PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

SNOW & WHITSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (ten lines or less), first inserti-

\$1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. cial rates with regular advertisers, All transient advertisements must be paid for

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New York Working Girls.

Many columns, says a New York letter, have been written about the workgirls of New York. They have been described at one time as the most op-pressed people upon the face of the earth, submitting to every condition of hardship, and again they have been described as the underpaid hirelings of crnel capitalists, and all that sort of thing. The average working girl in New York is very different from these descriptions. She is a cheerful sort of being, who gets up early, works late, look healthy and complains very little. Sometimes she seems a trifle gay and often she is lively. I recall just now one instance of absolute cruelty on the part of her employer, and that is in the case of a rich dry goods firm which compels her to stand during all the hours of the day, with a short respite at noon of thirty minutes for luncheon. As an offset to this case I may, I think, properly mention the rules of an extensive retail establishment up near Twenty-third street. The salaries of the saleswomen in this place are very liberal, indeed, and while all the girls are compelled to be on time in the morning there is co system of fines. A mere reprimand usually serves all the ends desired. In summer every sales-woman is allowed two weeks of vaca-tion on full pay, and during the dull season she may sake as many more without salary. But in no case is she compelled to do an amount of work that is calculated to injure her health thirty-five years.

Illegitimates in Russia. Some time ago a midwife of Warsaw, Skublinskaya by name, was brought to justice, with several of her coadjutors, for the crime of killing illegitimate children. The woman and her helpers called themselved "The Society of Angels," and engaged in the atrocious work of 'despatching the little ones to heaven,' of course for a certain con-sideration paid them by the unfor-tunate mothers or their friends. This fact aroused a discussion in all the Russian papers on the fate of illegiti-mate children in that country. The mortality of such waifs was found to be over 80 per cent, even among those in the Government asylums in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Those asylums keep the children for only a short time, and send them to villages to be time, and send them to villages to be raised in the families of peasants. There they die in large numbers. But the number of such children as are "despatched" directly by professional murderers like Skublinskaya can hardly be estimated. Only about three weeks ago a similar "Society of Angels" was discovered in Vilna. The fate of the unfortunate infants has raised the question as to the causes for the prevalence of such a crime. The papers hint, as broadly as the strictness of the censor of the press allows, ness of the censor of the press allows, that the cruel laws with reference to

waifs are at the bottom of the whole trouble. An illegitimate child in Russia, if it ever grows up, has no standing before the law. No matter what his abilities or virtues, if by chance or by natural endowment, he happens to be possessed of any, there is no hope and no prospect for him to do any good in the world or for himself. The law will not recognize him as a member of so-ciety, and he is tossed about and buf-fetted until he finds his way into some gang of criminals passing their lives in a mine in the Ural mountains. In view of these facts it is no wonder that sinful mothers regard it as a benefit for their children to be "despatched to heaven" before they grow up to live in ignominy and suffering on earth, and that 'angels" like Skublinskaya should be found who have no scruples to help sinful mothers ridding them-selves of their children.

Preparation for Foreign Travel.

For a traveling dress, a good English serge is best, gray, or else black and white mixture. It will not tumble. will not show dirt nor dust, and will wear two years, if necessary. Let this be made as plain as possible, short enough to clear the ground by two inches (Italian streets are very dirty), and have a good big strong linen pocket. A soft felt hat is the best head-gear. A traveling rug or good shawl is a necessity, also an umbrella, both are bought to better advantage in London. Get boots before leaving home, it is hard fitting an American foot abroad; and be sure to take rub-ber overshoes, they will be often needed, especially in Germany; and there they weigh four times as much and cost ac cordingly. It is not necessary to take a quantity of underclothing; it can be washed anywhere in 24 hours. Warmer underclothing will be needed than at home. It is well also to take an extra dress of some dark silk. Soft surah preferable, made without many furbelows," that may pack well in s valise. This is to wear at dinner.

As for purchasing abroad, almost everything can be bought somewhat cheaper in London, but not so much cheaper as people imagine. Prices are higher than in New York, with the exception of kid gloves. One can get them made to order at a little shop at 232 Rue de Rivoli in Paris for about 75 cents a pair for four buttons, and from that up. Florence is the best place to buy jewelry, especially turquoise and mosaic. The Florentine statuary is very cheap. It is safe to offer about one-third the original price. Naples is the only place for corals and cameos. Don't buy lace in Brussels, as it can be got in London much cheaper. London is the place to buy books also. Of course France is the place for pictures, and a visitor should be there in May or June to attend the

Salon exhibition. In traveling on the continent, get Bedaeker's guide-book. Look up the hotels, and, if intending to stop any place for several days, write ahead for terms. Ask for a price including light and service, as they are always When the price does not include lights, take candles along. The charge for lights is 50 cents a night for each person, and a dozen candles cost but 20 Soap is always extra, except in

England. Those who ask for anything not on the bill of fare will pay handsomely for it. In all the Paris restaurants they charge for the table-cloth and napkins, to begin with. The Paris edition of the New York Herald will give a good deal of information. Bedacker's gives a list of all the hotels and pensions also call fares etc. The and pensions, also cab fares, etc. The second-class, except in the matter of style, are much cheaper. They are generally more comfortable, and the cooking is just as good. A little knowledge of the language of the country goes a great ways, and reduces expenses wond fully. Keep on hand a large stock of participants. a large stock of patience and all the Christian virtues, and be very wide awake all the time — Good Housekeep-

The mayor of Plainfield, N. J., has an umbrella that he has carried for

the evenings, except on Saturdays Does she flirt on the street? Well, if she flirts a little and it does not interfere with her work in the store the proprietor is no wiser, or, if he knows it he savs nothing.

An effort in the United States senate to prohibit the sale or drinking of liquor in committee rooms of the senate was voted down Aug. 28. Drinking by senators in committee rooms was declared to be a great and growing evil.

ARE YOU A DOOR-BANGER?

Don't Say "No" Too Quickly, But Just Think Over Your Sins.

"Are you a door banger?" asks a writer in the Milwankee Wisconsin. This question, addressed to every person with whom we come in contact would probably be met by an indig-nant negative, yet if they pansed to glance even half-way backward they would instantly regret that involuntary

The art of door-banging is one that apparently comes by divine right to every human being, and that art is every human being, and that art is more carefully developed than many other natural gifts that would, with proper cultivation, enable the happy possessor to make quite as much noise in the world and with less inconvenience and annoyance to others.

Most houses are peculiarly adapted for the display of the door-banger's ceaseless activity, a fact which the man who set the fashion for portieres had doubtless in consideration when he first made up his mind to introduce that innovation. To him, indeed, we should be very grateful, for the fewer doors there are the less likelihood of and opportunity for such Wagnerian

The man or woman who would not take your life under the greatest pro-vocation, does not besitate to imperil vocation, does not hesitate to imperson your hearing, and the worst of this sort of thing is that we meet with it is a good plan to be your parties of those who to bring things down than to carry and then it is not so hard to

are nearest and dearest. The relative who is up first in the morning-well, that's the one who has the best show at the door, and the arms of Morpheus must exert a doublehorse-power pressure if they would guide your slumbers successfully through that reverberating bang. It is true that in sickness an effort is usually made to subdue this peculiar instinct, or to repress this native taleut; but behold, when the sufferer is convalescent, the pent-up energy once more displays itself in the direction from which it momentarily lapsed, and the music of the present once more offers odds to any that the great German masters can originate.

People who are evolutionists can doubtless trace the early development of this historic disposition to bang. They will point to far-off ages when man in his natural state used to close his jaws with a far-echoing snap upon the human flesh he devoured; to a little later period, when, in a more enlightened state, he swung heavy prison doors upon his captives; to even a later age, when, his tirst musical inclina-

the tom-tom. Now in this age of seeming cultiva-tion, the foregoing methods of pro-claiming our immediate personality are happily forbidden, but there is no law, written or unwritten, against that evil which is apparently inherent and irradical. But werkers that the state of irradical. But perhaps that Utopia, toward which present writers declare we are progressing, will be a land innocent of other than tent-like accommodations for family life, where, consequently, the restlessness which has hitherto found vent in door-banging may spend itself in pursuits which will be beneficial, not annoying, to the

The Human Face in the Senate.

The absence of strong faces is even more noticeable in the Senate than it is in the House. The three most strik-ing faces are those of Gorman, Cul-leu, and Carlisle, more strength of character being found in Gorman's, than all the rest. His is really a remarkable face, in striking contrast to the rest about him. A stranger in the gallery would pick him out at once as a statesman of the highest type, suspicion would be raised by an inde-scribable trace of cunning, as in the face of Talleyrand.

Edmunds has the face and head of the philosopher and sage. Sherman, Teller, Faulkner, Spooner, and half a dozen other belong to the alert type, representing in the House by Dingley, Holman. Greenhalge, and the like. The weakest face in the Senate is probably that of Mr. Hoar, and the vast majority are of different grades in his class, such as Dolph, Hiscock, Hale, Mitchell, Ransom, etc.—Washington

The Growth of Trees.

The correlation that for a long time was supposed to exist between the number of "annular" rings formed in the trunk and the age of the tree has been refuted on the best of evidence. M. Charency, the French explorer who visited the ruins of Plenque. Mexico, in 1859 and again in 1882, and therefore at an interval of twenty-two years, found that trees that had been cut by him in the first-named year had, in the short space of less than a quarter of a century, grown new trunks which ex-hibited no less than 230 of these so-

nearly ten a year.

From observations made by M. Boussenard it would appear that equatorial plants often form no less than twelve concentric growths in the space of a year, two of which are usually much more developed than the remainder, which appear to correspond to a period of maximum circulatory activity.—St. Louis Republic.

called "annular rings," an average of

A Model Young Man.

There is a youth of 21 near Vic. Irwin county, Georgia, who was never intoxicated, never spent but 10 cents for drink (and that for lemonade for his sweetheart), never used an oath, never carried a pistol, and never sparked but one girl. HOW TO PACK A TRUNK.

Advice on a Matter That Is of Much Importance Nowadays.

Qur grand nothers would have opened their eyes at the thought of a pro-fessional trunk-pa-ker. And yet the

fessional trunk-pa-ker. And yet the fancied and real wants of modern life are such that the backing of one's wardrobe for safe ansportation is now a days one of the feet own comfort, and take special pains and learn the own comfort, sae can often the yeby help her and be the "good Samarit, invalid, writed the Fondsh's for york that is special fingers, for mening is needed by the pain of the feet own the fe

ticles on top.

Before starting on a task that will require a long time, and will demand

much thought and planning, the packer should go from room to room, from closet to closet, from bureau to bureau, and select exactly what she intends to take with her. This is the only manner by which everything will be se-cured and nothing mislaid or left behind.

them up, and then it is not so hard to lift the trunk when filled, nor so dif-ticult to get it out of the house. Nearly all staircases bear honorable scars that have been won in a battle between

trunk and porter. When everything has been collected and the time of the journey draws nigh, the trunk should be brought down, its interior dusted, and all its broken straps, corners, locks, etc., carefully mended. The heavy articles, shoes, books, underwear, in short, everything that will bear pressure, must be placed in the bottom. Over these fold a layer of newspapers or a soft old shoet.

soft old sheet.
In folding dresses if the trunk is too short to admit of the skirt lying full length be sure and fold it carefully over a little at the top. All strings attached to steels in gowns hould be united. Tissue paper shot a be placed between the folds of good dresses and also over passementerie or jet trim-ming. T s lessens the danger of creasing and keeps dust and lint from settling there. settling there.

Dress waists should be laid smoothly age, when, his first musical inclinations beginning to blossom, he heralded to his victims their approaching death through the enlivening strains of pasteboard boxes and packed with clothing on each side so as to keep

them steady.

Hats and bonnets are the most difficult to manage unless there are special compartments for them, and of these there are never enough. should be wrapped each alone in tissue paper and then covered with stiff brown paper, which should be pinned firmly around them. They should then be placed in boxes just large enough to hold them and packed in the middle of the trunk, where they can be held steady by the clothing around them. Do not place your jewelry and money

in your trunk. A far better plan is to make a stout bag of chamois skip, place your valuables in it, and fasten it securely inside your dress waist or any other portion of your attire most convenient. Above all, do not place your valuables in a hand-bag, so that you will lay it down on the car seat or hotel table and leave it there to

be lost forever.

All garments that are liable to crushing should be placed in the very top of the uppermost compartments, and if they are carefully laid they will be subjected to but little pressure.

If you are going to a place remote from drug stores, or where the services of a physician will be hard to secure, it is best to provide yourself with a few simple remedies, lest you may suffer under some emergency. tle of Jamaica ginger, extract of hamamelis, some camphor, some prepared mustard plaster, and a few soft cloths for impromptu bandages would be useful companions when away from

Some of our favorite toilet soap will take the place of our bad-smelling stuff so often found in hotel toiletrooms. The bottles should be plainly labeled, firmly corked, wrapped first in cotton batten, and then and placed in boxes. Ink and shoe polish should never be packed in a trunk. It is better to buy such things when you arrive at your journey's

If you are packing for children be sure to remember their little playthings. Make a place for dollie and her wardrobe, pack a small box with odds and ends of silk and cardboard embroidery needles, transfer pictures, scrap-book, and other things, so small in your estimation, so necessary to their hap-

When the little creatures are taken away from their family surroundings and deprived of the toys and games they love, it is no wonder that they go into mischief and are a nuisance to all about. In short, it is in packing a trunk, as in everything else. It requires thoughtfulness, good judgment, unselfishness, and a sincere desire to oblige others to make your work a

Cremation in Paris.

sucoces.

It is now possible to be cremated in Paris for 66 cents, recent improvements having greatly reduced the cost. Near ly all the cremations, however, consist of the remains of persons disposed of at the public expense

KINGS OF THE SULKY.

Interesting Gossip About Remarkable Trotters of the Past and Present.

The question, "What show would the horses of twenty years ago have with those of the present day?" was put to Doble.

"I consider Dexter and George M. Patchen the equal of any horse living, if we take into consideration the tracks, vehicles, and manner of

handling then in vogue."
"Yes," said Splan, "the blanketing, drawing fine, and work which George M. Patchen had to undergo was terri-ble. At one time, matched to go under saddle, he was reduced forty pounds in one week, and on the day of the race did not have as much flesh as a canary bird carries. You rode him in that race. Bud; he was drawn so line that his sides were glued together. He was on fire at the end of the first heat and much distressed, but he had wonderful recuperative powers."

"He and Dexter were as game as any animal that ever lived, and what horse of the present time could stand the gruelling they were given?" asked Doble.

The triumphs of queen Mand S. were then touched upon. "I knew of no animal possessing her stamina," said Hickoff. "Well, I often thought Blair's handling was injudicious, but after I got to know her I believed that in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases killing work was just what she needed. In the warming up before she accomplished the feat which hung her shoe over the entrance to Cleveland's track Bair gave her a mile in 2:12 1-2 and a repeat in 2:11 3-4, and I would have given but little for her chance. In the drive when passing the three-quarter pole she swerved, and Bair, reaching for the whalebone, gave it to her. I thought all was up, and that she would go into the fence, but her nearness to the fence is what saved her. Summoning up all her powers into one mighty effort she went straight and true. You

all know the result.

"She made me hold my breath with painful anxiety the time she started against the present record," continued Kickok. "I had quite a little wager up that she would not beat her record, and when she went the three-quarters in 1:35, a runner's gait, I made up my mind that my money was burned up, but a break settled it in my favor." The prospects of the 2:90 horse were discussed. Doble had not much faith in his coming, although he had driven Johnston a quarter in 27 1-2 seconds. Hickok, while he had seen Johnston go in 30 seconds and St. Julien in the same time, said they were the only ones in his experience, and thought the time was yet far distant. Splan was more sanguine, and considered that when you got a horse with the perfect gait of Axtell and the endurance of Maud S. doing quarters in 28 1-2 to 29 seconds, the 2:00 troiter was a fact. 'I consider Axtell to be the best-gaited house living; his gait is the poetry of trotting action. The man who could ever watch the bend of his knee, the fold of his fetlocks, without being awakened to a sense of perfection of movement unsurpassed has no perception of the beauty in art or nature," mused Splan.
"His gait is of that smooth and

to describe and judge the rate of pace," stated Doble, and while I first thought be was going away from the wire when be made his record better than a 2:30 rate, it is barely possible that he was going as fast as 2:25 but surely no faster."—The Horseman.

Dogs in Warfare.

Experiments in training dogs to act, in time of war, as scouts, messengers, and sentinels, are being carried on with success in most part of the infantry regiments garrisoned in France. The manner in which they are edu-cated is curious. When a dog is to act as messenger two men are detached from a post and walk about a mile, the animal being led by the collar. One man remains stationary, while the other returns to his starting point.

On being set loose the dog immediately sets in pursuit of the latter and finds its way to the post with unerring regularity. To insure the delivery of dispatches, a small bag of dark material is strapped on the animal's back. As a sentinel, the dog will scent a stranger at a distance of one hundred yards, and will commence growling, barking or evincing disquietude in some other manner.

In order to accustom them to scouts'

duty the dogs are encouraged to search a field or a thicket in which soldiers, wearing foreign uniforms, lie in am-bush. As soon as the animals perceive the latter they retreat, running to the soldiers who accompany them, and thus announcing the presence of an euemy. Their instinct seldom mis-leads them, and they have been found making it 48 years old. His den was very useful as a means of communicating with patrols and detachments on outpost duty. In time of war they are also intended to search for wounded soldiers and oiterers, as well as to carry provisions and ammunition to

An interesting sight, says a corres-pondent, is afforded by the spectacle of these four-footed soldiers at drill under the command of a sub-lieutepant and sorrounded by an admiring group of vagrant curs who do not enjoy the distinction of being enrolled under the French flag, and who contemplate their four-footed brethren with evident envy.

There is a plague of locusts in the rovince of Gizen in Egypt. In five lays the authorities destroyed six tons of them. In plowing, quantities of their eggs are turned up. Exposure to the sun destroys the eggs

NECESSITY MADE A TONGUE.

The Story of the Invention of the Ephemeral Chinook Language.

Out of the necessity of a universal language for commercial transactions has been evolved the harsh, discordant Volapuk, yet not generally accepted. Its only charm, if it possesses any, is in the simplicity of its grammar. It has no horrid irregular verbs, like the terrible aller which is the bete noir of all students of French; nor has it that awful subjunctive mood of our own language which the average Kansan and Missourian, instead of letting severely alone, has laboriously wrestled with until they have constructed one or two veritable provincialisms and which sound, when heard by the culti-vated ear, like an epitaph in a York-shire country churchyard.

But years ago, in the early part of the century, the traders of the Hudson Bay, the Northwest, and other fur companies manufactured a jargon out of the English, Indian, and French language as a means of communication between themselves and the various Indian tribes, whose tongues and dia-lects were like a scaled book. The Chinook enabled them to converse with the white men, and, converse, also among themselves. It is not a language, because it has no grammar; it is more euphonius than Volapuk, but that is admitting little in favor of its suphony. One word, like the French on or faire, has a dozen different meanon or laire, has a dozen different meanings, depending upon its relation to another word, easily guessed at in Chinook, but not so easily in French if one adheres to the irrevocable flat of the "Academy." Although I have had no use for Chinook these twenty-five years, I have not forgotten it, and presume I could carry on an ordinary conversation without difficulty. To give a specimen of its character I here present the little nursery prayer of "Now I lay me down to sleep:"

"Al-ta ni-ka meosum, ni-ka tick-ey Sah-a-le syee, close nau-age ni-ka tumtum. Spose nika mam-e-loose elip ni-ka mit-whit to-molla, ni-ka tick-ey Sah-a-le syee qual-isum is-cum, ni-ka tum-tum."

Literally: "Now I sleep, I want the Great Spirit to watch my soul. If I should die before I get up to-morrow I waut the great Spirit to forever keep

my soul."

During the early days of the Penin-sular campaign a certain officer of high position and rank sent a telegram to another officer stationed in Washington, who, like myself, had been "hived" in one of the posts on the Upper Pacific for years and understood Chinook, in which jargon the message was witten.
Of course it was intercepted, as were all suspiciously worded messages, and brought to the great War Secretary's office, where cipher experts perspired and grew desperate over it, but could make nothing out of it. Its capture created a terrible commotion; and awful was the mystery surrounding it; a plot against the Government it must be, and no effort was spared to trace it to the sender. At last this was accomplished, and its harmlessness clearly established; the weary officer before Yorktown had simply asked his old comrade to send down at first opportunity some bottles of good whisky. Stanton overlooked it, but warned the principals not to indulge in such dangerous pleasantries again. - Kansas

## Forty-Two Rattles and a Button.

City Star

Robert Jones, a colored man who lives near Henderson, in Houston county, told the Record about a big rattlesnake he killed a few days ago. He relates that he was in the field near his house at work. His dog near by was barking at some object, and as be turned to look he saw his dog jump at least three feet in the air then yell as if painfully hurt. The dog started to him, and when within a few feet be-gan to reel and fall, and in five min-utes he was dead. The face of the dog was skinned from above the eyes down to the nose by the fangs of the maddened serpent. He told his boy to go to the house and get his shotgun and pistol. When the boy returned they started to look for the snake, but could not locate him for some time, as the rattle sounds as though it was in every direction at the same time

The snake was found and the con tents of the gun fired into him at short range, while still in his coil ready to strike again. The load did not stop him from rattling, and the pistol then put two balls through his body, but it did not diminish the singing the least hit. They finally got two poles and

had to strike him at least a dozen hard blows before life was extinct. His body was as large as the crown of a Derby hat, five and a half feet long, and had forty-two rattles and a button, under a large rock, and Jones thinks there are a great many more of them in the den. It is the largest snake killed in this part of Georgia.—Monte-

Estimate of the World's Population.

The Mongolians lead with about 680, 000,000, and the Aryans, which comprise practically all the people of Europe, four-fifths of those of the American continent, and all of the civilized residents of Australia, come next with 545,000,000. The negroes are put at 150,000,000, the Semitic people at 65,000,000, the Malays and Poly nesians at 35,000,000, and the Indians of North and South America at 15 000 -

Again the lament is heard that the sweet, low English voice is becoming high-pitched, shrift, and harsh.