THE GAZETTE

OFFICIAL

Heppner

SEMI-WEEKLY



PAPER

Gazette.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GAZETTE

The paper of the people

TWELFTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1894.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 263.

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10, "leaves p.m.
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9 a. a. t. Heppner 5:00 a. m. daily ar. at Hoppner 530 a. m. daily except Monday.
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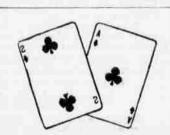
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number of species of mammalla, or creatures which suckle their young, to be but little short of 600; of birds, 4,000: Insects, 44,000; reptiles, 700; in all about 50,000 species. In the southern ward the equator both birds and repto some South American state in need
tiles are most plentiful and most highly of a second-hand warship. The negocolored. Cuvier said that the record

AMERICAN JOURNALISM. Its Oddities As Set Forth by a Literary Gentleman in La Belle France.

The common saying that one has to go abroad to hear the best of the home news is admirably exemplified in a re cent number of the Annales Politiques et Litteraires. Michel Delines devoted a column to the setting forth of an astonishing feature of American journalism. French newspapers, he says, do not mind misprints very much. A coquille that does not absolutely tear up and threaten to bring the roof down on the compositors' heads is left for the reader to correct. At the very worst, the correction would be limited to a simple erratum. Far different is it in America. There editor, proofreader, compositors attack each other in the columns of their paper when a misprint occurs. "This is what happens constantly in America," Mr. Delines says, "and the numerous Parisians who are going to Chicago will have occasion to find it out as I have just done." And then he goes on to relate the appalling case that he refers to. An American editor apologizes for his misprint, laying the blame on his proof-reader, and adding the remark that if that careless person would occupy himself a little less with the pretty girls who work in the press-room and firt with the proofs a little more, such blunders would not happen. To this paragraph the proofreader appends a note to explain that his eyesight is not very good and that he needs new spectacles, which he has been meaning to buy out of the \$10.25 which the editor has owed him since last December. Besides, the best reader in the world would be of no use in an office where the compositors throw every day more type at each other's heads than they set. Then the compositors take their innings, assailing the reader of proof with many unkind and discourteous remarks, of which the least offensive is that the oldest settler has never seen him sober. All this, Michel Delines informs us, is only the plain unvarnished truth about American newspa-

lows whole without one gasp of incredulity. A STRANGE STORY.

Death of the Notorious Black Canon of

per ways. It is a simple, unexaggera-ted record of events which has just

found "dans un recent numero de l'Arizona Kicker," and which he swal-

Lyons. well it might, for in truth he was trade would be useless. among the strangest spirits of his generation. La Figaro says: "To the cunning of an impostor he added a pro-found and devious scholarship. Magic and the arts of a darker age hid no secrets from him. When he renounced the thickly populated district of Tilar his allegiance to the church the archiand reached Ngaudere and Yola. bishop of Paris, unwilling to lose so learned a colleague, sent two worthy canons to reason with him. But he through. This reappearance on the called down so many devils upon their coast, the Kreuz Zeitung pointed out, he has devoted himself to the practice | that Lake Tchad was their goal. It is of his art and profited greatly thereby.

"It was his wont to administer la nesse noire, with all its obscene rites, of Mont Parnasse, and from many a disraught soul he exorcised a tormenting ower. It is but a few months ago that he was called upon to relieve an nfortunate lady from a double spell. Not merely was the victim harassed physical pain, but trees and plants

thered upon her estate. "The Black Canon by his incanta tions, instantly cured the bodily anguish and would have restored the eaves and blossoms of the lady's garden had not she too suddenly closed er purse. A strayling from the middle ages, he leaves none to inherit his occult power, for he would have despised the experiments of so patent an amateur as Col. de Rochas. Was he the slave of superstition or a reasonable and contemptuous cynic? For the sake of humor and his own peace of mind, it is trusted the latter.

Instinct in Cobras. if a cobra is killed and the remains are left in a bungalow, others of the specles will be attracted to the spot. correspondent of the Pioneer Mail Rio del Rey out of count and settled records an incident which appears to the frontier as a straight line running indicate, as he says, that there is some from the upper end of the waterway truth in this theory. About nine to the rapids of the Cross river. But large cobra in the compound of his been fixed as above set forth. skin stuffed and set up by a native mo-chee. Since then the compound has ernment not to allow trade settlements been infested with these snakes, and on the Bakassy peninsula, which otherno less than eight full-grown cobras, wise would have afforded an excellent measuring from four feet eight inches to five feet four inches, have been base for contraband operations. killed there, one of which was sitting up, with its hood extended, contemplating the house where the remains Admiral David Porter's bombardment of its preserved friend were. It is a of Fort Fisher in December, 1864, now curious fact that every snake when lies dismantled at a Philadelphia wharf found was making in the direction of awaiting a purchaser who needs a coal the bungalow, and most of them barge. Her armor has been stripped showed fight when tackled. The last off and the spinning turret removed. two were within a few feet of each The Sangus was one of the monitor other when Col. Ilderton killed them that, casting anchor within range of with a stick, and were advancing up Fort Fisher, opened fire upon it, and the carriage drive together. No cobras in little more than an hour demolished have been seen in other parts of the all but the bomb-proof portions of the

Forms of Animal Life. · Humboldt and Cuvier estimated the malia were once as numerously reprefor it was necessary to use dynamite in
sented as are the bird species at the
the work of unsheathing her hull.

THE CAMEROONS. A Country That Is Giving Ger-

many Much Trouble. An African Territory About Which the English Government Is Vitally Concerned.—The Dispute About Its Boundaries.

Battle in the Cameroons," says a recent cable. What and where are the Cameroons? This from the New York

Herald will elucidate a little: The Cameroons is a territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, one hundred and fifty thousand square miles in extent, and with an estimated population of two millions. It has a cording to what can be gathered he coast line of one hundred and twenty miles between the Campo river and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the northeast by a treaty line running northeast to the east of Yola, on the upper Benue, and on the south by a line running inland, due east from the mouth of the Campo river, to about the me-idian of longitude fifteen degrees east. which may be regarded as the eastern

cectorate." In 1892 there were one hundred and principal native settlements. The imports and exports are quite large.

In April last, Mr. Henry M. Stanley trade in 1892 at African ports under German administration to the growing ammunition. These materials of war, The death is announced in Paris of he said, were sold to the slave traders says a correspondent. Though he pean nations to suppress the traffic in

In February a German expedition, to faint or to have an epileptic fit at which was under the command of the corner of the street. His fraud Freiherr von Stetten, proceeded from eads that they were only too glad to . was peculiar in view of the statement leave him in peace. For many years | made by members of the expedition a fact, though at present an inexplica-ble one, that German expeditions fail to reach the more easterly portions of in a private chapel beyond the heights | the Hinterland of the Cameroons. The

expedition returned in September. England and Germany had a long lemon. He died at the zenith of his dispute about the boundaries of the Cameroons, which was settled in May last. The third section of the agree ment reads: "The German colonial administration engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or be erected on the right bank of the Ric del Rey Creek or waterway. In like manner the administration of the Oil rivers protectorate engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or to be erected on the western bank of the Bakussy peninsula from the first creek below Arsibon's village to the sea and eastward from this bank to

the Rio del Rey waterway." According to the German view the new agreement is a purely fiscal one, intended to enable the British and German administrations to cope with the widespread smuggling, which was especially detrimental to the Cameroons. There had been no question of It is a common belief in India that altering the frontier laid down by the provisional agreement of 1890, which in consequence of disagreement be-A tween the two governments, left the nonths ago Col. Ilderton killed a very this indefinite "upper end" has now ngalow at Dinapore, and had its satisfaction was expressed in Berlin at

A Dismantled Monitor. The monitor Saugus, that took part in

Admiral David Porter's bombardment gratulations and said nothing. He was promoted to a captaincy, and all fort. The attacking fleet consisted of thirty-five regular cruisers, five ironclads and a reserve of nineteen other vessels. According to Gen. Grant it was "the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point." The Saugus built during the latter part of the war. about 50,000 species. In the southern in 1891 she was sold by the government hemisphere birds are five times more to a Philadelphia firm, which made the numerous than the mammalia. To purchase with the object of reselling colored. Cuvier said that the record left by the fossils proves that the mam-dispantied. She had been built to last,

KILLED HIMSELF FOR A LIVING. A Parisian Swindler Who Took a Novel Means of Raising the Wind.

Gillet, a professional mendicant of Paris, has the peculiar merit of being the organizer of a trick for raising funds which was unknown and un dreamed of in the philosophy of the ablest representatives of the old Cour des Miracles, says a writer in the London Telegraph. He pretended to hang himself from a tree seven times during the summer, and on each occasion he was cut down from his gibbet by Good Samaritans, who invariably sent round the hat for him on the spot. In some instances the rescuers may have been Gillet's confederates, but ac usually preferred to work alone. Having selected a fine day for his operations, Gillet dressed himself carefully and went to the woods of Boulogne or Vincennes. He next made choice of a tree near where young children were playing, and having put a noose round his neck strung himself up. Then he grouned and attracted the children, who ran in alarm to their mothers or or inland limit of the so-called "pro- nurses, until in a moment there was a crowd around him. Men summoned to the spot, and sometimes the women sixty-six whites, of whom one hundred and nine were German and thirty-one mendicant from his apparently periland nine were German and thirty-one mendicant from his apparently perlipted in the permitted of the condition of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grown in profusion. Plant would say: "Here is a letter which productions grow in profusion. Plan-tations of cacao and tobacco have been will explain all!" The document befarmed by a company, and numerous ing opened contained a communication factories carry on an active trade in to the effect that Gillet wanted to

ivory and palm oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The chief collection being made for the sufferer town is Cameroons, and in the South Batanja, Bimbia and Bakundu Town limbs, and before leaving his generous are other important trading stations, sympathizers treated them to a brief and Aqua Town and Bell Town are the autobiographical sketch, which set forth that he was a respectable young man from the country who had been stranded in Paris and could find no wrote to the peace association a letter work to do. It is recorded that Gillet in which he attributed the increase of performed this trick with great suc cess between July and September, not only in the woods about Paris, but practice among German merchants of also in the park at Versailles and in importing into Africa small arms and the forest of St. Germain. In the last mentioned place he had the good fortune to be cut down just as a generous Abbe Boullan, the famous — or in-famous—defroque, the Black Canon of Lyons, the real hero of "La Bas." ley inculpated also the Portuguese in him a liberal donation. Gillet natur-bis charges. He appealed to the Euro-ally took care to tie his noose in a manner calculated to produce the effect makes but rare appearance in M. Huys-mans' romance, his influence dominates | arms carried on by the Germans and which he intended without imperiling mans' romance, his influence dominates | Portuguese. Unless this step be taken, his life. In the winter, when the the book from beginning to end. And he added, all efforts to stop the slave woods are comparatively deserted, Gillet adopted the old trick of pretending

ceived ordinary men and women but also astute members of the police force.

have escaped unseen out of the water. PROMOTED BY HIS HORSE. Great Stritain in India. What a Swedish Cavalryman Owed to a Runaway While Fighting for Germany. bumped around all parts of the world for twenty-five years, and he landed at every year except 1843, 1845, and 1852, dium which justify the popular expres St. Louis the other day direct from combarded Rio. The story of his life, however, occurred during the Franco-Prussian war. He was fighting on the German side as a cavalryman, says the British rule is 927,887 square miles Republic. One day during a hot conflict the cavalry came to the top of a hill, and on the crest of another hill. scross a deep ravine, the French had planted a battery. Suddenly Byrne's horse reared and jumped and started the present population down the hill toward the ravine on a dead run. Byrne tried to check the of India. Indeed there is likely to be dead run. Byrne tried to check the of India. Indeed there is likely to be frightened animal, but found that it difficulty in retaining what she has, had taken the bit in its mouth and was wholly unmanageable. Down the bill, across the ravine and up the hill on the opposite side the horse sped on like a streak of lightning. The French bat over many degrees of latitude. tery began belching out shot and shell, and Byrne then realized that a Sixty Miles of Locusts. runaway horse was carrying him right into the mouth of hades. As the cannon boomed the screaming shells whizzed by the head of poor Byrne, but some unseen hand of fate steaming between the latitudes of prevented them from harming either Cape Verde and St. Louis, Senegal.

himself or his horse. As the horse dashed up the hill to the very mouth of a cannon Byrne concluded to make the best of a dangerous predicament, and drew his saber for self-defense. He was surprised to see the Frenchmen leave their battery and flee like panic stricken sheep. But Byrne understood the situation when he looked backward and saw his comrades dashing up the hill on their horses. Byrne dis ounted and held one of the enemy's guns as the prize he had captured. When the other cavalrymen came up he found out that they did not know his horse had run away, but thought It was personal bravery on his part, and that he had urged his horse to make this mad race into the "jaws of Jeath." Did Byrne tell them that this

Electric Lighting in Spain. Spaniards, although slow in the adoption of many improvements, are de-cidedly not so in regard to electric lighting. A large number of the principal towns, as well as many very small ones, have insulations of their own The latest venture is on the part of the owner of some water power near the two very limited towns, Elgalbar and Eibar, in the Spanish province of cays; these towns will shortly be supplied with electric current for both lighting and power purposes. The neeessary working power will be furnished by the water of the River Dova.

bravery had been forced upon him?

hardly. Byrne accepted con-

Borg, the jeweler, is the man to fix up your watch or clock. Ge keeps a full stock of everything pertaining to his Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

CUNNING OF CROCODILES.

They Escape the Net Spread for Them by Burrowing in the Mud.

The following is a fair sample of how cunningly crocodiles, in common with all other wild animals, can conceal themselves in moments of danger, says
the Westminster Gazette. After a colony. This means in figures of popthe Westminster Gazette. After a happy week spent in the jungle with n friend of mine we halted for breakfast, before making the last stage for headquarters and home, at a place called Poonarhyn-Anglice, garden of flowers-and while at breakfast were amused by watching a number of crocodiles, about eight or ten, sunning themselves on the surface of a small lake, or tank, as it is there called, of thought struck me.

"I say, Murray, what fun it would be to try and catch some of these beggars try it presently. Appu, send the horse-

a good santosum" (present). The villagers scented some fun, and sum very soon turned up to the number of thirty. It was now eleven o'clock and scorching hot, the air quivering over the bare, sandy plain in which the pond was situated. It was breast deep, as we knew, including about one foot or eighteen inches of heavy mul. We tied two nets together so as to make one long enough to reach across the tank, about thirty yards, and this was heavily weighted along the bottom and arranged to be drawn with long ropes from each shore.

Immediately behind the net came a the mud along the bottom of the net. and so drive the malingering gentleand so drive the malingering gentle-men lato proper position in front of the net. My friend and his servant (for all external into the case of a dog which went mad

deadly thirst that lasted us till late tions favor contagious diseases, and has at last been detected and charita-ble people have been warned against his knavery, which has not only dethat night.

They had burrowed deeper into the mud than we could reach them for nothing-I doubt if even a rat-could

Great Britain has been stretching tion. It, however, seems at least prob her wings over India. In 1842 she laid able that the nervous discharge is acdown to 1856, when her possessions aggregated 356,000 square miles. vances were made in 1866, 1883 and 1886 and now the area of India under British India is larger than all that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river and its population five times as great whole country. Great Britain may with native dissatisfaction and the watchfolness of her aggravating enemy on the north, who in the last forty years has moved his boundaries

The African Steamship company's steamer Winnebah, which lately ar-rived from West Africa at Liverpool, had a most unusual experience when Cape Verde and St. Louis, Senegal For sixty miles the vessel steamed through locusts, which were so thickly packed together on the top of the water that they completely covered the surface for miles around. Indeed, they appeared to be lying on the sca as far as the eye could reach. The islands, where a more vigorous physic-locusts had no doubt been blown from all development is required than was the Morocco coast into the sea. They resembled gigantic grasshoppers, and France. one which was secured was five inches in length. Of course, all of the locusts had been drowned.

WEIGHT OF BEES

Some Interesting Researches Concerning a Rather Peculiar Subject. An interesting note about the weight of bees appears in an American journal devoted to agriculture, says Dr. Andrew Wilson. It seems that an ordinary bee, not carrying any load of pollen, weighs the one five-thousandth of a pound. Five thousand bees thus because of his runaway horse. If he had not made that ride the troops of cavalry would never have attempted it aging amid the flowers, his weight is Wilson prairie. A good stock ranch and ries thus about twice his own weight,

have studied the muscular powers and ways of insects at large. When bees are loaded it requires only eighteen hundred of them to make up the pound. Details are also given regarding the number of bees which may exist in a hive. From four pound to five-pound

ulation some twenty thousand to twen-ty-five thousand individuals. A big

swarm, it is said, will often double this

estimate. Talking of bees, if any of my readers wish to indulge in a very curious and fascinating bit of zoological study they should read the story of what is called "parthenogenesis" in bees and other insects, such as the aphides or green about an acre in extent. A sudden flies of the roses and other plants. For such eggs of the queen bee as are fertilized when laid turn out workers (or to try and catch some of these beggars neuters) or queens, while those which in a net." "Bravo!" said he. "Let's are not fertilized at all developinto males or drones. This is very singukeeper to the village and tell him to bring up all the men he can find and some long fishing nets. We will give sary for its due development. I know of nothing more extraordinary than the story biology has to tell regarding with the further stimulus of a santo- this curious by-way of animal development.

DANGERS OF EMOTION.

The Part That Fear Plays in Rendering People Liable to Disease.

Many violent maladies have been supposed to have been produced under the operation of moral influences. Sennert believed that fear was capable of provoking erysipelas. Hoffman also made fear and the adynamy resulting from it play an important part as the predisposing cause of contagious diseases. Dr. H. Tuke believed, in parline, and men about a yard apart, with ticular, in the influence of fear upon long, pointed poles with which to prod the contagion of rables. The breaking out of rabies has been sometimes (for all entered into the sport) fol- after having been immersed in water. lowed close up to the second line.

At it we all now went, splashing, shouting stamping and hauling, butable but not a sign did we find of a single one of the brutes that we bad seen before us when we came to the edge of the water. We dragged that water backward and forward more water backward and forward more water backward and forward more died less rapidly of it than the Christhan once, but our only reward was a tians. Cullen supposed that sad emo-

particularly the plague. This disposition to contagion after violent emotions which determine discharge of the secretions may be partly explained by the fact that the conditions that diminish the proportion of the liquids of the blood favor absorpand modifications of the interior mesions concerning having bad blood and turning the blood.

EVOLUTION AND PARTRIDGES. Singular Changes in These Birds in the

Canary Islands. A striking example of the effects of environment and changed conditions of life upon the forms of animals is furnished by a species of partridge liv ing in the Canary islands. About four hundred years ago the Spaniards intro duced the red-legged partridge from Europe into these islands, and the bird has continued to flourish there; but, as recent examination proves, i has undergone modifications clearly brought about by the conditions under

which it lives. Its back has turned from russet color to gray. This looks like a case of protective coloration, since the bird passes

its life amid gray volcanic rocks.

Then its beak has become one-fourth onger and thicker than that of its ancestors and of its European relatives, and its legs also have increased in length and grown stouter.

These changes are exactly such as were needed to suit it to the life that it is now compelled to lead amid the rocks and on the mountain sides of the islands, where a more vigorous physic needed upon the plains of England and

As has been remarked, if such changes can be wrought by nature in the animal form in four hundred years, what might not have been accom-

plished in four hundred centuries? Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous African hunter, has shot more than one hun dred elephants and at least twenty lions. On one occasion he accomplished the unprecedented feat of killing three full-grown lions with four shots. flesh of the lion is, he says, capital eat-Ing. "Lion pie is almost as good as

veal pastry, and quite as white. LAND FOR SALE .- 480 acres over in increased nearly three times. He car- will be sold cheap. Call at Gazette

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