.

Reppner

.

POLAR EXPLORATION

The veteran Arctic explorer, Admiral

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED Tuesdays and Fridays

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

ALVAH W. PATTERSON Bus. Manage

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

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

The "EAGLE," of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same com-pany every Friday morning. Subscription price, Elper year. For advertising rates, address CELLY L. PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, 84 and 65 Merchant Exchanges, San Francisco, California, where con-racts for advertising can be made for it.

UNION PACFIC RAILWAY -- LOCAL CARL No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 9:45 p. m. dail

ar, at Willows Jc. p.m. leaves a.m. ar, at Heppner 533 a.m. dall; except Monday.

East bound, main line ar. at Arlington 1:26 a. m.

West "leaves 1:26 a. m. West bound local freigh leaves Arlington 8 3 a.m., arrives at The Dalles 121 p. m. Local passenger leaves The Dalles at 2:00 p. m. arrives at Portland at 7:00 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United States Officials.

Grover Cleveland
Ad at Stevenaor
Watter Q Gresham
John G Carrish
Hoke Smath
Daniel S. Jeannel
Hilary A. Hertiest
Wilson S. Hissell
Richard S. Olne
J. Sterling Morton Secretary of State.
Secretary of Treasury
Secretary of Interior.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of Navy.
Postmaster-General. State of Oregon.

otary of State .. Frensurer. Sopt. Public Instruction Jangeme Judges

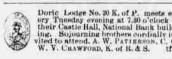
Seventh Judicial District. Morrow County Officials. oint Senator....
spresenbative...
inty Judge...
Ommissioners...
J. M. Baker.
Clerk...
Sheriff...
Troustror
Assessor Julius Keithi, J. R. Howan G. W. Harringto Frank Gillian J. c. Will Geo. Lord Anna Baleige

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS. O. E. Farnsworth, M. J. Otis Patterson, Julius Keithi ouncilmen O. E. Lichtenthal, Otis Patterson, W. A. Johnston, J. L. YesgerF. J. Hullori

Precinct Officers. Justice of the Peace..........E. L. Freeland United States Land Officers.

LA GRANDE, OB.

SECRET SOCIETIES.



KAWLINS POST, NO. 31. Note at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dressed Lumber. 16 miles of Hoppier, a what is known as the SCOTT SAWMILL PER 1,000 FEET ROUGH, - - - \$10 0 " CLEAR, -

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD

L. HAMILTON, Prop.

National Bank of Heppner

WM. PENLAND, ED. R BISHOP, President.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

COLLECTIONS Made on Favorable Terms.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLL OREGON HEPPNER.

QUICK TIME !

San Francisco And all points in California, via the Mt. Shasts route of the

Southern Pacific Co. The great highway through Canfornia to all points East and South. Grand Scenie Route Sleepera. Second-class Sleepers

Attached to express trains, affording super mmodations for second-class passengers For rates, tickets, sleeping car recevations, E. KOEHLER, Manager, E. P. ROGERS, Asst. F. & P. Agt., Portland, Oregon.

"As old as SIMMONS the hills" and

never excelled. "Tried and proven is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regn lator is the

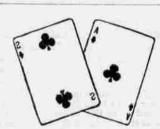
Better only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a

cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly

on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder

to be taken dry or made into a tea. The King of Liver Medicines. "I have used your simmons Liver Regulator and can conscienciously say it is the king of all liver medicines, I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—GEO, W. JACKSON, Theoma, Washington.

#2-EVERY PACKAGE GO dus the Z Stamp in red on wrapper-



The comparative value of these two cards Is known to most persons. They illustrate that greater quantity is Not always most to be desired.

These cards express the beneficial qual-

Ripans • Tabules As compared with any previously known DYSPEPSIA CURE

Ripans Tabules : Price, 50 cents a box, Of druggists, or by mail.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

THE-WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Run Two Fast Trains Daily

Between St. Paul Minneapolis, and Chicago Milwaukee and ast points in Wisconsin making oppection to Chicago with all lines running East and South.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to I noints in the United States and Canadian

For full information apply to your nearesteet agent or JAS. C. POND. Gen. Pass, and Pkt. Agt., M.Iwankee Wis

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Fatents, Copyrights And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES. Information and advice given to inventors with parge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO. JOHN WEDDERBURN.

Managing Attorney,

Willy and him standing of the Press Claims Company

9. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C. ent Peant Aments, and each paper

Made in all styles and since. Lighter The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,



OPPOSED TO ALL PROGRESS. Chinese Aversion to Railroads Manifested

in Curious Ways.
Engineering enterprise in China, particularly in so far as regards rail-road building, has had, and is still having, a good deal to contend with in the way of native prejudice, capidity and superstition, says Cassell's Magazine, and the tales are many that have been told of the peculiar difficulties encountered in that country by European engineers and engineering syndicates in the course of their operations. When, for example, the first railroad was built, a number of years ago, the necessary land, it was stated, was bought from several hundred different proprietors, all of whom wanted additional bounties for the disturbances of ancestral graves. which, as may be known, abound in what the "foreign devil" would be apt to consider rather unusual localities One proprietor claimed to have buried on his strip of land no less than five mothers-in-law, for whom he had to be paid. Satisfying him naturally resulted in a marvelous multiplication of dead mothers-in-law, who thus soon became the chief item in the cost of the land. Another curious example of the difficulties of railroad construction in the celestial empire has more recently been mentioned, and has been afforded by the conduct of the Tartar general of Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, in connection with the surveying work of the railroad from Kirin, another large Manchurian town, to Newchwang, the seaport of the province. According to current report it was proposed to make a junction of this line for Moukden at a place a short distance outside the city. but the general got a number of geomancers to investigate the effect of this selection upon Moukden. These sages reported that the vertebrae of the dragon which encircles the holy city of Moukden would be broken by driving the long spikes of the railroad ties into them, and accordingly the general vetoed the decision of the engineers and directed them to carry the railroad in a straight line from Kirin to Newchwang, without ap-pronching Moukden at all. This, while a shorter route, would compel the crossing of a low and marshy

sparsely populated. FATALIST, BUT CAUTIOUS. He Believed in Predestination, But Wanted to Be at a Safe Distance.

tract of land, liable to floods and only

It was once said by some humorist that the chances were if a man intent upon committing suicide should meet an angry bull in a field he would run

to save his life. And so it goes, the New York Herald noralizes. Most men who profess a belief in destiny and an indifference to passes, shoe knife and scissors. fate when brought face to face with a danger or placed in a desperate situa-tion seek to avoid rather than embrace the inevitable result of the event regarding which they have held such

philosophical opinions. A case in point is related by a travoler returning from the south, and hinges upon the experience of a minister of the foreordination school of belief on a Mississippi steamer in the good old-fashioned days of river racing, when a negro sat on the safety ture and woodwork

of the boat fed the fire.

The captain seeing a rival boat half a mile ahead began to curse in true old-time style, and ordered tar pine knots, naval stores, bacon, etc., to be thrown in to kindle the fire as hot as ossible. As the steam got higher and igher and the old Loat trembled and caned under the pressure, the eacher drew nearer and nearer to

Noticing this and never losing an oportunity to crack a joke, the bluff aptain tapped the fatalist on the noulder and said: "Hello, Brother Blank, what's ailing you? I thought you was one of them fellows what believes what is to happen will happen

"So I do," replied the clergyman drawing himself up. "So I do, but 1 want to be as near the stern as possible when it does happen.

QUEEN VICTORIA has sent specimens of her own art work to the Chicago fair. She has three landscapes, mounted in plain frames, representing scenes near Balmoral. A fourth is a view of Aix-les-Bains, taken from the spot where the queen intended to build a villa.

IN SIGNS AND ADS.

THE first advertisements known in England were small bills fixed to the doors of St. Paul's church. An enterprising business man in

Georgetown, Md., has this sign on his store: "Fresh salt water oysters for sale by the pint, qwort or galun." THE Beggar's Journal, of Paris, pub lishes lists of baptisms, weddings and tures of wealthy and charitable people. A WONDERFUL herb doctor has his

shingle on a residence in Georgetown, Md. It declares that he was "born with a brain within a brain," and that he "can cure any kind of misery in a shot time, with only the best erbs.

"Have a cigar?" said one Wall street broker to another in a down-town res-

taurant the other day.
"Thank you, no. I have quit smok-" was the brisk reply. "I have quit for a year." "Indeed," queried the first speaker.

'How is that?' Well, it stands me a clean one thousand dollars, besides what I have by not buving any cigars. The old gentleman offered to give me one thousand dollars in cash if I would not smoke for a year, and I took him up. He is dead set against the tobacco habit." "What are you going to do at the end

of the year? "Eh, well, I don't know, but I can strike dad for two thousand dollars for No. 147 Frankford and Girard Aves. Philadel- Clabs.

BOXES FOR EVERYTHING.

The Great Number of Uses to Which Cardboard Is Fut.

resting Information Regarding the Beginning and Growth of an Important In-

In the multiplicity of modern conveniences the paper box holds a front place. Half a century ago the dry goods dealer would present an empty box to the little daughter of his regular customer as a mark of special favor. Boxes were then used only by the wholesale houses to send out their goods in, and the retailer kept them to show his wares in. Now the customer insists upon his purchase being placed in a neat box. Not only is this so in the dry goods business, but in every other business. The oyster fry in a box as a peacemaker was a popular joke half a dozen years ago; now they put ice-cream in boxes, and all sorts of things. Candy used to be sold in paper bags; the smallest purchase has to be put in a box. The saucy confection-er might hand a paper bag to a woman who had made a small purchase, but never to a man. The man is probably more particular about his parcel than woman. He hates to be seen earryg parcels, anyway, and those he does carry must be thoroughly well dishe must have it in a box, so that his rlends may mistake it for a pair of

It is not surprising, therefore, says the New York Advertiser, that paper aportant industry. In this city alone o less than five thousand girls are aployed in it. It is a comparatively one hundred thousand to one hundred thousand dollars' worth of boxes.

Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago ire also prominent in this industry, and the workmen and girls employed by the firms of those cities cannot be

much less than twenty thousand. The first paper box maker was George W. Plumly, who started in the business at Philadelphia in 1846. He and his partner cut out the boxes, their only tools being a straight edge, comemployed five girls to paste, and for six or seven years had a monopoly of the business. Then Charles W. Jeneks started in the business in Providence, and introduced a rough scoring maboard where it is folded to make the box. At that time it was a strumbe to obtain proper materials. Incre were few paper mills in the country and the

chine to cut partly through the cardstraw from stables, dried in the open air on the ground, and consequently was often filled with sand, which made it interesting for the cutters. The best quality of mill board was all imported.

In those early days the young wom en in the paper box factories made boxes as their mothers made pies, "one at a time and that one well." A girl could make boxes in a similar style. The operations were somewhat simi- but doubtless cutting out material, the same caressing way of patting down and smoothing out the box coverings as the pic crust and the same way of trimming off surplus material. Now everything s done by machinery in paper box do but feed the material to the ma-

chines. George A. Dickerman, of Boston 1871, when the first machine was intro-Bigelow, of New Haven. This scoring number of firms sprang up. Six years after a man named Marshall, of Boston, made a lighter and easier running machine, and in 1881 John T. Robinson & Co. invented the present scoring machine. The trouble with the former machines was in the time it took to ad-

Nowadays the whole of the material ungentle February, '94. made in this country, and it is a satisfaction to know that the scoring machines and the lox making machines are all the result of Yankes ingenuity. Paper boxes are used all over the world now, and all the world has to get its machines from this country. In France paper boxes are still made by hand by many firms, but the machines have been introduced there and it will not be long before Yankee inventions will be at work in all their factories. The box maker now receives two dol lars for the same work he received five

dollars for twenty-one years ago, yet he makes a larger profit and is able to pay higher wages. The machines are uncomplicated and not expensive. The business gives stendy employment, as there is practically no particular season, and when not working on orders the machines are running on stock, of which a large supply has always to be kept on hand.

such is the rapid growth of the paper

RAILROADS IN JAPAN

No Conductor Ever Enters the Cars, and the Newsboy Is Probibited. The railroads of Japan are solidly constructed and carefully run, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. The gauge is three feet six inches, and the cars are generally eighteen feet long. There

are first, second and third classes, and the fares are for several classes one, two and three sen (cents) a mile. The Japanese are great travelers, and more than nine-tenths of the travel is of second and third class. The rate of speed is uniformly about twenty miles an hour. The trains are run on what is known as the "staff" system, and a train is not allowed to leave the station where it meets another until the conductor has received from the conductor of the other train a symbol called a "staff," which is his evidence

that he is entitled to leave. In the first-class carriage, which is either one room, like our drawing-room cars, or in three compartments, like the English, one finds cushion seats, wash hand bowls and water closets, and generally a teapot and cups, the former occasionally replencups, the former occasionally replen-ished with hot water. If this is lack-ing, the passenger can buy on the plat-form at any station a tensor full dis-formed a new station at least full dis-terminent full distribution. The property of the post formed and laborious. To explore the north-prying gaze of the people, and without considering full distributions. form at any station a teapot full of tea and a cup for two and one-half cents. The teapot is pretty enough to bring a quarter in this country, and the cup would be cheap at ten cents. You buy the whole "outfit" and could carry it away if you pleased. As a rule, the pot and cup are left in the car and

about sixty per cept. of them are re-The railroads in Japan are partly the New York Advertiser, that paper owned by the government and partly by private stockholders, but the rates and rules of the government roads govern the others also. At all the stacusployed in it. It is a comparatively tions are overhead bridges, and cross-anything on the subject "for sure;" ing the track at grade is prohibited, as and hence, when the prince comes to is well paid, the wages averaging be-tween seven and ten dollars a week. and neat, the platforms ample, and at ure as a model of all constitutional there are in this city seventy-five firms both ends of the platform the name of singaged in the business, but three-fourths of it is done by ten large firms, whose individual output will run from the station is conspicuously posted. The passenger shows his tisket on go-ing through the gate to his train, and any suspicion of inclining more to the one hundred thousand to one hundred surrenders it at the gate on leaving, and tifty thousand dollars a year. As No conductor enters the cars. We the average cost of a paper box is a recents, you can form some idea from this of the enormous number that are papers and popular books, and who loads our scats at home with lozenges, loads our scats at home with lozenges. the average cost of a paper box is five also miss the familiar visits of the enloads our seats at home with lozenges, photograph albums, comic periodicals, aries for possessing in the highest devegetable ivory, matches, chewing gum and other merchandise.

> LASSIES GRADBED LADDIES. The Carlons Origin of Woman's Right to

Propose in Leap Year. Some one asked me the other day the origin of the privilege being necorded to women to propose during leap year, says a writer in an English Not being au fait with the subject, I handed the question on to an energetic friend, who undertook to look the matter up and let me know the result. This is what she discov-

eredi It appears that in the year 1288 a statute was published by the Scotch parliament, ordaining that during the reign of "Her Maist Blessit Majestie Margaret" every maiden and lady of high and low estate should have libstraw board used was very poor stuff, not two sheets coming out of the mill of the same size. It was made by hand of straw, meadow hay, refuse him one hundred pounds, or less, acmake it appear that he was betrothed to another woman, in which case he would be free to refuse. After the death of Margaret the women of Scotand became clamorous for their privleges, and to appease them ar

act of parliament allowed them to propose every fourth year. The reply to the enery as to why the who could make pies quickly and well | limit is now restricted to seven years comes not so trippingly to the tongue. lar. There was the same manner of soul can furnish the key to this little

BROKE UP THE MEETING. Devout Wish for Strawberry Time De-

moralizes a Church Service

The atmosphere of the vestry was making, and the girls have nothing to characteristically frigid, and the few worshipers stopped around the stove as they came in. Among them, says the Biddeford Journal, was one man, started in the business in 1803 in Bos-ton, and about 1870 a Frenchman in his day, who came from the north named Rouyon introduced the business of Ireland and had a rich brogue and in this city. The old-fashioned way sonorous voice. He was very deaf, of scoring the pasteboard with a rule and when he spoke it was in a tone to and a cobbler's knife continued until correspond with his defective hearing. duced. This was the invention of Mr. hear that the service had commenced. apparently meditating on the machine was such a success that a | verity of the weather, while one of his | and hunter. Six years brethren was offering prayer in a weak, piping voice. One other sat be-side him at the stove, and to him he suddenly remarked with all the volume of his voice and his rich brogue: ination of his brain showed that its "I shall be glad when it comes time for strawberry festivals, shau't you?" just the knives to a new size or pattern | His observation drowned the prayer of box; in the Robinson scorer there and temporarily broke up the meeting. are two sets of knives, so that one can as the most devout worshiper could but be adjusted while the other is being laugh at the mistake, the reintion of which comes so timely, this week of

Plants for Damp Grounds

People who are unfortunate enough to live in damp houses, particularly near undrained land, are apt to think character of that there is no help for them save in gift itself. removal. They are mistaken. Suc it is quite possible to materially improve the atmosphere in such neighborhoods in a very simple manner—by the planting of the laurel and the sunflower. The laurel gives off an abundance of ozone, while the "soulful eyed" sunflower is potent in destroying the malarial condition. These two, if planted on the most restricted scale in a garden close to the house, will be found to speedily increase the dryness and salubrity of the atmosphere, and rheumatism, if it does not entirely become a memory of the past, will be sargely alleviated.

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 ABSOLUTELY PURE

KEEPS HIS POLITICS A SECRET. The Prince of Wales Treats All Classes Admiral McCliptock Thinks Franz Josef with the Same Tact.

Land Nearly Approaches the Volc.

Of all tactful royal personages there is no one that shines more brilliantly Sir Leopold McClintock, has written a in this particular than the prince of letter in which he upholds strongly the Wales, whose unquestioned power and advantages of the Franz Josef Land predominant influence in English so-route for polar exploration. He says: ciety and over Engl sh life are entirely "Franz Josef Land does almost certain-owing to the delicate tact with which by approach more nearly to the pole they are exercised. How exquisite is than any other land yet discovered. Therefore I think it is the only route er in the New York Tribune, from the which offers a possibility of success to circumstance that, although the prince a North Pole attempt, and this because is approaching his sixtieth year and the Polar Rack has been found to be so has been the most conspicuous public rugged as to render all attempts to scarcely a day's privacy-yet up to the his political sympathies. He is equally courteons and gracious to Lord Salisboth tory and liberal statesmen to stay with him in the country at Sand-stay with him in the country at Sand-light upon the supposed expansion northward of Franz Josef Land. My so, indeed that, there are some people on both sides of the Atlantic who fondly imagine that the prince is almost a fenian. No one, however, knows the throne, he may be expected to figmonarchs, holding an im artial bal parties, and being absolutely free from any suspicion of inclining more to the one than to the other. And were the prince to die before succeeding to the throne he will be remembered both in England and on the continent as the man of the present era who was dis

USEFUL ALLIGATORS They Are Valuable as Destroyers of Troub-

tues, namely, tact.

The bayons of Louisiana were formerly the homes of alligators without number. They did no particular harm. except by catching stray a pig or dog now and then; nor were they known to be of any particular use. The people, for the most part, let them alone. Then there sprang up at the north a demand for alligator skips for the making of satchels, pocketbooks and the like, and the natural result followed. The alligators were killed in

gree that most indispensable of all vir

great numbers, till presently they were almost destroyed. No harm was done, people thought: but by and by it began to be noticed erry to speak to the man she liked. If that certain mischievous quadrupeds he refused to take her to be his wife were multiplying. In the rice fields, according to a Louisiana exchange, the muskrats increased in such numbers cording to his estate, unless he could that it became hard work to keep up the back levees, which had been built to keep the water on the rice during the growing Season. What perhaps was more serious, the same burrowing rodents infested the front levees, and nothing but constant watchfulness averted disastrous consequences.

Then market gardeners began to complain of an alarming increase in the number of rabbits, raccoons and other animals which preved upon the cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce and similar vegetables. Some of the gardeners were compelled to inclose their gardens with close wire fences, or else abandon the cultivation of some of

their most profitable crops.

The alligators had not been useless. and the people had learned anew that it is dangerous to go too fast and too far in disturbing the order of nature.

ARIZONA is coming into line in these days of the turf and races. A strong jockey club is being formed in Tucsor and it is probable an Arizona racing circuit will soon be established.

DANIEL KENNEDY, eighty-four years of age, of Knox, Me., is a hale and hearty hunter. He was camping this fall on the Passugussawakeag, where he sustained his reputation as a trapper

ROCKFORD, the chess player, could play twelve games simultaneously, but no more, not being able even to begin the thirteenth. After death an exam molecules were arranged in squares like that of a chessboard.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A SNEEK is the stiletto of conversa Kind words are the music of the

world. GREAT minds have wills; feeble one THE manner of giving shows the

character of the giver more than the removal. They are mistaken. Sue-cessful experiments have shown that cerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic

count constitute a success, and one of no present moment no one, not even among his dearest friends, possesses any inkling as to the true character of proach nearer to the pole than has hitherto been accomplished. A study of the currents and of the positions of the impression is that a vast deal of that drift-wood must have reached its destination by passing northward and west-ward to Franz Josef Land; if this is so, it seems improbable that it extends very much farther northward than is at present known. But all geographical peculation is extremely unreliable. An xpedition wintering at Franz Josef Land, with well-prepared sledging equipments, would, in my opinion, be in the very best position for adding to our stock of geographical knowledge in as high a latitude as has ever yet been

> still farther northern advance." EARLY SANITATION.

During the Days of King Richard IL, Henry VII. and Charles II.

eached, and with the possibility of a

As far back as the reign of Richard II., says the London Spectator, we find an act for "the punishment of them which cause corruption near a city great town to corrupt the air" (13 Rich. II., c. 13, A. D. 1388), the preumble of which notes that so much filth "be east and put in ditches and other waters, and also within many other places, * * * that the air there is greatly corrupt and infect, and many maladies and other diseases do daily

happen." This is essentially sanitary legislation. A century later we find an act under the heading: "Butchers shall kill no bensts within any walled town or Cam-bridge" (4 Henry VII., c. 3, A. D. 1487). The preamble of this speaks of the "corruptions engendered by reason of the slaughter of beasts and scalding of swine," the "unclean, corrupt and putrified waters," and goes on to the remarkable statement that "in few noble cities and towns, or not within Christendom, * * * the con mon slaughter house of beasts should be kept . . . within the walls of the same, lest it might engender sickness, unto the destruction of the peo

Under Charles II. the "act for rebuilding the city of London" Charles II. c. 3, A. D. 1667) provides for the "cleansing and scouring of vaults, sinks and common sewers," and a few years later again we find "an act for the better paving and cleansing the streets and sewers in and about the city of London" (23 and 23 Charles II. c. 17, A. D. 1670).

We must be just to our ancestors, though they undoubtedly had not much science (and did not use long words ending in "ation"), the idea of health as a matter of public concernment was not foreign to their minds. The difference is that what were sanitary instincts in them have developed into sanitary methods with us.

Mr. Oswald has the reputation of be-ing the 'hardest fighter" at the bar. Various stories illustrative of his per-sistency have recently appeared in the papers, but I have not seen the followng, which is, perhaps, the best: Mr. Oswald was arguing a case in the court of appeal at great length. Already the court had intimated pretty clearly that it had heard enough, but Mr. Oswald had treated these intimations in his usual manner, and went on raising point after point. "Really," at last one of the lord jus-

tices remonstrated—"really, Mr. Os-wald if you intended to rely on these points you shoul have raised them in the court below."

"So I did, my lord," replied Mr. Osvald, "but their lordships stopped "They stopped you, did they?" in-quired Lord Esher, eagerly. "How did

hey do it?"-London Truth. LAND FOR SALE,-480 acres over in Wilson prairie. A good stock ranch and iil be sold chesp. Call at Gazette office for particulars and terms 17.

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair.



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard