The persistent wooing lover Is the one who gets the maid; And the constant advertiser Gets the cream of all the trade.

OFFICIAL

SEMI-WEERLY

Heppner



PAPER

Gazette.

. The man who tries to advertise With printer's ink consistent. One word must learn nor from it turn, And that one word's persistent.

TWELFTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

SEMI-WERKLY NO. 613.

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED

Tuesdays and Fridays -BY-

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

The BASLE," of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same company every Friday morning. Subscription price, Epst year. For advertising rates, address ORLIN : PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette." Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, 64 and 55 Merchants Exchangs, San Francisco, California, where com-racts for advertising can be made for it.

UNION PACFIC RAILWAY -- LOCAL CARD. No. 10, mixed leaves Heppner 9:45 p. m. daily except Sunday ar. at Willows Jc. p.m. leaves a. m. ar. at Heppner 520 a. m. daily

except Monday. East bound, main line ar. at Arlington 1:26 a. m West bound local freight leaves Arlington 3:35 a.m., arrives at The Dalles 1:15 p. m. Local passenger leaves The Dalles at 2:39 p. m. arrives at Portland at 7:39 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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| President. Vice-President. Secretary of State. Secretary of Treas Secretary of Inte Secretary of War. Secretary of Navy Postunaster-Gener Attorney-General. Secretary of Agric | Walter Q. Gresha: ury John G. Carlla rior Hoke Smit Daniel S. Lamor Hilary A. Herbe al Wilson S. Hisse Richard S. Olse |
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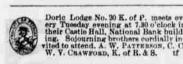
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HAWLINS POST, NO. 31. G. A. B. Meets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday of

ach month. All veterans are invited to join. C. C. Boon. GEO. W. SEITH. Adjutant. tf Commande

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WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dressed Lumber, 16 miles of Heppings, a SCOTT SAWMILL PER 1,000 FEET, ROUGH, - - - \$10 00

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD 15.00 per 1,000 feet, additional,

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WM. PENLAND, ED. R. BISHOP, President.

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Made on Favorable Terms. EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD

HEPPNER. tf



NONS PROCURED POR WIDOWS, SOLDIERS, WIDG CHILDREN, PARENTS. Also, for Soldiers and Sallors disabled in the line of my is the regular army or Navy since the war, arrivers of the indian wars of 1882 to 1842, and wit widows now shittled. Old and rejected slaims

E. McNEILL, Receiver.

TO THE

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ROUTES

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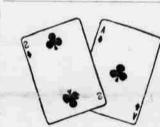
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Ocean Steamers Leave Portland Every 5 Days For

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For full details call on O. R. & N. Agent at Heppuer, er address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. PORTLAND, OREGON.



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

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WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Run Two Fast Trains Daily

Between St. Paul. Minnespolis, and Chicago Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin making onnection in Chicago with all lines running East and South.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through all points in the United States and Canadian

For full information apply to your nearest eket agent or JAS. C. POND. Gen. Pass, and Tat. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis,



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FREE
\$1000 worth of lovely Music for Forty
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full size Sheet Music of the
latest, brightest liveliest and most popular
selections, both vocal and instrumental,
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GARMENGITA, the Spanish Dancer,
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San Francisco And all points in California, via the Mt. Sheets

Southern Pacific Co. Phe great highway through California to all

inte East and South. Grand Scenic Ro of the Pacific Coast. Pullman Buffet Sisepers. Second-class Sisepers

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

A Force of Nature Not Yet Understood by Science.

Its Action as an Explosive Receiving At-tention from the Weather Bureau of Late Some Extraordinary Pranks Played by Thunderbolts.

is electricity even now that it is so widely utilized for mechanical purposes, that its vagaries in nature excite the utmost interest. The question recently discussed by Italian scientists, as to whether a bird can be struck by lightning seems to be answered in the affirmative by the destruction of a whole flock of wild geese on April 30 last. Twenty-two of flying north over Casnovia, Mich., were slain by a bolt from the sky. Such an extraordinary event would have been regarded as an ominous portend a century or two ago. The action of lightning as an explo-sive is a subject that has elicited special attention from the weather oureau of late. Up to date no theory has been found to account for it satisfactorily. On April 30, 1894, a brick house at Keokuk, Ia., was struck and ompletely wrecked as if a bombshell and done the work. One day earlier a farmhouse near Kiowa, Kan., the propcrty of D. R. Streeter, was completely ruined by a bolt, the roof, doors and windows looking as if they had been shot full of holes. At Barberton, O., on June 18, 1893, the dwelling of William Martin was literally torn to fragments by a similar agency.

Inasmuch as two hundred people are cilled every year by lightning in the United States special protection for the person is surely called for. One ingenious scientist mentioned by the Philadelphia Times has devised an umbrella with small copper chains attached to the end of the ribs. These are long enough to reach the ground. A thunder-storm coming up, they are loosened and permitted to dangle, while the owner of the contrivance walks along in perfect security. Under such circumstances metal about one's body is dangerous—for example, the wires in a lady's bonnet. But this peril may be overcome by fastening similar chains or copper threads to the frame work of the headgear. Though a bolt should destroy the bonnet, the electricity would spare the wearer and pass off into the ground. An instance on record is that of a lady who raised her arm to thut a window as rain began to fall on a number's day. There was a sudden blaze of light and, though she was unharmed, her gold bracelet dis appeared so that no vestige of it could A sulphurous smell was observed in the air. This, scientific mer say, is quite usual when lightning say, is quite usual warm lightning strikes, being due to an excess of ozone generated by the electricity. The at-mosphere in its usual condition con-tains one ten-thousandth part of ozone. When this proportion is increased in-convenience is felt by men and animala. It has been suggested that some-times persons tound dead after a stroke of lightning, though showing no marks

of injury, may have been suffocated by Lightning does occasionally strike twice in the same place. A few years ago St. Aloysius' church in Washington suffered. A flash ran down the light ning rod to within twenty feet of the ground. Then it left the rod, passed through twent, feet of air space to a water pipe and broke a washstand. Six years later the same thing was repeated in every detail, the electricity leaving the rod at the same point jumping to the water pipe and smashing to pieces the washstand, which had not been mended. The Church of the nearnation, in Washington, was also badly hit. To prevent a repetition of the accident the edifice was protected by a very elaborate and costly system of rods. The most important rod, of course, protects the steeple. It ought to terminate in a sharp point, but the church authorities thought it more ap-propriate that it should be surmounted a cross, on top of which was placed rooster. Thus the usefulness of the defensive contrivance has been almost wholly destroyed, for so it stands at

The introduction of lightning rods in Ioman Catholic countries was strongly opposed on religious grounds. Pious rsons declared that the devices were of the devil, and called them "heretic ods," It was a long time before the durches would adopt them, though buildings of that description have al-ways been the greatest sufferers from celestial fire, on account of their tall steeples. During the last century a sertain church in Carinthia was struck o often that services were discontinued luring the summer months. It was hit four or five times a year on an average. In 1778 a rod was put on and there was no further trouble. At Stratsund, in Pomerania, a church was the scene of a very appalling occurrence. On a Sunday, the building being full of people, a ball of fire entered and fell upon the great damage.

As to the nature of phenomena of often, but nobody can guess how it is formed. All that can be said is that it is electricity very highly concentrated Balls of lightning are sometimes seen rolling along the surface of the sea Occasionally they strike vessels. As a rule they burst violently with a load noise and disastrous effects.

SNAKE SKINS AS NECKTIES.

The Cuticle of a Thirty-Year-Old Now a Part of Correct Neckwear.

Just several aliades removed from the chameleon fad is the idea of wearing snake skins for neckties, but the fushion flower. All his actions indicate that is growing in Baltimore. It promises he enjoys the perfume of the flowers. to become quite the proper caper to be and it rarely happens that he is not

wear happens to be the rage. The fad will never become generally violent, says the New York Recorder, for fine snake skins come high, and the crop

may thin out so as to let the West Vir ginlans, who make a business of catching the possessors of variegated outer coverings, create a corner in the market and coin a fortune. To be in the swim nowadays, and have the swagger thing in neckties, a Bultimore man must not only wear a snakeskin, but the cuticle

So mysterious and little understood of a "rattler" of about thirty years of age. The peculiar color of the rattler when he has passed in his checks and gone to snake celestial spheres, is what makes the skin more valuable than when his fangs are still doing the poison business at the old stand.

The necktie must be that of a snake of age, standing and family, for a young scion of the house of rattler doesn't seem to possess all the quali-fications as to color and durability of hide the head of the house can lay claim to. Presumably it's because a snake of three decades or so has been through about all the different kinds of dissipation known to the reptile world, and his physical hide is cognizant of no more compunction than his moral nature. Then an old rattler is generally larger than a young chap, and a tie about a yard in length is bound to bring more in the market than a whipper-snapper snake could show before he reaches his majority No other kind of a snake indigenous to this section of the country would answer the purpose half as well as a rat-tler, because but few varieties attain his length and Falstaffian girth, except the copperhead and black snake, and their colors, while brilliant enough during life, are not of the right shade after the tanner has had his innings. A copperhead skin assumes too much of a dull brown to harmonize with odd ideas in neckwear, and the black fel-low—well, his hide might answer for a seedy individual's mourning tie, bu nothing else. The rattler's color, when all the fight has been taken out of him and his remains have been subjected to the process that prepares them for men's furnishing use, is something on the very dull gold or ecrn order. The black rings show distinctly and they lend the odd effects that have so capti vated the swells. Then when a back and lining have been put on the skin the tie is ready for use, but they are worth an even three dollars any counting two dollars and a half for the

WILLIAM LEADS A BAND.

The Kalser Did Not Like the Way the March Was Going. A Berlin letter says: There is, of course, nothing that Emperor William cannot do. He knows everything, and can give the most learned a good start and an easy beating in all branches of art, literature, music, soldiering, or, in fact, any other matter that mortal man knows anything about. The military band of the Foot guards, which is about one of the best in Europe. was playing a march in the court-yard of the Schloss a few days ago, but the time did not suit William. He thought he knew more about it than the con-ductor, so he straightway emerged from the palace, stopped the music and, taking the baton from the bandmaster's hand, conducted the piece nimself to his beating. The musician were in a state of terror, but he warmed them up to a galop time, and when he had finished returned the ba-ton to the conductor with the remark: Next time you play that march play it properly. I have given you the correct time. Now dismiss the band, go to the barracks and play nothing else for a week." This order was religious-ly carried into effect, and for a whole veek the guards knew no other melody

but that eccentric march, which no man could keep step to. Another matter which has upset William's equilibrium is the fact that the people stare at him in church. He doesn't like it, and has now ordered that whenever he attends divine serv ice all seats of which he can see the occupants, or from which he can be seen, shall be filled by soldiers, so that he may not be disturbed in his prayers The soldiers are compelled to look straight before them, and any devia tion of the head from the "eyes front"

is punished by confinement to barracks and heavy pack drill. Although he does not imitate his great-grandfather in criticising a sermon in the pulpit during the progress of its delivery, William nevertheless follows in his footsteps with regard to limiting its length, and shortly after his accession issued strict commands to the effect that none of the court chaplains should preach more than ten ninute sermons. The haiser says by enforcing this rule he has contributed in no small degree to the extraordinary revival of religious sentiment throughout Prussia that has signalized his occupancy of the throne. Certain it is, he asserts, that a ten-minute sermon is far more effective and beneficial than one of twenty, thirty, forty or even altar, thereupon exploding and doing sixty minutes. It forces the preachers to be concise and to concentrate all that is best and strongest of his arguthis sort science knows almost nothing.

Such globular lightning is seen quite scattering it over a longer period of time-a process that naturally diminishes its vigor and its force.

Fatal Acsthetleism.

A Seattle family has a yellow dog with a singular love for flowers, which frequently gets him into trouble. The dog, after making sure that the coast is clear, will go into the garden and pluck a number of flowers, and placgo to sleep with his nose in the bunch. His favorite flower is the rose, and he invariably bites the stem four or five inches below, so as to not injure the Attached to express trains, affording superior accommodations for second-class passengers.

For extes, tickes, eleging car reservations, etc., call upon or address R. KOEHLER, Manager, E. P. ROGERS, Ass., Perfiand, Oregon.

Seen in immineulate morning sait of the accommodations for second-class passengers.

In the construction of the said the is not the same choice flower in his mouth. The only trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his trouble in the is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion of the seen with some choice flower in his trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not three pools of water, crystal-clear and seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not the seen with some choice flower in his recipion. The only trouble is that he is not the seen with some choice flower in his trouble of a three-foot reptile neatly cultisfied and the is not the seen with some choice flower in his trouble of a three-foot reptile neatly cultisfied and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble is that he is not the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and the seen with some choice flower in his trouble and

HANDY WITH A GUN.

A Montana Man Who Was a Ter ror to Stage Robbers.

When He Went Out on Business He Objected to Being Delayed on the Road-How He Got His Reputation.

"The business of holding up stages in the west and robbing the mails and the assengers would not be followed by so many desperadoes if a few more of the travelers were like old Robert Lane, who lives near Dillon, Mont.," said George Craig, of Butte, to a reporter for the Washington Star. "Lane is as quiet and peaceable a citizen as ever went to church on Sunday and put his four bits into the contribution box. He has lived in Montana for twenty years, and even in youth he never personally indulged in the old-time wild excesses f life out there, nor in any of the hurly burly of frontier existence. He has always pursued the even tenor of his way on his little ranch near Dillon and ever been regarded as the safest and nost penceable citizen in the communi-He is called 'Old Man Lane' out in Montana and everybody knows him. Several years ago the old man went lown to Red Rock, which is nearer to is ranch than Dillon is, to take the tage for Junction. The mules were sulling the outfit along pretty lively hrough a right nasty piece of road, then the passengers were startled by nearing a voice commanding the driver throw down his reins. There were hree or four passengers on the inside, and if it had been light enough to see hem they would have looked mighty white, I tell you. But old man Lane was made of different kind of stuff. When he heard the agent tell the driver to drop the reins he just reached back and pulled out two guns that he used o carry, because it was the custom of country to do it, and kept his eye ixed on the doors, looking first at one doorand then the other quickly, so as

to see the thieves when they made an appearance. A shadow fell in each door window about the same time, and quick as a dash old man Lane's guns were stuck through either opening and off they went. He got meat both cracks. Then he leaned out the window and banged loose at the fellow who had ordered skin, which is the average price of a rattler of thirty years' standing including all the trouble the catcher and tanner combined have had to take. of his companions, stuck spurs into his horse and rode away up the trail. The passengers, who had nearly recovered from their terror and surprise, were now amused to see old man Lane cut he burness from the lead mule, jump his back, and go sailing away after floring fogitive. Shots were heard ceame old man Lane, leading the e sitting up in the saddle, shot found that two of the attacking party were killed and the other two d, and the whole quartette was

was usked what caused him to out into such a progressive citiof the territory. he drawled out: . I had a good deal of business to end to up here at Junction, and I t like the idee of being stopped in I was on my way to attend to it. One of the men was not very badly wounded, and before leaving Junction return home old man Lane went to him in the temporary lockup ok here, my friend, he remarked, 'I t want to give you a little bit of ade. If you persist in a-following of business that you have started out when I sort of stopped you, I think t would be sufer for you if you would k over the way bill of any stage you might intend to hold up, and find out in advance who it was a-carrying. Old in Lane is living yet, and is as hale and hearty as you please, and if he starts on a stage ride now anywhere in Montana the driver don't even think it

essary to lock the treasure box." THE SABINE CANYON.

Wonders of the Great Natural Park to the Coast Range.

Attention was drawn recently by a San Francisco paper to a natural park in the coast range, which in scenic beauties is no mean rival of the great Yosemite. The picturesque features of the southwest do not seem to be exbausted, or even adequately noticed, for now there is a new wonder brought to the front, the Sabine canyon. The mouth of the canyon is about twenty-five miles northeast of Tueson, A. T. One who has visited it says: "The size of Sabine canyon ranks with the Yosemite and Kings River canyons, but it has many features distinctively its own. It has no steep precipices like El Capitan, and the natural beauty of grasand flowers common in the Yosemite during the summer is absent. But Sabine canyon has cliffs that make one dizzy to look up at, and surprises await explorer at every side, such as no other canyon of the country can boast The great peculiarity of Sabine canyon is the variety of vegetation that can be found within its walls at any season of the year. From the mouth of the canyon to the place it ends there is a difference of six thousand feet in elevation, and as a consequence the vegetable growth comprises nearly everything known to botany." The length of the eanyon is twelve miles and its width varies from one thousand yards to three miles. Access to it is at present difficult, and none but the hardiest travelers would care to make the ng them in a heap, will lie down and journey. Moreover, the heat, even in

winter, is almost unendurable Some of the features of the canyon are rocks that rise seven hundred feet into the air like church spires, so frail from base to peak that it would seem as if a breath of wind might shatter them, pools of water, crystal-clear and

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

Baking Dawder

thirteen thousand feet, rises abruptly on one side of the eanyon, showing in a suggestive manner its various stages of vegetation. Storms of tropical vio lence are frequent in this valley during the summer months. "Like mag-ic." says a writer, "the rugged cliffs are covered with sparkling waterfalls. Hundreds of feet into the depths of the canyon below streams of water tum-ble, breaking into foam and throwing off myriads of prismatic rainbow tints. The water increases in volume and rises on the bottom of the canyon, un-til the pools all disappear and a raging torrent is tearing among the rocks." A party of three who went from one end of the valley to the other recently re-turned to Tucson feeling that they had seen one of the most wonderful places in the world. CHEAPER TO LIVE IN AMERICA

The Notion That Europe Is a More Economical Abiding Place Contradicted. It appears that there are small, dull, unattractive places in France, Germany and Italy where one may live cheap ly if one be content to live like the natives, says the Boston Journal. This means bare rooms, black bread, and meat but once a day. The ordina ry American laborer would object to this. The living known as "respectable," according to the American idea of the term, is rather more expensive in Europe than at home, the worship ers of continental domestic economy to the contrary notwithstanding. Life in a fashionable quarter at Paris may be set down as one-third dearer than in any home city except New York. At the same time, if one understands the language well enough to drive sharp bargains, we are told that a family on an income of five thousand dollars a year can live better in Paris than in any other European city.

Cotton goods are cheapest in America. Shoes are not, but the foreign stock is visually inferior in quality. Rents are about equal, but American houses are much more convenient. As to the expense of traveling, the advantage is greatly in favor of staying at home. One may travel from New York to Chicago in a sleeping car for five dollars. A sleeper berth from Paris to Nice costs eighteen dollars. servants' wages are less abroad than here, the service is so inferior that it is said one American servant will do the work of two of the continental type and do it better.

There is this to be said in favor of the dweller in Europe. It is somewhat more fashionable to be economical there than here in America. If one will put was deal, and the whole guartette was up with third class, slow trains, live up with into Junction. When old man up was usked what caused him to get along on the beer-garden music, or the tooting of the German band of the streets, there is great economy in it.

of the type. The machine is intended either to be used with paper already ruled or to write its own staff by re-WHY SHE TAKES THE OTHER LINE peating a five-lined character. She Didn't Give the Conductor a Tick et But Something Else

A pretty girl got on a street car the other day, and when the conductor came to her for fare she handed him what she thought was a folded transfer ticket which she took out of her glove. He rang the register mechanically, and when he got on the platform looked at the check. Then he blushed, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, and looked at the girl, but she was looking out of the window. He read the paper again and forgot to let three old women off the car, he was so excited. The pratty girl motioned at him to stop the car and he took off his cap with a stanning bow as she left the car. She seemed surprised but made no remark. When she got home she took out her folded car ticket from her glove and looked at it is amazement. Then she blushed, too. This is what she had given the confuctor, a bit of newspaper bearing

these verses:

She has the habit of carrying bits of sentimental poetry in her glove; but no wonder the conductor was aston ished at receiving so marked a declaration. She now takes another car line

and he looks in vain for her. Doing His Duty. Here is a good story of a dog, which has the further merit of being true: An Irish retriever which had been taught to bring his master's slippers when required was one day expelled from the room when visitors were calling, as he was making himself rather troublesome. The dog, feeling himself in disgrace, in order to propitiate his master, went to every bedroom in the house and collected all the slippers and old shoes he could find, which he deposited outside the parlor door. Imagine the feelings of the lady of the house when the door was opened for the parting visitors and this scene

A CALIFORNIAN CANAL.

was revealed to view.

It Is to Run in the Interior Parallel to the Coast.

An ambitious scheme for a canal in the interior of California has just been set afoot. It is to be run parallel to the coast, and is to cost ten million dollars, which has yet to be raised, and the projector expects to see steamers running up as far as Brinkerville, two hundred and twenty miles from the coast, in the not far distant future.

"The main canal," he says, "will be one hundred and seventy-five miles long, from Sulsun bay to Tularo lake. It will be extended to Bakersdold, and The chances are that she was right.

there will be branch canals running out to various important towns It will be large enough to carry vessels of heavy draft, and will be just what its name implies-a ship canal. A system of immense locks will be necessary, and thereby we will obtain another great value from the canal. The surplus water in the locks will be distrib-uted through the lower adjoining country for irrigation, and the elevation at each lock will give great facilities for water power. Motors operated by water would furnish electric lights for all the towns on our line. From Suisun bay the canal will extend down the San Joaquin valley, the river being utilized most of the way. Tulare, Buena Vista and Kern lakes and the Kern river will be included in construction. The water will be obtained from these lakes and rivers, and from the natural drainage The draininge is an important factor, and we will annually save whole lakes of water that is now lost. The water that flows down from one section of the canal will be saved in the lower locks. It will be a large volume of water, for the canal will be at least fifty feet wide in its general portion.

TYPEWRITTEN MUSIC.

A Process by Which Notes Can Be Taken Down with Great Rapidity. While great improvements have been made in the last few years in shorthand systems, and language can now be transferred to paper with the rapidity of speech, the writing of music is still an occupation of exasperating tediousness. A musical shorthand has often been suggested, and it is said that certain musicians have devised for themselves such a system, which has served their purpose fairly well. But any attempt to bring the speed of musical notation within even appreciable distance of the rate of musical produc tion, either instrumental or vocal, has always been looked upon as impossible. It is difficult to imagine how it can ever be otherwise, but none the less are those inventors who seek to increase the facility of transferring to paper musical ideas, either fresh from the brain of the composer or from the ren-dition of the artist, worthy of commendation and gratitude. An attempt in this direction has just been made in the construction of a machine for type writing music, says the Fort Worth Gazette. The machine looks like an ordinary typewriting machine, after which it is modeled, the frame key, levers type, bars and carriage being retained. Various modifications are made so as to adapt the instrument to the change of notation, the being shifted endwise only for the different lines, octaves or notes, and the paper is fed forward with each stroke

WESTERN JUSTICE.

The Court Thought That There Had Been Criminal Delay in the Case. The dispenser of the finest brand of western justice sat on a soap box with a law book spread before his ended whisley barrel, save the Detroit

Free Press. "Who arrested this man?" he asked. as the prisoner stood up before him. We did," responded half a dozen

citizens standing around "What's the charge?" "Hosa stealing." "Kin you prove it?"
"You betcher life we kin! We ketched

him in the set."

The judge looked ugly.
"Will you swear to it?" he asked. "Course we will; didn't we jist tell you we ketched him at it?" "All right, gents," said the judge, blandly, as he laid his gun across the law book, "I'll fine each an' every one of you ten dollars and costs for contempt of court in fetchin' him here and

dismiss the case agin the prisoner. You oughter strung him up when you ketched him." An Important Feature.

A certain doctor, living in the upper part of Uties, N. Y., has a bright and observing four-year-old daughter. She has a brother a few years older of whom she is very fond, and who, for her amusement, sometimes draws pictures on slate or paper. A few evenings ago he was thus engaged, and essayed to draw an elephant. shaped the body, head and legs, and before adding the proboscis stopped a moment to look at it. The little girl had been watching every stroke of the pencil with great interest, waiting patiently for him to finish, and when he stopped, and she thought he was done, exclaimed: "Why, Johnnie, you fordot to put on his satchel!"

Hetty Green's "Extravagant Boy." A New York man tells a characteristic story of Mrs. Hetty Green. He was the Chemical bank in New York one day in conversation with the cashier when Mrs. Green passed through into an inner office. The cashier called

out and said: "Oh, by the way, Mrs. Green, your son bought that railroad yesterday "Did he?" said the lady, stopping "How much did he pay short. "Two million five hundred thousand

dollars." "The extravagant boy!" said the fond mother indignantly. "If I had been there I could have bought it for fifty

thousand dollars less!" That was the only comment she made on the transaction, which most people would consider of supreme magnifude