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Heppnet



Gazette.

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 182.

MIWEEKLY GAZETTE

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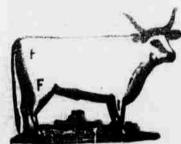
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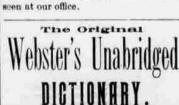
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or the "FIFTFEN PUZZLE." Well, the man who invented them has just or the benefit of the fund to creet a home for Send a dime and get the souvenir puzzle by return mail. Address "Press Club Souvenir," Lemple Court, New York City.



The Winner has a clear Gift of a Small | N. W., Washington, D. C. 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 attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty that soldiers and their beirs will reof inventive talleut at large in this country needing nothing but encouragement to produce anticipate that there will be any radical practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company propose to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS. A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural gentus, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in they have not already done so, in order complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments to secure the benefit of the early filing before he can get a new device to a patentable of their claims in case there should be degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into legislation is seldom retroactive. There the head of the public a clear comprehension | legislation is seldom retroactive. There of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and | fore it is of great importance that apexpensive inventions that bring the best returns plications be filed in the department at of rapid locametion on railroads, of ilto their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones-the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the

attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions are not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who 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-ma-chine is a miracle of ingenuity-the product 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 is

stead of at the other end.
of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through THE LITTLE THINGS THE MONT

VALUABLE. Comparatively 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 rictions of life. Usually such ideas are dis-

missed without further thought. 'Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' back?" 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 it ought to have been fixed."

they might find themselves as independently A TEMPTING OFFER. To induce the people to keep trackfor their

the simplest and most promising DO YOU SUFFER? Write us at once, explain-will send you FREE OF CHARGE a full course of specially prepared remedies best suited to your case. We want your recommendation. in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing a patent.

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This offer is subject to the following condi-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. seach show his invention to be unpatentable he can withdraw without further expense Otherwise he will be expected to complete hi application and take out a patent in the regu lar way. The total expense, including th Government and Bureau fees, will be sevent dollars. For this, whether he secures a prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The

"I submit the within described invention i npetition for the Twenty-five hundred Dolla Prize offered by the Press Claims Company."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETION. This is a competition of rather an unusal 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 morely selling his for the amoun of the prize. But the Press Claims Well, the man who invented them has just Company's offer is something entirely differ-impleted another little playful mystery for ent. Each person is asked merely to help himyoung and old, which is selling for TEN CENTS self, and the one who helps him self to the best advantage is to be rewarded by doing newspaper workers in New York. This puzzle the property of the New York Press Club that would be well worth stoing without it. perty of the New York Press Club that would be well worth doing without it ous friends of the club have donated. The architect whose competitive plan for s over \$25,000 to provide prizes for lucky people, club house on a certain corner is not occept young or old, who solve the mystery. There is a d has spent his labor on something of very a lot of entertainment and instruction in it. ittle 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 fail to secure a prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that wil command its value in the market at any The man who uses any article in his daily

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, Washington, D. C., P. O. Box 385
tf.

THE WESTERN PEDAGOGUE. We are in receipt of the May number of our state school paper. It exceed 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 body. is introduced by a paper on the Friends body. Great excitement occurred Polytechnic Institute at Salem, Oregon. through the daily press when dyna-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 "Hang such a collar button!" growls a man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business!'d make buttons that wouldn't slip out, c break off, or gouge out the back of my needing it.

Answers, Correspondents," etc., each contain much valuable reading for teachers or parents. The magazine has about 50 pages of matter, well has about 50 pages of matter, well new g is various sufferers forgot about their as a various sufferers forgot about their base. 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

Everyone of our readers a Everyone of our readers should have the paper if they are at all interested wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented he fifteen puzzle. the paper if they are at all interested in education. No teacher school director or student can get along well withtor or student can get along well without it. We will receive subscriptions bright ideas and see what there in them, the at this office. Price only \$1.00 a year. Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a When desired we will send the Western Pedagogue and Gazette one year to one address for \$3.00. Call and examinsample copies. Teachers, directors and

TONTY VISITED CHICAGO.

If He Had Stayed There He Would Hav Avoided a Hot Fight. "In the year 1685," Tonty says in his nemoir, "I arrived at the fort of Chicagon, where M. De la Durantave commanded." This was the first fort here of which we have any account, writes Edward Gay Mason, in the New England Magazine for April, and was probably a stockade structure constructed by Durantaye in 1685. Tonty also marched from the Illinois with sixteen Frenchmen and two hundred Indians to take part in this campaign, and according to one account he came by the way of Chicago and mustered some recruits there, perhaps from the garrison of the fort He led his party across the country to Detroit, where he met Durantaye and two other famous pioneers, La Foret and Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, from whom the present city of Duluth takes its name. They had a large body of French and Indians from the upper lakes, and the united force pushed on to Niagara and joined the governor general's army at the rendezvous on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, near the Seneca country. Two thousand five hundred men marched through the wilderness toward the great town of the Senecas with Durantaye, Tonty and Lhut and their couriers de bois in the van. In the narrow defile the advance, separated from the main body, came upon an ambush of three hundred Indian warriors, who closed upon their rear with yells of triumph, thinking this de tachment to be the whole army. But better leaders for such a fray there could not be than these three intrepid Frenchmen, who held their wood rangers steadily to their work, until suddenly through the forest came the main body, headed by four companies of the fighting Carignan regiment, and the Senecus suddenly abandoned the field. Their great town was taken and destroyed, and down to our own time their descendants knew the scene of

their crushing defeat by the French as

Dyagodiyu, or "The Place of a Battle,

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELECTRICITY NO EXCEPTION.

Dangers Attend its Use Just as in the Case of toher Agencies.

Ever since electricity left its experimental stage in the laboratory and became a possible source of energy and power to man in advancing the comprominently before the public just as the dangers attending the use of steam, luminating gas and of dynamite were If the U. S. soldiers, sailors, or their brought to the natention of the world when these powerful agencies passed through their infacey and entered into the active service of man. In each instance there was always a class who took the partial or narrow view that if mitted, it should be hampered by such limitations and exclusions as to render it almost useless for practical purposes, as well at to retard its future progress and advancement. It is said that upon the introduction of steam in England laws were passed limiting the pressure to thirty pends to the square inch. Passengers were allowed to run at the 'high rate of special' of twelve miles per hour: the suggestion of thirty miles per hour was considered ridiculous, a journal of that time stpling that the people would as soon be shot out of a cannon as to travel at such a "high rate of ve locity," it being considered detrimental to respiration and the vital parts of the mite was first introduced long ago, stringent laws being passed in regard to its storage and transportation, a result of attempting to evade which caused many more risks and dangers by carrying and keeping it in everyday and unsuspected places All manner of objections were brought against the introduction of gas as an illuminant, such as explosion, impurity

of air by combustion and sufficiation. Nearly everyone remembers, when the are lights appeared in New York city. of the startling account in the papers of flames issuing from the body of a horse that had accidentally come in contact with one of the light wires. All the old matters, however, have settled themselves with the laws of universal progress and the diffusion of knowledge, and we now find fewer accidents with steam pressure of one to two hundred pounds than with thirty then, and fewer accidents also with sixty to eighty miles per hour passenger traveling, considering the increase in the number carried, and fewer fires from gas than from eardles or oil. Elecparents, now is the time to subscribe. tf tricity thinks we may conclude then that the power or danger of any new form of energy should not, and will not, debar it for universal adoption, that being only a question of time. Intelligently managed and controlled, the most powerful and otherwise dangerous agency may be turned into man's best and most efficient servant. Thus, in dealing with the problems concerning the generation and distribution of the

which its full force may be realized, fostering its growth into a higher range of intensity and usefulness and thus to increase its efficiency.

electric current, it should not be re-

stricted by unintelligent legislation,

limiting or fixing certain voltages,

quantities, insulation, etc., but rather

the aim should be to perfect means by

A RUDE AWAKENING.

It Generally Came to the Nodders During the Old-Time Church Service. In the olden time church services were so long-prayers, hymns and ser-mons-that it is no wonder that many of the hard-worked people in the con gregations could not keep awake. Both in the old svorld and in the new various devices were resorted to for the purpose of banishing sleep from the either kissing or shedding tears. church. Among these was not the modern one of making the services short and interesting. Our English spectacle to the beholder are the ludishort and interesting. fathers tried several methods of breaking up the offensive practice. method was that known as "bobbing,"

a term thus explained by a writer in Notes and Queries: "My mother can remember Betty Finch, a very masculine sort of woman, being the 'bobber' at Holy Trinity church in the year 1810. She walked very majestically along the aisles durmg Divine service, armed with a great long stick like a fishing rod, which had a bob fastened to the end of it, and when she caught any sleeping or talk-

ing, they got a 'nudge.'" Dr. Thirlwall, bishop of St. David's, gives in one of his "Letters" an amus ing account of a Kerry custom for awakening sleepers in church:

"It is by ancient custom a part of the sexton's duty to perambulate the church during service time with a bell in his hand, to look carefully into every pew, and wherever he finds anyone dozing to ring the bell.

"He discharges this duty, it is said, with great vigilance, intrepldity and impartiality, and consequently with the happiest effect on the congregation, for as everybody is certain that if he or she gives way to drowsiness the fact will be forthwith made known through the church by a peal which will direct all eyes to the sleeper, the fear of such to keep everyone on the alert.'

A RUSSIAN BELL.

Returned to Its Old Home After a Ba-ishment of Three Centuries.

A distinguished Siberian exile snugly packed in a wooden box and honored with the regretful farewells of a whole population has just been returned to European Russia under an escort of a committee of citizens glad to receive it back after its many privations. The said exile is no other than the famous bell of Uglich, banished to Tobolsk in 1593 by order of Czar Boris Godunoff for having rung the signal for the in-surrection in Uglich at the time of the assassination of Crown Prince Dimitri. Writing of it in his book Mr. "The exited bell has Kennan says: been purged of its iniquity, has received ecclesiastical consecration, and now calls the orthodox people of Tobolsk to prayers. The inhabitants of Uglich have recently been trying to recover their beil upon the plea that it has been sufficiently punished by three centuries of exile for its political untrustworthiness in 1593, and that it ought now to be allowed to return to its home. The mayor of Tobolsk argues that the bell was exiled for life, and that consequently its term of banishment has not yet expired. He contends, furtherware, that even admitting the original title of the Uglich people, three centuries of adverse possession by the city of Tobolak have divested the daimants of all their rights, and that the bell shall be allowed to remain where it is. The question, it is said, will be energed into the Russian courts.' The latest news from Tobolsk, besides showing that a decision has been reached in favor of Uglich, illustrates, says Pres Russian, the inconsequential character of Russian justice, which closes its tribunals to the wrongs of thousands of sufferers in Siberia and opens them to a miserable squabble

about a bell. WHENCE CAME THE FROGS?

A Recent Shower in New Jersey Suggests Some Scientific Speculation During a thunderstorm in New Jersey the other day it "rained frogs" to such an extent that, according to the testimony of multitudinous witnesses, the streets of Port Morris were alive with hundreds of these creatures. Here's a state of things which the Boston Globe says science can no more explain to-day than it could two thousand years ago. It is still said, of course, that these frogs were sucked up in marshes and carried into the clouds, but no human being ever yet saw a frog thus taken up, and it is odd that nothing is ever "raised to eminence" in this way except the frog, though plenty of

other living things may be near by all ready to be sucked up. A good many observers hold to the curious and interesting opinion that under certain very rare electrical conditions life seems generated spon taneously. The frog is a peculiarly electrical creature, and in fact first suggested the existence of animal magnetism as a distinct force to science. If any animal could be thus suddenly and strangely called into being it might well be the frog. Now that the university extension professors are about set-ting to work teaching the people science, it would be interesting to hear them explain mysteries such as the decent of frogs, which has been the talk of Port Morris and all the region round

REPEATED FAREWELLS. 1

The Russian Habit of Hogging and Klas-In Russia a great deal of emotion is expended over a railway journey. To nine-tenths of the people a trip of a hundred miles by rail is a tremendous event, and they accordingly bid their friends farewell with a solemnity and effusion unknown to the "globe trot-ting" American. Rough men and stout old women hug one another with the fervor of bears, and half the people are

crous mistakes of the uninitiated. Several warnings are given before the train leaves, and many persons take each warning for the final one. Thomas Stevens, in his volume entitled "Through Russia on a Mustang," mentions a woman who was saying her parting word to her husband through an open window of the car. The bell was rung. The lady leaned out; her husband's arms were placed about her neck. They kissed each other with

Not the least amusing part of the

drew back into the car, and both expected the train to move off. It did not stir, however, and an officer told the man that there were still fifteen minutes to wait, and that another signal would be given. Instead of one signal there proved to be two, and so this loving couple treated the by-standers to their little tableau no less than three times, two of which were the result of false alarms

resonance, once, twice, thrice! She

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