

Give your business to Heppner people and therefore assist to build up Heppner. Patronize those who patronize you.

A STRIKING COMPARISON. The report of the condition of the treasury, September 1, furnishes a number of important statistics. Perhaps the most important is that which shows the change that has taken place in the character of the treasury assets. We give the statement for September 1, 1894, and put in comparison with it the like statement for September 1, 1892, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Gold coin, Gold bars, Subsidiary silver, Silver bars, United States notes, Treasury notes, Gold certificates, Silver certificates, Certificate deposits, National bank notes, and Miscellaneous.

A little attention will show the significance of this comparison. The result, in fact, discloses a rapid drift of the country towards the silver basis. This is apparent in the heavy decrease of the gold holdings, and in the great increase of those of silver. The value of gold coin and gold bars in the treasury two years ago was \$242,735,000, it is now but \$128,885,850, or less than one-half as much. Take now the silver stock—silver dollars, subsidiary silver and silver bars. At this time in 1892 the sum total of silver in the treasury was \$154,463,173. Now it amounts to \$513,167,333, an increase of nearly sixty-one millions. Again, the gold certificates in the treasury two years ago, amounting to \$24,000,000, nearly have all been drawn out save the petty sum of \$34,739, while the silver certificates in the treasury have increased from two and three-quarters millions to thirteen and one-half millions. Here is proof that our people consider gold certificates better than silver certificates; and they distrust United States notes, or greenbacks, also, for the reason that if our money shall go to the silver basis, the greenback can be worth no more than the silver in which it will be redeemable. Hence the treasury now holds fifty-three and three-quarters millions more of these notes than two years ago; and of treasury notes, it issued under the act of 1890, it has over \$22,000,000 more. The people have taken the gold out and put these substitutes in. The figures prove in short, that the country is acting steadily on the theory and belief that gold money is better than silver money. It has been taking gold out of the treasury, including gold certificates, as fast as possible, and storing it away, and this process is still going on. In lieu of this gold it is putting into the treasury silver, silver certificates and treasury notes, so fast as the exchange can be made. Nor do the comparative figures as above presented show the whole extent of this substitution, since, between the two dates given, the gold was reinforced in the treasury to the extent of \$50,000,000 by sale of bonds; and this gold too has disappeared.

This examination forces a conclusion which it is impossible to deny. Uncover and distrust of our monetary policy has caused and is still causing the various substitutes for money to be thrown upon the treasury, in immense sums, while gold has been taken out and hoarded. A further consequence is revealed to us in this business, that the way seems clearer to security and safety. Tariff agitation, with its paralyzing effects upon industry, has gone hand in hand with the uncertainty as to money, as all know; but the clearest presentation of the effect of this has never yet been seen as that afforded by this comparative statement of the various descriptions of money in the treasury now and two years ago.—Oregonian.

The rapid decrease in the gold reserve and increase in currency in the treasury of the United States in the opinion of the writer, does not so much indicate a fear that we are going to the drossed silver basis as it does something else. Since the single standard obtained absolute sway in this country, it has not been a difficult matter for a few men to manage the money of the country so that the purchasing would be increased, debts made harder to pay and the prices of products, used by our people to secure the circulating medium, made correspondingly cheaper. The first great opportunity came in 1873, but the Cleveland administration has certainly offered chances unparalleled for the speculator to grab his pockets full at the expense of the people.

The change of administration in both the executive and legislative branches meant a change in tariff policy—new lines on which business must be conducted in this country. Trade came to a standstill and depression followed. This was a favorable moment for the money speculator. He depletes the "gold reserve," leaving Uncle Sam the currency, and then forces him to buy his own money back to keep up the so-called "gold reserve." It shows no fear on the part of the capitalist that we are drifting to a depreciated currency, but it does show greed and lack of patriotism. The worst traitor that the Union ever knew sold his country for a few thousands guineas and a major-generalship in the British army, but this action is no more despicable than that practiced by our "financiers" who bleed Uncle Sam, but so long as the world stands, men of that character will be found in every walk of life. The proper thing then, it would seem, would be to remove the opportunities presented by our nation for greedy hands to get their fill.

The people at large are not afraid of our money, and currency, gold or silver, has passed dollar for dollar. But so long as the country endeavors to maintain the single standard, just that long will it give opportunities for men to draw on the basis money and force our government to buy it back at interest, plunging our country deeper in debt. The country needs more Robert Morris and fewer Benedict Arnolds.

THE West Virginia congressional campaigns are waxing hot, and if the republicans are not mistaken will have a majority of the representatives.

THE latest returns from Kentucky show that Breckenridge has been defeated by Owens. This is a victory for decency, and the last of Breckenridge.

THE Morning Sun is the latest venture in the newspaper line in Portland. It is to be published by Portland printers, and starts out a 6 column folio, daily.

COL. THOMAS C. LAWLER, of Rockford, Ills., was elected commander-in-chief by eleven votes over Col. L. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, at the Pittsburg meeting. It was a close fight.

AT PORTLAND on Sunday afternoon, near Yamhill and Thirteenth streets, John W. Stengle, a civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Calvin and then blew his own brains out.

ROBERT J. has reduced his time down to 2:01. This feat occurred at Terra Haute, Sept. 14th. At the same time and place Joe Patchen made a mile in 2:04, which is within one-fourth of a second of the stallion record, that of John R. Gentry's, 2:03.

HON. R. B. COCHRAN, of Coburg, Or., died on Sept. 10, '94, of paralysis, aged 74 years, 6 months and 6 days. He was a pioneer of this state, coming here in 1851 from Howard county, Missouri. In politics he was a democrat, and well-known in Oregon's political affairs. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1859, and re-elected in 1860. In 1862 he was defeated by Hon. C. E. Christman, but in 1866 was again elected to fill his former position. In 1868 he was elected state senator, defeating Hon. W. W. Bristow and in 1874 was again elected to the senate over Hon. John Kelly, of Springfield. During this term he was chosen president of the senate, resigning two days before the close of the session to hasten home on account of the death of one of his children. In 1878 he defeated Hon. B. J. Pengra for the same positions.

TRouble FOR OFFICIALS. Federal Deputies Alleged to Have attempted Blackmail. Deputy United States Marshal Matt Murphy and E. L. Mims, traveling deputy of the United States internal revenue office, of this district, are placed in embarrassing positions by reason of warrants having been issued for their arrest. The charge against the deputies is that they levied blackmail on George Ross, a keeper of a house of ill-fame at The Dalles, compelling her to put up \$20 for a license.

It is alleged that both Murphy and Mims last Friday night started out on a tour among the houses of ill-fame at The Dalles. One of these places is known as the White House, which the officers visited, ordered drinks, and after they had been served, notified the landlady that she was under arrest for selling liquor without a license. Deputy Sheriff Kelly, of The Dalles, was with them. The woman in charge refused to pay the money. From this house, says the party went to one kept by a George Ross, who was induced to put up \$20 to square herself after the decided protest of Herman Metz, who claimed that the woman acted only as agent for his saloon, in supplying such drinks as might be ordered by the woman for the entertainment of her visitors. In order to prevent disturbance, Miss Ross paid the money demanded of her, but later she swore out a warrant against Murphy, charging him with the unlawful collection of the money, and he was arrested.

Another charge against the federal officials is that they visited a Chinese store, arrested a Chinaman found there smoking opium, and as he refused to accede to the terms proposed, he was arrested on a charge of having un-stamped opium in his possession. The officials also took an opium pipe belonging to the Chinaman, and demanded \$50 from him for its return, but on the order of Sheriff Thomas Driver the property was returned to the owner without the payment of any cost.

Deputy Marshal Murphy gives the following explanation: "There had been complaints made by saloon keepers and others that the occupants of houses of ill-fame were selling liquor without a license, and I told them I would see the internal revenue officer about it. On Friday last Mr. E. L. Mims, the deputy collector of internal revenue, came to The Dalles, and I informed the complainants that the desired investigation would be made. We started to do so that night. The first place we visited was one called the 'White House,' where we ordered drinks and paid for them. After drinking I introduced the landlady to Deputy Mims, who demanded to see her license. She had none, and Mr. Mims told her it would cost her \$20 for the same and also \$17.50 penalty. She refused to pay us, and we left her house and went to a number of similar resorts.

"One of the places visited was kept by

George Ross, and after drinking with her and then telling the object of our visit, she expressed herself willing to pay the required license. I told her she could get a license at the usual cost before the complaint was made, so she gave me \$20 for such purpose. The next day I came to Portland, left the money with my brother, who procured the necessary license and forwarded it to the applicant at The Dalles."

Murphy claims also that his arrest is the result of spite work on the part of certain people in The Dalles. United States Marshal Grady had not yet returned to Portland from Pendleton when the charges were made, and Collector Blackman has not yet expressed himself.

Mr. Mims was not in the city today and therefore no statement could be secured from him, says the E. O. He left on an inspection tour this morning intending to go to Baker city and other points in the mountain region. The charges coming from The Dalles have created a profound sensation and the outcome will be waited for anxiously. Friends of Mr. Mims hope that he may be able to make satisfactory explanations on his return to Pendleton.

THE NEW RIFLE. Peculiarities of the Gun Just Being Issued to the Army.

A rifle that pierces 45 inches of solid planking at 200 yards! A gun that kills at a mile and three-quarters! Such is the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle that is being distributed to the United States army. Soon the historic Springfield rifle, which as a muzzle-loader and breech-loader, has played such an important part in the nation's wars, will have passed away into history. For the first time since this country was a nation we have set aside native talent to seek abroad for the weapons with which to arm our troops. This new rifle is a Danish invention, and was selected from among 12 European and American weapons. It weighs 8 pounds, whereas the Springfield, with bayonet attached, weighs 10 pounds 6 ounces. The barrel is 30 inches in length, and made of superior hardened steel and rifled, and for the first time in the history of the making of small arms a nickel is one of the composites of the barrel. The familiar three-cornered piece of steel belonging to the infantry military arms of all nations for over 150 years has given way to the knife-blade form of bayonet. The blades are 12 inches in length, one inch wide and double-edged. The handles are four inches long, and made of wood and steel. The weight of the bayonet unattached is three-quarters of a pound.

The magazine is situated on the left side of the breech and contains five cartridges. These lie side by side and are fed laterally into the space behind the chamber. A bolt enables the rifle to be used as a single-shot rifle or as a repeating rifle. The Springfield rifle now in use by the army is of .45 caliber, while the new Krag-Jorgensen is of a very small bore, being but .30 inches. The new bullet is one inch in length and made of hardened steel with a thin coating of nickel, while the old-style Springfield bullet is only one-half an inch in length, and is minus the nickel coating. The cartridge contains 37 grains of smokeless powder. The word "smokeless" is purely a relative term, for there is, in reality, a light, feathery vapor arising when the gun is discharged, but which is hardly discernible at a distance.

The report of this new powder is but one-half as great as the old black powder. The reasons that impelled the authorities to use the "smokeless" powder were two. First, with the old black substance the barrel became so foul after a few rounds of firing that the gun was very inaccurate; second, that no combination of ingredients would give sufficient force to drive the projectile to the desired range. Now, in order to insure so long and slim a missile steadiness necessary. The barrel has four grooves .003 inches deep, which represents one turn in 12 inches, or two and one-half complete twists in all of the thirty inches of its length. The heat produced by the new powder is excessive, as twenty rounds rapid firing would make the gun too hot to handle. In other countries castings are made for these guns when they are too hot to hold; and these are made of steel with a space of cold air between the casing and the barrel. Uncle Sam will use a wooden casing on his new rifle.

Concerning the new rifle there is one question unsettled as yet. Does the bullet with all its power possess the stunning effect necessary to disable an opponent at once? The only test that has been made was by the English infantry on the Burmese border, and the bullets did not prove as effective as the old style .45-caliber. Men were hit two or three times and not knocked down to prevent their fighting. The mechanism is very intricate, and for this reason one would be led to believe that it was easily gotten out of order, but Colonel Hall assured the reporter quite to the contrary. Another advantage this rifle has over the Springfield make is the lightness of the ammunition. A soldier can easily carry 300 rounds, whereas the Springfield ammunition's weight will only allow of the carrying of 100 rounds. The new belt is also a novelty, being made of web cloth and provided with 100 pockets, a pocket for each cartridge.

The first issue of the new arms was made to the Second and Fourth regiments of the infantry, whose commanding officers, Colonel J. C. Bates and Colonel R. Hall, were on the board which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle for the army.

There are now 2000 weapons ready for distribution at the Springfield arsenal, which has been converted into a manufacturing place for the new rifle by means of absolutely new machinery. These 2000 arms are sufficient to arm three regiments of infantry. Soon the infantry will be entirely equipped with the new magazine rifle, and it will be placed in the hands of the National Guard as soon as possible. During an interview with Colonel Hall, he said that the army today was practicing short-range shooting, while the armies of all the foreign countries are shooting at long range; but, now, since the new rifle is to be used, long-range shooting will be given more attention, and the short-range entirely done away with. He says: "Why, if we went to war with Canada, their guns would be entirely useless at a distance where this new rifle is certain death. It is an improvement on the Springfield; a 500 per cent improvement, and undoubtedly the best gun in the world."

Nothing Strange. Intelligent people, who realize the important part of the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

KNEW GLAZE WELL.—Our reporter, who is also the editor and numerous other persons connected with the Gazette, met Andy Tillard and Joe Bector last Saturday, and the conversation turned to the recent shooting at Burns. Both knew Glaze in his younger days and agreed that he was a dead shot and a bad man to fool with. This was down in Polk county. Glaze kept a saloon and had trouble with a young man named Whitley. The latter was killed in the difficulty. His father went hunting for Glaze and he, too, met the same fate. Glaze was justifiable, and went free. Later he came to Prineville and kept a saloon. In his place of business Chas. Long and Hank Vaughan had their famous duel, emptying their guns into each other, though neither was killed at that time. Long meeting his fate up in Okanogan county, Wash., less than a year ago. Vaughan was killed by a horse in Pendleton not long ago. Glaze still kept his residence in Crook county, going out on the circuit occasionally. Howard was in Heppner about four years ago, and though a cripple, was very quarrelsome when drinking. Parker, the survivor of the affair, is a jock well known in Heppner. The elder Whitley killed by Glaze was a brother of Doc Whitley, very well known up about Athena and Weston.

LIST OF LETTERS. LETTERS ADVERTISED AT HEPPNER, O., Sept. 10, 1894. Burt Eugene Moore J W Boer J E Kenney Ed When calling for these letters please say advertised. J. P. WILLIAMS, P. M.

INNOCENT GIRLS. "Our daughter Eva was along and feeling ever so good because she was going to eat at a threshing machine cock wagon."—Itemizer. Reminds us of the other city (?) girl who mistook a cow's tail for a pump handle.—Sheridan Sun. Say, Bro. Guild, what's the matter with that other city (?) girl who asked her father what a rake was, and stepping on the implement about that time said "d—n the rake."—Transcript. Reminds us of the innocent country (?) girl at Newport who played leap frog with the boys on the beach and when entering the hotel to retire at 3 a. m., being asked by the hotel clerk where her chaperon was, said "to bell with 'er, (sic) I don't know where sh' ish."—State Journal. How about the Pendleton girl who jilted a printer because he worked among "type lice."

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward D. Shumpike, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Slocum-Johnson Drug Co.

A BLACKLIST.—Omaha railroad men are much alarmed at the discovery of what they regard as a novel blacklist being worked by all Western railroads. Since the strike, men seeking employment are required to bring a clearance from their last company. The men claim that all companies are using a sheet of paper upon which to write these recommendations that has the figure of a crane worked in it, and while the writing may indicate that the bearer is all right, the position of the bird on the paper really determines the applicant's standing. In this way, by a secret code of signals, the roads, the men assert, can write them a letter, and by using paper with the figure of the crane indicating dissatisfaction, prevent their securing work. The men are very much alarmed.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to its reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primory, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Slocum-Johnson Drug Co.

Judge J. W. Shelton, an attorney formerly of Union, died in Portland Wednesday last. Judge Shelton is the gentleman who about a year ago divorced his wife, it is alleged by fraud, and married his ward, a daughter of Willis Skiff, who was murdered several years ago. His second wife was a girl of 15 years, and at the time of his death a suit was pending on the part of his first wife to set aside the divorce and second marriage.

The regular subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Gazette is \$2.50 and the regular price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for the Gazette and paying for one year in advance can get both the Gazette and Weekly Oregonian for \$3. All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same.

J. B. Natter has reopened the Brewery Saloon, keeping on tap at all times the best beer on the Pacific coast. Also on hand the best brands of liquors, wines and cigars.

Hick Mathews, tonorial artist, City hotel building, West side of Main street. Only public baths in Heppner. All work strictly first class.

WHEAT SACKS.—The Morrow County Land & Trust Co. are putting out wheat sacks and their warehouses at Douglas, Ione and Heppner. All those wishing sacks should see them.

LAND FOR SALE.—480 acres over in Wilson drainage. A good stock ranch and will be sold cheap. Call at Gazette office for particulars and terms.

Agony is annoyance concentrated. Beecham's Pills. (With a Guinea) (Tasteful) are concentrated remedies for the annoyance of Indigestion or the Agony of Dyspepsia. 25 cents a box.

Notice of Contest. U. S. LAND OFFICE, THE DALLES, OREG., August 26, 1894. COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Anna J. Baisger against John E. Allen for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4165, dated Dec. 10, 1891, upon the NW 1/4 Section 27, Township 1 North, Range 23 E. in Morrow County, Oregon with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said land, and to show cause why the said entry should not be cancelled. J. W. Morrow, county clerk, authorized to take testimony at Heppner, Or., on Oct. 22, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. F. MOORE, Register.

Notice of Intention. LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, Sept. 10, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following land is to be sold at public sale before J. W. Morrow, county clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on Oct. 27, 1894, viz: DANIEL B. LEATHERS, No. 242, for the NW 1/4 sec. 27, and SW 1/4 sec. 22, T. 8 N., R. 23 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Mack Riley, Eben Allen, Bert Allen and M. Sperry, all of Harlan, Oregon. J. F. MOORE, Register.

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City Hotel. This Popular Hostelry has again been re-opened and will be run in first class style. Meals and Rooms at Popular Prices. MRS. TOM BRADLEY, Prop.

WALTER A. WOODS TUBULAR STEEL MOWER. The Lightest, Strongest and Easiest Running Mower Made. P. C. THOMPSON COMPANY, AGENTS.

ED. DAY Will have 400 Head Spanish-Merino Bucks. For sale at Thos. Morgan's place, Heppner, Oregon, October 1, 1894. THOS. MORGAN, AGENT.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS. Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney. With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc. If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringing by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, 618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C. JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PENSIONS THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 463. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled by ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances. WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. WIDOWS not dependent upon their own labor are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to service. CHILDREN are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no PARENTS are entitled (if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy. Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights. Thousands of soldiers drawing from \$2 to \$50 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not. Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not. Survivors, and their widows of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act. Mexican War soldiers and their widows also entitled, if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent. Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not. Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal. Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers. Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Address, THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 463, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ellis, Dawson & Lyons, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business attended to in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Notaries Public and Collectors. OFFICE IN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. HEPPNER, OREGON. LEGAL BLANKS. Plenty of them at the Gazette Office. THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND A. W. PATTERSON, AGENT. One of the Best in the World