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## GONTY BROTHERS

### THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

The Heppner Gazette, Established March 30, 1883  
The Heppner Times, Established Nov. 18, 1897  
Consolidated February 15, 1912.

WALTER CRAWFORD, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, August 14 - - - 1913

### HOG RAISING PAYS.

The Prairie ranch, located a few miles southeast of Fossil, Wheeler County, shipped a carload of hogs to the Portland Union Stockyards a few days ago and they topped the market, selling for 9 one-half cents per pound. There were 79 head in the car, their combined weight was a trifle more than 20,000 pounds, or an average of 250 pounds. The check given in payment, after deducting freight, feed and commission charges, was for \$1833.32. That shows a net price of \$23.08 per animal.

Mention was made in these columns a short time ago of a former shipment of hogs from this ranch, and it was then stated that a carload would be sent to the Portland market about every two weeks during the balance of the year, there being about 2300 head feeding on this and other ranches owned by the same company.

The hogs just shipped had eaten, all told, about 12 bushels of grain each and about 250 pounds of ground alfalfa. Aside from this, they had been fed nothing, but had, of course, been pastured on alfalfa, stubble and grass. The grain fed them as pigs and hogs would be worth today at the ranch where it was fed not to exceed \$7 per animal; the alfalfa meal perhaps \$2.50 per animal. It cost to haul them to market, we will say, about \$10. That makes a total cost of \$790, to which must be added the cost of producing the pigs. Two dollars and a half each would be a fair figure for this. In fact, if any breeder with ample facilities for keeping a large number of brood sows could sell his day-old pigs at that figure he would never carry them along even to shont days.

We find the 79 head of hogs cost in real cash outlay \$990, which does not include the intermediate expenses of labor and ranch expenses, including taxes, interest, etc. It is impossible to figure such costs, but the surplus shown by the above figures, \$1833.32, is surely ample to give a large profit. Suppose the company keeps up its semi-monthly shipments during the balance of the year and each carload does as well. That would make ten carloads and a profit of \$8333.20. As there are now more than 2000 head of hogs on the ranches of the company, the shipments will probably continue the year round.

Compare these figures with the grain business. Suppose in place of feeding their 35,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain to hogs they hauled it to Condon, the nearest railroad point. Or suppose the road were already built to Fossil and they hauled the grain there, say an average of 15 miles. The wheat fed

this last carload of hogs weighed 55,880 pounds; the fattened hogs weighed but 20,000 pounds.

The point is just this: Feed more of the grain to livestock. Our sheep-owners are in a terrible flurry about the tariff on wool. Let them try to forget it and build their business along new lines—better wool and better mutton, and more of each. That means grain-fed sheep, and why not? We can produce as good mutton as is grown in the world, and we ought to double and treble our output and raise the quality until we control the markets of the West.—Oregonian, August 3, 1913.

Eugene Amidon was the owner of the first wheat to be hauled into Moro this season. It was from a 75-acre field of turkey red that produced 1370 sacks, better than 42 bushels to the acre. His other wheat has averaged close to 15 sacks an acre.—Observer.

Begin now, if you have not already begun, to get ready to attend the Morrow county fair this fall, and be sure to bring an exhibit with you if possible. This is what will make the fair a success, and at the same time do you a great deal of good. Just take a few days lay off and at the same time fill your head with valuable information. You will raise better crops next year.

The papers tell us that it will require 55,500 laborers to harvest the grain crops in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas. Truly a great army of laborers, and they are necessary to properly handle the immense products of the fields of those states. Wonder if this does not account, in part at least for the large influx of L. W. W.'s (I Wont Work's) into the Northwest recently?

The Morrow county fair this year is to be a big success, according to N. C. Maris, industrial worker of the state department of education who has recently made a tour through Morrow county. About \$3500 will be available for fair purposes, this year. A temporary site and buildings will be used at Heppner this season but if the fair is the success it is expected to be permanent buildings will probably be erected.—Salem Statesman.

A special election will be held in Oregon on Nov. 4, 1913, to vote upon the legislative measures referred to the people by referendum petition. These measures are "The Criminal Sterilization Bill," the "State Industrial Accident Commission Bill," "\$100,000 Appropriation to University of Oregon," "\$75,000 Appropriation to University of Oregon," and the "County Attorney Bill." All voters who were not registered for the 1912 election should now register, either before the county clerk, or before the official registrar in their own town or precinct. The law now provides that a voter cannot "swear in" his or her vote on election day, and if you are not registered you will have no vote coming at this special election. It is important then that you attend to this matter at once and be prepared to cast your vote on these important referendum measures.

Philadelphia Ledger: Much has been heard in Pennsylvania of late of the value of state fairs. They are of unquestionable benefit. Minnesota, Illinois, New York and Iowa have proven that they are financially as well as popularly and educationally successful, and in other states

the tendency is toward big state exhibitions. But nothing can ever take the peculiar place or perform the unique service of the county fair. It is of its own, by its own, for its own, and it gives an opportunity of neighborliness and mutual interest that should be developed and encouraged. In Pennsylvania in 1913 there will be more than 50 of these fairs; many of them come in August, most of them in September and some of them in October.

In the past some of the fairs have been cheapened by vulgar "attractions," mainly the reminiscences of the old "midway" evils. These should be excluded and there should be a rigid investigation of fair "attractions" before they are engaged. There is where the benefit of cooperation comes in. Counties that adjoin may greatly improve their program by working together. In Pennsylvania of late there has been a drift toward an old home week in connection with the county fair. This is fine. Every Pennsylvania county has natives in other sections and other states, and it will do them good to go back home and see how the folks have been getting along.

It would be well if Philadelphia business houses paid larger attention to county fairs. They are gatherings of people whose trade is worth having. It is usual to speak of the business to be got from foreign lands and of new wealth to flow through the Panama canal, but the best, most reliable and steady profits are from the people of the counties.

Her health broken by many years of school teaching in the Middle West, Miss M. E. Wheeler came to the Willamette valley a little more than a year ago, bought 25 acres of wild land a few miles south of Milwaukie and commenced clearing it with her own hands. By this spring she had grubbed out the brush and trees and dynamited the stumps on seven acres. A part of this land was planted to oats which at the present time are more than 7 feet tall, and on another tract she is raising every kind of vegetable that can be grown in Oregon. As a result of the strenuous outdoor life, Miss Wheeler has completely regained her health and says she cannot understand why everyone in Oregon does not take up farming.

The eastern division of the O. W. R. & N. company, under the supervision of Superintendent William Bollins, from headquarters at La Grande, is well prepared to handle the crops of wheat and fruit, especially with reference to motive power, it is announced. Ten new freight locomotives have recently been added to this division. The rolling stock is also said to be plentiful, thereby assuring good service to shippers.

At the present time a farmer in the Molalla district, about 20 miles from Oregon City, is harvesting a crop probably not grown by any other rancher in the Willamette valley—teasels. His present crop consists of about 70 acres and during the harvest season he will employ about 40 hands at \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The teasel is a burr for which the manufacturers of cloth find a use in raising the nap of the goods, a process for which no inventor has ever been able to invent a mechanical substitute.

### SPECIAL AWARDS FOR THE CHILDREN

#### Fair Board Sets Aside \$300 For the Promotion of Juvenile Interest.

To the Boys and Girls of Morrow County.

Do you realize, boys and girls, that you are going to have an opportunity that you never enjoyed before? An opportunity to compete for a lot of nice prizes right at home—in your own county, at your own county fair? And not only that, but that you will have an opportunity to take an important part in making this county fair a great success and thereby insure its establishment as a permanent institution?

The fair association has set apart \$300 for prizes exclusively for your department. That is fine. It is a larger sum than most of the counties give to the juvenile department and has enabled Supt. Notson to offer prizes that are worth winning. The intrinsic value of these prizes, however, is small in comparison with the experience you gain in participating in the contest, in learning how to do something with your hands. Not only learning how to do something, but learning how to do that something well—better indeed than anyone else can do it, for that is what you have to do in order to win at a fair. In raising or making something with which to compete for these prizes you are learning how to do something that will be valuable to you in future life, something by which you may earn a living.

In future years you will be proud to refer to the fact that you were an exhibitor at Morrow County's first fair and were a factor in making it a success. It is a splendid thing to early grasp the importance and get the habit of being a booster, of taking part in public enterprises and bearing your share of the burdens of society, of doing something for mankind. You are doing this when you take part in your local fair, for it is, or should be, and can be made, one of the most educative and helpful institutions in existence. It is not merely a place to go and see some side show and have some fun. There should be some clean sports and innocent amusements and a little fun for everyone, to help make it a real vacation, but the exhibits of the various products of the county and the mingling together in a good old-fashioned, neighborly way, are the most valuable features and should be made the most of.

You can exhibit your products at Heppner, and if successful in winning there, you can send them to the Tri-County Fair at Condon. And if you have something real good, you can then send them to the State Fair at Salem and have a chance to win some of those splendid prizes offered down there. If you plan to do that, you had better take a double portion with you to Heppner and ship part of it as soon as you get there, so it will reach Salem in time. If you wait till the close of the fair there, it will be too late to reach the State Fair. In doing this you will help to advertise Morrow County to the world and perhaps do more good than you have any idea of. If you have not already received one,

call on Supt. Notson for the Children's State Fair prize list and see what splendid prizes are offered there. And all those prizes will be won by just such boys and girls as you are, from all over the state. Supt. Notson has the blanks for entering exhibits for the State Fair. Morrow County is my old home, and I would be glad and proud to see some of the State Fair prizes go there.

N. C. MARIS,  
Field Worker Industrial Fairs.

### CECIL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Evans of Heppner was a Cecil business visitor Monday.

A milch cow belonging to Will Reed was killed at their crossing one day last week.

Jack Hynd and M. V. Logan were Heppner business visitors during the middle of last week.

Ed Farnsworth and wife of Rhea Siding were Heppner visitors on Wednesday of last week.

Rev and Mrs. J. M. Reed left Saturday of last week on a visit to their old home at Oakesdale, Wash.

John Nash and family left Tuesday for Parker's Mill for recreation and pleasure; they expect to be absent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Jack Hynd and children Violet and Jackie Jr. returned Tuesday morning from Heppner having gone up Sunday with Hughes auto.

W. H. Herren was a Cecil visitor on Thursday of last week. He reports the grass, and lots of huckleberries in the mountains this summer.

Boyd Logan and family left Thursday for a camping trip at Heron's Mill. Boyd's health has not been good for the past three years and he goes thinking the change will benefit him.

A jolly crowd of Cecil people went picnicking Saturday about a mile above this place. They had well filled lunch baskets and spent a pleasant time eating, fishing and sitting in the shade.

Mrs. Mammie Luisner of Pilot Rock returned to her home Tuesday after a months visit with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Melton who accompanied her as far as the Junction.

Two old sports, E. F. Fairhurst and S. M. Morgan left Tuesday for the tall timber to be absent on a months camping trip, at McDuffy Springs and Desolation Lake, they first intended to take a pack horse then they found two wouldn't do, and finally bought them a little new light wagon, and two big horses, because being Old Bachelorish had to have so many "accessories" and "necessities" that a pack couldn't afford—I hope they don't see this or they won't bring me any venison, and that wouldn't be nice.

FOR SALE—Ten 40-gallon oak barrels, \$2.00 each.  
Palace Hotel.

### Exchange Quips.

The fertility of the soil will not last forever; it must be re-enforced by careful applications of barnyard manure and the turning under of some green crops.

The cannery at Corvallis, Oregon, canned 225,000 pounds of loganberries this season, or more than five times as many of the berries as the growers had listed with the concern. It also put up 31,000 pounds of gooseberries. At present the cannery is working extensively on beans.

In the Wenatchee valley, Washington, the 1913 crop of apples will bring in close to \$3,000,000 it is believed. Many contracts have been made for apples therefrom at prices from \$1 to \$1.25 a box. The cherries and apricots from orchards in that vicinity sold at very satisfactory prices. —Pacific Homestead.

Milton O'Brien of Rail Hollow has the honor of having delivered the first load of the 1913 crop of wheat to the Dufur warehouses, he having brought down a load last Thursday. Many of the farmers are now through threshing but the hauling of the wheat has not begun in earnest.—Dispatch.

'Sumpter Valley farmers are forced this season to be more than ordinary weather prophets in selecting times for cutting hay. Rain storms have been much too numerous to suit their convenience, and some have been caught with hay lying on the ground. However, the damage as yet has been but little, and the ranchers generally congratulate themselves over their good fortune.

### CASTORIA

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