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A HOT NUMBER

Is the Heppner Gazette. Without it the Heppner hills would appear dry and barren. People read it; business men advertise in it.

OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER

Heppner Gazette.

OF OREGON — STATE OF OREGON, THE UNION, 1857

FOURTEENTH YEAR — HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896. — WEEKLY NO. 701 SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 462

A LARGE NUMBER....

Of Morrow County's citizens read the Heppner Gazette. Not much of an authority on agriculture or politics, but true to the interests of its neighbors.

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.

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" Assessor.....J. F. Willis
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" School Sup't.....Jay W. Shipley
" Coroner.....B. F. Vaughan

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STOCK BRANDS.

While you keep your subscription paid up you can keep your brand in free of charge.

Allen, T. J., Ione, Or. Horses GG on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, under bit on right ear, and upper bit on the left; range, Morrow county.

Baird, D. W. and son.—Horses branded D B on the left hip; cattle the same on left flank, crop off right ear, undercrop in the left. Range in Morrow County.

Bartholamew, A. G., Alpine, Or.—Horses branded 7 E on either shoulder. Range in Morrow county

Bannister, J. W., Hardman, Or.—Cattle branded B on left hip and thigh; split in each ear.

Brenner, Peter, Gooseberry Oregon—Horses branded P B on left shoulder. Cattle same on right side.

Brosman, Jerry, Lena, Or.—Horses branded 7 on right shoulder; cattle B on the left side. Left ear half crop and right ear upper slope.

Barton, Wm., Heppner, Or.—Horses, J B on right thigh; cattle same on right hip; split in each ear.

Brown, J. C., Heppner, Or.—Horses, circle P with dot in center on left hip; cattle, same.

Brown, W. J., Lena, Oregon. Horses W bar over it, on the left shoulder. Cattle same on left hip.

Bower, W. G., Heppner, Or.—Horses, box brand on right hip cattle, same, with split in each ear.

Borg, P. O., Heppner, Or.—Horses, P B on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip.

Carsner Warren, Wagner, Or.—Horses branded O on right stifle; cattle ≡ (three bars) on right ribs, crop and split in each ear. Range in Grant and Morrow counties.

Cain, E. Caleb, Or.—Y D on horses on left stifle; U with quarter circle over it, on left shoulder and on left stifle on all colts under 5 years; on left shoulder only on all horses over 5 years. All range in Grant county.

Cate, Chas. H., Vinson or Lena, Or. Horses H C on right shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Corrigall, M M, Galloway, Or—Cattle crop out of each ear and underbit, wattle in forehead; horses half circle C on left stifle. Range Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Curl, T. H., John Day, Or.—Double cross on each hip on cattle, swallow fork and under bit in right ear, split in left ear. Range in Grant county. On sheep, inverted A and spear point on shoulder. Ear markon ewes, crop on left ear punched upper bit in right. Wethers, crop in right and under half crop in left ear. All range in Grant county.

Cook, A. J., Lena, Or.—Horses, 90 on right shoulder. Cattle, same on right hip; ear mark square crop off left and split in right.

Currin, B. Y., Currinsville, Or. -Horses, 20 on left stifle.

Cox Ed. S., Hardman, Or.—Cattle, C with pin center; horses, CE on left hip.

Cochran, R. E., Monument, Grant Co., Or.—Horses branded circle with bar beneath, on left shoulder; cattle same brand on both hips, mark under slope both ears and dewlap.

Chapin, H., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded ⌐ on right hip. Cattle branded the same. Also brands CI on horses right thigh; cattle same brand on right shoulder, and cut off end of right ear.

Douglass, W. M., Galloway, Or.—Cattle, R D on right side, swallow-fork in each ear; horses, R D on left hip.

Ely, Bros., Douglas, Or.—Horses branded ELY on left shoulder, cattle same on lefthip, hole in right ear.

Emery, C. S., Hardman, Or.—Horses branded L, reversed C with tail] on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range in Morrow county.

Florence, L. A., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, LF on left hip; horses F with bar under on right shoulder.

Florences, S. P. Heppner, Or.—Horses, F on right shoulder; cattle, F on right hip or thigh.

Gentry, Elmer, Echo, Or.—Horses branded H 4, with a quarter circle over it, on left stifle. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hiatt A. B., Ridge, Or.—Cattle, round-top A with quarter circle under it on the right hip. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hughes, Samuel, Wagner, Or.—⊥ (T F I connected) on right shoulder on horses; on cattle on right hip and on left side, swallow fork in right ear and slit in left. Range in Haystack district, Morrow county.

Howard J L, Galloway, Or.—Horses ∓ (cross with bar above it) on right shoulder; cattle same on left side. Range in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

Hall, Edwin, John Day, Or.—Cattle E H on left hip; horses same on right shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Hughes, Mat, Heppner, Or.—Horses shaded heart on the left shoulder. Range Morrow Co.

Hansaker, B J, Wagner, Or.—Horses, 9 on left shoulder; cattle, 9 on left hip.

Humphreys, J M. Hardman, Or.—Horses, H on left flank

Huston, Luther, Eight Mile, Or.—Horse H on the left shoulder and heart on the left stifle. Cattle same on left hip. Range in Morrow county.

Jones, Harry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded H J on the left shoulder; cattle branded J on right hip, also underbit in left ear. Range in Morrow county.

Junkin, S. M., Heppner, Or.—Horses, horse shoe J on left shoulder. Cattle, the same. Range on Eight Mile.

Johnson, Felix, Lena, Or.—Horses, circle T on left stifle; cattle, same on right hip, under half crop in right and split in left ear

Keany, Mike, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded KNY on left hip cattle same and crop off left ear; under slope on the right

Kirk, J. T., Heppner, Or.—Horses 69 on left shoulder; cattle, 69 on left hip.

Kumberland, W. G., Mount Vernon, Or.—I L on cattle on right and left sides, swallow fork in left ear and under crop in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county

Lofton, Stephen, Fox, Or.—S L on left hip on cattle, crop and split on right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range Grant county.

Lisenallen, John W., Lexington Or.—Horses branded half-circle J L connected on left shoulder. Cattle, same on left hip. Range, near Lexington

Lesley, J. W. Heppner Or.—Horses branded L and A on left shoulder; cattle same on left hip, wattle over right eye, three slits in right ear.

Lord, George, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded double H connected. Sometimes called a swing H, on left shoulder.

Maris, M. C., Heppner, Or.—Cattle branded circle on right hip; horses same on right stifle. Range in Morrow county.

Minor, Oscar, Heppner Or.—Cattle, M D on right hip; horse, M on left shoulder.

Morgan, S. N., Heppner, Or.—Horses, M on left shoulder cattle same on left hip.

Mitchell, Oscar, Ione, Or.—Horses, 77 on right hip; cattle, 77 on right side.

Neal, Andrew, Lone Rock, Or.—Horses A N connected on left shoulder; cattle same on both hips.

Oller, Perry, Lexington, Or.—P O on left shoulder.

Osborn, J. W., Douglas, Or.; horses O on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip.

Pearson, Olave, Eight Mile, Or.—Horses, quarter circle shield on left shoulder and 24 on left hip. Cattle, fork in left ear, right cropped. 24 on left hip. Range on Eight Mile.

Parker & Gleason, Hardman, Or.—Horses 1P on left shoulder.

Pipes, Ernest, Lexington, Or.—Horses branded E (L E connected) on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip. Range, Morrow county.

Piper, J. H., Lexington, Or.—Horses, JE connected on left shoulder; cattle, same on left hip under bit in each ear.

Pettys, A. C., Ione, Or.; horses diamond P on — shoulder; cattle, J H J connected, on the left hip, upper slope in left ear and slip in the right.

Rood, Andrew, Hardman, Or.—Horses, square brand with quarter-circle over it on left stifle.

Rush Bros., Heppner, Or.—Horses branded 3 on the right shoulder; cattle, IX on the left hip crop off left ear and dewlap on neck. Range in Morrow and adjoining counties.

Rooney, Andrew, Lexington, Or.—Horses branded A R on right shoulder, vent quarter-circle over brand; cattle same on right hip. Range Morrow county.

Royse, Wm. H, Dairyville, Or.—HR connected with quarter circle over top on cattle on right hip and crop off right ear and split in left. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Morrow Grant and Gilliam counties.

Rector, J. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, 20 on left shoulder. Cattle, 0 on right hip.

Straight W. E., Heppner, Or.—Horses shaded J S on left stifle; cattle J S on left hip, swallow fork in right ear, underbit in left.

Sage, Thos., Heppner, Or.—Horses, S A P on left hip; cattle same on left hip.

Sayers, Robert, Douglas, Or.—Cattle ⊓ on right hip and S on right shoulder; horses, S on right shoulder. Range in Morrow county.

Smith Bros., Susanville, Or. Horses, branded H Z on shoulder; cattle, same on left shoulder.

Squires, James, Arlington, Or.; horses branded JS on left shoulder; cattle the same, also ear notches. Range in Morrow and Gilliam counties.

Stephens, W. A., Hardman, Or.; horses SS on right stifle; cattle horizontal L on the right side

Stevenson, Mrs A. J., Heppner, Or.—Cattle, S on right hip; swallow-fork in left ear.

Scaggset, O. W., Heppner, Or.—Horses, H on left shoulder; cattle, H on left hip.

Searey, E. G., Heppner, Or. — Cattle W C on left hip, crop off right ear and underbit in left ear. Horses W C on left shoulder.

Thompson, J. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses, T on left shoulder; cattle, T on left shoulder.

Tyson, S. T., Enterprise, Or.—Horses, T on left shoulder.

Turner S. W. Heppner Or.—Small capital T left shoulder horses; cattle same on left hip with split in both ears.

Thornton, H. M., Ione, Or.—Horses branded HT connected on left stifle; sheep same brand.

Vanderpool, H. T., Lena, Or:—Horses HV connected on right shoulder; cattle, same on right hip.

Walbridge, Wm., Heppner, Or. Horses, U L on the left shoulder; cattle same on right hip, crop off left ear and right ear lopped.

Wilson, John Q., Salem or Heppner, Or.—Horses branded J Q on the left shoulder. Range Morrow county.

Warren, W B, Caleb, Or.—Cattle W with quarter circle over it, on left side, split in right ear. Horses same brand on left shoulder. Range in Grant county.

Wade, Henry, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded ace of spades on left shoulder and left hip. Cattle branded same on left side and left hip.

Woodward, John, Heppner, Or.—Horses, UF connected on left shoulder.

Watkins, Lishe, Heppner, Or.—Horses branded UE connected on left stifle.

Williams, Vasco, Hamilton, Or.—Quarter circle over three bars on left hip, both cattle and horses. Range Grant county.

Wren, A. A., Heppner, Or.—Horses running A A on shoulder; Cattle, same on right hip.

Young, J. S., Gooseberry, Or.—Horses branded TS on the right shoulder.

COMBS ALL THE RAGE.

New Fashions of Dressing the Hair and the Latest Ornaments.

The women who have been fond of dressing their hair with feathers and aigrettes will have to give them up this winter or be hopelessly out of date, for the feathers must go. Combs of all sizes and shapes are the correct head ornaments, so the fashionable jewelers and hair-dressers say, and they come in endless variety, so far as material and design are concerned.

There seems to be a very different way of arranging the hair for every face, and yet all are stylish. The woman with dark, glistening locks must wear her hair in the evening after the style of Empress Josephine if she has the face to stand it, and the diamond and pearl tiara which gives the finishing touch to this very fetching arrangement of her locks. If she can't afford the latter two or three strands of imitation pearls look well wound in and out among the dark puffs. Dark hair does not look well too much befrizzled. Crimping causes it to lose its luster, which is brought out by light ornaments. On the other hand, the woman with yellow or reddish hair should wave it on all sides and puff it up in a fluffy mass.

Medium-sized tortoise shell combs ornamented with applied silver are more popular than anything else just now, but they really show off better in light hair than in any other. Black garnet and mat jet combs and hair-pins are being imported from Paris and are already very popular. Many of them come in crescent and butterfly shapes, and are thickly studded with rhinestones. The side combs match, and the effect of these novelties in blonde hair is gorgeous and striking.

The silversmiths report a big run on the enameled and jeweled bodies of butterflies. The ornaments have an arrangement at the back which permits of ribbon wings of the color of the gown. The demure maid who clings to her crimpless part and coils her hair very high on her head may thrust one of these butterflies in at the back of the part and so relieve its severity. She may even go further and fill her hair with very small enameled and jeweled butterfly and flower pins and so obtain an effect altogether Japanese.

Few women can afford to dress their hair low on their necks, even with the aid of crimps and puffs, but those who do must not fail to set off the knot with an immense tortoise-shell back comb curving almost from ear to ear, if they wish to be in the very latest style.—Toledo Blade.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaint.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Conser & Brock, druggists.

Locomotives Have to Be Trained.

It may not be generally known that locomotives intended for express trains require as much training, in their way, for fast running as do race horses. When an engine intended for express purposes is taken out of the shops to be placed on the line, instead of putting it to the work it is intended for at once, it is run for two or three weeks on some one of the local branches, in order to train it, so to speak, for fast running. By this means all the various bearings and delicate machinery connected with the running gear become settled to their work; for, should anything about the new machine not work harmoniously, there is ample time to adjust the defect. Usually the new engine proves troublesome on account of its propensity to make fast time, and at almost every station the train is found to be a little ahead of schedule time and must wait for from ten seconds to a minute.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Servant Question.

"Maggie, did you hear the door bell ring?"

"Yis, mum."

"Well, why don't you open the door, then?"

"Sure, I don't know a soul who'd call on me at this time of the day, mum. It must be some one to see persilf."—Truth.

"It is immaterial, in my judgment, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not . . . . Whether he does or does not I am for free wool."—Extract from the speech of William J. Bryan in the House of Representatives when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

The Ills of Women.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation. For sale by Wells & Warren.

PETROLEUM WAGONS.

The New Motor Carriages and Their Cost.

Cheapness One of the Advantages of the Novel Conveyances—Received with Great Favor in This Country.

The practibility of these carriages seems to be placed beyond doubt. Since 1892 they have been growing in favor in France, and the only wonder is that we have not seen them over here before now. The future would appear to belong to them, if all be true, and we can hardly doubt the bona fides. They are as easily worked as a tricycle—probably easier. A novice, as many witness, is able upon the first trial to drive his carriage over 200 miles in 2 days of 10 hours apiece. Tourists have wandered over half a dozen departments in them, and the taste is spreading every day. Soon the enthusiasm will reach England, and then—well, it is difficult to say what will happen then.

For, among the great advantages of the petroleum carriage is its remarkable cheapness. The cost of a carriage is not much in the first instance. They are built, as we have said, with touching fidelity to old forms. There is the dog cart, the wagonette, the phaeton, the "break" and the "mylord," as our French friends have it. From a purely lay contemplation of these vehicles, we are not disposed to think that finality has been reached in regard to their shape.

When the first railway carriages were constructed, either out of loving conservatism or from a desire not to offend, they were built upon the line of the stage coach and colored to match. In time they achieved their own independence and individuality. Messrs. Panhard and Levassor will probably find time and experience ripen their invention in this respect. At present a voiture a deux places cost £168; a voiture a quartre places forme dögcart costs £200; the phaeton, £212, and the "mylord" heads the price list at £240. These cannotbe reckoned extravagant prices. And when you have once purchased a voiture to your taste the saving seems amazing.

To begin with, two horses can be discarded; and horses, we believe, are roughly estimated to cost £25 or £30 a year apiece to keep. A purchaser of a petroleum carriage reckons that it costs him from 1.50f. to 2f. a day. The manufacturer's reckoning is 4c. per kilometer for a 2-seated carriage and 5c. for a 4-seated carriage; let us say, on an average, something between a halfpenny and 3 farthings a mile.

Compare this with the expenses of horses. Let us say a cab horse costs some £36, and is available for three years; that constitutes a yearly charge of £12. Add to this £25 for food and keeping, and we get a total of £37. The initial outlay on the vehicle may be ignored, as we are also ignoring the initial cost of a voiture. A horse, year in and year out, would hardly do more than 15 miles a day. Out of these figures, which are, of course, rough, one may deduct something like twopence a mile as the cost of a horse carriage. The advantage is in favor of the petroleum carriage by 3 to 1.—London Saturday Review.

SUPREME MOMENT IN A LAUNCH

It Is When the Vessel First Gets Into the Water.

That a launch is a matter of mathematics, as well as of great skill and labor, is shown by the fact that the man of science who has the matter in charge always makes a set of calculations showing the strain on the ship and its precise condition at practically every foot of the journey down the ways. If a boat should get in the way, or if it should take an unusual length of time to knock out the keel-blocks, or if any one of half a dozen things should cause serious delay, the scientific man knows just how long he can wait, and just how far the limit of safety extends.

There is always one supreme moment in a launch, and it is at a time that escapes the average spectator. It is when the vessel gets fairly well into the water. This is when an important factor known as the moment of buoyancy comes into play. If you can imagine a vessel sliding down an incline without any water into which to drop, you can see that the vessel would tip down suddenly at the end which has left the ways, and would rise at the end still on the incline. But really, in successful launches, the stern of the vessel is gradually lifted up by the water, and this throws the weight forward on that part of the ship still resting on the ways. The force of the water is called the "moment of buoyancy," and the natural tendency of the ship to drop to the bottom of the stream is called the "moment of weight." Now the moment of buoyancy must always be greater than the moment of weight; but it must not be very much greater, for if it were it would throw too much weight forward on the part of the ship still on the ways, and might break them down, or injure the plates or keel of the ship. When the great English battleship Ramillies was launched, this did really happen; and so great was the strain near the bow that parts of the cradle were actually pushed right into the bottom of the vessel. It is this danger of disaster that causes the scientific launcher to make the most careful calculations as to the conditions surrounding the ship at every foot of her journey into the water.—Frank Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

—Borax is extensively used in preserving foods. Dr. Fere, of Paris, has tried it to cure epilepsy and finds that it is injurious to many persons. It causes loss of appetite, with burning pains in the stomach; favors skin diseases, especially eczema; produces laziness and, above all, brings on kidney disease, converting slight disorders into fatal ones.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

How the Industry Is Conducted on Cape Cod.

The Picking Begins Early in September and Concludes with October—Some Financial Particulars of the Work.

A sand hill, a marshy tract, and a running stream, are the three requisites for a cranberry bog. Nowhere are these things jumbled together in greater profusion than on Cape Cod, which in former days supplied the world with sea captains, so that it was truthfully related at one time that in a certain Cape Cod town, an entire street of seventy houses was taken up exclusively by the homes of sea captains. This Cape Cod has, with the decadence of sailing ships, taken upon itself the right to furnish the world with nearly all the cranberries used.

To prepare the soil, sand is spread evenly over the bog to a depth of six inches. In this sand the young plants are set out, the roots being forced down through the sand to the loam underneath. The plants are set out in regular rows, about one foot apart. Three years are required before the plants mature.

Sand is valuable in that it furnishes a smooth surface on which the vines may stretch. The tendrils from each plant lie flat on the sand, and as each plant has dozens of branches they pile up to a height of about six inches in the matured plants. Sand chokes the growth of weeds, but does not interfere with the plants whose roots are in the loam beneath.

The running stream is dammed above and below the bog, and a system of ditches irrigates the bog. In time of frost the bog is usually flooded at night, and drained in the morning. This does not hurt the berries, but it accounts for much of the rheumatism on Cape Cod.

Berry picking begins early in September and lasts until either the berries are all picked or a frost has spoiled the crop. Usually the last of October ends the work. As all the boys and girls are needed in the season the public schools begin the fall session late to accommodate the pickers. Numerous machines have been devised to pluck the berries, but it is claimed that all ruin the vines. Experiments by persons skilled in cranberry picking are now being made, and it is believed that a satisfactory machine will be produced. The champion hand-picker has a record of sixty measures in one day. At the usual rate of payment, he would make six dollars per day.

Chief among the enemies of the cranberry are the angleworm and the fireworm. The angleworm eats his way around a small circle, and then eats within the circle. The fireworm is less considerate, eating in all directions.

Cranberry bogs are good investments, when the sterility of this land is considered. As Joseph Jefferson remarked of his "Crow's Nest" property: "Nothing will grow but weeds, and they grow wild."

A bog is worth about seven hundred dollars per acre. The usual output is eighty to one hundred barrels per acre, and the price ranges from seven to eighteen dollars per barrel.

Salt marshes cannot be used, and the sand must be near the bog, to insure profitable working. Fancy names are quite popular, the "Silver Hill Bog" and "Harring Pond Bog" being examples.—A. Rodman, in Detroit Free Press.

A Judge's Blunder.

Although Judge Bacon has often adjudicated in the Bloomsbury county court on the fit and cut of ladies' dresses in the old style, he is not yet accustomed to the new woman. When he took his seat in the tribunal the other day he happened to glance at the public gallery, and saw some one there with a stand-up collar round the neck and a cloth cap on the head. "Take off your cap up there," cried his honor. The person addressed made no movement. "You man, there, take off your cap," repeated the judge, louder than before. "It's a lady, your honor," replied an unknown voice from the gallery. "A what?" said Judge Bacon. "A woman, is it? Then why does she dress like that?" And when the laughter had subsided he commenced the business of the court. From the new woman's cap there flowed a wealth of flaxen curls, and a clerk was heard to whisper facetiously to the usher: "She's waiting to be called to the bar, and has already bought her wig."—London Telegraph.

Pretty Polly in a Fix.

A showman at the fair possessed a beautiful parrot, which accompanied him everywhere on his peregrinations through town and country, and excited the admiration of the gaping crowd by its capital imitation of the showman's voice and tones when inviting the public to step into the booth. One day the faithless creature broke its chain and escaped into a neighboring plantation. Soon a number of men and boys were on its track, but before they had gone far they heard a loud noise caused by the screeching of birds in the wood. On arriving at the spot whence the sounds proceeded, they found poor Poll perched on the withered branch of a tree, bereft of most of its feathers, and surrounded by a flock of screeching crows that were mercilessly pecking at it with their beaks. Notwithstanding this pitiable state of affairs, the crowd of seekers could not refrain from laughing as they heard the poor victim scream out at the top of its voice: "One at a time, gentlemen! Don't crush so, please! Take your time! There's plenty of room!"—Internationale Cargast.

—Ground has been broken for the railroad up the Jungfrau in the Swiss Alps, commencing at Scheidegg, and it is expected to be opened next summer as far as the Eiger glacier. The enterprise is a bold one, involving an immense amount of tunneling, the line for much of the distance, indeed, being in tunnels.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The hardest varieties of wood, such as mahogany, ebony and lignum-vitae, grow in tropical climates, but their wood does not season as well as that of trees in the temperate zones

—The "Era of Julius Ceasar" began with the reformation of the calendar in 46 B. C. It prevailed in England for civil purposes until 1752, then being superseded by the Gregorian.

—Several substances, whose odor is to western nostrils exceedingly repugnant, are highly esteemed in the east as perfumes. In Persia and Afghanistan, asafoetida is considered a delicate perfume, and many luxurious persons carry a quantity of it in their pockets or in a bag suspended from the neck.

—The door nail in earlier times, says an antiquarian, was the plate of the door upon which the old-fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail it was assumed to be more dead than other nails. Hence the phrase; "Dead as a door nail."

—The skeleton of an Indian warrior at least six feet six inches tall was found in Muscongus, Me., a few days ago by two men who were digging a cellar. The body had been buried in a sitting posture, facing east, and about it were found iron implements and spear and arrow heads, while around the arm bones were copper bands covered with curious carvings.

—A new bicycle tire, which is said to be an improvement over those in general use, has been invented and patented by Miss E. S. Hutchins, of Big Rapids, Mich. In the middle of the rim of an ordinary style pneumatic rubber tire is a groove, into which is fitted a smaller tire of leather, which, it is claimed, is much more durable than the present style of all-rubber tires while equally elastic and light.

—Several towns and cities in Oregon and Washington have lately obtained an excellent and adequate water supply in an inexpensive manner by the use of wooden pipes. The pipes are made from common pine logs, ten inches in diameter, hollowed out with a six-inch bore. It is claimed that the wooden pipes last as long as iron pipes. One town has a line of pipes seven miles long that, with all connections, cost but $2,000.

—Suits aggregating more than $500,000 will soon be filed by the government against certain big lumber companies and turpentine distilleries in the lower part of Alabama. The evidence shows that from 2,360 acres of fine forest lands belonging to the government 13,654 trees, yielding over 5,000,000 feet of lumber, had been cut. The government authorities propose to stop the depredations by bringing to account the concerns that buy the moonshine lumber.

—Some patriotic citizen of Prescott, Ariz., in lauding his town and state, and descanting on the wonderful riches of the region, declared that even the buildings of Prescott were in part of gold. He was taken up on the assertion, and a bet resulted. A few days ago an assay was made of sandstone being used in the erection of some new buildings, and the stone showed four dollars per ton in gold and 20 cents per ton in silver. It wouldn't pay to mine the buildings of Prescott, but the boomer won his bet.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by Conser & Brock, druggists.

Peculiarity of the Mocking Bird.

The most remarkable thing about a mocking bird is its way of laying out a range. In the autumn it goes south and establishes itself on a piece of ground that will yield berries and other food enough to last until the following spring. The tract is determined respecting boundaries with as much accuracy as a mining prospector would use in staking out a claim. Perhaps it may be only fifty yards square, and it may have a length and breadth of as much as one hundred yards. The space depends mainly upon the food supply in sight, but the mocking bird is a great glutton and wants ten times the quantity that would be necessary to keep him alive. Having laid out his range, the owner will defend it with his life, and no other fruit-eating bird is allowed to enter it.

Watches Smuggled in Milk.

The French customs authorities on the Swiss frontier have detected a novel and ingenious swindling device. Watches were sent across the border, sealed up in cans of condensed milk. It is estimated that twenty-two thousand watches, valued at two million francs, have entered France thus in the past six months.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

THE largest library is the Imperial, of Paris, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

A ST. LOUIS headline writer has invented the word "pulpiteer," to be used instead of preacher or minister.

IN the text of the Encyclopædia Britannica there are 10,000 words which have never been formerly entered and defined in any dictionary.

THE word "preface," used in the beginning of books, was originally a word of welcome to a meal, and was equivalent to "Much good may it do you."

ALTHOUGH women are insatiable readers, only three have left libraries worthy the name—Catherine de Medici, Diana of Poitiers and Mme. de Pompadour.

ADOLPH SUTRO, the California millionaire, has transferred his library of nearly 40,000 volumes to the great hall in the Montgomery block, formerly occupied by the San Francisco law library. It is Mr. Sutro's intention to throw this splendid collection open to the public free of charge, and a force of librarians will be employed to manage it.

The Great Jennings Estate.

Patriotic citizens of Minnesota who have been led to consider themselves heirs to "the great Jennings estate" of England, are still waiting patiently for the enormous shipment of bullion from the Bank of England's vaults, which will soon put our circulation on an immovable gold basis. St. Paul has the craze badly, nearly $150,000 having been collected in that city alone for "costs" in the last few years. The collection of this has been in the hands of a regular stock company in Philadelphia, and has proved such a good thing that another company has been formed in Minneapolis as a competitor.

At Least Something.

His highness condescends to take part in a bowling evening of the "Social Brothers." He throws a ball which hits nothing. As the prince is near-sighted, he asks: "Well, how many is it?" Painful silence. At last the president makes a desperate effort and says, with a deep bow: "Your highness, two of the pins—wobbled!"—Fliegende Blatter.

BARONS are styled Right Honorable Lord ——, and addressed as "my lord."

ALL members of the families of peers have their titles of honor, varying with rank.

A DUKE is styled his grace, the duke of ——, and addressed as "my lord, duke or your grace."

THERE are five orders of nobility in England—the duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron.

"YOUR HONOR" is now devoted to judges. English judges are addressed as "your lordship."

CATARRH

is a

LOCAL DISEASE

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

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