



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

The Seattle Uniform Knights won the inter-state commerce prize over the Portland boys.

The U. S. attorney general has decided that sheep shall pasture on the Cascade forest reserve.

UNITED STATES SENATOR EARLE, of South Carolina, died of Bright's disease at Greenville, on last Thursday.

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE was knocked down by a Washington cable car recently and pretty badly bruised.

The last issue of the Oregon Senator, the souvenir edition of the grand lodge of Washington, K. of P., is all right.

HON. D. P. THOMPSON has been chosen as a regent to the state university at Eugene, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. L. McArthur.

The Oregonian keeps up its harping about the international conference appointed by President McKinley. The republican platform was clear on this question and McKinley is doing his duty. The people expect this.

A ROBBER attempted to hold up an electric car near Tacoma on last Friday and was shot and killed by Supt. Dame, of the electric line. Dame was badly wounded in the left arm and a passenger was shot in the leg, but not badly hurt.

The government does a great deal of printing that seriously interferes with the printer, and this should be prohibited by law. But the printer could find plenty of excuses to dig up a "cheap John" catalogue and send off for stuff.

The Portland Telegram says that Mitchell is doing all in his power to prevent the seating of Corbett. This surprises no one. Mitchell is only returning what he received from Corbett last winter. A republican who wants to be decent and who is not an anarchist would rather see the seat that Corbett wants deserted, forever than to have it disgraced. There are other people fighting Mr. Corbett besides Mr. Mitchell, too.

FROM a republican point of view, Florida neither gains nor loses to a marked extent by sending ex-representative Stephen R. Mallory to the senate in place of Mr. Call, whose term expired with the last congress, writes a friend of this paper, at present residing at Washington. Although Mr. Call served three terms in the senate, he was more widely known because of the little episode connected with his wearing fancy socks and taking off his shoes while the senate was in session, than for any statesmanship displayed during his eighteen years service.

LAST week ghoul's stole the body of the late William S. Ladd, from the grave in Riverview cemetery, in hope of receiving a reward for its return. Four men have been apprehended, charged with the crime, and as one of them has confessed, showing the officers where the body was located, all are guilty without doubt. The crime of body-snatching is bad enough, but it is no worse in principle for ghoul's to take the body of Ladd than that of the poorest pauper. The Gazette notices that several pages are devoted to this in various issues of the Oregonian. Riches dazzle some people out of their wits.

McKINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

President McKinley's policy of protecting American citizens in Cuba goes a great deal further than protecting them in their political rights, as he has fully made known to congress. It includes protecting them from the starvation that is starting so many of them in the face, as a result of the policy of Gen. Weyler in cooping them up in the cities and towns of Cuba where there is no opportunity for those who are dependent upon their labor for a living for themselves and families to obtain employment. President McKinley has asked congress to appropriate money to furnish food, clothing and medicine for these suffering Americans, and congress has acted promptly, the resolution passing the house Thursday last, and the relief will be distributed by U. S. officials. The Spanish minister wanted to have the distribution made by Spanish officials, but he was promptly informed that it could not be done; that as long as Spain had by its policy caused these people, American citizens and non-combatants, to be deprived of the work by which they lived, it should have seen that they were in some other way provided for; that having failed to do its duty, the U. S. would relieve its own citizens, either by birth or naturalization, without help or hindrance from Spain.

There is little doubt that the sending of relief to Cuba for suffering Americans by this government is the first step towards intervention, either peaceably or by force, to put an end to the barbarous condition of affairs on the island, the senate having already passed the Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. That this should follow is a natural sequence. If present conditions were allowed to continue, the U. S. government would have to establish permanent relief depots in every town on the island. The first duty will be to clothe the naked Americans, feed the hungry and see that the sick get proper nursing and medicine; then the conditions that brought about the suffering will have to be changed. There will be no occasion for trouble, unless Spain makes it. If she does, so much the worse for Spain.

We trust that Mr. Corbett puts on an air of more sincerity than the facts warrant when he promises the Washington newspaper correspondents he has "decided" that there will be no extra session of the Oregon legislature.—Salem Statesman.

Mr. Corbett is still lingering in Washington without a seat in the senate. Did a man ever have a greater desire for an office and did a people ever have less desire for him to have it than in this case?—E. O.

HOW THEY BEAT HIM.

"In the senate he (Mitchell) had made speeches in favor of free silver, and when questioned as to his position by the gold men, he told them that he stood by the principles laid down in the St. Louis platform. The men then compared notes and found that someone was bound to get left, and so they agreed not to take the oath of office, and thus they prevented the election of Mitchell."—Senator Corbett in Brooklyn Eagle.

Yes, they agreed to commit anarchy in order to defeat Senator Mitchell. He was the choice of the people and had the house organized it would have been impossible to have defeated him. Mr. Corbett's tools knew this and they refused to take the oath of office in order to keep from electing Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Corbett will not get an opportunity to take the oath of office as United States senator, that is certain. His vasals wouldn't and he will not have the opportunity.

EVEN as staunch an advocate of the civil service law as Senator Lodge said at the last meeting of the senate committee that is investigating that subject he considered it absurd to have placed stablemen, chair-women, fern-carriers, watchmen and other unskilled laborers in the government printing office in the classified service. Public Printer Palmer appeared in person before the committee and emphasized his previously written opinion that the civil service rules, as they stand at this time, are an obstruction, rather than an aid, to economy and efficiency in the government printing office, and added reasons for his belief that he should have more say in appointing the employes of that establishment.

THE Gazette has considerable space that it would like to rent to merchants. Call up 'phone No. 3

LETTER LIST.
LETTERS ADVERTISED AT HEPPNER
MAY 7, 1897.
Bishop, T. H.
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WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

The studied silence with which the Oregonian and populists now regard each other is most oppressive, indeed. It was only a few short months ago that a most bitter warfare raged between these two forces. The Oregonian, with its accustomed vigor and spirit, filled its columns to overflowing with the most bitter denunciations of the entire populist fraternity, and anarchists, socialists, red-handed rioters, dynamiters were some of the vigorous epithets which Portland's great daily heaped upon the heads of the luckless populists. But they were equal to the occasion and their newspapers and public speakers replied in kind, calling the Oregonian a fit representative of the plutocratic press, the monopolists' benchmark, the trusts' defender, the swell-headed man of the tower and dozens of other equally as contemptuous references. But those bloody days are past and no more will Brother Scott be compelled to lay awake nights listening for the populist mob bent on tearing down his high and costly tower; neither will the lowly but strong-lunged populists have to dodge around the corner to avoid the ponderous and deadly editorials which the Oregonian has been hurling at their hapless heads. The din and noise of battle is over and sweet, blessed peace now reigns over this land of Oregon. A debt of gratitude to Mr. Hood dimensions is due from the people of this state to Messrs. Simon and U'Ren, for to them is due the honor and glory of stopping this fratricidal war, which has for so long brought only trials and troubles and political death to so many worthy plutocrats and populists. May the followers of these two warrior statesmen rise up and call them blessed.—Oregon City Enterprise.

There is no more pathetic sight in all this country than the spectacle of the old man Corbett taking the Eastern newspaper correspondents in Washington into his confidence and telling them about the wickedness of the men who were elected to the Oregon legislature, and when they arrived at Salem, refused to take the oath of office and organized that sovereign body, thus depriving our state of its just representation in the upper house of congress. It is enough to make the mummies, whose grave yards have been barked at by the dogs of Egypt for forty centuries, wake up and weep tears as large as goose eggs.—Salem Statesman.

We trust that Mr. Corbett puts on an air of more sincerity than the facts warrant when he promises the Washington newspaper correspondents he has "decided" that there will be no extra session of the Oregon legislature.—Salem Statesman.

Mr. Corbett is still lingering in Washington without a seat in the senate. Did a man ever have a greater desire for an office and did a people ever have less desire for him to have it than in this case?—E. O.

But why, we may be permitted to wonder, is Mr. Corbett so anxious to get into the senate again? Is it merely pride in the "honor" conferred by the position? Or might it not be that, pursuing still the plan and purpose and game of a life time, the venerable and gentle-hearted egotist perceives opportunities for putting more money into his purse? We must not believe this, in spite of the stories about the steel deal when he was in the senate before. Mr. Corbett is really an egotist. He sincerely believes himself to be a great man; great in finance, in administration, in philanthropy, in statescraft. He really thinks, I presume, that Oregon has not another man so able as he, especially at this "crisis." Then he had a long-standing debt to Senator Mitchell to pay off.—J. P. Wager in Cor. to E. O.

Senator McBride and Congressman Tongue and Ellis are working like beavers in their respective stations at Washington, and the result of their labors will be felt throughout the Northwest. Congressman Tongue is a new man; but it was he who created quite a stir in moving an amendment to the Dingley bill to place him on the dutiable list. Had it not been for the Simon-Scott double-headed aggregation Oregon's delegation would today be perfect, and one that would make us highly respected throughout the country.—Oregon Transcript.

The opinion prevailing among the masses is that there should be a special session of the legislature called. Unnecessary extravagancies are daily plunging the state deeper and deeper in debt, while thousands of dollars are lying idly in the vaults of the state treasury that should be in circulation among the people. Gov. Lord has seized a tool in the hands of Simon, Scott & Co. long enough. He should now rise to the dignity of true manhood and American citizenship and show that he has at least a little interest in the welfare of the people who elected him to the high station he now occupies.—Oregon Transcript.

The Corvallis Gazette, in exercise of its functions as a public journal, saw fit to critic the opinion of the secretary of state for employing counsel to defend him before the courts and ignoring the attorney general. This caused the Capital Journal to fly into a rage and send up a column of abuse attacking everything in sight and leading the secretary of state to the skies. These landations might have weight if they were not a well known fact that the secretary is the greatest fee grabber that ever held public office in the state and his recommendations are always for the other fellow.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

The brand new ad. of the brand new drug store, E. J. Simon, manager, is in this issue.

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.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market value according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetallicism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned of held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally accepted as basic or primary money. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make fiat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

Weyler's Paper Promises.
Our "Greenbackers" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?" reasons General Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that Greenbackers are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor who goes to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.
The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which will prevent a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.

Two Colored Lies.
One of the Chinese coins is called a "li." Had the result of the election in the United States been different last November, our largest silver coin would have been a "li."

Condensed Japanese History.
The Japanese government has adopted the gold standard. The Japs are the most progressive people of the east. All progressive nations are on the gold basis.—Publisher (G.) Loring.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ORIGINAL DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Money and Repudiation of Debts—Believed That Coinage Ratio Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio—Favored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold—Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to cheapen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudiation Democrat?

In 1783 Mr. Jefferson wrote:
The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?
In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of the dollar:

I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts as to be thought, however, that congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and measures.

The original "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1806.
Sir.—In consequence of a representation from the directors of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable that the president of the Bank will be made, the president (Thomas Jefferson) directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver dollars were coined till after Andrew Jackson retired from the presidency. It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he favored the use of both metals, but only at their natural ratio in the world's markets. He seems to have had an instinctive fear that people who wished an "easy mode of paying off their debts" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ratio between gold and silver, and adopt that as the legal ratio is shown again in his supplemental notes, written, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1783 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed:
To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to their values at those markets and to other circumstances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be laid before congress.

Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."
If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, he would undoubtedly have taken gold. In his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a tendency to draw away gold and to leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold."

Jefferson Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine.

BAD DRIVES OUT GOOD.

Senator Jones Admits That There Can Be but One Standard of Value.
No government can maintain at one time more than one standard of value, any more than it can maintain more than one standard of weight, or more than one standard of length. If there be two or more standards of different value, the standard of lower value will in practice become the only standard.

If one goes into the market, the law being that a yard shall be either two feet or three feet in length, and buys carpets by the yard at a fixed price, there will be delivered to him carpets measured in yards of two feet in length. If he buy coal by the ton, the law being that a ton shall be either 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, he will receive tons of 2,000 pounds each. If he buy potatoes by the bushel, the law being that a bushel shall contain either two pecks or four pecks, there will be delivered to him bushels of two pecks each.

On the same principle, if the law be that a dollar is equal to its face value, or a silver coin, with a bullion value of only half its face value, and not convertible at par into gold coin, the sellers of the carpets, the coal and the potatoes will be paid in dollars of the lesser value.

There never has been and there never can be in any country at any time a bimetallic standard, and the attempt to create a double standard has never produced anything better than an alternating standard, with the inevitable consequences of injustice with reference to past contracts and uncertainty with reference to future contracts.

Indeed, Senator Jones admits in the report of the silver commission of 1876 that "whenever under the double standard there is a variance between the legal and market relations of the metals the standard would be practically based on one metal, and the cheaper and more available one." The financial history of the United States and of France furnish conclusive evidence of the accuracy of the senator's view on this point.—C. Stuart Patterson.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine chests, friends recommend them to friends. 2c.

Chas. M. Cartwright, the Crook county sheepman, is here to receive some sheep which he bought some time ago. He is undecided as to whether he will drive or ship.

Lone Rock stage leaves Heppner at 7 o'clock, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; arrives at 6 o'clock, p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Will make connection with branch train when desired. Fare \$2, each way. Freight 1/2 cent per pound. J. H. B. Henbrook, Prop. Office at Harry Warren's drug store.

From all over the county come the complaints that the grasshoppers are destroying crops. The season so far is excellent and if the pests do not destroy the crops, they will doubtless be the best for years.

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.

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

"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.

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 13, 1897, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 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. 542-55.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that I have on the 1st day of May, 1897, been appointed assignee of the estate of G. W. Rueschert, insolvent, and all persons holding claims against said insolvent, or his estate, are hereby notified to present the same to me at my office in Heppner, Oregon 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. 542-55.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. In cents at Druggists or by mail: samples 10c, by mail. KLY BROTHERS, 65 Warren St., New York City.

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.

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All these can be procured at Thompson & Binns, Lower Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

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

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