

Who by his life will live, must either lust or advertise. — Exchange.

ELEVENTH YEAR

Heppner



Gazette.

DON'T EXPECT

An advertisement, says Printer's Ink, to bear fruit in one night. You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. Those who advertise once in three months forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than seven days.

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1893.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED

Tuesdays and Fridays

—BY—

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

ALVAH W. PATTERSON, Bus. Manager.

OTIS PATTERSON, Editor.

At \$2.50 per year, \$1.25 for six months, 75 cts. for three months.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

The "Gazette," of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same company every Friday morning.

For advertising rates, address C. E. PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's Advertising Agency, 44 and 65 Alameda Street, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

THE GAZETTE'S AGENTS.

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VALUABLE PRESENT.

A Year's Subscription to a Popular Agricultural Paper

GIVEN FREE TO OUR READERS

Make a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly agricultural journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to call promptly. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

The Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above book, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

The dictionary is a necessity in every home, school and business. It fills a vacancy, and furnishes knowledge which no one but a dictionary can give. It is a volume of the most valuable of the best years of the author's life, well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 70,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 80,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth half morocco and blue.

Until further notice we will furnish this valuable Dictionary—

First—To any new subscriber.

Second—To any renewal subscriber.

Third—To any subscriber now in arrears who pays up and one year in advance, at the following prices, viz:

Full Cloth bound, gilt side and back stamps, marbled edges, \$1.50

Full Cloth bound, leather label, marbled edges, \$1.00

Fifty cents added in all cases for expressage to Heppner.

Send to the publishers limit the time and number of books they will furnish at the low prices, we advise all who desire to avail themselves of this great opportunity to attend to it at once.

SILVER'S CHAMPION

THE DAILY—BY MAIL

Subscription price reduced as follows:

One Year (by mail) : \$6 00

Six Months " : 3 00

Three Months " : 1 50

One Month " : 50

(THE WEEKLY—BY MAIL

One Year (in Advance) : \$1 00

The News is the only consistent champion of silver in the West, and should be in every home and in the hands of every miner and business man in Colorado.

Address: THE NEWS, Denver, Colo.

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN-dressed Lumber, 16 miles of Heppner, at what is known as the

SCOTT SAWMILL.

PER 1,000 FEET, ROUGH, - - - \$10 00

" " " CLEAR, - - - 17 50

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD \$2.00 per 1,000 feet, additional.

L. HAMILTON, Prop.

D. A. Hamilton, Man'gr

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

(Northern Pacific R. Co., Lessee)

LATEST TIME CARD

Two Through Trains Daily.

12:45pm to 5:00pm Lv. Minnes. polk 4:15. 6:00m 5:45pm

1:25pm 1:50pm Lv. St. Paul. Ar. 4:00pm 5:00pm

10:30am 10:45am Lv. Duluth. Ar. 11:15am 11:30am

10:15am 10:30am Lv. Ashland. Ar. 10:45am 10:55am

7:15am 7:30am Ar. Chicago. Lv. 10:00am 11:45am

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trans-Pacific lines.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

Geo. Pass and Tkt. Agt. Chicago, Ill.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company propose to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appalling, formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to devising his complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This feeling the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trifling at first. But when the inventor has conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of a hundred years of brain power through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Conservatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost every body has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seem calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad companies make its car windows so that they can be rolled up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man who made the saucepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how to put the handle on the back."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls a man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or get out of the back of my neck."

And the various savants forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would set down the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

TO induce the people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

TO the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will offer twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing a patent.

IT will also advertise the invention free of charge.

The offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense, otherwise he will be expected to complete an application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including the Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures a prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"I submit the within described invention in prize offered by the Press Claims Company."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps him self to the best advantage is to be rewarded by doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted, has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fails to secure a prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will stand its value in the market at any time.

The man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it, and the inventor who studies it only from the theoretical point of view, gets

right of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wolderburn, managing attorney, 615 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.

If you want to buy groceries, and bread stuff cheap, go to the Express Grocery. Kirk & Bull, proprietors, a

THE WESTERN PEDAGOGUE.

We are in receipt of the May number of our state school paper. It exceeds any of the former numbers in value.

The paper this month contains many new and valuable features. The illustrated series on the schools of the state is introduced by a paper on the Friends Polytechnic Institute at Salem, Oregon. These papers cannot fail to be of great value both to the schools and to the public.

There are also several fine articles by our best writers and the departments "Current Events," "Saturday Thoughts," "Educational News," "The Oracle-Angwers, Correspondents," etc., each contain much valuable reading for teachers or parents. The magazine has about 60 pages of matter, well printed and arranged. We pronounce the Western Pedagogue the best educational monthly on the coast.

Everyone of our readers should have the paper if they are at all interested in education. No teacher school director or student can get along well without it. We will receive subscription at this office. Price only \$1.00 a year. When desired we will send the Western Pedagogue and Gazette one year to our address for \$3.00. Call and examine sample copies. Teachers, directors and parents, now is the time to subscribe. It

G. A. R. NOTICE.

We take this opportunity of informing our subscribers that the new commission of pensions has been appointed. He is an old soldier, and we believe that soldiers and their heirs will receive justice at his hands. We do not anticipate that there will be any radical changes in the administration of pension affairs under the new regime.

We would advise, however, that U. S. soldiers, sailors and their heirs, take steps to make application at once, if they have not already done so, in order to secure the benefit of the early filing of their claims in case there should be any future pension legislation. Such legislation is seldom retroactive. Therefore it is of great importance that applications be filed in the department as the earliest possible date.

If the U. S. soldiers, sailors, or their widows, children or parents desire information in regard to pension matters, they should write to the Press Claims Company, at Washington, D. C., and they will prepare and send the necessary application, if they find them entitled under the numerous laws enacted for their benefit. Address

PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, 615 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., P. O. Box 387.

HOW WE GET OUR TEETH.

An Eminent Dentist Makes Some Interesting Statements.

It would take too long to describe the formation of the tooth, but it may interest you to know that the enamel is derived in the first place from the epithelium, or scarf skin, and is, in fact, modified skin, while the dentine, of which the bulk of the tooth is composed, is derived from the mucous layer below the epithelium. Lime salts are slowly deposited, and the tooth pulp, or "nerve," is the last remains of what was once a pulpy mass of the shape of the future tooth, and even the tooth pulp in the old people sometimes gets quite obliterated by the calcareous deposits. The thirty-two permanent teeth, says the Philadelphia Times, are preceded by twenty temporary deciduous or milk teeth. These are all fully erupted at about two to two and a half years old, and at about six years of age a wonderful process of absorption sets in, by which the roots of the temporary teeth are removed to make room for the advancing permanent ones. The crowns of the former, having no support, become loose and fall away. One would naturally suppose that the advancing permanent teeth, with a powerful factor in the absorption of its temporary predecessor. But we have many facts to prove it has no influence whatever; indeed, the interesting phenomena of the eruption and succession of teeth are very little understood. I may remark in passing that a child of six who has not yet lost any temporary teeth has more or less formed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LIFE IN BRAZIL

AN INDIAN SCARE.

Disaster Feared by Tribes in Indian Territory.

The People Very Fond of Decorations, But Are Not Part to an Abundance of Clothing—Strange Street Scenes.

Among other queer things that the stranger observes in Brazil are the vast numbers of decorations—stars and crosses, etc.—which appear to have been recklessly bestowed upon boys of twelve can have done nothing to win such distinction, says Fannie B. Ward in a letter from Rio de Janeiro to the Chicago Times. There is a very large body of ex-officials in Rio belonging to the decayed aristocracy, and most of them still sport on all possible occasions the court dresses and uniforms and decorations of a past regime. It is their small sons and grandsons whom one sees tricked out in tawdry silks and velvets, with stars and crosses and miniature crowns pinned on their jackets. These decorations are as likely to have been obtained by purchase as by inheritance, for there used to be a custom in Brazil under which patents of nobility, with all its signs and emblems, could be bought for filthy lucre and the rage for them was unbounded. The highest of all decorations was the insignia of the order of "Christ," and at one time the keeper of every purveyor, as well as his fellow citizens above and below in the social gamut, appeared on every holiday with a "habito de Christo" on his waistcoat front. Church dignitaries and civilians of high degree wore them also, and, being handed down from generation to generation, they still appear often with ludicrous inappropriateness.

The prevailing costume of Brazilians in the rural districts has not changed much in the last one hundred years. The men still wear broad-brimmed hats with low crowns, tied under the chin with a ribbon; velvet jackets, waistcoats of gorgeous colors, bedecked with brass or silver buttons, linen drawers, high, black gaiters buttoned to the knee; the whole topped by a sort of cape, similar to that still used in Portugal, generally lined with scarlet and thrown negligently over one shoulder. This quaint, old-time fashion prevails only in the interior, principally among the well-to-do. In Rio and other seaside cities the gentlemen dress in the most correct of European costumes, and the ladies get themselves up more Frenchly, if one may coin a word, than anybody in France, barring glaring incongruities in the matter of colors, sometimes so atrociously blended as to "savour at one another" in a way that would drive a French woman crazy. During the few short trips we have so far made into the interior we have been amused to see ladies promenading the streets with all the airs and graces of peafowls, wearing enormous hoops, with "pelerines" and waterfalls dangling down their shoulders, exact copies of the fashion plates of thirty years ago.

But this is a great country for the study of anatomy, if one were so inclined, for the majority of the "common people" perambulate so near to naked that the slight similitude of "clothes" they wear seems altogether superfluous. The street gamin, and even children of people in tolerable circumstances play about their doors and screech and tumble in the streets without a stitch or rag of clothing upon them, with no more idea of modesty than the many dogs that are their companions. At the age of eight or ten, or thereabouts (which, in the tropics, you know, is equal to fifteen or sixteen in the far, cold north), the girls are partially covered by a cotton tunic and the boys by equally gaudy drawers. When fully grown and arrived at the dignity of fatherhood and motherhood themselves—which will be surprisingly early in life, you may be sure—their full dress will consist of, for the women, a cotton chemise, embroidered around the yoke and armlet, and generally slipped on one shoulder or the other to the waist, a short, scant cotton skirt, a string of beads, long ear-rings, and as many bracelets of brass, silver, or beads, as the wearer can manage to acquire; and for men a calico shirt, always unbuttoned in front and worn with flaps outside the drawers, and a straw hat.

Lightest Bicycle in the World.

Berlo, a European bicyclist, has had specially made for him the lightest pneumatic-tired safety bicycle ever made in the world. It weighs exactly eighteen and one-half pounds. The average weight of racing "safeties" is twenty-five pounds. Berlo had to home-comb the nuts, bolts and washers and lighten the frame even more than the most reckless manufacturer would have dared. The tires weigh two pounds eight ounces. The rear wheel is twenty-eight inches. The machine is geared to sixty-eight inches. The rat-trap pedals weigh exactly twelve ounces.

Buckley's Armies Sale.

The best sale in the world for cut bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, sores and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Slocum-Johnson Drug Company.

Equinox for the Fair.

The schooner Evelina is being fitted out at Halifax, N. S., for a voyage to the northern part of Labrador. She will go as far north as possible, when ten or twelve families of Esquimaux, about fifty or sixty persons in all, will be engaged to go to the world's fair at Chicago. Dogs, fishing gear and all implements used by them will be brought along. Messrs. Taylor and Vincent, of Washington territory, are