



GEN. T. S. CLARKSON, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was in Portland last week.

A CYCLONE at Chandler, O. T., last week rendered thousands of people homeless and killed and injured a large number.

MRS. W. P. LORD is very much interested in the subject of flax culture in Oregon. It is said it will be a success in this climate.

IF THE Cascade reserved is not opened up so that sheep may be allowed to graze thereupon, sheep in sections adjacent thereto will have short summer feed.

THE plan to have the new tariff bill to take effect April 1st is a good one. It will call a halt to importers who are trying to flood the country with foreign goods and raw materials.

THE latest is a farmers' trust. If the plans work not a dollar's worth of farm produce will be sold for general consumption, forcing the necessities of life to be imported. Just where the farmers expect "to get off" the Gazette does not know.

MR. CORBETT's boosters are still "chewing the rag" over his chances to get the much-coveted seat. It is well known in Washington that Corbett has no sort of a show for the place. This is as it should be. Oregon has been disgraced sufficiently already.

JAPAN does not like the proposed tariff bill because the schedule on silk does not suit, while Argentine is dissatisfied because hides will no longer continue on the free list, if the Dingley bill becomes a law. Fortunately, America is not making tariff bills to suit foreigners.

A WRECK on the Short Line near Malad, Idaho, Saturday, ditched a tourist sleeper, a passenger coach and two Pullman sleepers, completely demolishing them, killing one man, P. Kennedy, of Kansas City, and injuring a great many more. A broken frog caused the wreck.

THE Gazette is out to do business this spring. Business is undoubtedly picking up and we want to help our people to bring more business. The Gazette is fourteen years old and has no bald hairs in its head. It is old and big enough to trust with your advertising patronage.

IT is said that McKinley has notified the Spaniards that Gen. Rivera must not be executed unless they desire trouble. McKinley said that the execution of Rivera would raise such a storm of indignation in the United States as to seriously embarrass the present administration.

THE pretended concert of European powers in Crete is not seriously considered even in Europe. The Athens correspondent of the London Times, the government organ, scores the upholding of a lot of Turks who are daily robbing Christians. Greece will eventually win the contest.

THE Oregonian has practically the opposition of the entire country press of the state, and while it pretends to sneer at its country cousins, we do notice that it rushes into print with every little piece of flattery from the country newspapers, but which it very seldom gets. It stands to reason that there is "something rotten" with the Oregonian.

PRESIDENT CISNEROS, of the Cuban republic, has made a strong plea to President McKinley, asking that the independence of Cuba be recognized. The document is both argumentative and persuasive. It is to be hoped that our government will see its way clear at least to recognize them as belligerents in the very near future.

THE fight on Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, is the same sort of a fight that Gov. Lord, of Oregon, assisted to make on Hon. J. H. Mitchell. That is the reason why the Oregonian champions it. The majority of the republicans of Kentucky are for Hunter, the caucus nominee, but Gov. Bradley, like the Oregonian, is scared to death about "the money question." It is but an excuse to cover up damnable treachery.

HON. R. E. MISENER, representative from Crook county, stopped in town last Friday night on his way home from the late unpleasantness at Salem, says the Antelope Herald. Bob wasn't as much of a tool as lots of people imagined he would be.

But the Gazette can add that Bob did some acrobatic flopping that couldn't be understood by the members of the third house. Perhaps Lark Ballou, of Lane, and Dr. Lee, of Polk, can explain it.

THE Oregonian talks about a "lupanar." It says: "Nevada is wild with delight over the prospects of a state lottery, and wants the legislature called in extra session to authorize it. The legislature adjourned too soon after entertaining the prizefight. It should have provided, not only a state lottery, but a public lupanar. There are not many people in the state to patronize these things, but California is not far away."

WOOL is selling in Eastern Oregon at 7 cents a pound. In '95 with the "free trade" Wilson bill in full force and effect it was in demand at from 12 to 14 cents and last year it ranged from 8 to 11 on account of the election uncertainty. Now with a high protective tariff assured it drops to 7 cents.—Roseburg Review.

Go on! The Roseburg Review knows that the same grades of wool may sell at different prices, yet in reality the secured price would be exactly the same. Heppner is one of the greatest wool markets in Oregon, and last year wool was as high as the season before. Not a pound of wool ever sold in Heppner under the Wilson bill as high as 10 cents per pound.

THE Milton newspaper seems to be alert to find some mercenary reason why the Gazette should have been so zealous in support of Hon. John H. Mitchell in his candidacy for U. S. senator, and why it still remains his friend. The Gazette has always remained steadfast in its support of friends and their interests. No doubt the Eagle measures people in its own half-bushel. It swallowed its protestations of friendship for Mr. Mitchell and endorsed a course opposed to all decency and honesty, just in order to pull the strength of a Simon-Bourna pop-dem outfit for a new county seat. The Gazette is asking no favors, politically or otherwise, of this disreputable combination.

THE Roseburg Plauddealer says: "If Corbett is to be seated, let it be done; if not, the people of Oregon want to know it, as some states should be taken to fill the vacancy." The people of Oregon have no interest in the seating of Corbett, and it looks as if the United States senate doesn't care about fooling away any time on a man with only credentials from one man. But the people of this state certainly demand that an extra session of the legislature be called to straighten our muddled-up state affairs and to elect a senator who will represent the people, and one whose credentials the U. S. senate will be more than pleased to accept.—Polk Co. Observer.

THE Observer is correct. Mr. Corbett will never get the seat so much desired because the senate will not have it. It is against all law and precedent. This case is notoriously in opposition to all right and justice. The Oregonian, while trying to bolster up this case, inferentially admits this. Then let the governor call a special session and elect the people's choice, whoever this may be.

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THE "SOUND MONEY" LITERATURE appearing in these columns is published under the direction of the "Sound Money Club," of New York.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

INFERIORITY OF OUR OWN AS COMPARED WITH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

Need For More Money to Move Crops Is At Once Supplied In Other Countries, but Not In This—Red Tape, Cost and Delay In Obtaining Currency Make Our System Inelastic and Increase Rate of Interest In August and September—Better Banking and Currency Systems Alone Can Aid Us of the Silver Question.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom said in his treasury report for 1890: "In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. * * * The demand for money, in this country, is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon the business interest."

How hard and inelastic is our present unscientific currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform Club Mr. L. Carroll Root illustrates the relative elasticity of 20 different banking systems in 10 different countries. He says: "The data secured includes weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading banking systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

BANKS OF SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS.

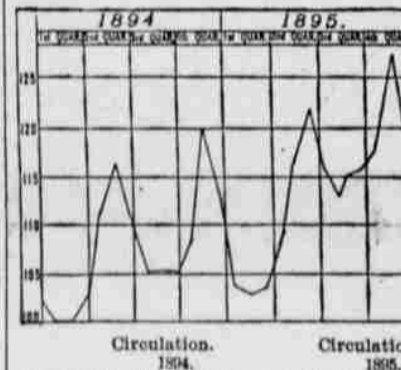
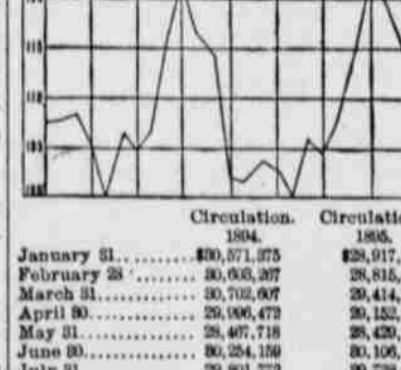
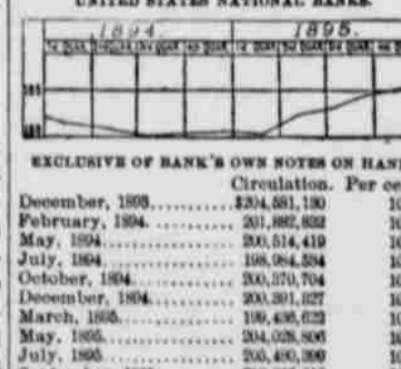


Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Data points for various months in 1894 and 1895.

CANADIAN BANKS—THIRTY-EIGHT BANKS.



UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANKS.



EXCLUSIVE OF BANK'S OWN NOTES ON HAND.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Data points for various months in 1894 and 1895, showing circulation excluding bank's own notes on hand.

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only 6 per cent change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the sales of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the changes in Canada and Scotland: "For instance, on comparing the circulation of Canada and Scotland, the first thing noticed is that in Scotland there are two upward movements, one culminating in May and the other in November, while in Canada the former movement is entirely absent and the other occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at those dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada. "In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in

the fall, and is due to what we have come to call 'moving the crops.' Its explanation may be found in the fact that farmers, as a class, are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payments is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, such as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds at a high premium on which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation make a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibit an increase until the need for such in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciably affecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in any province—as in Manitoba when the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profits of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. The cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than in the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, the increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with "branch banks" which it is unnecessary to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to disturb business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

Mr. Bryan on Equality.

In his speech at New York on Feb. 28 Mr. Bryan said: "If any person believes a government should single out a few people and give them advantages over others, he does not understand equality under the law." "This is very true. But, in demanding that silver mine owners be permitted to take 50 cents' worth of bullion to the treasury and have it stamped as \$1, is Mr. Bryan advocating the very inequality under the law which he rebukes? Would not free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio be to 'single out a few people and give them advantages over others?' The owners of silver bullion in this country are very few indeed. Again Mr. Bryan says, 'No just government ought to enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen.' True. But would not the government do this if it enabled one class of citizens, the debtors, to discharge their obligations to another class, the creditors, in dollars worth only half as much as was the dollars loaned? If the government were to make wampum or conch shells legal tender for the payment of debt, would it not enable one class of citizens to injure another class? And would it not do the same in depreciating the currency of the country to a 50 cent basis? The people so decided last November.

The Only Good Paper Currency.

All propositions for the retirement of the legal tenders and the abolition of the treasury reserve as a feature of our currency system are coupled with the demand for a banking system that would afford a large note circulation, one more responsive to the fluctuating demands of business and one whose reserve would be maintained by banks which would be compelled by the conditions of their existence and by law to protect their notes, and which, through their discount business, have the necessary machinery for increasing their reserves and decreasing their liabilities. Such a banking system would provide the paper currency which the American people would rather handle in their daily transactions and carry about as pocket money than specie.—Iron Age.

Afraid of 16 to 1 Five.

The Democrats of Rhode Island will, it is said, ignore the currency question in their coming state convention. They will ignore it for the same reason that a burnt child stops playing with fire. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will profit by past mistakes. It would be a pity not to have the two great parties in the field in 1900.

Japan's Progressive Step.

Japan shows both its progressiveness and its financial honesty and sense in providing for gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 32 to 1. This is the commercial ratio enforced by Jefferson and sought by every succeeding administration until the Blandites tried to make a dollar out of 50 cents.—New York World.

Ed. R. Bishop, successor to The Mercantile Mercantile Co., is still on deck selling great bargains in all lines. The stock must be closed out, and it is our duty to get it off the shelves. Call on them. Frank McFarland, salesman.

Effective Call.

A traveling man put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, and before retiring left explicit instructions to be called in time for an early train. He was very earnest about the matter, and threatened the clerk with all manner of punishment if that duty was neglected. Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door. "Well?" he demanded, sleepily. "I've got an important message for you," replied the bell-boy. The guest was up in an instant, opened the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore open the envelope hastily, and inside found a slip of paper on which was written in large letters: "Why don't you get up?" He got up.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

Wm. Hayes Arrested by Sheriff Matlock on a Charge of Rape Preferred by Mrs. E. B. Nye.

Wm. Hayes, who lives on Mrs. French's place, near Tom Matlock's, was arrested last week by Sheriff Matlock on the serious charge of attempted rape on the person of Mrs. E. B. Nye. He was put under \$500 bonds to appear to-morrow for examination.

He had hired Mr. Nye to work on his rented property and while moving Nye and family, consisting of a wife and two children, over from Gilliam county, the first attempt was made to commit rape on the wife, so the latter asserts. Two subsequent attempts, she says, induced her to seek redress through the aid of the strong arm of the law.

The facts in the case will, no doubt, come out at the examination to-morrow.

For Rent.

The Bailey Ditch company have for rent three or four 40 acre tracts of fruit and garden land under this ditch on the Columbia river below Umatilla which they desire to lease for a term of one or more years for one-fourth of crop raised—the renter to plant such trees as are furnished and care for them during the lease. The lands are well irrigated, have plenty of water and lay well—near close to railroad—or will sell on easy terms, long time and low rate of interest. For information write to the Bailey Ditch Company, Umatilla, Or., or call at the company's farm.

Sheepherder's Union.

The Morrow County sheepherder's Union met at the court house last Saturday as per previous call. Quite a number were present, five crews being represented, and throughout the entire meeting much interest was manifested. W. A. Richardson as president and J. A. Wattenbergh as secretary were re-elected. An executive committee consisting of the foreman of each crew was appointed with W. A. Richardson as chairman. This committee is empowered to settle all differences between the sheepmen and the shearers and also to regulate the price of shearing. By a unanimous vote the union decided to demand six cents for shearing. After adjournment a brief session of the executive committee was held.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys \$150 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. Conser & Brook and Minor & Co., agents; Heppner; J. A. Woolery, agent; Ione; Nichols & Leach, agents Lexington.

Wedding on Eight Mile.

At the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, March 21st, occurred the marriage of Miss Cora Allison and Mr. Harlon Stanton, both of whom are highly esteemable young people of Eight Mile. Miss Nellie Vaughn acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Spencer Akers as groomsmen, Elder J. L. Swift officiating. The bride was richly attired in a white serge, tastefully adorned with orange blossoms, while the groom wore an elegant suit of black. After extending congratulations to the newly wedded couple with their many relatives and friends were invited to the dining room to partake of a most sumptuous supper.

The happy couple will soon take their departure for Southern Oregon, where they will probably make their future home. May happiness and prosperity go with them.

All Cordially Invited.

Spring millinery, all fresh and new, all styles and prices, can be found at Mrs. L. J. Estes, on May street, opposite Palace hotel.

More goods will arrive the last of the week.

Ladies of Heppner and vicinity are cordially invited to call and see the styles. Mrs. L. J. Estes.

Condon Globe: Tom Stephens of Burns, who some of the newspapers had shot and killed several months ago, is in town and will remain here a couple of weeks and then go to Prineville, where he has several race horses. He informs us that he did not sell his property at Burns, as stated by the Harney papers, but has only leased his saloon and hotel for awhile.

THE BOSS FRED YARD.—The first feed yard the teamster strikes in Heppner is that conducted by William Gordon, next door to the Heppner Gazette ranch. Mr. Gordon is accommodating, has a good yard and abundant facilities to take care of stock in first class shape. His prices are very reasonable. He has hay and grain for sale. Has lately added a car-load of baled timothy. At.

Heppner to Pendleton via Heppner-Echo Stage Line.

Persons desiring of visiting Pendleton can save time and money by taking this route. By accompanying the agents the previous evening the stage will make connection with a 2 o'clock train at Echo for Pendleton. Office at City Drug Store. W. D. LORD, Proprietor.

To cure all old sores, to heal an indolent ulcer, or speedily cure piles, you need simply apply DeWitt's Witch Salve according to directions. Its magic like action will surprise you. Conser & Brook.

LETTERS LIST.

LETTERS ADVERTISED AT HEPPNER: Or., April 1, 1897. Aston, J. E. Kiss, Malvin. Bookman, Charley. Fox, E. M. When calling for these letters please say advertised. J. P. WILLIAMS, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Morrow and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 2nd day of March, 1897, in favor of William Penland, Plaintiff, and against William Doonan and Mary J. Doonan, Defendants, for the sum of Five Hundred Ninety-one and 10/100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1896, at the rate of ten per cent per annum and Fifty Dollars attorney's fees and the further sum of Thirty-seven Dollars costs; and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the mortgaged property described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), and the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28) and the south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27) East of W. M. be sold to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs. I will, on the 21st day of April, 1897, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell all the right, title and interest of the said William Doonan and Mary J. Doonan, Defendants, in and to the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and all costs, and costs that may accrue.

E. L. MATLOCK, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon. Dated March 19, 1897. 529-57.

Timber Culture, Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. The Dallas Oregon, March 28, 1897. COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by O. E. Farnsworth, Heppner, Or., against Thomas H. Hensberry for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 2918, dated Feb. 28, 1888, upon the NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Tp. 33 N., R. 23 E., in Morrow County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, containing a hearing that said entry has been and is abandoned and no part of the said entry has ever been broken, planted or cultivated, that such factures still exist. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22nd day of May, 1897, at 10 o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. J. W. Morrow, County Clerk, is authorized to take the testimony in this case at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on May 19, 1897, at 10 o'clock, p. m. J. A. P. MOORE, Register.

For Sale or Trade. If you want Heppner property don't fail to consult J. W. Morrow. For the right person, one who wants to garden, milk a few cows, raise chickens, etc., I have a fine proposition to offer one. Once developed will produce revenue of \$1200 yearly. Will be sold on easy terms, would not object to taking 150 acres as part payment. 529H1

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

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THE

New York Weekly Tribune

FOR Farmers and Villagers, FOR Fathers and Mothers, FOR Sons and Daughters, FOR All the Family.

With the close of the Presidential campaign THE TRIBUNE recognizes the fact that the American people are now anxious to give their time to home and business interests. To meet this condition, politics will have far less space and prominence, until another State or National occasion demands a renewal of the fight for the principles for which THE TRIBUNE has labored from its inception to the present day, and won its greatest victories.

Every possible effort will be put forth, and money freely spent to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE pre-eminently a National Family Newspaper, interesting, instructive, entertaining and indispensable to each member

We furnish "The Gazette" and "N. Y. Weekly Tribune" one Year for \$3.00. CASH IN ADVANCE. Address all Orders to THE GAZETTE.

HELP WANTED!

We are preparing for a big spring trade, but must have help to make it a howling success. We are filling up and completing our stock of

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

which will be sold as low as possible for a legitimate business. We have many customers now but there are still several vacancies in this department of our store, to be filled. Applications will be received at all hours of the day. Apply in person or by letter to

P. C. Thompson Co.

Corner Main and Willow Streets. Do You Want a Rig? Don't You Want a Place to Put up Your Team? Are You in Need of a Saddle Horse? All these can be procured at Thompson & Binns, Lower Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

Advertisement for Hood's Pills, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing its benefits for various ailments.