OFFICIAL

SEMI-WEEKLY

PAPER

Gazette.

. KEEP YOUR EYE ON

THE GAZETTE

The paper of the people.

TWELFTH YEAR

.

SEMI-WEEKLY NO 160

SEMI WEEKLY GAZETTE

Luesdays and Friday

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPAN

4. *4.75 per year \$1.25 for ave mention, 75 of

Advertising Rates Made Known or Application.

Philis PAPER is kept on the sat E. C. Duke Advertising Agency, 6s and 65 Aterelan Exchange, San Francisco, California, where co-racts for advertising can be made for it.

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

wr. at Willows Jc. p.m. daily leaves at the Hopping 5th a. ta daily bound, main line ar. at Arlington 1:N . n West bound to all fright loav's Articiton 82 m., a rives to The Diles 1:1 p. m. Lee manager riesres In Dates a. 2:30 p. m. arrys at Portland at 7:30 p. m.

PFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TELEGRAPHICA DE LOS CONTRACTOR DE LA CON
Tuited States Officials. Grover Clevelan Viry President. Ad at Sevenes Forwary of State. Watter Q Greeker Forwary of Tressury John G Carnel Forwary of The State of Carnel Forwary of Way. Daniel S Lamon Forwary of Way. Daniel S Lamon Forwary of Kayy. Hillary A Herbor Forwary forwary. Wileon S Biesel Attention of Communication o
State of Oregon.
Compress S Pennova

State of Oregon.
tiotecher S. Pennoye Beerstary of State G W Melfrac Townster. Phil Metaclas Supt. Public Instruction E. B. McElro
Senators
Congressmen
Sapreme Judges
Seventh Judicial District.
thought tailes W. L. Headalan

dapreme Judges
Seventh Judicial District.
firentt Judge W. L. ifradshav
Morrow County Officials.
ent Senator W Gowen Supresentative J 8 B to the Expresentative J 18 B to the Copper J 18 Baker J 18 Howen J M Baker J W Morro Sheriff G W H or ogto- Trossurer F ans Guist Assessor J W Surveyon G S Lor School Supt Anna B Salac

Coroner
HEPPER TOWN OFFICERS.
Councilmen. O. E. Farmsworth, 3 Lichteuthal, Otis Patterson, Julius Keithl W. A. Johnston, J. L. Yesger. Scorder F. J. Hulloc Preseurer A. M. Gun Marshal.
Precinct Officers.

MARKET TO THE TAXABLE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF
Precinct Officers.
Justice of the Prace E. L. Freelan Constable N. S. Whetaton
United States Land Officers.
THE DALLES, OR.
J. F Moore H gist A : Biggs Receiv
LA GRANDE, OR.
B. F. Wi'son Registe J. H. Robbins Receive



Dorit, Longe No. 20 K, of P. meets of the Castle Hall, National Hank builting. Sojourning heathers containly in wited to attend. A. W. Patterson, C. W. V. Chawfond, h. of H. & S. ... tf

HAWLINS POST, N. J. St.

G. A. R. toste at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday oct. month. All seterans are invited to join.
C. Boon. Gao. W. Setter.
Adjutant. tf Commander.

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dreased Lumber 15 miles of Heppner, a what is known as the

SCOTT SAWMILL PER 1,000 FEET ROUGH.

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADI

L. HAMILTON, Prop. D. A. Hamilton, Man'g

National Bank of Reppner

WM. PENLAND, ED. R BISHOP TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINES

____ COLLECTIONS Made on Favorable Terms.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLI 1f OREGON



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

MODERATE FEES. Information and advice given to inventors without mbarge, Address

> PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney, 9. O. Box 463.

WASHINGTON, D. G. serThis Company is managed by a com" hadion of the great and men informal newspot to in the trace of protecting Chair authorations among macropulous and the paper of the protection of the paper o

Heppner



HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

ii rer excel "Trie ed proven this yord of of millions Simmon

AND TOTAL

"As old as

nills and

Liver Room lator is the Better and Kidney and Kidne medicine to which you

can pin you. faith for a Than cure. A mild lax t.ve, and purely ve. etable, act

ing directly Pills on the Liver and Kid nevs. Try it.

Sold by al. 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 Rem into midea a conscienciously say it is to kine of affiver medicines, I consider it incidence it it is off—diso, W. Jaca 808, Taconn, Washington. APRIVERY PACKAGE CO Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapp.



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

Ripuns Tabules : Price, 50 cents a box. Of druggists, or by mail. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

TIME-VISCONSIN CENTRAL LINI

Run Two Fast Trains Daily

Between St. Paul Minnerpolis, and Chicaonnection in Chicago with all lines runnl

Kast and South. Tickets sold and bacwage checked through Il points in the United Stares and Canadh

For full information apply to your near leket agent or JA+, C, POND Gen Pass, and l'at Agt , M. lwaukee Wis-





QUICK TIME!

route of the Southern Pacific Co. The great highway through California to all points East and South. Grand Scenie Reof the Pacific Coust. Pullman Buffet

And all points in California, via the Mr. Shaet

Sleepers, Second-class Sleepers Attached to express trains, affording superior modations for second-class passengers. For rates, tickets, elemping our reservations & KOEHLEK, Manager, E. P. ROGERS, Asst ien F & P. Agt. Portland, Greent

Those own g us must do a little of what the O zette her a great deal to occurs in the bargain." Of course when the case cam helps, and money we must have. Of course when the case came up for

A RICH INCIAN TRIBE. One Condition in Which It Pays to Rave a Large I amily.

Located near Arkansas City, Ark., Interesting Pacific Group Which are the Osages, probably the richest Mexico Is Said to Claim. tribe of Indians in the world. They number about three hundred men, women and children, each of whom receives from the government between three hundred and four hundred dollars, annuity in interest on the purchase price of lands sold many years ago. In addition to this they derive a good income from the rent of land on the reservation now occupied by them. most of it being used by cattlemen for grazing purposes. They are negotiating for the sale of the reservation, or that part of it which they do not wish to retain to be divided in severalty.

Many of the Osages, says the Washington Star, are highly educated, and so re of them enjoy all the luxuries of modern civilization. There are several magnificent residences on the lit-tle reservation. Probably the most imposing of these is that of Frank Denoya, just completed. It is splendidly finished and furnished throughout. It is provided with hot and cold water baths, and all other appointments that are to be found in the better class of city homes. Servants are employed to do all of the housework and an accomplished teacher is kept to instruct the female members of the family in music and other accomplishments of polite society. As fast as the children complete the primary course of education they are sent to the best schools in the country to receive instruction in the higher branches.

While Mr. Denoya 13 still a comparatively young man, he has a family of twelve children, each of whom receives over thirty dollars a month from the general government. In addition to this they receive rental for twelve hundred acres of grass land. He has inclosed and under cultivation one hundred and sixty acres of fine valley land for each member of his family, which earns a yearly rental of three dollars per acre. His income from all sources amounts to more than twelve thousand dollars per annum. He has not a dollar of tax to pay, and his chil-dren are educated without cost to him.

While there is every inducement for the Osages to raise large families, the tribe is steadily decreasing in num-bers, and it will be, it is said, but a short time after they take their allotment in severalty and break up tribal relations before the race will be extinct. They do not work, and those who have not improved their opportunity to adopt the mode of living of their well-to-do white brothers are vagabords. The rade of the Osages is much sought after by merchants of towns in the surrounding country. Before the opening of the Cherokee strip it all came to Arkansas City, which was the nearest trading point, but now no less than three towns have been started whose only excuse for their existence is their nearness to the Osage reservation.

Western Steamboats.

The oldest steamboat company in the world, organized in 1818, is still in Soon after the early Spa existence, and runs boats between Cinthe title of the United States Mail Line This concern built the first steamboat designed exclusively for passengers. She was named the Gen. Pike. It took her thirty-one hours to make her trips between Louisville and Cincinnati, a trip that is made at the present time in nine hours. In 1823 there were public rejoicings at Louisville. Ky., when a steamboat arrived there in fifteen days and six hours from New Orleans. The captain, answering a comolimentary toait, gravely stated that the upward passage might pessibly be accomplished in fifteen days, or six hours less than the time he had just Within twenty years the passage was performed in a few h over four days, and at the present time the distance, fourteen hundred eighty miles, can be made by the fast packets in a little over three days.

CREELEY IN GOOD SOCIETY. de Once Cined in Juli with a Prince, a

Count and a Baron. When Horace Greeley visited Paris in 1855 he was the victim of a mistake that aused him to spend a night behind the bars of the debtors' prison of the Rue de Clichy. A French sculptor had sent a statue for exhibition to the world's fair at New York, of which Mr. Greeley was one of the managers; the statue had been returned in an injured condition, and the sculptor took the meth d of causing Mr. Greeley's arrest to re-cover damages. A friend of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Field, went to the prison the next morning. When he entered the large common room in which the prisoners and their friends were assembled, the Youth's Companion says, he saw a singular scene. In one corner squatted a laboring man in his blouse, surrou ed by his wife and children, who had rought him some delicaties for his Sunday dinner. In another corner lounged a fashionably-dressed young gentleman. The room was filled with the most strangely contrasted groupes. "Standing in the middle of it," Mr. Field, "wearing his old white overcont, and with his hat on the back of his bend, his countenance wreathed in flanked on either side by a 'nited States minister, stood Horace San Francisco Greeley. To refrain from laughing was impossible

Field,' he exclaimed, 'this has been one of the most fortunate incidents in my life! Without it I doubtif fever should have had the opportunity to see good society. You know I know nothing about it at home. I have never associated with the people who compose I dare say they are very good people, but they are not my people. Last evening at dinner we had a prince at the head of the table, and I was flanked on one side by a count, and on the other side by a baron. If I only remain here long enough I shall not only learn the French language, Lut good

COVETED ISLANDS.

Santa Catalina and Other laters Upon Which Vast Herds of Sheep Are Raised-Churacter of the Inhabitants.

The story told by special dispatch from the City of Mexico that the Mex-ican government would probably soon lay claims at Washington to atalina, Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands has elicited considerable comment. By most persons who reside in Santa Barbara, Ventura and other coast countles contiguous to these slands, says the San Francisco Chronicle, it was not believed that Mexico could make the claim stick. While ome Mexicans have resided on these islands, the islands have, it is stated, been held mainly, when at all, by Americans who were interested in sheep raising and guano. Mexico has never in all the years since the cession and it is necessary to transport the of California to the United States, ore but a short distance. In California of California to the United States,

sheep there. The islands claimed by Mexico be-long to the channel group, so called, which numbers seven distinct islets, White and Dawson. lying off the coast below the sharp turn of the mainland to the southeast. Geologists have a theory that these constitution some pretty good stories channel isles are the mountain sumbout the mines and seems to have mits of a peninsula that once extended their whole history at his fingers' from Point Conception to San Diego. The correspondence of the geological and botanical species there with those of the mainland give justification to habited the northwest portion of this surmise, although Catalina has Georgia," he began assuming a reflec-

ful shores. Cabrillo discovered and named Catalina in 1542, and speaks of the bronzed tives, thus showing their differentiation | The present location of the Cherokee | from the black-haired, dull-brown | mills was one of the camps of the Spanraces on the California shore, and sng gesting the same northward emigration that can be proved of the flowers. Vizence later spoke of the houses thatched with shells, the temples and birds were sacrificed. This superior form of worship indicates, too, a rast improvement upon the Digger uts of reeds and filthy fetich worship, shout the superiority of the ore by with the covote for a god. The island-found on the banks of the little crawer water-farers and workers in that emptied into the Etowah. tone, another point in which they excelled the landsmen. Their canoes that it had several different names, were of hollowed logs, made water none of which were at all suitable. tight with asphaltum. The Smithso. They called it the Rio Creek, 'Hlanket

the northern seal hunters sailed down upon the unoffending islanders, and aimed to kill every male inhabitant along the channel. The race languished sight, proceeded through the very and the progeny of the few who esheart of the gold country and passed caped were taken from the islands to missions at Santa Barbara and Purissima early in 1800, all but the poor forgotten woman, whom Nidever

found years after a gibbering idiot. Santa Catallua is one of the best known of the channel islands, particu- | hundred dollars per ton. larly since the establishment on it of a summer resort. Avalon, with a hotel Creek. and regular steamer service in the sea-Santa Barbara channel group and lies said: and it has an average width of four miles. Its coast line is about sixty miles. The eastern portion is irregular, barren and waterless, while the northeastern part is covered with large rocks. Several species of cactus and coarse grasses flourish in this region. The shores are bold and rugged, bordered with a dark gray sandstone. The elevation of the highest point is 1.520 feet, and it is visible for a distance of forty miles. San Pedro point is the name of the eastern extremity. A mile or so west is a rocky ridge known as Cavern point. Other portions of the island are known as Di-ablo point. West point and Frazer point. Small have and come which aford anchorage for small craft indent the shore. These are known as Pris-oner's harbor, Chinese harbor, Pelican Tinker barbor, Platt's harbor, Smuggler's cove, Shaw's anchorage, Valley anchorage, Albert anchorage, Ala-

mos anchorage, Posa anchorage and Santa Rosa island is a landmark bold in contour, though it is not so high as level. There are no large trees on the island, although it is well watered. out scrub oak and pine in small clumps to be found in the gulches. Grass and herbage gro v in great abundance is an intented shore line ten and whalf mile the water edge to the foot of the mountains. It is 34) feet above the sea and is traversed by numbers of narrow gulches. The south side is also bordered by bold, straight bluffs. good boat landings may be found. Santa Catalina lies off San Pedro bay

the island and the mainland is called men for years, and an officer returning San Pedro channel. Santa Catalina is to that sea after long absence finds eighteen miles long with an extreme that his hausdress remembers him. breadth of seven miles and an average breadth of four miles in the southe atern part and two miles in the north. Street, has a neat burber shop and does western. The narrowest point is at work at popular prices, 25 cents shave the isthmus, which is half a mile wide, or bair out. These have been his chargthe isthmus, which is half a mile wide.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.

Wonderful Resources of Undevel oped Mining Ractons

Tons of Precious Metal Said to Be East By Available Traditions Handed Down Among the Chero. kee Indians.

Some time ago a prominent geoloist, on being approached on the ject, spoke of the possibilities of the production of Georgia gold very high-"The gold in Georgia," said he, "is a perfectly accessible region, which makes it twice as valuable as gold that might be taken out of California or the Black Hills. A mine of enornous richness is of little value if it is in an impenetrable region. The gold country of Georgia is in a perfect network of railways, and the metal can be found very near the surface, thus making it easily reached by the miner. The water courses that pour down the hills give the best possible power, labor is cheap and easily procurable. nade any claim to them, and it is nia it was frequently necessary to hand daimed that they were nominally in-luded in the treaties of 1819 and 1848, if not, in fact, stated in detail, im this ground it is urged that Mexico cannot rightly claim them.

This was the substance of a stately decomposed, is worked with great ment of William Mondeson, an old spired to put the enormous amount of resident of Santa Barbara county. It gold in the hills of Georgia hito the

miles in breadth. The richest sections

A prominent Atlanta capitalist rehanded down for generations among the Cherokee Indians, who once inmany specimens of flora plainly show-ing drift from the south to her peace-tities of gold stored away in the old red hills of northern Georgia. There was an old chief named Cheynagowah, who could tell wonderful stories about hair and ruddy complexion of the na- the richness of the Cherokee gold. ish invaders, who, under the leadership of De Soto, invaded Georgia on their way to the Mississippi, and afterward on their return to Spain related wonderful stories about the immense where graven images were worshiped richness of the ore to be found on the new continent. The historic Etowah river runs through this country, and the old chief used to talk a great deal about the superiority of the ore to be found on the banks of the little creek little creek was of such importance nian institution has removed over Creek, and the natives would fre-thirte tare of selection to the property condition to the and unite on cavated from these islands. | Rio Blanket. These names were all

Soon after the early Spanish visits' derived from a Spanish source, and the proper appellation was doubtless 'Rio Blanquetta.' The Spaniards with Tartar flendishness killed or struck a trail along the Etowah, and, keeping the much-named stream in over the sites of the famous Frank Pasco and Strickland mines. There was an old mine near these famous ones which was formerly worked to one hundred feet below the water level and in it; time yielded two hundred dollars per ton. This mine was situated on the little Blanket

A well-known mining specialist, in Santa Cruz is the largest of the talking of late discoveries recently, "It seems to be decidedly in the twenty-one miles off shore. East and | range of probabilities that tons of the its length is twenty-one miles, precious ore can be taken out of the it has an average width of four existing mines or newly opened veins, if the proper macrinery is used and a question of international importance where we may replenish the fast-deereasing supply of the precious metal when the mines now being worked fail. I do not think that governmental aid would be misplaced in opening up these valuable lands, but whether or not any action is taken by our gov-ernment, the wonderful resources of the Georgia hills cannot long remain undeveloped.

GILLAGO'S GREAT FAIR. By all odds the finest attraction at the world's fair will be the American girl.—Baltimore American.

C:ncago will welcome its visitors s harbor, Chinese harbor, Pelican with an open hand; but let it not be Tyler cove, Scorpion harbor, expected that the hand will remain open all the time. - Sioux City Journal. CHICAGO has done her work well and there is no doubt that at Jackson park will be gathered the grandest exhibit the world has ever seen .- Duluth Tribnne

anta Cruz. Moderately round billtops Tim chances are that the most of us are visible on all sides. The greatest will yield to the pressure of public Tim chances are that the most of us levation is 1,564 feet above the sea opinion and when we see our neighbors going to Chicago will go too.—Buffalo Express.

A blots t Lau dry. At least one man in Brooklyn sends his linen abroad to be laundried, and he isn't a man of fashion either but merely a successful merchapt. If he is ong. There is a plateau arising from not disturbed by the customs author of his bothe water edge to the foot of the ities the system need not be very ex- wear it." pensive, as linen packs small, and even Queen Victoria pays her laundresses absurdly low wages. The European laundress is a steady-going person, not The area of the Island is about one hun-dred square miles. Along the shore at and remarkably tenacious of memory dred square miles. Along the shore at and remarkably tenacious of memory a distance of four or five miles apart where the names and faces of custom ers are concerned. American naval officers encounter at Villefranche, in the and San Petro hill at a distance of Mediterranean, French laundresses nineteen miles. The passage between who have done up the linen of the same

Green Mathews, east some of Mair es for months. Don't forget him.

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

AMERICAN SHIPS GROWDED OUT.

Fruit Carried from Cuba to New York by

European Vessels Entirely.
A large fleet of small steamers, principally of English build, and sailing under the Norwegian flag, have worked a revolution in the Cuban fruit trade at New York, says the Tribune. Galy a few years ago American schooners, small, graceful crait, went down to Baracoa, Gibara and other ports, loaded with snytning which would pay freight rate; and usually in about a month or five weeks they would come backs with holds full of barrens or oranges or pineapples. With the delays incident to all ailing craft, it was no uncommon circum tance for them to land their perishable carroes in a more or less damaged condition, and "wind and weather permitting" was a qualification to an agreement respect-ing delivery. While the passing of the is said that James Lick once taid claim miner's hands."

It has been estimated that the gold a long time he had a large hand of belt of Georgia is about one hundred moustly, and this state of efficienced concerning to the control of the control o schooner may be regretted it is a fact mously; and this state of affairs would be an unmixed blessing were it not that foreign capital and labor have reaped a large part of the reward. The little steamers are rhn at small exently told a writer for the Atlanta Constitution some profity of a stories wages on which American scamen could not support their families. They will make a round trip in difteen or eighteen days, and deliver their cargoes in good order. The fruit can be picked much riper than before, as it is reasonably sure that it will be delivered in New York in a week; and as it is landed direct into the cars on floats-alongside the steamer, it is for sale in

inland cities in less than half the time formerly required to reach port. The quickness with which one of these steamers will get out of port after arriving here is a constant surprise. It is not an uncommon occurrence when the "rush" season is on for one to come sneaking up New Yor; bay with the first sign of daylight and warp in at her pier. Off come the hatches and the top layer of hay is pitched out; this has prevented the fruit from being bruised by the pitching and rolling of the steamer. The "handlers" begin their work of lifting out the fruit. Meanwhile, the captain has had his breakfast. He goes at hore. The water tanks are filled the same steel nose of the alien craft is cutting through the waters of the bay, bound for Cuba and more bananas. Italian venders, British shipbuilders and Norwegian owners and Spanish growers make good livings, and, in many cases, fortunes; and the ambitions gated evil. Yankee, neglecting the day of little things, lets them do so, and is apparently content with the cheap South street is fringed with idle sailormen.

PRAIRL DOGS. They Are Small But Excerlingly Annoy.

ing to Westerners. "The prairie dog," said a traveler. is apparently a very barmless little animal, but, although its bite is not the shafts are sank deep enough. It is poisonous, it can wreck more goods and chattels with its little teeth than an animal twice its size. Three or four years ago, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, just after the opening of the first portion of Oklahoma, the country was infested by tens of thousands of prairie dogs, and one source of revenue among the settlers was catching the little animals and selling them to visitors, who seldom bothered with them more than three or four hours' ride and then let them go in disgust. The prairie dog can eat its way out of almost any box that is made, and it has a fondness for leather, which seems to show its appreciation for a popular proverb. I remember one night in the early history of the territory ordering a carriage from the livery stable to drive me to Kingtisher. The conveyance came round very early in the morning all right, but I noticed that when the driver got out to attend to some defect in the harness he wore but one boot, and although this was large and long enough to make up for the deficiency, I was curious to know why be favored one foot and leg at the expense of the other. his explanation was ludierous, if proface. The night before he had caught four prairie dogs to fill an order from a tourist, and bad placed them in a small box in his solitary room. As usual they had gnawed their way out of the box during the night and had so mutilated one of his boots that it was impossible to

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST YEAR The Locust Is a Pest, Li'rew'se a Favorite Pr y-Exc-Lent F.-h Bait.

Our expected guests, the seventeen-year locusts, who will be with us this summer, says the New York Sun, un-less the cutomologist find some potent means of discouraging their proposed arrival, will receive a warmer welcome from beast and bird than from the human kind. In their train will come swarms of feathered hunters who will find in them a dainty edible, and make their lives one weary succession of aerial to istings and turning to Kingbirds, binejays, woodpeckers, fly catchers and even the larger thrushes and the smaller hawks, forsaling all else, will cleave unto the unfortunate harvest fly and grow fat upon his remains.

If he grows weary in attempting to
outstrip his feathered enemies in flight, and seeks refuge beneath a sheltering branch, he falls a prey to the vigilant squirrel or chipmunic, who finds him a cooth ome morsel. Under any tree in the still, sunny days of the summer months you may find little heaps of yellow ribbed gauze wings, testifying to the tragedy of the cicades who escaped the attacks of feathered foes only to fall victims to their furred

enemy of the rodent species. All men, too, will hunt the unfortunate locust, not as food, for he is not the edible locust of Scripture, which, garnished with wild boney, formed the taple diet of the ancient wanderer, but out of a desire to destroy him lest he destroy their fruit trees and vines. He is himself a predatory individual, and does great damage to vegetation, wherefore the farmers hold him in abomination. But one man will there be who will rejoice in the advent of the seventeen-year harvest fly, and that is the fisherman. When all other baits fail the larva of the seventeenyear locust will tempt the wariest fish to the hook. It is not the full-fledged insect, however, that avails here, but the larve at the roots of trees, getting ready to serge from his sixteen years of underground existence and burst into the glory of gauxy wings and a

more or less musical whir. These larves are white and unpleasantly moist; also, they look as if they might bite or sting or otherwise perform in a barmful manner, but they the vessel's manifest is entered and cas't. You may, by digging down at she is "cleared" for her return. Con- the root of a young tree, turn up a signees come to the pier for their share of the cargo, and while becars are Put them into a box, cover them over going out on one side coal is coming with dirt; then no to the nearest in on the other, and by the time the stream, built your hook with one of hold is empty the bunkers are full. A them and throw in your line. If you stray scorpion or tarantula may linger don't catch something, it is because around, but no attention is paid to it. the fish are all dead or else you weren't born to be an another. crew signs over again and by three bass, rock bass, perch, pickerel and o'clock in the afternoon the sharp even bullheads will turn aside in dis dain from fly. minnow, worm or crawfish and eagerly grab at the larva of the locust. There is use for everything, and if our periodical cleade guests give us better fishing, then surely their visits cannot be regarded as an unmiti-

A MILD-SP AKING MAN.

How Abner Jennings Express d His Dis approval of Improper Conduct. Abner Jennings was never known to say a harsh thing to or about anyone. says the Yout i's Companion. His form of speech was invariably mild, and exaggerated statements were viewed by him as almost as re-rehensible as lies Once, in the spring of the year, when the Blueville roads were in a fearful ondition of mud and mire, the team of a "traveling merchant" was stalled a short distance from Mr. Jennings' house. The old man at once brough out his oxen and went to the peddler's

assistance. The team could not be instantly released even with the aid of a yoke of oxen, and the peddler, who was a man of high temper and little self-control. proceeded to vent his rage in language which first amuzed and then disgusted the equable Mr. Jennings. He bore it as long as he thought was necessary and proper, and then unhitched his ozen and went calmly home.

"I went to try and help him," he ex-plained to his wife, as he walked into the kitchen on his return, "but ed so poorly that I came off and left him.

One day he caught some boys robbing his black cherry trees, and surveyed them for some moments in speechless disapprobation.

Boys," he said at last, giving the culprits the sternest glance of which he was capable, "boys, I think you've been doin' very poorly After administering that stirring re-

buke he turned on his heels and walked

slowly away to the barn, and never re-

ferred to the matter again.

LAND FOR PALE .- 480 scress over in Wilson prairie. A good stock ranch and will be sold cheap. Call at Gaze to office for part culars and terms

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair,



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard