

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Household Hints.

To polish silver, brass, etc., make a polishing soap as follows: Dissolve eight ounces of good hard soap in four ounces of boiling water. When cooling add one and a half ounces of turpentine and later on stir in three ounces of strong ammonia water. Keep well covered.

When washing black yarns or callicos make the bluing water almost black with bluing, as it renews any of the dye that may have come out in the washing.

When washing a white dress that has become yellow put a few drops of turpentine into the water and then lay in the sun and dry.

To make wash silk look like new put a teaspoonful of wood alcohol to every pint of water when rinsing and iron when damp.

Washing Woolen Dresses.

Flannel, cashmere or almost any all wool dress goods that are to be made over may be washed without shrinking or fading if handled properly.

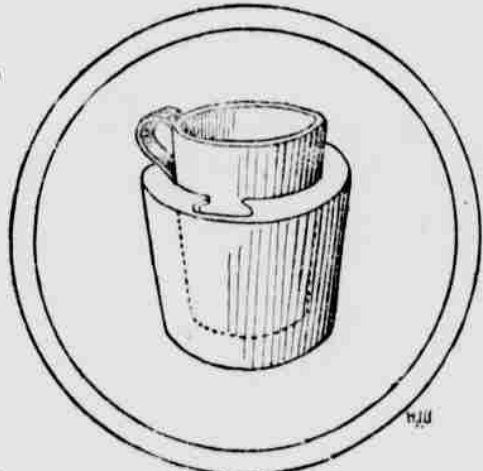
Take the garment apart and brush it until the dust and lint are removed. Use soft water and heat it until it is a little warmer than new milk. Dissolve enough fine soap in it to make a strong suds and wash the cashmere or flannel in it, just as you would wash anything else. Rinse in water heated to the same temperature.—McCall's Magazine.

The Kitchen Linoleum.

If the kitchen floor is painted or covered with oilcloth it will save much cleaning. Oilcloth and linoleum should be washed in the ordinary way with warm water and soap, then wiped over again with clean, warm water and dried with a soft cloth. If water is left on the oilcloth it is inclined to rot it; therefore it is important that it should be dried thoroughly. Turpentine and linseed oil mixed form a good preparation for restoring the brightness to oilcloth which has become dull.

A Household Convenience.

Many little household conveniences originate in the minds of busy housewives, though many of them have become public property owing to woman's natural inclination to belittle the value of her mechanical achievements. One of these odd inventions is "the drinking utensil," as it is officially described, for hot beverages. This consists of an air insulated receptacle for the drinking cup proper. It comprises a casing a little larger than the cup it is designed to protect and forms a tight covering



HOLDS THE HEAT.

with an upper ring rim attached to the sides and provided with a center opening a little smaller than the largest diameter of the cup. When the cup is set in the receptacle it projects uniformly on all sides above the casing, and the handle is easily reached. As is well known, air is one of the best insulators of heat that the world knows, and a cup containing a heated beverage thus protected from radiation will retain its original temperature for a much longer time owing to the very slow loss of heat by radiation and conduction.

House Cleaning Hints.

When you put matting down be sure the floors are thoroughly dry before it is laid.

Wash white marbles with clear water and a soft brush.

Year old matting gains new life by being wiped up with salt and water.

Clean out closets and bureaus with turpentine water and use generous proportions of the turpentine. It's a good ounce of prevention against moths.

Green Mint Punch.

Put into a punch bowl one cup of granulated sugar and the juice of six lemons. Peel three lemons and slice them very thin. When the sugar has melted add the sliced lemon, one dozen sprays of mint and an abundance of crushed ice. Now stir in three bottles of imported ginger ale and enough green vegetable coloring to make it of the desired green shade.

For Blistered Feet.

Take dry common laundry soap and rub on the sole of stockings before putting them on; bathe feet occasionally in warm water, adding a little borax or soda. The blisters will soon disappear.

Old Stair Carpet.

If thoroughly cleaned an old stair carpet makes excellent pads to put under the new one. Each piece of carpet should be lightly nailed to the stair, as unless this is done it is liable to slip.

FEW PENNIES IN BUTTE.

No One Likes Them, and They All Drift to the Postoffice.

A twelve quart pail will hold all the pennies in Butte.

In the money drawer or cash register of nearly every business house in Butte there is a tin box back in one corner, and in it are pennies. When the box is full the merchant puts it under his arm and climbs the hill to the new postoffice, unloads his accumulation and carries home stamps for it.

When a child comes into a store and buys and proffers pennies in payment the pennies are forthwith cast into the little box.

As a general thing the pennies given out in change in the postoffice seldom get outside the building. Before leaving the building the owner of the pennies decides that he or she would rather have stamps for them, and the exchange is made.

So the pennies in circulation in Butte hover about the postoffice. Once in awhile an arrival from the east scatters them among several stores, but eventually the little disks find their way to the postoffice. The stores do not make change in pennies in Butte. Some use postage stamps.

It has not been so long since pennies have been given out in change at the postoffice. Two or three years ago a man bought a money order at the Butte postoffice. He had 2 cents in change coming to him, but there were no pennies with which to pay it. He complained to the postoffice department at Washington, and then came an order directing that a supply of pennies be obtained and change made.

Since then there has been pennies in Butte, Helena and most of the larger offices in Montana. But the merchant as a general thing has little use for pennies, and it will probably be a long time before they come into circulation in that part of the northwest.

There are no penny newspapers in Montana. Children always have a nickel to buy candy, sometimes more. There are no penny values shown for sale in that city.

The merchants think the pennies a nuisance. The public look at the matter in the same light, and if it had not been for a disgruntled buyer of a money order who failed to appreciate that if the 2 cents had been coming the other way nothing would have been said about it the probabilities are that pennies would be fewer in Butte and other Montana cities than they are today.—Butte Letter in New York Herald.

New Terror For the Fourth.

Such is the degree of personal liberty in this great republic that a man may manufacture what he will, except distilled spirits, and in some states cigarettes, even to instruments for the torture of his fellow citizens. Thus the head of the physics department of Lehigh university, evidently with intent to join the increasing band of millionaires, has invented and will put on the Fourth of July market a cannon which may be fired 5,000 times at a cost of but 5 cents. A peculiarity of the instrument is that however acute may be the sufferings of those who cannot get beyond reach of the sound, the boy who does the firing is in no danger of death or injury save at the hands of the distracted neighbors.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Splitting the Nerves.

"Nerve splitting" is no longer a term to be exclusively applied to New York street noises or women's headaches. It has a fixed place in the new surgery. Progressive surgeons think no more of splitting a nerve than some writers do of splitting an infinitive. Nerve splitting is one of the accessories to nerve suturing and nerve grafting. It has been practiced with varying success for eight years in Germany and England, but is new in this country. Five successful cases of it have been reported within a month—three in New York, one in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia.—New York Times.

A Blast Against Tobacco.

Frederic Harrison in the Bystander has a counter blast against tobacco and its users couched in his most vigorous English. He regards the use of the weed Sir Walter Raleigh introduced in Europe as "a beastly disease, to be shunned on grounds moral, social, aesthetic and medical" and the appetite for it as degrading and "louthsome to most women and decent men and unworthy of a gentleman." All of which is strong language, whether too strong depends upon the individual's views of the ministrations of "My Lady Nicotine."

The Last Boer Prisoner.

Robert Rogers, one of the two remaining Boer prisoners in Ceylon, left for Holland last month, having been four and a half years on the island. The British government has warned him that this permission does not imply that the prohibition of his return to South Africa will be canceled, as he has not yet taken the oath of allegiance. Rogers' departure from Ceylon leaves only one Boer prisoner, a man named Engelbrecht, in the custody of Great Britain. Engelbrecht is still in

State of Ohio, County of Toledo ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886. [SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

In the island of Samar, ladronism or common brigandage, is rampant. The civil authorities are over the fence and out, and martial law is probable.

Why suffer with spring tiredness, mean, cross feeling, no strength, no appetite? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets.—W. P. McMillan, Lexington, Or.

The Belvedere

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

One hundred empty barrels for sale. Five hundred barrels of extra fine cider vinegar on tap. . . .

HEPPNER, - ORE.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Heppner Quotations on Staples Bought and Sold Here.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

COFFEE—Mocha and Java, best 50c per pound; next grade, 45c per pound; package coffee, Lion and Arbuckle, 20c lb; Columbian coffee, 6 packages for \$1.

RICE—Best head rice 10c per pound; next grade 6½ cents per pound. SUGAR—Cane granulated, best \$6 85 per sack; do 13 pounds \$1. SALT—Coarse 75c per 100; \$15.00 ton. FLOUR—\$4 65@5 00 per barrel. BACON—15@20c per pound. HAMS—16@18c per pound. COAL OIL—\$1 45@1 75 for 5 gallons; \$3 25 per case.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—1c per pound. CABBAGE—4c per pound. ONIONS—3c per pound.

FRUITS.

APPLES—Green 2c per pound. BANANAS—40c per dozen. LEMONS—30c per dozen. ORANGES—40c@60c per dozen.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

Prices paid by dealer to the producer. CHICKENS—\$3 50@4.00 per dozen. BUTTER—ranch, 50 and 60c per roll. EGGS—25c per doz.

BEEF CATTLE, ETC.

COWS—\$2 50@2 00 per hundred. STEERS—\$3 50@2 75 per hundred. VEAL—Dressed, 6c per pound. SHEEP—\$3 50@4 00. HOGS—Live, 5½c@5c; dressed, 6c @7c per pound.

The Brick Saloon

We carry in stock only a very high grade of

Barrel and Bottled Goods

We carry the leading brands of

FINE CIGARS

Draft and Bottled Beer.

HEPPNER, - OREGON.

Cleanse your system of all impurities this month. Now is the time to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will keep you well all summer. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.—W. P. McMillan, Lexington, Or.

ANYBODY who uses arms and is equipped with the "STEVENS" has the assurance that his choice cannot be improved upon. There is absolutely no guesswork about the "STEVENS," they look right because made right, and for their particular purposes are positively unexcelled. No wonder, then, that STEVENS RIFLES, PISTOLS AND SHOTGUNS have been adopted in preference to all others—the world around!



STEVENS FIREARMS are sold by all sporting goods and hardware dealers. Ask them for our make—insist on getting it. Don't be put off with something "just as good." The fact that Stevens Arms are GUARANTEED FOR QUALITY should prompt you to be sure to specify this time-honored brand. Send two ac. stamps for Stevens Book and Rifle Puzzle. J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO. P. O. Box 4092 STEVENS FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.

GROSHENS & GORDON

Have just opened a new saloon at the corner of Elm and May streets.

Finest Liquors and Cigars

Pendleton Beer on Draught

Hot and Cold Lunches

Heppner, Or.

Morrow County, Oregon.

Morrow County is a new country, and like all other new countries, is awaiting development.

Located in the Columbia river valley, and skirted on the South with a spur of the Blue mountains, within the boundaries of Morrow county is a territory 75 miles in length by 35 miles in width, and containing 1,313,280 acres of land. Formerly stockraising was the principal industry, but lately the fertility of the land is bringing agriculture to the front. Immense wheat crops are grown with little cultivation, the soil being mixed with a volcanic ash which is very rich in wheat-producing qualities. The 1904 crop will aggregate 1,400,000 bushels, much of it from virgin soil.

Morrow county has thousands of head of sheep, horses and cattle. The wool production for 1904 was 2,500,000 pounds. Alfalfa and fruit growing are profitable industries, rapidly growing in importance. The county has also a great coal field, soon to be developed.

The Heppner Gazette

Is the best exponent of the industrial life of the town and county. Keeps its readers thoroughly posted as to their progress and development. A good medium to send to eastern friends, thoroughly reliable, wide-awake and progressive,

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