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TWELFTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1894.

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OSTRICHES AT THE FAIR.

A Ranch Opened Near the Exposition Grounds.

The Only Ostrich Farm West of Califor nin-A Novel and Interesting Ex-

Oakwood, just below the world's fair grounds, is boasting of the only ostrich farm in the country outside of Califor-

nia, says the Chicago News.

The California-African ostrich farm exhibit has thirty-five of the great beplumed bipeds strutting around under the watchful eye of E. J. Johnson, who brought his long-necked pets all the way from the Pacific coast in a furni-ture car. The birds arrived in Chicago here through the efforts of E. O. Langhere, the real estate design. A corral has been built at the constainer of the most interest of the royal cuffers, though the great number of freshly slaughtown. The constainer of habitant, who held the land under the seignior, had to pay the annual cens et rentes, often a sol (cent), or half a sol, with half a pint of wheat or a few live capons or eggs for each arpent. The land of the considered an unusually well-selected lot, all strong, healthy, fine specimens. They come from the Fall Brook ostrich farm in San Diego county, Cal., and are the offspring of the twenty-three birds because it is the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of freshly slaughtered moss and caribou then in the great number of seath city. They not o

The older birds at the Oakwood farm have plumes of a beautiful glossy black, but the hens and chicks—one of those same chicks can look over a ten-foot fonce without straining a muscle—are a mixture of deab and brown. The cocks nture at five years of age, the hens at our, and, atthough the average life is wenty-five years, they have known to live much longer. The birds at Oakwood are valued at five hundred lollars each, and are good for fifty to axty dollars' worth of plumes each year. They are placked every eight months. Managor Johnson has named his giant turkeys efter the celebrities of the day. Gall Hamilton, a ten-foot pered and amistic pe the name would uggest. Benjami. Hardson is a plumed enight, not very mage, but stout, stordy and pargence L. Sullivan has poss to Honolulu, Grover Cleveland is a huge fellow, black and brown, with an expansive

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES "I believe no o mmanent thing," operated here a said Mr. Johnson Ostriches can stand a dool of even this year, I think est this let of birm Between St. Paul. Minnespolis, and Chicago inys I will have Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin making all set un, r.s. connection in Chicago with all lines running the ostrick out nd eross. they I have a mething not Tickets sold and baggage checked through to they to help them pre ere their food for di metion. It doesn't ort from " and ha wallsworl it of a guin, and another and another, until her distanted neck tooked like a section of a leemboo fish-

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CONCERNING OLD AGE.

tatistics Rused on Investigations of the Prof. Murray Humphrey has jus brought together a remarkable book or "Old Age." It is based upon the results of an inquiry conducted by the collective investigation committee of the British Medical Association.

In a portion of it the analysis of the returns respecting 52 centenarians are given; of these 16 were males and 36 fe-males. Eleven of these were single (10 being females), 5 were married and 36 were widowed. Out of 50 returns 3 only were in affluent circumstances, 28 were comfortable and 19 poor; of these 9 were fat (8 being females), 20 were spare and 18 of average condition. Twenty-five by land and water from New England were erect in figure and 25 were bent. Out of 35 rotarus 28 used glasses, 7 did not; but of these 4 were poor, 6 had used glasses for 40-50 years, 5 for 30-35, 4 for 10-20, 2 for 4-6 years, 5 for "many years, 2 for a few years. From among out of green beef hides, got their sugar these one had used spectacles for many from the maple, and had, as a rule,

rears, but for the last twelve years had other "not for many years," but one can as they required. The well-to-do seignot now get them strong enough. Out of 47 returns 40 had a good diges lace, jewelry, etc. An all-velvet suit ion. gard to alcohol, 15 took none, 34 a little and daughters were forced to work in

and 10 moderate. Of 46, 25 were moder ate eaters, 9 small and 12 large. In reas their censitaires lived. Their were moderates and one was used to : the fields to save the cost of hired lagood deal of beer. Of animal food 3 tool | bor, which was scarce. Just before the and one much. Of aperients 22 tool with depreciated paper money, and the them rarely, 14 never and 5 frequently crops failing at the same time the price Out of 39, 30 could say that their mem-ory was good, 6 bad and 7 moderate. Of There were no books say

From 35 returns the average time of point to be at 12 and 1 at 11 5 at 7; 7 are bedridden allowed lest they stir up sedition. The average time of rising was about sociock, but 6 rose at 6 oclock, 1 at 5, 7

Oclock, but 6 rose at 6 oclock, 1 at 5, 7

The Coptic patriarch of Alexandria

teeth; yet in men about at the average the attendant should allow the holy They t number of teeth is only 6 and ir one nap to extend beyond the allot- a day. women a.

OLD FEUDAL CUSTOMS.

Some That Still Survive in Portions of Canada.

Seigniories Near Quebc : Still Run on the Principles Laid Down in Paris Four Centuries Ago and Repeated as Long Ago as the French Revolution.

Parkman and others have told us all about the mild feudal system which caribon are so close at hand that men prevailed in French Canada down to wild land from the king on condition the getting of them in a day's journey that he should put settlers upon it. He or less. The moose roam all over the had to preserve the oak timber for ship-building, and the red pine for the man-ufacture of tar, and to notify the king's agents if he found minerals on in the night and were taken to Octawood the seigniory. He had to go through Labrador, there being two varietiesthe next day, marched down a runway into the inclosure and all Oakwood to the king's representative at Quebec ground caribou, the latter being the climbed the fence to look. The when he entered on possession, some- larger beast. Visitors to the recent times oftener, and to pay a fifth of the | carnival at Quebec were surprised at mens. They come from the Fall Brook ostrich farm in San Diego county, Cal, and are the offspring of the twenty-three birds brought from Africa by Manager Johnson in 1883. There are over one hundred left behind in California, and what was an experiment a few years ago is now regarded as an assured fetched enough.

some seigniories to have his bread but they were more white than red, baked at the seignior's oven, paying a and more French than anything else. Ordinarily they looked and dressed like the rest of the habitants, but justice on their estates, but as a class ly, although most of the American In-they were very poor and this right fell dians despise the turkey as a cowardly

into desuetude segmors. There were marking 6,000,find any. Gall Haralton, a ten-foot
maiden with a Disarton balance to
her walk and a first an twinkle in
her walk and a first an twinkle in
censitaire was given his choice of two
women are making. These headdresses things—the cens et rantes were capitalized, and he could either pay the capital sum to the seignior, in which case, of course, he got a clear title to be believed. things-the cens et rantes were capicase, of course, he got a clear title to ers' wives sell at Fulton and Washing his holding, or continue on as a tenant ton markets. Flowers were the principles Baine was sold to a lenver admirer plant before the convention, and John L. Sullivan has gone to Homelulu. Sullivan has gone to Homelulu. Sullivan has gone to Homelulu. See the convention of the decrease Cheestand is a large fellow. like many more, chosen the latter the country. sorved to hi, and a soft spot in his course. The other seigniorial rights were settled by the government at a cost of about \$5,090,090. The system would have been abolished before 1854 only the Roman Catholic church was afraid that in the debacle, as timid souls called it, the tithes and fabrique taxes which she collected by authority

idea of the sort of life the people led. First as to prices: In 1667, as other

pork for 6 cents per pound, the fourin the region east of Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which was regarded as the granary of New Placed them to the best advant France. Capons sold for 10 cents each his orchard. He tells this story: in 1746, but when paid as cens et rentes their conventional price was 20 cents. Most of the deeds called for "good fat capons of the brood of the month of May." In 1740 carpenters and blacksmiths got from 60 to 80 cents a day, unskilled except homespun was dear. The for-eign trade of the colony was confined and found the trees as clean as a to France and French possessions, but

woolen cloth" cost 62% cents a yard in 1746. The censitaires and the common people generally clothed themselves in homespun, l'étoffe du pays, made boots out of green beef hides, got their sugar plenty of game and fish. Most of them een able to read without them; another had a vegetable patch. They exniors imported wine, brandy, velvet, Out of 48, 36 had good appetites, 2 bad a gilt snuff box thrown in, cost 552 in 1770. The poorer seignlors lived much ood deal of beer. Of kindle, 2 very little British conquest the colony was flooded

45, 7 smoked much (4 being women), ? clergy and seigniors: printing was not little (1 a woman), 3 moderately (1: There were no books save among the bad and 7 moderate.

Prom 35 returns the average time of

ted time the penalty is decapitation In 12 returns the average age when Upon being aroused at the end of each married among the males was 23, and quarter hour the patriarch arises and the females 25; the average number o spreads his rug upon the floor, kneels children is, from the returns received upon it, bows his head three times to 4-1.—Pall Mail Gazette.

QUEBEC'S HUNTING GROUNDS Plenty of Big Game to Be Had Close a Hand.

Quebec is at the edge of a great wil-

derness of forests, rivers and lakes-a

wilderness reaching all the way to the north pole. Without doubt, says the New York Sun, it is the nearest to big game of any city east of the Mississip-pi and north of Mexico. Moose and are willing to try for them within a The seignfor received a grant of land from the king on condition the getting of them in a day's journey fetched enough.

The censitaire had to get his wheat Indians and the Indian curiosities. ground at the seignior's mill, and on | The Indians were always in evidence, corvee or road work, and to get out when they put on their aboriginal toggery for the great carnival parade part of it proved to be a most extraora local magistrate were empowered to dinary headdress of short feathers administer superior, mean and inferior. They were turkey feathers apparentnto desuctude.

In 1854, says the New York Post, the dealt with at all. Whatever the feathparliament of Canada bought out the ers were, they were arranged like seigniors. There were 160 of them, in a mop, and on the heads of the

PRECIOUS BUGS.

How They Saved the Orange Trees of

Southern California. Orange growers in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valley tell an in-teresting story of how they destroyed a pest which threatened the destrucrecorded for 159 years. These papers were applied, but without avail. So enabled one to form a tolerably good | serious was the outlook that many of the growers were on the point of cutting down their immense groves. One documents show, wheat sold in the day a young man suggested a novel markets of Quebec at 80 cents per bush- plan for the speedy extermination of el. A creditor was bound to accept it the pest. He said that there existed in at that price. Beef sold for 8 cents and Australia a species of lady bug which existed on insects that cling to trees pound loaf for 10 cents. Prices had He received a consignment of thirty dropped a little by 1738. Wheat was | eight of these bugs by the next steam then worth 62 cents. In 1742 it fell to er. One grower who had ten thousand 40 cents. There had been a good crop trees and probably one hundred thousand million scale on all of them bought eight of the precious bugs and placed them to the best advantage in

"Three days after I made the experiment I went into the grove. The trees were as white as ever with the nest. I told my friend that I thought his lady bugs a failure. He advised me to be patient, for, he said, it was likely that the bugs were breeding before making laborers 40 cents. Cloth of all kinds their onslaught on the scale. Three whistle. Not one of the insects was there was a good deal of smuggling, visible. Neither were the lady bugs. Having finished their work they flew and New York. Twenty yards of "fine away and I have not seen them since. More bugs were released in orchards and in the course of a month there was not an orange tree in the valley afflicted by the pest. We now keep a stock of the bugs in hand so that in case the scale returns we'll be ready to fight it again. The bugs sell for wenty-five dollars apiece. Hut and not used them for twelve years; an changed timber or furs for store goods they are worth that money and more, too, for they have saved every orange tree in the country."

tanadian bledge Dogs

sledge. They are fed only once in twenty-four hours, and that is in the morning before the start is made and after the dogs are in harness. At 'hat tles!' time about four pounds of frozen fish are given to them. Everything must be in readiness for the start, and the neck speed. Strange as it may seem of the room. the drivers do not dare to feed the dogs unless they are in harness. Otherwise they would scatter, and nothing more would be seen of them. They are driven with one long rein attached to the leader. A whip with a very short handle and a very long lash is used to urge them on, though in most cases they need no urging, for they seem to feel that the faster they go the quicker Out of 42 returns 24 had no teeth, and is never allowed to sleep more than fif-from 38 returns but 4 had artificial teen minutes at any one time, and if and warmth and alazy life await them. They travel often as far as ninety miles

> Borg, the jeweler, is the man to fix up your watch or clock. Le keeps a full stock of everything pertaining to his

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



CAUSE OF MANY DISEASES.

Bacteria and How They Are Cultivated and Studied by Scientists. Surgeon General Sternberg showed a large gathering of military men at the Army and Navy club recently how cholers and other disease germs are cultivated at the Army Medical mu-seum, says the Washington Post. Experiments in bacteriology are being conducted here under Dr. Sternberg's supervision, and he himself has an enviable record as a discoverer in this science. The lecturer began with a short historical account of the discovery of the germs of typhoid fever, glanders, tuberculosis, leprosy, pneumonia, diphtheria, lockjaw and other diseases, which, he said, were propagated in one way or another by small germs. These are classed as micrococi, when they are round as in diphtheria, as bacilli when they are straight as in tuberculosis and as spirilli when they are shaped like a corkscrew as in the cholera germs. All these 'are so small that when magnified two thousand times they have a diameter of sufficient size to be photographed. These germs are to time, during which process all the cultivated at the Medical museum in different mediums, chief of which is beef tea mingled with salt and the point of shipment. It is then put into canvas sacks, each containing from

the germs were taken from dead two hundred to two hundred and fifty bodies and safely planted and transplanted so that they could be studied camel or a mule. For the transportaplanted so that they could be studied. There seemed to be some doubt in the minds of his hearers about the absolute safety of handling the deadly cholera germs, but the doctor said that they were very easily killed, and in some respects less to be feared than other germs. He said that heat was a wonderful germicide, and that no germ could live after being exposed to a temperature of one hundred and forty Fahrenheit. Some one suggested that if a man could stand the boiling it would be very easy to rid him of the cholera. The doctor said that the cholera germs died on exposure to the sunlight for twenty-four hours, but to make assurance doubly sure we were in the habit of killing him with a siedge hammer. The bacillus of typhoid fever and of tuberculosis were very tenacious of life, which explained in part the prevalence of these diseases. All germs became attenuated when

they were cultivated outside the human body, so that after awhile they lost their power to attack the subject violently. The germs lived in water taxes which she collected by authority of law might be abelished too.

The landlord of whom I have spoken was good enough to let me look at a land, recretables was good enough to let me look at a land entrangle, but the doings of his predecessors in the seigniory and of their censitaires are white with them. Drastic remedies influenza or the grip was found to be a germ disease and its prevalence was due to the fact that people give it off in their breath and take no precautions to prevent it. The popular idea that tobacco was a preventive of this class of disease was a mistake, for a student once experimented and found that bacteria would flourish in a tobacco culture. Some germs could be killed by immersion for a long time in alcohol, but the average germ would only laugh at old Kentucky or commissary

MAGNIFICENT CONTEMPT.

A Little Story Which Shows Bow Decettful Appearances Are. A good story showing how appearances are sometimes deceitful comes from Russia. At a certain famous res- sacred bones lie buried. The tomb taurant in St. Petersburg six somewhat dandyish officers of the Imperial cemeteries in the province, Horse Guards sat drinking champagne. Not far from them sat an in-

significant little man with a shabby

liquor in front of him. It was not long before he became aware that he was being ridiculed by the officers. By and by, as they became more and more offensive in their remarks on his personal appearance, etc., he called for the waiter and said: "Bring six bottles of your best cham-

pagne! The waiter hesitated. "Did you hear what I said?" asked the little man. The waiter brought the wine and six glasses.

Take these glasses away and fetch a basin-one as large as you can find," said the man. The waiter again hesitated, but obeyed instantly at the per-Six or eight dogs are used on each emptory repetition of the order. piece of soap!" was the next o der. It was brought. "A towel!" The waiter handed him one. "Now open the bet-The waiter did so

The little man now filled the basin with the contents of the six bottles, rolled up his sleeves, washed himself men must look to it that they are at in the costly fluid, wiped his hands, hand to jump on the sledges, for at the laid a one hundred rouble note on the very instant that the last morsel of fish table and, casting a look of withering disappears the dogs are off at a break. contempt on the officers, strutted out chief spots of interest in the orient.

LICORICE HARVEST IN SYRIA. Gathered in Sacks and Carried on Camela

In a series of articles describing the planting, cultivation, preparation for market and transportation of licorice root, appearing in the Pharmaceutical Era, there is the following interesting descriptive bit: In digging licorice root in Syria the usual way is to start a trench the length of the place to be dug over, about two feet in length, and work from that, each man placing in a pile the root he has dug, and at the end of the day or longer time it is taken to the scales, weighed and paid for at a special rate per pound. An allowance is always made for the dirt that clings to the root. The root is then spread out for a few days to slightly dry and is piled in stacks about three feet wide and four or five feet high, rounded off at the top in order to shed rain, and the piles are nar-

row enough to prevent heating. At the end of the rainy season the root is spread out to dry for about two months, being turned over from time tion of the root from the place where dug to the port of shipment, varying from two to five days' journey, a con tract is usually made with some Arab or Bedouin sheik for a certain amount of cantars (of about five hundred pounds each) at a certain price, he to furnish camels and men and the owner

to furnish and fill the sacks. About fifty camels go in one caravan or drove, for which five men are suffi-cient. Sometimes, if one hundred camels are used, the caravan goes in sections; one man riding a donkey leads the first camel and the rest fol low the leader, while the other men walk, keeping any camel from straying or lagging too far behind. They usually start early in the morning and go ten or fifteen miles, when a halt is made, the loads are taken off, and the camels are allowed to browse on the thorn or other bushes for three or four hours, then load d again and about the same distance traveled, when they are again unloaded and the night for another trip. On the Euphrates and Tigris the root is obtained near the banks of the rivers and, after be ing properly dried, is loaded in bulk on native boats called bugalows, car rying from fifty to 100 tons, which float down the river, or sail if the wind is favorable, or at times are towed by men as far down as Bassorah, where the root is unloaded and pressed in bales ready for shipment.

TOMB OF CONFUCIUS.

Reached by an Avenue Lined with Stone Figures of Animals and Myths. The city of Chufu-bsien, the Mecca

of the believers of Confucianism, is in the province of Shangtung, one of the st populous districts of the orient. Here Confucius was born and here his which is located in one of the largest three miles out from the city above mentioned, is described by the St Louis Republic as one of the most im and an unkempt beard, and a glass of posing in the whole empire. The grave itself is surmounted by an earth mound about twelve feet in height, the whole surrounded by a cluster of gnarled oaks and stately cypress trees. Before the mound is a tablet about six feet broad and twenty feet high, upon which is inscribed the names and deeds of the great founder of Confucianism. a religion adhered to by over four hun dred million human beings. The bur den of this inscription, according to reliable translation, is "Perfect One,"
"Absolutely Pure," "Perfect Sage," "First Teacher," "Great Philosopher, etc. The avenue which leads up to the philosopher's tomb is even more in-teresting than the actual place of burial itself. On each side of this avenue are rows of huge animals cut in stone-lions, tigers, elephants and horses, beside numerous mythical and half frog, beasts with four legs and twice as many wings, besides a mul titude of unnamable monsters that never lived on the earth, in the water or in the air. Taken altogether the burial place of Confucius is one of the

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