

Entered at the Postoffice at Lexington, Or., as Second-class Matter.

As the subscription price of the LEXINGTON WEEKLY BUDGET is only \$1 per year, we shall still positively be in arrears. There will positively be no decline from this rate. Any one receiving this paper and knowing that he has not paid for it, will understand that it is either complimentary, a sample copy, or that some friend has paid for it.

POPULAR CANDIDATES.

The Man Who Will Receive Majorities on Election Day.

State Nominees.

- FOR CONGRESSMAN, BINGER HERMANN (Rep.) of Douglas. GOVERNOR, SYLVESTER PENNOYER (Dem.) of Multnomah. SECRETARY OF STATE, GEO. W. McBRIDE (Rep.) of Columbia. TREASURER, PHIL. METSCHAN (Rep.) of Grant. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, E. B. McELROY (Rep.) of Benton. STATE PRINTER, FRANK C. BAKER (Rep.) of Multnomah. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, R. S. DEAN (Rep.) of Lane.

District Nominees.

- PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, SEVENTH DISTRICT, W. H. WILSON (Rep.) of Wasco. JOINT SENATOR—MORROW, GRANT AND HARNEY, GEO. W. McHALEY (Rep.) of Grant.

Morrow County Nominees.

- REPRESENTATIVE, J. C. THOMSON (Dem.) COUNTY JUDGE, WM. MITCHELL (Dem.) COMMISSIONER, H. M. VAUGHN (Dem.) CLERK, J. W. MORROW (Dem.) SHERIFF, GEORGE NOBLE (Dem.) TREASURER, J. W. MATLOCK (Dem.) SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, CHAS. B. CRANE (Dem.) ANNOTATOR, J. J. MCGEE (Dem.) SUB-EDITOR, JULIUS KEITHLY (Dem.)

BACKED up by the rising Columbia, the Willamette river at Portland has already submerged the lower docks, and a big rise is probable.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has signed the ballot reform bill. In a few years every state in the Union will vote by the Australian or a similar system.

By electing the excellent county ticket nominated by the democrats the republicans of Morrow will give the ring and its dupes a lesson that will do them good.

An exchange says: Hon. D. P. Thompson is not in sympathy with monopolists. He gobbled up seventeen national banks in Oregon to keep them out of the monopolists' clutches.

In the Sacramento and Yaca valleys, California, thousands of peach, apricot and cherry trees have been killed by too much water during the past winter, and heavy losses will result to fruit-growers.

The disaffection among republicans on account of ring work at the Morrow county primaries and convention, instead of being smoothed over by the ring's soft soap, is daily growing more pronounced.

J. B. Eddy has retired from editorial management of the Pendleton Tribune and J. L. Bowmer has assumed control. Mr. Bowmer is a newspaper man of experience and will keep the Tribune up to its present standard.

PERHAPS Henry Blackman's bullion, distributed among "the boys" and dropped on the bar, will overbalance Morrow county farmers' contempt for him and counteract G. W. McHaley's popularity in Grant and Harney—and perhaps it will not.

A VERY ingenious electrical device has lately been patented by which the hands of a clock set to a certain hour are made to complete an electric current connected with the kitchen stove so that the fire is started when the given hour arrives. The factory will not be able to supply the demand next winter.

The selfish dictator who failed in his attempts to corrupt the present county judge, sheriff and clerk, is now working hard through his confederates and gudgeons to elect the republican county ticket, though at the same time trying to create the impression that he favors some of the democratic candidates. He is sly, but those who know him can see through this trick.

J. C. THOMSON, democratic nominee for representative from Morrow county, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, and has resided in Virginia, Iowa and Missouri. From the latter state he drove a mule team across the plains to Oregon in 1883, settling in Umatilla county, which then included Morrow, and has lived on his present ranch, seven miles north of Lexington, since the spring of 1884. He is a straight-forward, upright man, a thorough farmer, a good citizen and highly recommended by all who know him. If elected he will conscientiously and wisely represent the people of Morrow county.

THEIR DEFENSE IS DECEPTION.

Evidently the regular editorial writer of the Gazette took a rest last week, turning over his space to at least three other writers of acknowledged capacity, whose work is easily recognized in this instance. But these gentlemen, who thus prostitute their talents in the service of a weak cause, use their ability not to express their real thoughts but to avoid so doing; for, lacking the long and evil career of their master, they are not yet so calloused but that they can occasionally hear the voice of conscience. While the general contempt which is felt for them on account of their present position and surroundings is well merited, yet to a certain extent they are deserving of pity. They are to be pitied because they have allowed themselves to be drawn into such a predicament. Yearning for public office, their ambition became a convenient leading-string by which the ringmaster conducted them so far that they now find it no easy matter to retrace their steps, and must perforce brazen it out, to the end of this campaign at least. Thus enlisted on the side of the ring, if not now actually initiated into probationary membership, these gentlemen fill three long columns of the Gazette with pompous verbiage directed at the audacity of the little Budget in opposing the manner in which the ring and its satellites would use the republican party and the independent voters of the county in the present campaign. Probably this week still others will join the new editorial staff and add more rhetorical circumlocution to the mass. And yet the Budget is in no way abashed by the weight of wisdom brought against it; neither is its solitary scribbler flattered by the attacks of so much talent; but the reader's attention is directed to this mobilization of the ring's forces as further evidence of the fact that, having over-reached themselves, the bosses are now straining every nerve to repair the damage to their plans which their own indiscretion has caused. That their trait is desperate is now well known, even without the prominence which these editorial gentlemen give the fact in their very efforts to conceal it. See how they attempt to throw dust in the eyes of voters, dodging the real issue and dealing in sophistries of the most transparent texture. What else can they do? With no foundation upon which to base their case, they can only hope to gain strength by their specious arguments based on false premises. No one knows this better than the chief of the Gazette's new staff, who in his professional career has had experience with similar cases—and knows how it feels to be worsted. Smoothly and sweetly he asserts that the ticket nominated by the republican county convention was in accordance with the will of the majority, and that the minority should bow to the good old republican doctrine, that the majority shall decide in all questions of dispute. Farther along he says: "Personal honor and integrity to self, as well as the public demand of all who were represented in that convention by delegates of their own choice and selection, as well as the delegates who acted, the acquiescence in the ticket which was there nominated by an honest majority of the delegates after an honest and fair contest." Words, words. He would have the voter believe that the primaries, the convention, and the whole business, was conducted in purity and simplicity, and therefore all republicans are in duty bound to support the resulting ticket. If the proposition were correct, the conclusion would be good doctrine; but he is talking against his own knowledge. He knows better. He is well aware of the unfair means, the tricks, jobs and manipulation that were used in primaries and in convention. Under the surface of child-like innocence and pretty prattle about party purity, he "knows not" he lets on" in regard to the true inwardness of the matter. But he hopes to deceive some and to herd others into line with the party whip. Prating of majority rule under these circumstances becomes the merest twaddle. The effectiveness of this course will depend upon the credulity and blind partisanship of those who know nothing of the facts, but republicans generally are neither simpletons nor cattle. The "personal honor and integrity to self" that requires the minority to submit to the decree of the majority when that decree is really the work of the majority and evolved by honest means, also requires that men who do not wish to be considered as members of a coterie of corrupt politicians will avoid too close affiliation with the boss of the ring and will decline to assist in the boss' dirty work. The gentleman will perceive the application.

The second writer also tells how pure and upright everything was, and hints that the Budget is the only impurity in sight. What is "crawling on him" seems to be the fact that the price of a column of space in the Budget for the republican candidates to laud themselves in would not induce the Budget to refrain from editorially opposing those candidates. In view of his position in this campaign, his righteous babbling about those who take part in politics "for revenue only" would indicate that "measures others in his own half-bushel." And when he attempts to criticize the political course of others he seems to have forgotten the defeat of the would-be candidate who "stood in

with both the ring and anti-ring, betraying the latter and being "let down gently" by both. The "personal enemy" referred to by him is the personal enemy of every honest man in Morrow county, though a few have not yet found that out, and as such will be opposed by the Budget as long as he continues his nefarious practices. The vauntings of this writer will not enlist the sympathies of "the intelligent voter who does his own thinking" in favor of the ring or its parasites.

The drift of the third writer's screed may be stated under two heads—a willful distortion of the Budget's statement which he follows up with argument based on this false assumption, and an attempted defense of the ring-master. If we are not mistaken as to his identity, this young gentleman is much more to be pitied than either of his collaborators. His original intentions were good, but his rapidly rising ambition—laudable in itself so long as it did not overmaster his judgment—blunted his perception, destroyed his caution and left him an easy prey to the winning wiles of the arch conspirator. Learning too late the equivocal position in which his overweening desire for office has made it possible for the boss to place him, and lacking the moral courage to renounce the ring-master and his methods, he now tries to put a bold face upon the matter, defends his master and denounces the opposition. By making his evil genius to appear pure and good he would clear himself, but the task is one impossible of performance. The character of the boss is too well known to be whitened in the eyes of men by any efforts on the part of his dupes. This misguided young man has gone too far to set himself right before the voters by disingenuous argument or pathetic appeals for support. Misapplying the trite saying, "Every American citizen claims the proud privilege of voting and laboring for whom he may please without compulsion or dictation from any source," he states the very principle that will defeat him in this campaign. While there may be good men on the republican county ticket, they were not the choice of the people, and voters do not propose to be coerced or cajoled by party bosses and underlings into supporting them.

The meat of this whole matter, which these writers have circumnavigated so skillfully and so cleverly attempted to conceal, lies in the fact that the result put forth by the republican county convention was not in accordance with the will of the people, but was the outgrowth of unfair methods, trickery and manipulation by the corrupt bosses and their emissaries. This fact is well known, and fallacious arguments based on false hypotheses, though presented in bulk and urged with persistent repetition, will not win the votes of men who have the strength of character to oppose corruption, oppression and ring rule.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Life is too short to waste much of it in humoring people who need clubbing.—Milwaukee Journal.

Some men are born great; but the average weight is only about seven pounds.—Munsey's Weekly.

Paris sends to foreign lands annually \$500,000 worth of bonbons. In things delicate and dainty Paris always takes a hand.

The man who prophesies evil will always have a sympathetic audience. The man who prophesies good has hard work to get a hearing.—Ee.

A wound from a tongue is worse than a wound from a sword; for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit—the soul.—Pythagoras.

Hearing the bad things others say about him does not convince a man that he has faults so much as it proves to him that others are liars.—Athenian Globe.

The United States produces about 60,000,000 pounds of maple sugar, about one-fifth of which is received in New York. Vermont produces about 4,000,000 pounds annually.

He who imagines he can do without the world deceives himself much; but he who fancies the world cannot do without him is under a still greater deception.—Rochefoucauld.

The principal gain in mulching in the spring is that it prevents the flow of sap too early. Some varieties of trees are often seriously injured by late freezes, having started to grow early in the spring.

People are yet laughing at a doctor in a little village in this state, who, in filling out a certificate of death, inadvertently wrote his name in the blank space reserved for "cause of death." Philadelphia Press.

It was only fifty years ago that chimneys used to "act up" and refuse to draw, and that certain old women used to be sent for and paid a dollar in silver to remove the "spell." There has certainly been some improvement in the last half century.

He that will give himself to all manner of ways to get money, may be rich; so he that lets fly all he knows or thinks, may by chance be satirically witty. Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from being witty.—Selden.

"If you are going to be out in cold weather for any length of time," says an eminent physician, "don't drink beer or whisky or anything else containing alcohol. As soon as the first effects pass away your vitality will fall and you will become an easy victim to the cold."

One-third of the fools of the country think they can beat the lawyer in expounding law, one-half think they can beat the doctor healing the sick, two-thirds think they can beat the minister preaching the gospel, and all of them know they can beat the editor running a newspaper.—Walla Walla Journal.

Mrs. Hettie Green, of Brooklyn, who is worth about \$50,000,000, has endowed over one hundred churches and established fifty schools. She says that benevolent objects absorb a large portion of her income, and that her son will continue the good work when she is gone.

The question of a new executive mansion will be vigorously pushed at the present session of congress, and the question whether the white house shall be extended, or whether a new residence for the chief magistrate shall be constructed elsewhere, will be a prominent feature of the debate.

Wilson S. Bissell, Cleveland's former law partner, was about to enter the train for Geneva, lately, when he was served with a subpoena to appear at the Ball-Post libel suit. "You may go to thunder," said Mr. Bissell; "I am not going to miss my wedding to testify in a libel suit. I'll get married to-night if I go to jail for it." The wedding took place.

Talking Rock is the name of a post-office in Georgia, near which a huge rock was found upon which were inscribed the command, "Turn me over." It required a good deal of hard labor to upset the rock, but it was accomplished, when this greeted the weary pilgrim, painted in loud letters on the rock, "Now turn me back, and let me fool some one else."

The great Bear River canal in Utah, for the construction of which \$2,000,000 has been provided, is expected to be one of the most extensive irrigation works in this country. It will irrigate 200,000 acres in Salt Lake valley and 6,000,000 on Bear river, increasing the value of the land to \$50 an acre. Bear lake is in eastern Idaho. The reservoir for the canal covers 150 square miles.

The largest book that has ever been made will be sent to Albany in a few days and presented to the legislature. It is a petition of the voters of New York city for the ballot reform bill, introduced in the senate by Charles T. Saxton. The book will have over 40,000 names, which will be the largest largest petition that has ever been gotten up or presented to a legislative body.

It now transpires that the slang term "mash" is derived from the gypsy word "mafada," which means "to charm by the eyes." The influx of knowledge need not materially affect the general result, however. When a charming damsel of sixteen, or thereabouts, begins to maffada a fellow in dead earnest he is not likely to take a day off to hunt up an encyclopedia to find out what she means by it.—Detroit Free Press.

There is a strong prevailing sentiment in Washington in favor of a secret ballot law. The sentiment of the people has frequently been expressed through the press, which almost universally favors the adoption of the Australian ballot system. There seems to be a strong disinclination on the part of the legislature to comply with the wish of the people in this regard. Should the legislature fail to discharge its duty to the public its action will be accepted as unfavorable to ballot reform.—Port Townsend Call.

A Bohemian stone-cutter of St. Paul, Minn., claims to have discovered a combination of chemicals by the use of which the hardest stone can be dissolved and recast into any desired shape, the casting being as hard as flint, almost translucent, and taking on a brilliant luster. It varies in color according to the stone used, and can be made from a bright red to a beautiful azure blue. While in the fluid state it can be used for anything having a stony or glassy surface. Mr. Boorman claims that car wheels and rails can be made in this way.

A gray-haired woman of 50, in moderately respectable attire, is out of the cars at your town because she cannot pay her way further; if she almost immediately receives a telegram urging her to come home on the next train because her husband is dying, and she tearfully and desperately announces that she is going to walk a hundred miles, you let her walk. She and her confederate who sends the telegram have worked the dying-husband racket in a dozen towns in an adjoining state at an average net profit of \$15 a day.—Dayton Herald.

There's nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as an advertisement. The prime, first and last, and all-the-time object of an advertisement is to draw custom. It is not, was not, and never will be, designed for any other purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes, and his store is so full of custom he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to his printer and goes in for advertising. When the dull season gets along and there is little or no trade, and he wants to sell his goods so bad he can't pay his rent, he stops advertising. That is, some of them do; but occasionally a level-headed merchant does more of it, and scoops in all the business, while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bill.—Advertiser's Guide.

England has ordered fifty Zalsinski dynamite guns. It would be interesting to notice how much European military and naval progress has owed to American ingenuity. The machine construction of the Enfield rifle, which quelled the Sepoy mutiny, was copied from American shops. The revolver was an American invention. The Monitor furnished Europe with its models for turret ships. Several European powers have armed their troops with American rifles. The Hotchkiss and Maxim revolving cannon, now adopted in so many European services, are of American design. The Graydon process for throwing dynamite shells from an ordinary cannon has been adopted on the other side of the Atlantic, and now Zalsinski's aerial torpedos find customers there. For a peaceful nation we show decided aptitude for warlike arts.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., April 12, 1890. D. S. No. 4982, for the NE 1/4 of Sec. 24, Tp. 1 S., R. 23 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David H. Grabbil, Seymour P. Wilson, Ed. Engelman and John Williams, all of Ionia, Oregon. F. A. McDONALD, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., April 12, 1890. D. S. No. 2224, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 1 S., R. 23 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. S. Parkins, Carl Crow, Andrew Reaney and Daniel Sumner, all of Lexington, Oregon. F. A. McDONALD, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., April 12, 1890. D. S. No. 2048, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 1 S., R. 23 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. H. Van Winkle, M. E. Graham and Henry Carr, of Alpine, Oregon, and Malcolm S. Carrigan, of Galloway, Oregon. F. A. McDONALD, Register.

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GEO. P. MORGAN, (Late Chief Clerk U. S. Land Office) LAND LAW SPECIALIST.

THE DALLES, OR. Room 9, Land Office Building.

REGULARLY ADMITTED TO PRACTICE before Local Land Offices and Departments at Washington under provisions of the circular of the General Land Office, approved March 19, 1887.

If You Have Lost a Land Right, Or have had trouble about your land,

WRITE TO ME! I CHARGE NOTHING For Correspondence, and may be able to help you.

If I take your case I am willing to wait until the work is successfully done before my fee is due.

THE LEXINGTON WEEKLY BUDGET —IS ONLY— ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR! In Advance.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow, and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 27th day of March, 1889, in favor of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, plaintiff, and against Charles Kite, defendant, for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050), principal, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) costs, together with interest at ten (10) per cent per annum from July 15, 1887, and whereas by said judgment it was ordered and adjudged that the following-described real property, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township one north, range twenty-six east, Willamette meridian, together with the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances, be sold to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs, I will, on the

SIXTEENTH day of May, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell the right, title and interest of the said Charles Kite in and to the above-described real property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and all costs and costs that may accrue.

T. R. HOWARD, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon. Dated April 14, 1890. (29-32)

NOTICE OF INTENTION. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OR., April 2, 1890. D. S. No. 2048, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 1 S., R. 23 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David H. Grabbil, Geo. W. Hale, Ed. Engelman and John Williams, all of Ionia, Oregon. F. A. McDONALD, Register.

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WHAT IS WHITE DOURA? IT IS COMMONLY CALLED

EGYPTIAN CORN, WHICH IS A SUPERIOR FORAGE PLANT AND PRODUCES A HEAVY YIELD OF GRAIN.

A FEW FARMERS IN MORROW COUNTY have tried it and are more than satisfied with the results obtained. Try it and you will never be without it. All the seedmen speak highly of it. Here is what two of the best-known say about it: The yield of grain is very great; and cooked when the kernels are not fully ripe, like green corn, it has the flavor of chestnuts, is readily eaten by cows, horses, pigs and mules. It yields a immense mass of green forage, and bears the grain in large heads at the top.—Gregory.

All the varieties of Douras stand firm against the highest wind, root deep, and will endure, without injury, a drought that ruins corn. The grain, which is abundant, is readily eaten by cows, horses, pigs and mules. It yields a immense mass of green forage, and bears the grain in large heads at the top.—Gregory.

It requires but little moisture; succeeds much better than corn; when cut green it makes a superior fodder; gives a heavy yield of fine large white grain, which when carefully ground makes superior mush. A Scotchman pronounced this seed far ahead of any other fully ripe, cooked like rice, or ground into fine flour or meal, and used for baking.—Rawson.

Give it a Trial. —IT IS— More Certain than Rye and Costs Less to Raise.

For 25 cents we will furnish sufficient seed to plant three acres. Come in before it is all gone. SNOW & WHITSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow, and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 27th day of March, 1889, in favor of Henry Fleckenstein and S. Mayer, partners under the firm name of Fleckenstein & Mayer, plaintiffs, and against George N. Murray and Sarah P. Murray, defendants, for the sum of twelve hundred and twelve one-hundredths dollars (\$1,200.12), principal, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) costs, together with interest at ten (10) per cent per annum from January 22, 1889; and whereas, by said judgment it was ordered and adjudged that the following-described real property, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section eighteen, in township one south of range twenty-three east, Willamette meridian, containing two hundred and thirty-eight and forty one-hundredths (238.40) acres, be sold to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs, I will, on the

SIXTEENTH day of May, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell the right, title and interest of the said George N. Murray and Sarah P. Murray in and to the above-described real property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and all costs and costs that may accrue.

T. R. HOWARD, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon. Dated April 14, 1890. (29-32)

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