

EDUCATION OF THE JAPS.

Government and Naval Officials Entitled to Much Credit in the Work.

In no field of activity has Japan done so much as in that of education. Thanks to the private and temple schools, which have been in existence for centuries, as well as to the higher state seminaries, popular education has always been at a high level, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is greatly to the credit of the Japanese physicians that ever since the middle of the 18th century they have applied themselves to the study of the Dutch language, thus opening a channel which has enabled the science of Europe to effect an entry among them. As early as 1857 Tokio saw the creation of a sort of institute for foreign science, in which instruction was given at first in Dutch, then in English, French, German and even Russian languages. The chief achievement of this seminary was the compilation of an English-Japanese dictionary, while in 1858 the first European school of medicine was also established there. A quarter of a century ago Japan depended almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of professors and teachers; now the recruits are wholly drawn from native scholars. It scarcely requires to be shown that this new system of public education proved in a comparatively short time an effective means of transforming Japan in the progressive sense intended by the government, so that the ministry of education may be said to have done most to weld the nation into a harmonious whole. It may fairly be inferred that this wise and full development of Japan educationally is to be credited largely with the clever work now being performed by the Japanese naval commanders and government officials, the similarly clever work of Japan's army and navy in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and in the march of the allied forces upon Peking.

When You Get Shaved.

"Very few men realize the manual labor entailed in the operation of shaving, aside from the constant care and skill that must be exercised," said the handsome barber, as he paused to strop his razor. "I didn't realize it myself until the other day. The man I was shaving was a stranger to me and he seemed a trifle nervous. When I got through with him he said to me: 'Do you know how many strokes of the razor you used in shaving me?' I looked up at the clock. It had taken me nearly 20 minutes. 'I give it up,' I said. 'I never thought about it.' 'Well,' said he, as he buttoned his collar, 'you used just 459 strokes with the razor. That's pretty fair for me, because I'm nervous. I have frequently been up to nearly 600. You see, I suffer from insomnia, and the only way I can get to sleep at nights is to lie in bed and count. In that way I have got into the habit of counting the razor strokes while getting shaved, and I want to tell you that 459 is a pretty good record for me.' Say, do you believe that?"—Philadelphia Record.

Too Advanced.

Father—You are very backward in your arithmetic. When I was your age I was doing cube root.

Boy—What's that?
"What? You don't even know what it is? Dear me, that's terrible! Here, give me your pencil. Now, we'll take, say, 1, 2, 3, 4, and find the cube root. First you divide—no; you—let me see—um—yes—no—well, never mind—after all, perhaps you're too young to understand it."—Stray Stories.

KEEPS THE BOYS AT HOME.

Farmers' Association in Southern Illinois Has This Object for its Principal Aim.

The continual exodus of boys from the farms of southern Illinois to the cities is being combated in this section of Egypt by a society bearing the name of Farmers' Relief association. The association is the outgrowth of an idea hatched in southern Illinois, and in the seven counties where the society is organized its effects are plainly seen, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The rush of young men to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati has been almost completely stayed. The farmers' boys are themselves members of the new organization, which has in a manner furnished attractions to rural life which largely offset the allurements of the city.

The Farmers' Relief association is modeled somewhat upon the lines of the trades union, and embodies some of the best and most reasonable features of former Ill-born farmers' societies. The central idea of the association is to make country life attractive. The founder, James H. England, contended that if in each school district the families could be brought into closer social relations and the life given some little variety a problem would be solved.

The school district was made the unit in the plan. The school teacher was raised from mere pedagogue to social arbiter. He is called the chairman of the community committee, and he sees that there is always "some sort of do-in'g," as the people say. The Wagner school district, a few miles south of Carbondale, is the best organized community. In the Wagner society every child is entitled to extra stamps, to the social life of the district, to the

pedagogue invites every man, woman and child. That means that there are no feuds, no quarrels, no wrangling, in the community, for all the people meet in a social way.

The society has gone further than this, and has installed a school district telephone system. An old lady who has nothing to do but darn heavy home-knit socks or sew carpet rags is the "hello girl." Each family in the district pays five dollars annually for the use of a telephone, and they use it. The young men do their courting over the telephone when the weather is bad, and the only complaint of the telephone service to be made so far was that one rainy night Cupid had connected so many of the subscribers that a very sick man could not get a message through to the doctor in Carbondale. The man did not lie, however.

As soon as the telephone system was in working order the school teacher organized a string band. This country musical organization furnishes the music at the dances and the church socials. The band has a repertoire that includes everything from "The Arkansas Traveler" to "Comin' Through the Rye," and there is hardly a night in a month that it is not engaged.

The Home league, the twin sister to the Farmers' association, is the woman's club of the country. It is conducted on the same lines as the clubs in the cities. It conducts a class in domestic science, and does its share of entertaining. The two organizations combined have hit the credit, or "on tick" system a knockout blow. If a member has anything to sell he must demand cash for it. If he buys he must pay cash.

HOTELS STARTED WRONG.

Buildings Are Much Like Humans Belongs, Says a Philosophical New York Policeman.

The philanthropic policeman tipped back the brim of his helmet, pulled down his cuff and pointed to a brick building painted white that stood on the opposite corner, says the New York Sun.

"I don't think I'm a fatalist, if that's what you call it," he said, "but I've had opportunities in my business to see that some people get started wrong and never have a fair chance. 'It's the same thing with buildings. They get a bad name in the beginning, and that seems to settle them. 'That house on the corner was put up as a hotel nearly 30 years ago. It was intended to be all right, but the owner happened to lease it to the wrong kind of a man, and within six months after it was opened the police were in the place. Practically they've never been out of it since that time. 'The building has been sold several times and some of the owners have tried to make it different. But in one way or another it always seemed to drift back to its old character. If it hadn't been for that wrong start in the first place the old hotel might have been all right.

"Almost the same fate overtook another hotel that used to be on my beat uptown. Nobody ever knew why it was a failure. It stood on a site that gave light on four sides, occupying all of a small block. It ought to have been crowded all the time but it was nearly always empty, and one landlord after another came to grief there. 'After it was such a failure as a respectable hotel there was naturally an attempt to carry it along on the other plan. That prospered for awhile, but there could not have been much money even in that. 'Landlords came and went. Half the time the house was closed altogether, and in spite of all its attractions the building was a hoodoo. It will probably remain one until it is pulled down altogether.

"Now it is closed, half its windows have been broken by the boys in the streets, and it is ripe for the wreckers to tear it down and make way for some more fortunate structure. One thing must have compensated the owners for their disappointments. The site has increased enormously in value since it was bought 20 years ago, and in spite of all its vicissitudes the hotel may ultimately bring fortune to the men who built it."

Russian scientists have lately been studying the curious island of Kildjipe, off the coast of Russian Lapland, and separated from it by a narrow strait. This island, says the New York Sun, has a lake that has no visible connection with the sea, but is affected with tidal movements. To be sure, the tides in the lake rise and fall only a few inches, while those in the surrounding sea rise and fall several feet. The periodicity of the lake tides makes it plain that the lake has subterranean communication with the sea.

The water on the island is of three kinds, fresh water from rains and from brooks at the highest points; a little lower salt water like that of the sea; at the lowest point sea water, surcharged with free sulphuretted hydrogen. The fresh water is inhabited by the animal life usual in the fresh water of that region. The salt water has sea creatures, sponges and the like, while the water surcharged with sulphuretted hydrogen has neither vegetable nor animal life. The phenomenon of this sulphuretted hydrogen has its counterpart in the depths of the Black sea, where the presence of the gas destroys animal and vegetable life.

Weekly Oregonian—Heppner Gazette.

Makes digestion and assimilation perfect. Makes new red blood and bone. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.—W. P. McMillan, Lexington, Oregon.

State of Ohio, County of Toledo } ss.
Lucas County,

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 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
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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.

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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 50 per sack; do 13 pounds \$1.
SALT—Coarse 75c per 100; \$14.00 ton.
FLOUR—\$4 65@5 30 per barrel.
BACON—15@20c per pound.
HAMS—16@18c per pound.
COAL OIL—\$1 65@1 75 for 5 gallons; \$3 25 per case.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—New, 2½c per pound.
CABBAGE—3c per pound.
ONIONS—3½c per pound.
APPLES—Green 2½c per pound.

FRUITS.

BANANAS—40c per dozen.
LEMONS—35c 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—15c per doz.

BEEF CATTLE, ETC.

COWS—\$1 75 per hundred
STEERS—@2 65 per hundred.
VEAL—Dressed, 5c per pound.
SHEEP—\$3 50@4 00.
HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 6 cents @7c per pound.

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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

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