

THE Heppner Gazette CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

SCOTT, THE RIGHT MAN.

We learn, but not from the Oregonian, that Hon. H. W. Scott is now in Washington, for the purpose of urging the seating of Corbett, says The Dalles Chronicle. It is quite proper that the chief train-wrecker should be on hand to look after the plunder. The gag patterned after the farmer who discovered the boy in the apple tree. They first throw grass, J. Thorburn Ross and Wallace McCamant, then dirt, Tony Nolter, and now they are trying the effect of a pebble in Harvey Scott.

Mr. Scott goes back to convince the senate that the legislature did not meet and that, therefore, the governor had the right to appoint the senator. His words ought to have weight. He can tell the senate, none better, why it did not meet. He can tell it that in the columns of the Oregonian, the great paper of the Northwest, he thundered forth the fiat, "When Mitchell is out of the way the Oregon legislature will meet, and not before." He can tell it that he is editor of the Oregonian, brought that paper's great influence to the aid of Joe Simon, whom it has repeatedly pronounced a "boss." He can tell it that he joined hands with Jonathan Bourne, whom he pronounced a traitor to the republican party, to prevent the legislature meeting. He can tell it that he took the populist members to his heart and coddled them as his first-born to persuade them to avoid their bounded duty. He can tell it that he bolted the state convention and fought the regular republican nominee for congress—Ellis,

for no other reason than that the endorsement of that gentleman would prevent his attacking Senator Mitchell's position. He can tell it that he and others inveigled a decrepit old man to open his purse and squander his money in the pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp, honor, in the foul swamp of politics. He can tell it that he was the David who gathered the soreheads from all parties at his political cave of Adullam. He can tell it that he moved by blind hate of Mitchell he has, in season and out, fought that gentleman and his friends for eighteen years. He can tell it that he undertook to pull Mitchell down eighteen years ago, that he might step from his prostrate body into his seat in the senate.

He can tell it that he will not descend, no scheme of political treachery which his ears will not drink in gladly, no assumption of truth for which the dagger of his pen is not plucked forth, no folly too foolish to allure him on to the accomplishment of the one insatiable desire of his disappointed heart—the destruction of John H. Mitchell.

If his statements are not heeded by the senate, let the Corbett gang send on its other leaders. Let it forward Joe Simon and Jonathan Bourne, U'Ken, Barclay, Bilyou and all that host of noble patriots who disgraced civilization at Salem. Let the senate, in its capacity as a jury, look upon the faces of the witnesses, and then seat Corbett—if it can.

THE Tribune, of Portland, tells how the leading bank of Portland, Corbett's bank, drove Saell, Heitshu & Woodward out of business. The paper characterized it as a "commercial crime." This is a business affair and the Gazette cannot see where it concerns the public. Business men should not get into the hands of shysters if they want fair treatment.

Marcus Wolf on Trial. The trial of Marcus Wolf, indicted for setting fire to the store of H. Wolf & Bros. last July, began Tuesday morning in the criminal court. It will be a hard-fought fight. Joseph Simon and Henry McGinn appear for the defense, and District Attorney Lord and W. T. Hume for plaintiff. The opposing counsel will address each other only in a professional way during the trial.

THE O. N. G. Encampment. There will be an encampment of the Oregon National Guard the latter part of June or first of July, says the Statesman. It will continue from six to ten days. An effort is being made by the agricultural board to have the encampment postponed until September 30, and to have it held on the state fair grounds, in objection with the fair. The selection of a place has been left to General Beebe and he will decide in a few days. Albany, Salem or Hood River will probably be chosen. General Beebe and Majors Collins and Mitchell, and Sergeant General Cardwell, of his staff, accompanied by Colonel Jackson, of the United States army, yesterday afternoon inspected the grounds at Albany and the reform school grounds near Salem.

OF INTEREST TO SHEEPMEN.

Washington's New Law Relating to Sheep Being Brought In From Other States. The Gazette begins in this issue the publication of the new law passed by the Washington legislature, relating to the moving of sheep into that state, etc. The entire article will not appear in this issue but will be finished in Tuesday's paper. Every sheepman should clip out this law for reference.

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county, upon presentation to them at any regular meeting, of a petition signed by three or more owners of sheep, residing in said county, to appoint some suitable person, being a qualified elector of said county, as sheep inspector of said county for two years from the date of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified as herein provided: Provided, That the county commissioners may at any time remove such sheep inspector from office and declare the said office vacant and appoint his successor, upon sufficient evidence being presented to them that such sheep inspector has neglected to perform any of the duties imposed on him by this act, or is incompetent.

Section 2. Such person so appointed shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath of office and enter into a bond, with two or more sureties approved by the county commissioners, in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Section 3. Such inspector shall have the power to appoint not more than two deputies, for whose acts he shall, in all cases, be responsible, and by whom he may perform any act or duty required of him by this act; and each inspector shall be provided by the county with a seal of office, which shall be inscribed in substance as follows: "Sheep Inspector of _____ County, Washington," and each official certificate or report of such inspector shall be authenticated by such seal.

Section 4. No person, company or corporation shall bring or cause to be brought into this state any sheep or band of sheep without first, and within three months prior thereto, obtaining from a sheep inspector, duly appointed and qualified under this act, a certificate under the official seal of such inspector, to the effect that the said sheep, or band of sheep, have been personally inspected by such inspector, and that all such sheep are sound and healthy, and free from scab or scabies, or other infectious or contagious diseases, and no person, company or corporation shall move or cause to be moved, any sheep or band of sheep from one county in this state to another county without first, and within six months prior thereto, obtaining such certificate as is above mentioned. It shall be the duty of any sheep inspector, upon request of any person, to visit and inspect any band of sheep within his county, or within five miles of the line of the state, unless he has inspected such sheep, within three months prior thereto, and if, at the time of such inspection, such sheep are healthy and free from scab or scabies and all infectious and contagious diseases, he shall issue a certificate to that effect; and if not healthy and free from scab and all contagious and infectious diseases, he shall revoke any certificate which may have been issued by him, and the person holding such certificate shall forthwith, on demand, deliver the same to such inspector.

Section 5. Whenever the county commissioners of any county have reason to believe that any disease mentioned in this act has become epidemic in certain localities in any other state or territory, or that conditions exist that render sheep likely to convey disease, they must thereupon, by order duly entered in their journal, designate such localities and prohibit the importation from them of any sheep into their county, except under such restrictions as are hereinafter provided.

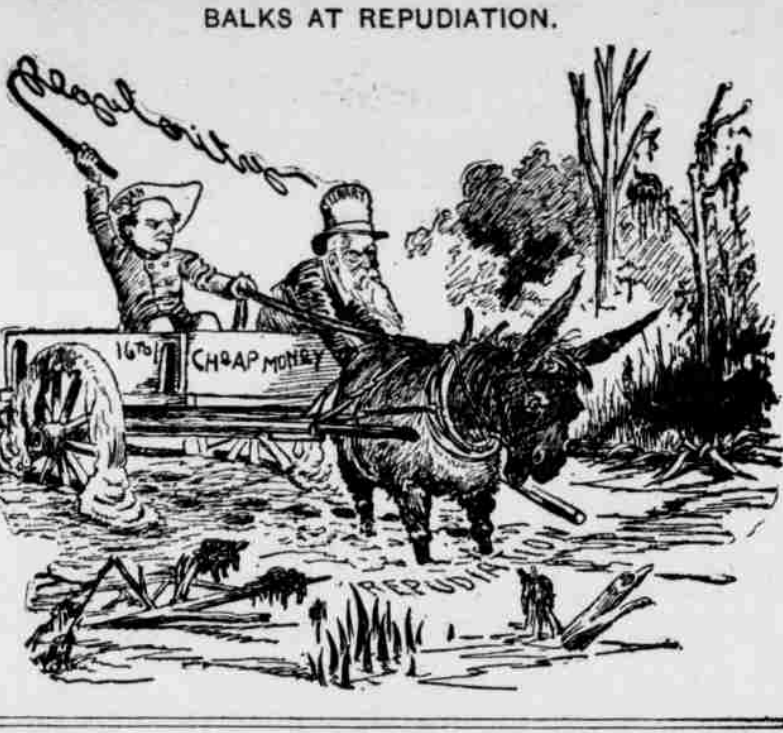
Section 6. Upon the entry of such order of the county commissioners of any county, the owners or persons in charge of any sheep which are intended to be brought into the said county against which such sheep quarantine has been declared, as providing in the next preceding section, must forthwith notify the sheep inspector of said county of such intention, and such owner or person in charge shall not allow any sheep to be brought into the county until such sheep have been quarantined and inspected by the sheep inspector, as provided in the next succeeding section: Provided, That this section shall not apply to sheep being transported upon the railroad through the state of Washington to points beyond the limits of said state, and which are not allowed to graze upon the public range of said state while being so transported.

Section 7. Upon receiving notice of the intention of the owner or person in charge of any sheep, as provided in the last preceding section, to bring such sheep into any county of this state, from any quarantined district, the sheep inspector of such county shall forthwith proceed to examine and inspect such sheep before they are brought into this state, and shall cause such sheep to be kept within certain limits designated by him, for a term of sixty days, and shall cause the owner or person in charge of such sheep to dip such sheep, or otherwise treat such sheep for the disease prevalent in the quarantined district. If at the expiration of said time the said sheep inspector shall find that said sheep are free from any contagious or infectious diseases, he shall issue a certificate to the owner or person in charge of such sheep, permitting them to be brought into this state.

Section 8. It is unlawful for any person to bring into this state any sheep infected with the scab, or any other contagious or infectious disease.

(Continued in our next)

1 SOUND CURRENCY. 1897



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THE "SOUND MONEY"
Literature appearing in these columns is published under the direction of the "Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club" of 52 William street, New York.

CREDIT BANKS.

CAN BE MADE TO GREATLY BENEFIT AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

The American Agriculturist Explains How Farmers Are "Milked" by Crossroads Storekeepers—With Credit Banks They Could Borrow at Low Rates of Interest—They Would Then Be Free to Buy in the Cheapest and Sell in the Dearest Market.

The American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm journals of this country, has been running a series of excellent editorials on the subject of credit banks for the benefit of farmers. One of the first, in the issue of Nov. 21, 1896, discussed the agricultural credit banks of England. It attracted considerable attention, and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance in several states are seriously considering a trial of the system there outlined.

A recent editorial showed some of the benefits of the Scotch credit banks which loan small amounts to borrowers without collateral, but who can give at least two good sureties. By this means a capable and trustworthy young man can obtain a few hundred dollars at a moderate rate of interest, with which to stock a farm which he has just bought. He does not have to pay interest on a dollar more than he actually uses and at any time can return any part of what is borrowed and stop interest on the part returned. Dunning Macleod, a great authority upon banking, says that this system, introduced years ago, gave Scotch agriculture a prodigious stimulus, while it also he attributes the marvelous development of manufactures and commerce in Scotland to the face of adverse natural conditions. Macleod declares that the use of this form of credit has been more helpful to Scotland than the richest gold or silver mines would have been.

The agriculturist then described the special benefits of the branch banks of Scotland and Canada. The Scotch banks have 1,000 branches. Each little town where there is an agent of one of these ten banks has practically the same banking privileges as though the headquarters of the bank were in the town, whereas the American town's facilities are confined to the little bank located in its midst, or, more likely, in a larger town, village or city 10 or 20 miles away, for it is often 50 and sometimes 100 miles from points in the south and west to the nearest bank.

We will follow from one of the more recent editorials in The Agriculturist:

"The agricultural credit bank described in our previous article, or our own very successful co-operative building and loan associations, might also establish branches or agencies. Thus one society could have a representative in every town or hamlet in a county or group of counties, bringing its advantages home to depositors and borrowers everywhere. In this way, even in a sparsely settled farming country, a co-operative banking society could get enough business to be soundly successful. The agricultural credit banks described in the editorial referred to enable the honest poor to co-operate in other matters. The testimony of hundreds of similar institutions in Europe shows beyond all question that these credit societies have 'encouraged co-operation in all its forms, stimulated thrift and self help and improved the whole moral and material condition of their members. The need is certainly urgent for similar efforts at self help in very many farming communities in this country as well as among workers in other occupations. In these times, when the margin of profit is so close in farming, as in other businesses, it is all the more necessary for farmers to be able to conduct their affairs with the utmost economy, for which purpose capital at reasonable rates of interest is an imperative necessity.

"Whatever opinions are entertained concerning the standard of values, there should be unanimity in an effort to prevent a sound plan of co-operative banking that will enable farmers to help themselves. How great this need is can hardly be exaggerated. Taking the United States as a whole, we doubt if one-tenth of our farmers use banks or are within convenient reach of banking accommodation. Without it they cannot employ credit in the true sense. Yet nine-tenths of the volume of business transacted by other people is done with credit instruments. But the average farmer is able to use only the credit offered by the crossroads store, which 'milks' him to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent by taking his stuff in trade at far below market price, charging big profits on what the farmer buys, and on top of this exacting exorbitant interest.

"No legitimate business can stand this sort of 'accommodation,' certainly not agriculture. The evil exists whether prices are high or low, currency plenty or scarce. The deeper one delves into this matter the plainer it appears that whatever is done about monetary standards, better banking accommodations—that is, better facilities for the use of credit instruments, such as checks, drafts, etc.—are vital to the farmer's welfare. Nor can he, need he will be paid more for these facilities than do those in other businesses."

BALKS AT REPUDIATION.



1 SOUND CURRENCY. 1897

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A Good Example.
The action of the silver Republicans in deciding to make the money issue paramount sets a good example to the gold Democrats, the Baltimore News (Dem.) says: "They must keep themselves in readiness to support, not merely by assenting vote, but by active work and friendly counsel, any effort which may be honestly put forward by the incoming administration to place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. They would stultify their course in the contest of last year if they allowed party considerations to have so much as their duty's weight in comparison with a feather upon this issue of transcendent moment."

The Question of Branch Banks.
If small national banks are to be encouraged in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, the question arises whether they should be purely local organizations or branches of the great metropolitan banks. The old United States bank had branches which, by virtue of their connection with a large central institution, had some advantages over the local banks with which they competed, but were in more than one instance the objects of adverse state legislation. This spirit of local hostility to a bank located in another city, and perhaps in another state, left memorials which still survive and which account in part for the opposition to branch banks.

But the experience of England and Scotland, Canada and Australia, is strongly and uniformly in favor of large central banks with many branches. The banks of Canada are able to maintain a singular uniformity in the rates of interest in the great commercial centers and in the remote agricultural regions because the banks of Montreal and Toronto have their branches in Manitoba and the Pacific region, and pass transiting the surplus capital of one locality to meet the deficiency in another as cannot be done by wholly independent banks. The conditions in Canada are very much like those of the United States, and the success of the Canadian banks in doing what we recognize the importance of, is entitled to great weight in our considerations. In Scotland it is well known that the branch system has greatly favored those agricultural interests which in our own country are so much in need of financial accommodation.

The preponderance of financial testimony is decidedly in favor of the branch system, most of the opposition to which comes, or would come, from local financial interests, jealous of strong outside competition. There is a feeling of distrust of the branch which is born of ignorance. It increases rapidly with the increase of a bank's capital and the extension of its operations, which are supposed to prove the bank to be a monopoly.—Iron Age.

Bryan's Mistaken Policy.
Aren't Bryan and his friends making a great mistake by continuing the discussion of the silver question at this next presidential election, and the people of the whole lot about silver and the effect of cheap money upon wages and savings in four years. They learned much that Bryan didn't want them to know during the four short months of the last campaign. It is noticeable that in the states where the question was most discussed the majorities against Bryan were heavy or his majorities were unexpectedly small.

If the silverites will think of the great amount of work done in the states west of Pennsylvania, east of Colorado and north of Tennessee and reflect upon the result of the election, they will, if they are wise and want to win in 1900, conclude to drop educational work and to proceed on some less dangerous line. If Bryan and his friends would stop talking about silver for three years, it would be difficult for the "goldbugs" to get people to listen to their convincing arguments. If our hard times should unfortunately continue, Bryan might step out a few days before the 1900 election and say, "I told you so," and a majority of the voters, without having given the matter much thought, might conclude that perhaps the "crime of 1873" was responsible for the lack of prosperity. But if they study the question for four whole years they will be certain that neither silver nor any kind of cheap money ever brought prosperity to any country, though they have often brought hard times. The wage earners will understand that 16 to 1 is an unhandred scheme to lower wages and the farmers that they cannot, by juggling with cheap money, get any advantage of the rest of the world in the matter of prices of farm products. This educational work must be stopped short, or the cause of free silver is lost.

Large Currency.
Smack! Thief Sam—Pity 'twas about Jimmy! He was making big money, and the porcupine broke him all up.
Footpad Sam—Big money, was he? What was his lay?
Smack! Thief Sam—Coining silver dollars.

THE TELEPHONE LINE.

Is Being Pushed Through and Fast Nearing Completion.

Green Matthews arrived in Long Creek Tuesday in the interest of the telephone line. To an Eagle reporter he stated that the company's line was connected with Hardman last Saturday night. A large force of men is employed and in a few days or such a matter the line will be connected at Monument. Mr. Matthews has staked out the line from Monument to this city, and has a force of men employed digging the holes for the poles which will be completed this week. T. B. Harrison, who has a contract for getting out the poles for the line between Long Creek and Monument, is busy with his contract and just as soon as the ground has settled so that a team can be used on the main traveled road, the poles will be put on the ground.

The spring being much later than anticipated by all, has greatly delayed all work connected with the line, but the line will doubtless be complete to this city by May 20th.

Grant County Opals.

While prospecting upon the mountain back of Canyon City, Grant county, searching for pocket ledges, Clyde Lockwood and Ed Chambers panned out a fine looking specimen of opal, which glows with great brilliancy when held up toward the light, and which would make a magnificent ornament if properly cut and polished. The boys found the precious stone away up near the head of Long gulch, above the mining ditches. Believing that there are more in the vicinity of where this specimen was picked up, they will keep an eye open for opals hereafter while engaged in prospecting for gold. This item was stolen from the Oregonian, it having stolen it from some other exchange.

Dr. John W. Rasmus is keeping the best class of goods at the Redlight and he will treat you right. Call in and see him.

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick head, ache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best of all cures. "Tastes Good." Use in time. Sold by druggists.

This Is Your Opportunity.
On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.
Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. It is a positive cure for catarrh; if used as directed. — Rev. Francis W. Peck, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.
Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the M. E. church, South, next Sunday, preaching in the morning by Rev. F. C. Adkins. Regular services in the evening at 7:45. A cordial invitation to everybody.

E. W. Rhea & Co., pay the highest price for hides and pelts.

The celebrated imported running station, Calphurnus, will stand the season in Heppner. For particulars call on W. O. Minor.

A good bicycle, suitable for either lady or gentleman, in fine repair, new pneumatic tires, for sale cheap at Gilliam & Bisbee's.

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 you. Once developed will produce revenue of \$1200 yearly. Will be sold on easy terms, would not object to taking 160 acres as part payment. 5237f

Low Tillard keeps wet goods down at his new place, near the council chambers. Call at The Welcome and make yourself at home.

Buckien's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Coover & Brock.

Bhek Mathews and V. Gentry, under the firm name of Mathews & Gentry, are associated together in the barber business in the new stand, two doors south of the postoffice. They solicit a call.

The crescent waves on Cretan shores, The cross of Christ goes down; The Turks are helped by Christian powers Who bombard fort and town. Columbia's eagle bears no heed Poor Cuba's pining cry; Then let us draw these shameful deeds In Sperry's "Linwood Rye."

For sale at the Belvedere saloon, E. G. Sperry, proprietor.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

ASSAIGNEE'S NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that I have on the 1st day of May, 1897, been appointed, as assignee of the estate of G. W. Swagartz, insolvent, and all persons holding claims against said insolvent person holding claims against said insolvent person, are hereby notified to present the same to me at my office in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, properly verified by oath according to law, within three months after date of this notice.

Ed. R. Bishop, Assignee.
Heppner, Or., May 7, 1897. 542-53.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Heppner will be held on Saturday, June 19, 1897, at 10 o'clock of P. M., and 4 P. M., for the purpose of voting on placing the bank into voluntary liquidation and such other matters as may come before the meeting. This notice is published by order of the Board of Directors at a meeting held May 1, 1897.

Ed. R. Bishop, Cashier.
Heppner, Or., May 7, 1897. 542-53.

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.

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.

These gentlemen are well acquainted with Grant, Harney, Crook, Gilliam and other counties and can save money and time in making these selections with traveling men. Prices in keeping with the times.

THOMPSON & BINNS,
LIVERYMEN, HEPPNER.