which he thinks will bear fruit at the next session, the \$2,000,000 irrigation allotment and of the new forest reserves which he approves. He said many fine things about Speaker Cannon, whom he credits with much of the success of the Fair appropriation, declared that Senator Fairbanks will be nominated for Vice-President by acclamation at Chicago. He complimented the Oregon Commission which worked in Washington for the Lewis and Clark appropriation and brought word that Senator Mitchell is in splendid health and spirits and will be home early in July. Altogether Mr. Williamson was in a very satisfying frame of mind, glad to be a congressman, glad to be at home again and well pleased with his winter's work. Mrs. Williamson returned with him, and is now at The Dalles while the Misses Williamson are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Has an Eye on Siberia.

Paris, June 18.—From quite dependable Japanese sources, your correspondent is able to state that there is not the least doubt as to Japanese designs on Oriental Siberia. It is learned that one of the most influential nihilists in Russia has been approached by a representative of the Japanese government and has been engaged to furnish the latter a list of all the genuine political prisoners in Siberia.

Japan is anxious to avoid the reproach of causing a mere uprising of criminals, and will therefore negotiate only with the political element in the Siberian penal settlements, which includes men of the highest character and ability.

To these convicts Japan will secretly convey arms and when they are ripe for revolt a Japanese army will be sent to their assistance. Japan will be proud to think that in this way she will have struck a blow for humanity and progress as well as against her enemy.

Your correspondent is further assured on the same dependable authority that it is the Japanese Consul in New York who is organizing this scheme in conjunction with the Russian liberal association.

Two little girls living near Eugene quarreled June 14 and one pushed the other (named Pearl Wheeler and aged 7 years) into a millrace, where she was drowned.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers; etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth, 25c at Slocum's Drug Store.

No Fishing.

Notice is hereby given that no fishing or hunting will be allowed on the Price Florence ranch. P. L. & L. Co.

Sheepmen Take Notice.

Any one wishing to cross sheep between Swale and Potamus creeks, will please call on C. A. Minor and get a permit. FENLAND L. & L. Co.

Heppner Gazette—Weekly Oregonian.

The 1904 Wheat Crop.

The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange has made a calculation based on Government acreage and percentage figures by which he places the indicated wheat yield of the United States for 1904 at 657,000,000 bushels, compared with approximately 637,000,000 bushels last year. The accuracy of the estimate on the 1904 yield is dependent on a continuation of present weather conditions. The winter wheat is practically safe in a large portion of the United States, but spring wheat will for several weeks be at the mercy of the elements, the Hessian fly and the chinch bug. Assuming, however, that there will be no deterioration between now and completion of the spring wheat harvest, the figures reflect a much stronger position than is indicated by the course of the wheat market at the present time.

From last year's yield of 637,000,000 bushels, the United States has found a good market at home for all of the offerings except approximately 120,000,000 bushels, which were sent foreign as wheat and flour. It is, of course, impossible to estimate accurately the amount of last year's crop that now constitutes what is known as the invisible supply, but the official visible supply has decreased to 18,478,000, the smallest figure reached in nearly ten years, being over a million bushels less than in the famous Leiter year, when short supplies were the basis of the boom. It is apparent from these figures that there has been a remarkable increase in home consumption of wheat. This assumption is partly affirmed by a comparison of the 1903 crop with the size and distribution of its immediate predecessor. The official returns place the dimensions of the 1902 crop at 670,000,000 bushels, and yet with a lower scale of prices at home we exported from that crop 204,000,000 bushels, or nearly 85,000,000 bushels more than we have exported from the 1903 crop.

Calculating from the distribution of the 1902 crop, a yield of 637,000,000 bushels, with no increased demand at home, would have decreased the exportable surplus only 33,000,000 bushels. Instead of this amount, the decrease in exports has been 50,000,000 bushels greater than the decrease in the crop, and the visible supply last Monday was 1,800,000 bushels smaller than on the corresponding date a year ago. Making an allowance for a record-breaking increase, it is absurd to suppose that the American demand for home consumption was 50,000,000 bushels greater than in 1902. Accordingly we must accept one of two theories regarding the disposition or disappearance of such a large amount. Either the Government figures of 637,000,000 bushels were too much, or there are much larger stocks in farmers' hands than they are credited with holding. Either contingency would not materially change the amount of increase shown by Statistician Brown's figure's, and regardless of what the true dimensions of last year's crop were, a 20,000,000-bushel increase could probably be taken care of without seriously affecting prices, unless the rest of the world produces such wonderful crops that Europe will have no need for even so small a surplus as we gave her last year.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of

these early figures, or the one which will appeal most pleasingly to Portland, lies in the fact that of the 20,000,000-bushel increase indicated for the entire United States more than 15,000,000 bushels are shown in the three states—Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Not only does the crop in territory tributary to Portland promise to break all records, but there will be a larger percentage of it available for export than from any other portion of the United States, our scanty population requiring a comparatively small amount for home consumption.—Oregonian.

WHY TRADE IS SLOW.

Belief in Theory of Depression Every Ten Years.

New York, June 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says:

Industry suffers from an epidemic of ultra conservatism, emanating apparently from the theory that a season of depression must come every 10 years, while the coincidence of a Presidential election furnishes another precedent. As a result, stocks of merchandise have been reduced, every traffic is lessened, preparations for future business are curtailed and less money is distributed in the form of wages, while those having capital to invest confine their attention to the highest classes of bonds or hold back for still lower prices of securities. All these factors have combined to produce a reaction entirely out of proportion to the natural readjustment that was really started by abnormally high prices of raw materials and other excessive costs of production resulting in accumulation of goods that could not be sold at a profit.

Retrenchment has made considerable progress, wage-earners, as a rule, recognizing the importance of accepting reductions in pay. The lake strike has been adjusted, leaving little friction between employer and employe. As the season advances, the crop outlook improves and there is no fundamental weakness in the Nation's commercial or financial position. Evidences of contraction in business are numerous, however, railway earnings thus far available for May showing a loss of 7.1 per cent as compared with 1903.

Considering the favorable official and private crop reports, wheat has ruled remarkably firm, the high price having a natural effect on foreign demand. In fact it was reported that exporters were selling wheat at Duluth. Stocks will be low when the new crop is harvested and domestic consumption has absorbed offerings despite comparative quiet of late at Northwestern mills. Receipts at primary markets were 1,893,190 bushels against 1,928,866 bushels in the same week last year, while exports from all ports of the United States, flour included, amounted to 1,371,304 bushels, compared with 2,899,092 bushels a year ago. Corn has reacted somewhat from best prices, arrivals of 4,273,619 bushels at western cities exceeding the receipts of 3,220,890 last year, but Atlantic Coast shipments were only 143,925 bushels against 873,502 in 1903.

Liabilities of Commercial failures thus far reported for June aggregated \$4,151,108, of which \$1,894,792 were in manufacturing, \$1,879,394 in trading and \$416,952 in other commercial lines. Failures this week number 257 in the United States against 213 last year and 16 in Canada compared with 24 a year ago.

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