THE GAZETTE.

HEPPNER, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1884.

ARMY DESERTIONS.

The subject of desertion from the U. S. army is attracting much attention at present both in and out of military circles. In discussing the why and wherefore of the matter it is surprising that intelligent and observing officers who have spent half their lives in the service, admit that they are puzzled as to why soldiers desert. And yet plain causes for desertion exist under their very noses—causes which, when weighed in the scales of right and wrong, make a man wonder why the large number of desertions occurring is not doubled.

When a man enlists he takes an oath, more or less solemn, to serve the government five years as a "soldier." But when he finds that the government is using him as a drudge instead of a soldier, the solemn oath resolves itself into a mere contract, and when the soldier finds that the government is violating its part of the contract, it is not to be wondered at that he violates his part.

All the world over we find that the stomach and the pocket are powerful factors for good or evil, and in the natural order of things their influence is and ought to be as potent in the army as elsewhere. And it is. Out of the paltry $13 per month allowed to a soldier the government retains 12½ cents per month as an assessment to support the old soldiers' home at Washington, although old officers receive retired pay right along without any assessment on the officers remaining in active service. Perhaps some thinking soldiers consider this trivial thing as unjust to the rank and file.

While there may be some companies in the regular army where the private soldier is treated tolerably well, his general treatment is far from what it should be. Suppose he enlists at some eastern city. He is sent to an island in New York harbor, where he is kept, virtually a prisoner, for two or three months. His food is poor and insufficient and he may be often seen picking up and eating stale fruit washed up on the beach. All this while the officers are entertaining visitors on high wines in their sumptuous quarters close by. He is set to work at all sorts of drudgery—at anything except the legitimate duty of a soldier. If he has any spirit it begins to rebel, especially when he is bossed around by a lot of ignorant corporals and sergeants, some of whom cannot speak the English language understandingly. With other recruits, he is finally assigned to a regiment in the west, being furnished with a couple of loaves of bread and a chunk of fat pork to last him on the journey. Perhaps the squad halts a few weeks at Newport Barracks, Ky. While there the soldiers will be compelled to sell their shirts to obtain necessary food. Again they start for, say, the Pacific Northwest. Perhaps the officer in charge, if he is a real good man, will have a barrel of hardtack placed in the car. He will telegraph ahead, and twice a day the representatives of a rich government will get a tin cupfull of black coffee while other passengers are eating square meals. Leaving San Francisco the recruits will be herded into the cheapest quarters obtainable on the boat. The representatives of the United States, clad in the national uniform, have to spread their blankets side by side with the coolies of the Chinese Six Companies. But of course the government can see nothing in this to make a soldier think of deserting.

Arrived at his proper post, perhaps the soldier gets fairly enough to eat. Some captains and first sergeants run their commands with this end in view, but a great many do not. The army horse is generally well fed while in garrison, but the soldier generally is not. Perhaps the regular ration costs the government enough, and on paper looks ample enough, but when numerous "tolls" are shaved off, there is not enough left to founder a man who owns an ordinary stomach. Look into some company mess house at early evening and see the soldiers "make up" for the want by feasting on sumptuous suppers consisting of bowls of black coffee and straight baker's bread. Perhaps a few of them have meat, milk or butter. If so, it is furnished at their own expense. The government furnishes each one a few ounces of meat at breakfast, and dinner, added to which they may have had vegetables raised by their own extra labor. But why should the spirit (or stomach) of the soldier rebel?

In 1877 that portion of the regular army stationed in the department of the Columbia made an all-summer march over the roughest and most broken parts of Idaho and Montana. The hardships they endured are known chiefly to the soldiers who endured them. Their campaign over, they boarded a steamboat on the upper Missouri river, and started home via Omaha and the railroad. Along the banks and in the river, the country swarmed with buffalo. A short halt would supply the command with plenty of fresh meat for the whole trip. Was the halt made? No. The boat's larder furnished the officers with all the fresh meat and delicacies they needed, while the soldiers were fed on the most greasy kind of greasy pork. And yet their commander was naturally a kind-hearted man, who would wonder why any of his men should desert. In a recent report in another department, in speaking of desertion, he recommends retaining all but $10 per month of the soldier's pay until his term is served. Ten dollars per month for an American soldier's current expenses! Princely, indeed! And yet this same officer has complained of his own poverty while drawing eight or ten thousand dollars a year. When this important subject of desertion is boiled down, it will be found that a great deal hinges on the stomach and the pocket.

Some government officials draw fat salaries for head work, and some for hand-work; but the railway mail agents who regularly carry the Heppner mails past their jumping-off place, draw their salaries for another kind of work, the government furnishing the stuffed seats.

An old gentleman recently came a long distance to present each employe of the Wasco Sun with "a beautiful apple." And now some one ought to present the editor of that paper with a six-foot stocking stuffed with soft soap, thin oatmeal mush and such stuff. He could use it to good advantage clubbing himself.

The grindstones of the government grind slowly. Over thirty years ago the army took the land of F. G. Schwatka, near the mouth of the Columbia, for military purposes, and now the senate has passed a bill to pay him him $6000 for his claim. It must take lots of oil to prevent friction in such rapid proceedings.

At Adamsville.

This thriving town, the business point of the Dairy Ridge country, continues to progress and prosper. S. W. Miles has bought out Aaron Royse's general merchandise store, having sold his saloon to Mr. Brown. Mr. Royse has gone down into the Pettysville country to prospect for a new location for a store.

Increase of Industry.

No other industry in this country has increased as rapidly in the past as sheep and wool growing. To fully understand the great rate of increase it is only necessary to remember the facts that in 1880 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1880 the wool clipped amounted to only 60,000,000 lbs.; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 lbs.—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five fold in production of wool.

Labor and Capital.

Last Thursday some 200 men who until recently were engaged on the construction of the railroad across the Blue mountains, arrived at Pendleton. They claimed that the railroad company owed them transportation to Portland, and when the conductor refused them free rides they prevented the train from leaving. This condition of affairs continued for two days, and for a while it looked as though bloodshed would result. Wise counsels finally prevailed, however, the train was allowed to go, and those who wanted to go below started afoot.

Powerful Purgative.

Curiosity often leads to painful experiences. That trait is popularly supposed to exist only in women, but this idea is a popular mistake. A young man from up the creek came to Heppner the other day and sauntered into Dave Herren's store. Taking up a bottle from a shelf, he asked, "What is this,—liquor?" One of the clerks absent-mindedly said it was. The bottle contained some powerful purgative bitters. The young man took a couple of able-bodied swallows. He then went out. It was fortunate he did. In the activity that ensued he was much annoyed, not to say considerably weakened. Curiosity conquered.

NEWS NOTES.

Roses fully blown and budding are to be seen in the gardens of Webfoot.

The shipping and grain firm of Waterman & Co., San Francisco, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $1,500,000.

A Mrs. Johnson on Powder river and her two children, a son and daughter, were all three married the same evening last week.

The wheat fields of Washington county are looking fine. A large acreage has been sown and much land has been plowed for spring sowing.

A $12,000 bridge is being put up over the Front street gulch at South Portland. It is a good position from which to view old Mount Hood.

In New York a 13-year-old Jersey cow has just been sold for $1800. That is more than the average price of slick-ears in the Heppner Hills.

At Seattle last week Edward Thompson, aged 30, a railroad employe, was fatally injured by a pile driver while at work on the road near Black river.

Mr. Porter, owner of the race mare Caddie R., has been offered $500 for her expected foal by Glen Dudley if it is a filly, and $400 should it be a horse.

During 1883 there were granted in Multnomah county seventy-six divorces. Of these twenty-three wer asked by the husband and fifty-three by the wife.

Edward West and Frank Lafferty engaged in a free fight on Christmas, at Briggeport, Baker county. West received serious injuries from which he died.

At Roseburg a small boy named Roberts while playing, accidentally punctured the arm of a Miss Brown with a knife, and an artery being cut, she bled to death.

At Galveston, Texas, on the 10th, Jos. Lathrop, one of a sheriff's posse, was shot by a desperate negro named Sandy Robinson, who seized Lathrop's gun and escaped.

At The Dalles, last week, a number of dogs visited the slaughter house enclosures of Crate Bros. and killed some twenty head of sheep. Yesterday John Crate killed six or seven dogs.

Honolulu advices report a terrific storm on Dec. 15, which did much damage. Telegraph and telephone lines were destroyed and many native buildings throughout the island swept away.

In Marion county one of the Hubbard boys was out hunting recently, and carelessly shooting towards the house, hit his sister in the forehead and breast, but did not seriously injure her.

A Portland female called at the city jail and stated that she had just whipped five other women, and in order to avoid being arrested she wished to pay her fine. She was allowed to deposit $5.

The final papers have been signed and delivered transferring all the right, title and interest of the Coos Bay Wagon Road to their land grant to the Roseburg and Coos Bay Railroad Company.

At the ranch of Wm. Muncy, near Dayton, W. T., is a calf, born last Saturday, which is just eight inches high and has a tail two feet and four inches long. The calf is just the color of a fawn and its head and expression are exactly like one. It is quite a curiosity.

Carpet Weaving.

Mrs. H. A. Hayman is now prepared to weave carpets, and anyone wanting anything done in that line will please give her a call.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Jan. 8, '84.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before G. W. Bishop, Notary at Heppner, Or., on Feb. 23, 1884, viz:

E. R. Swinburne,

Pre-emption No. 2967, for the E ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 22, NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 27, Tp 3 S, R 26 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Hendrix, T. S. Johnston, F. Greene, J. S. Beard, Heppner, Umatilla Co., Or.

43-48 E. L. SMITH, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Jan. 10, '84.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. H. Knapp, Clerk of Court at Fossil, Or., on Feb. 25, 1884, viz:

Edd B. Smith,

Pre-emption No. 2968, for the NW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 3, N ½ NE ¼ Sec. 4, Tp 7 S, R 21 E; SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 34, Tp 6 S, R 21 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Sam'l Lamberson, Mahlon Hall, Caleb Ames, R. T. Rem, all of Fossil, Wasco Co., Or.

43-48 E. L. SMITH, Register.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

—WITH—

Fred. J. Hallock,

—AT THE—

Post Office, for all Newspapers and Magazines.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up and posted according to law by the undersigned, residing 11 miles east of the town of Heppner, Umatilla Co., Oregon, one bay horse unbroke and wild. Said horse is about 10 years old, branded C) on left shoulder. Appraised at $65, by A. Mallory, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at Heppner, Oregon, Dec. 28, 1883.

41-44 P. C. THOMPSON.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The Old-Established House of

J. L. Morrow & Son!

HAVE

MARKED DOWN

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

General Merchandise, Groceries,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Etc., Etc.

We have determined to do business on the Cash System, or 90 days' time, and to make it an object for our customers to assist us in abolishing the old, high-priced long-credit way of doing business, we have made the most astonishing Reduction in Prices ever made by any House in Eastern Oregon, or anywhere else. In fact, we have made

Sweeping Reductions!

All round, and confidently assert that we can sell you goods cheaper than any other house in Eastern Oregon. Call and inspect our Stock, and get prices.

NO MORE BIG PRICES!

J. L. Morrow & Son,

Corner May and Main St., Heppner, Oregon.

Heppner Flouring Mill,

W. B. CUNINGHAME, Prop., *WM. OVERHOLTZER, Supt.*

Manufacture and Sell

Baker's Best XXX Flour, Self-Raising Graham, Cracked Wheat, Middlings, Shorts and Bran, Etc.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Wheat. All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Wheat will be exchanged for good wheat at the rate of 35 pounds per bushel.

Barley chopped for 1-7 per hundred pounds.

Forty pounds of corn meal will be given for 56 pounds of corn.

THE

Gazette Job Office!

Is prepared to do Printing at Heppner prices, freight added. It is not the only office in Eastern Oregon, nor can it do the best work in Eastern Oregon. But it can do all kinds of ordinary Book and Job Printing at fair and living rates. You can get your printing done cheaper in San Francisco, but if you send it there you can also send there for your local notices when your steers have twins or your mules have triplets.

G. D. SMITH,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

Main Street, - - - - - *Alkali, Oregon.*

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

Harness, Bridles, Whips, Saddles, Collars, &c.,

In short everything in my line of work in my line made to order, and from the best Santa Cruz and Stockton leather.

REPAIRING DONE SUBSTANTIALLY AND WITH TASTE.

CITY HOTEL BAR,

Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

MINOR & HALL, Prop's.

LUMBER!!

Castle Rock Lumber Co.

All kinds of

ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.,

kept constantly on hand.

We have recently received a large and complete stock of

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS, ETC.,

Which we will sell at lowest possible figures.

Give us a call.

DANIELS & HERREN,

Castle Rock.

ALKALI LADIES,

ATTENTION!

I have on hand a Choice Line of

MILLINERY,

And am Constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods, which I am prepared to sell at

San Francisco Prices,

As the greater part of my goods are Direct from the East.

Please give me a call, and I will guarantee prices satisfactory.

MRS. J. E. HASKIN,

33-3m Alkali, Oregon.

Harness and Saddles

FROM SALEM

AT LOW PRICES.

A. F. YORK,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Saddles, Harness, Etc.,

SALEM, OREGON.

I will furnish citizens of Heppner and vicinity first-class articles at the following figures:

Team Harness without Breeching, $25 to $30 a set. Breeching, $6 to $8.

Boston Team Collars, $6.50 a pair.

Concord Collars, $5.50 a pair.

Blind Bridles, $3 a pair.

Riding bridles, $1 and $1.50.

Lines, ⅞ inch, $2.50 a pair.

Halters, 1 inch, $1 each.

Saddles from $10 to $23.

I guarantee my work and stock as being first-class in every respect, and by doing a large business and advertising it in the newspapers, I can keep prices down and still make it pay big.

Address: A. F. YORK,

Salem, Ogn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the late Frank Sanders will please render account promptly to LEHMAN BLUM,

38-43 Pendleton Or.

NOTICE.—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Dec. 20, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Geo. W. Maxwell against Henry Finney for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 695 dated June 8, 1882, upon the W ½ NW ¼ W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 30, Township 3 S, Range 24 E, in Umatilla county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Henry Finney has abandoned the said timber-culture claim, and has disposed of all of his right and interest in and to his claim and has left the State. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of A. Mallory, Notary at Heppner, Or., on the 11th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

E. L. SMITH, Register.

C. N. THORNBURY, Receiver. 40-45

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OR., Dec. 21, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. Mallory, Notary Public at Heppner, Or., on Feb. 2, 1884, viz:

A. J. McKinney,

D. S. No. 4493, for the S ½ NE ¼ E ½ SE ¼ Sec. 35, Tp 2 S, R 27 E, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Quaid, Patrick McMahon, Freeman Green, Robert Temple, all of Heppner, Or.

40-45 HENRY W. DWIGHT, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at La Grande, Or., Dec. 17, '83.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. Mallory, Notary Public at Heppner, Or., on Jan. 26, 1884, viz:

Frank Hale,

D. S. No. 4455, for the NW ¼ SE ¼ E ½ SW ¼ Sec. 26, and NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 35, Tp 3 S, R 27 E, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. J. Hill, Wm. Duncan, A. S. Burch, A. J. Hale, of Heppner, Or.

40-45 H. W. DWIGHT, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Jan. 4, '84.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. Mallory, Notary at Heppner, Or., on Feb. 20, 1884, viz:

A. J. Borden,

Pre-emption No. 2529, for the N ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 30, Tp 1 N, R 26 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Chas. Wallace, Elisha Winslow, T. Armstrong, Robt. Henderson, all of Heppner, Umatilla Co., Or.

42-47 E. L. SMITH, Register.