

**The Heppner Gazette**

Calendar for June

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	30	31				

**SUCH A GOOD MEMORY.**

Says The Dalles Chronicle: "We have a distinct recollection that many years ago the editor of the Oregonian was appointed collector of customs at Portland through the efforts of Senator Mitchell. Singular how distinct the recollection of some persons is, as to imaginary facts, retorts the Oregonian. The real fact, however, is that the editor of the Oregonian was appointed collector of customs at Portland, not through the efforts of Mr. Mitchell, but upon the recommendation of Senators Williams and Corbett, two years before Mr. Mitchell's first election to the senate. Perhaps, however, the misrepresentation of The Dalles paper is not important enough to be worth correction.

Since the memory of the editor of the Oregonian is so good, the editor of the Gazette would like to enquire whether or not he was removed from that position for dishonesty—indictable offenses at that—and if it is not a fact that Senator Mitchell interceded in his behalf to prevent Scott being prosecuted and punished by a term in the penitentiary. The Gazette desires to keep in touch with the events of the past and hopes that it may get some light on the subject.

THE Pendleton Tribune is now the property of W. F. Furnish.

JOHN JACK, who was here some years ago, is now with Joe Jefferson's company.

F. J. HALLOCK has sold his interest in The Sumpter News to J. Nat. Hudson.

THE OREGON SCOUT, of Union, still continues to get out some excellent illustrated editions.

TIMES are still picking up in Eastern Oregon. They will be better after the passage of the tariff bill.

SENATOR MANTLE, of Montana, made a red hot tariff speech a few days ago in the interest of the woolgrower.

COL. W. M. RIDPATH, a brother of the historian, has accepted a place on the state of Washington board of audit and control.

NIAGARA FALLS proposes to have a new suspension bridge to take the place of the old wagon and foot bridge just below the falls.

THE East Oregonian's soured editorials on the tariff questions, and its general dog-in-the-manger style, makes one's spinal column pain very near the south end of it.

THE Pacific University forty-third annual commencement will occur at Portland, Or., June 12-16, 1897, inclusive. The Gazette acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to be present.

PARNELLITES were ejected from the English house of commons recently because they protested against the injustice being done them. England will take not away the heavy hand of oppression from Ireland.

THE fourth annual assembly Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association will be held at Gladstone Park, Oregon City, on July 13-24, 1897. The Gazette acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend.

PORTLAND wool dealers say that enough foreign wools have been imported this spring under the Wilson bill to stock this country for 18 months. The April 1st clause of the Dingley should have been retained by the senate.

THE Oregonian says Senator Corbett will be seated when the administration needs his vote. The Oregonian is the only paper in the state that insists that Mr. Corbett ought to be seated and it transforms a lingering hope into a reality.

U. S. COMMISSIONER SLADEN held Charles Holsapple, bail \$1,000, George Watson, bail \$2,000, and Julian E. Epping, bail \$5,000, at Portland last week, to await the action of the federal grand jury on the conspiracy to rob the Portland postoffice.

CLICK MITCHELL, a negro brute who criminally assaulted Mrs. Eliza Gaurner at Urbana, O., pleaded guilty yesterday and was sentenced to twenty years, the limit. A large mob attempted to lynch him, and the militia fired into the crowd, killing two white men and wounding seven. Later on the negro was lynched. Great excitement and bitter feeling prevail.

that some one will pay Mr. Bryan's expenses on a trip to Europe, it is in order to ask who paid Mr. Scott's expenses on his recent trip South and East and to Washington? Did old Mr. Seeking-After-a-Seat-in-the-Senate do it? There is as much reason to believe Mr. Scott's expenses were paid by Mr. Corbett as there is that the "Bimetallie league" will pay Mr. Bryan's, as the Oregonian sees fit to allege. There is an old saying: "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." It applies in this connection.—E. O.

In commenting upon the actions of the legislature, the Weston Leader says in a recent issue: "To these men and others of similar stripe we owe the failure of the senate to organize and 'squander' its money on educational advancement. To them we owe the appointment of the venerable but unaverted Corbett, who owes his great wealth and success in life to sleeping on counters and refraining from theatre tickets, and who advises our young men to step their souls in molten gold and buy their way into the United States senate. To them we owe the vast hoarding of state funds in the treasury, which will not be expended on schools and such like vanities, but used to swell the generous incomes of those who are next to themselves and Oregon's coffers. "Verily, 'tis a great debt, and there be some of us who will remember to pay it."

The claim of Hon. W. H. Corbett to a seat in the U. S. senate becomes less tangible every day, and the old gentleman had about as well give up hope and return to Oregon. The senate committee on privileges and elections refused the other day to report upon his case until all members should be present, which is virtually saying that a favorable report will never be made.—T.-M.

W. H. Corbett in his senatorial fight, must feel sort of lonesome with only one paper in his state (the Oregonian) booming his cause. We haven't noticed a single line in any other paper putting in a good word for Mr. Corbett, and as it is generally newspaper notoriety that makes and elects senators, Gov. Lord's appointee has undoubtedly an uphill fight on his hands.—Antelope Herald.

"It is believed by good observers that in nineteen cases out of twenty candidates for federal offices injure their chances for appointment by going to Washington," says the Oregonian. No doubt. Wonder if the same rule applies to senatorial claimants?—Salem Statesman.

In the event of the resignation of Hon. H. B. Miller, president of the State agricultural college at Corvallis, we hope that if a colored man is appointed to the place pains may be taken to find one honest and decent one, free from connection with such nasty and disgraceful scandals as the holding up of the Oregon legislature last winter.—Salem Statesman.

Corbett should come home. His friends will soon forget he ever existed. His experience certainly is not very happy.—Wasco News.

Now that the tariff debate is launched in congress, Mr. Corbett just as well come home.—Wasco News.

It is hinted that Mr. Corbett has not given up the idea that he will, eventually, be seated in the United States senate. Like the other Corbett he does not know when he is knocked out.—Brownsville Times.

The Oregonian states that its editor was not appointed through the recommendation nor efforts of Senator Mitchell; but that he received his appointment through the recommendation of Senators Williams and Corbett. In the vast array of the Oregonian editor's shortcomings, it is possible and probable that we were mistaken. One thing being cannot wait to be expected to keep track of all of them, hence we conclude the Oregonian is right and we are wrong with regard to his appointment. The "dusty incubus" letters and other interesting matters occurring about that time, probably misled us. We wish to add that our heretofore good opinion of Senator Mitchell has been enhanced by the Oregonian's correction, and an additional reason has been advanced why Corbett should not be seated.—The Dalles Chronicle.

Mr. Corbett is indignant. He says that Senator Mitchell is opposing his being recognized by the U. S. senate. It is really lamentable. And to think that Senator Mitchell would so set after the deep interest Corbett took in his candidacy last winter!—Corvallis Gazette.

Corbett has discovered that Senator Mitchell is a bigger man among big men than Corbett and all his satellites.—Corvallis Gazette.

The tariff bill will be passed and become a law about July 1st, unless people who ought to know are mistaken. But there are many things that should not be passed. It is not right or business-like to pass good bargains which you will always find at R. C. Wills' place. Mail orders solicited. Don't forget the place, Blackman's old store. If

"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, etc., 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."

"PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION."

**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 For Farmers.**  
We have lately given some account of the operation of agricultural banks in Europe, which have done very much for the farming class by making it possible for it to secure loans on such security as farmers can offer. The farmer is especially in need of credit, for the interval must always be considerable between the preparation of the soil and the harvesting of the crop. He must spend money a long time before he can get any back. As to most of his products, he may be said to be carrying on a business where the stock is turned over but once a year. Furthermore, as a crop matures all over the country at the same season, and generally within a period of a few weeks, it is particularly important to the farmer that he should not be compelled to realize on his harvests immediately. He would break the market as soon as gathered, and yet he must sell a good deal, for he has been under expense for months without any income.

While the farmer more than almost any other producer needs credit, he cannot generally offer commercial security, and real estate is not a good security for ordinary banks of discount to take, and it is unlawful for our national banks to accept it. The result is that the farmer is usually compelled to sell his produce at an unpropitious time or to get credit of merchants and private bankers for which usurious rates are obtained. In this country there has been practically no effort to supply this need for agricultural credits, although the brokers and private bankers and factors who have made a practice of lending to farmers have made a great deal of money out of it, for the absence of competition enables them to get a high rate for money, and the farmer pretty generally pays his debts.

It is singular that in our own country no effort has been made to afford agriculture in general the capital it needs for the improving of land and for carrying on farm operations during the long intervals between the annual marketing of crops. The changed conditions of the times make it imperative that farming must be conducted upon more scientific principles so as to get out of the land more than it has heretofore produced, and that necessity leaves no alternative but either to afford the farmer enlarged credit facilities or to leave the present landholders to be frozen out by insolvency, with the result of transferring this industry to a class possessing ampler means and able to cultivate larger farms upon improved methods.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

**Gold Standard Barometer.**

(Showing dates when nearly all important civilized nations adopted the gold standard.)

Japan	1897
Russia	1896
Chile	1894
Santo Domingo	1894
Honduras	1894
Austria-Hungary	1892
Roumania	1890
Egypt	1885
Philippines	1877
Holland	1877
Switzerland	1875
Belgium	1875
Greece	1875
Spain	1875
France	1875
Italy	1875
Norway	1873
Sweden	1873
Denmark	1873
United States (adopted)	1873
Germany	1871
Portugal	1854
United States (except)	1851
Australia	1851
Brazil	1849
Canada	1841
United States (practically)	1834
Great Britain (absolutely)	1816
Great Britain (practically)	1816
G. Britain (experimentally)	1774

**A Movement For Currency Reform.**

The Massachusetts Reform club of Boston has commenced a systematic movement for practical currency reform. It has recently passed formal resolutions demanding that congress shall adopt some safe plan "whereby our legal tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn, and gold certificates and bank notes shall gradually take their places." They further advocate "such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and knowledge of credits." These resolutions are being sent throughout the country, accompanied by a statement setting forth the views of the club and requesting every friend of currency reform to sign the resolutions and send them to congress.

This movement is exactly in line with the action of the Indianapolis conference, which was to impress congress with the fact that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of currency reform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Gold and Silver Nuggets.**

First.—There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver (or paper) basis.  
Second.—There is not a gold standard country that does not use silver as money along with gold.  
Third.—There is not a silver standard country that uses gold along with silver.  
Fourth.—There is not a silver standard country that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.  
Fifth.—There is not a silver standard country in which the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's labor.  
Sixth.—There is not a silver standard country in which interest rates are not higher than in gold countries.  
Seventh.—Nearly all civilized countries have turned from a silver to a gold standard during the past century. None has turned from gold to silver.

**An Usual Currency Basis.**

Something should be done to place the currency of the country on a uniform basis. The constant reissues of the greenbacks as often as received by the treasury department is an anomaly in finance.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

**UNCLE SAM'S MILK CHECKS.**

A Story of a Dairy, a Lead Mine, Lead Colic, and some Queer People Who Wanted Wages Reduced.

There was once a dairyman who did a large and prosperous business. He was known and respected by a large community, and nearly all the people who knew him did business with him. I do not know what his real name was, but they called him Uncle Sam. At the early day when these things happened there was very little money, and people used bar lead, bullets and tobacco for change. Finally Uncle Sam, who was a rather unusual character, read a passage in one of Aristotle's works in regard to the invention of money, that "it was afterward determined in value by men putting a stamp on it in order that it may save them the trouble of weighing it."

So Uncle Sam built a stamping machine which would stamp out an English penny's worth of lead and was worth a pint of milk, as he was then selling milk. These checks proved to be quite convenient. People found them all full weight, and Uncle Sam's workmen and servants took their pay in them. People also sold him their cows for them, and Uncle Sam sold milk for the lead coins he bought for bullets and for weights, but Uncle Sam didn't care very much. Although it did cost him something to coin them, he had passed them at their lead value. In fact, Uncle Sam would exchange coins for bar lead at any time, weight for weight, as a matter of public convenience. Some other people made coins in a mold occasionally, but people generally weighed them in order to find whether they were as heavy as Uncle Sam's coins. Uncle Sam said he didn't care how many coins they made, and he would take them himself if they were full weight.

A lead mine was discovered not very far from Uncle Sam's, and lead went down in price to about half what it had been. A great many people who had some of Uncle Sam's lead began to wonder what he was going to do about the matter. The checks were worth only a halfpenny now. They discovered that Uncle Sam was still receiving them for a penny's worth of milk and that he was continuing to pay them out to his workmen just as before.

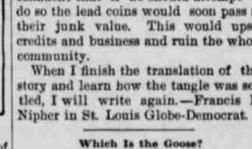
His business was enlarging, and he was stamping out these checks in larger numbers than ever. People sold him hay and cows for them at the same rate, for he had said that he intended to maintain the parity of his checks and the penny. People didn't use his checks for bullets now, for bar lead cost only half as much. And Uncle Sam requested his friends not to make any of these checks out of bar lead, for he didn't like to accept halfpenny checks for a penny unless he had passed them off on the public for a penny's worth of labor.

The next thing of note that happened to Uncle Sam was this: The people who owned the lead mine heard about his scheme, and they got up a convention in order to see if something couldn't be done for lead. They wanted to get the good old prices. They proposed that Uncle Sam should coin the whole output of their mine free and let them cart away the checks, since they owned the lead. They tried to make Uncle Sam believe that this would double the price of lead and he could go right on doing business as if nothing had happened. There was also some talk to the effect that people couldn't pay their debts unless they could get some cheap money to pay with.

The working people were getting a penny a day, and many of them thought these lead pennies they were getting were too good and would buy too much at the stores. They joined the free coinage movement in order to get a cheap penny which would buy only half as much as the present penny, with a view of restoring lead to its old price, so people could pay their debts in cheap money. They said they would trust to luck to get their wages doubled. Some of the wiser ones shook their heads and said Uncle Sam certainly couldn't carry the whole lead output at twice its market value. They were confident that if he should attempt to do so the lead coins would soon pass at their junk value. This would upset credits and business and ruin the whole community.

When I finish the translation of this story and learn how the tangle was settled, I will write again.—Francis E. Nipher in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Which Is the Goose?**



A certain man had the good fortune to possess a goose that laid him a golden egg every day. But, disappointed with the income and thinking to seize the whole treasure at once, he killed the goose, and cutting her open found her—just what any other goose would be!

**Much wants more and loses all.**

**Silver Standard a Drawback.**  
M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, writing to the Journal des Debats, says he considers Japan's adoption of the gold standard to be a complete refutation of the bimetallic theory that a depreciated monetary standard gives a country an advantage in international trade.

**One of Grant's Victories.**

One of General Grant's greatest victories was not won in war, but in times of profound peace. On April 23, 1874, he vetoed an inflation bill which had passed both houses of congress, by decided majorities, and back of which were many eminent Republican politicians who imagined that they saw sure defeat ahead for their party unless they made concessions to those clamoring for "more money." The pressure for the bill was not all political. Many timid business men urged the president to sign the bill in order to "stop agitation." In this trying situation President Grant showed a magnanimity which showed

**partisanship and a clear conception of sound financial principles, unobscured by shortsighted notions of immediate business expediency.**

He vetoed the bill because in theory it would produce inflation. "The theory," he declared, "in my belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promise, political pledges on the part of both political parties and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to congress and in each inaugural address."

So far from being a "settlement" the bill invited agitation. "Should it fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief." And he defined his general principle in these pregnant words, "I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promise to pay and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into." The monetary battles of this country are not yet all fought. Grant's words and acts should inspire those engaged in the present struggle.

**Our Monetary Disease.**

To safely and permanently maintain the gold standard requires the remodeling of our finances. The disease is the character of the money in the treasury and in the pockets of the people. It is in a banking system which congests currency in commercial centers while creating a dearth in country districts, which issues a currency which cannot expand when it ought and can when there is no necessity. It is compelling the maintenance of \$100,000,000 gold reserve to float a vast volume of paper money by the government, which cannot regulate its issues to meet the needs of commerce.

**The Disease cannot be cured by any makeshift.—Senator Donelson Caffery.**

**Silverites Should Drop Jefferson.**

It is in vain to invoke the authority of Jefferson for the coinage of 50 cent dollars or any other debasement of the currency. Our "neo-Democratic" friends, if they wish to vindicate their claim to the title of "old line Democrats," who have Jefferson for their father, will have to abandon their idea of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other arbitrary rate, but if they will have a double standard make it 32 to 1, in order to be honest in the payment of debts and to conform to the actual ratio in the value of the two metals in the markets of the world, it being, as Jefferson says, "a mercantile problem altogether."—Baltimore Sun.

**The Wage Earner's Interest.**

Appreciation of the dollar in which wages are paid and consequent lower prices are constantly and certainly to the advantage of the wage earner. Depreciation of the dollar and consequent higher prices are always and certainly to his damage.

**For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head.**

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**CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.**

National Traits Often Molded by the Nature of the Weather.

The civil war is said to have been caused by a difference in climate, and the question is now being discussed whether a hot or cold climate has the greatest effect on national character. It has been widely believed that a severe climate produces the greatest effect, because it compels effort and self-denial, and thus promotes energy and inventiveness, says the New York Journal.

It would also seem that the influence of climate upon the national character has been greatly exaggerated. Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and Carthage, situated in hot latitudes, were among the most masterful nations of antiquity. Mohammed and his conquering legions issued from the burning wilderness of Arabia, and at a later period his successors were able to beat back the repeated attacks of the combined crusading nations from the north.

The greatness of a nation depends mainly upon intellectual and moral qualities, and these have often been conspicuously developed among the inhabitants of hot climates. It is important, too, to remember that the same nation, occupying the same region, may be great and powerful in one age and weak and contemptible in another. The difference between the ancient Greeks, Romans and Saracens, on the one hand, and their modern descendants on the other, cannot have been due to climate.

**EFFECTIVE MATCHMAKING.**

Simple and Direct Method Employed by the Nez Perce Indians and their visitors during the celebration on the last Fourth of July, says the Morning Oregonian. The natives of the local tribe are very wealthy people, and these are designing mothers among the aborigines as well as in the different classes of civilized society. The young bucks of the Nez Perce tribe are regarded somewhat like the scions of royalty in matrimonial circles. The maidens from all visiting tribes were brought to Lapwai to find husbands. The customs of the tribes, which were revised for the occasion, were more effective than the Boston man's way.

The marriageable maidens were by common accord quartered in a selected spot in the valley of the Lapwai. At an appointed hour the young men who wanted wives to share their annuities, their homesteads and the affections of their hearts appeared in procession on the hallowed camp ground. The hour was midnight, and the scene was in a grove of trees made fragrant by the wild flowers, and every heart danced to the music of the rippling waters. The young men marched forth, and none but candidates for matrimony joined the march. They were dressed in their brightest colors, and each carried a white willow cane. As they approached the tents they chanted an Indian chorus that was as doleful as the song of the owl, and kept time by beating upon the tents with their canes. The drummer was denoting to the distant spectators and must have been distracting to the waiting maidens in the tents. At last the singers and the drumming had the desired effect.

The maidens came forth, after a delay just long enough to satisfy that universal passion of the mind of a woman to drive a lover mad with doubt. There were more men than maidens. The former kept up the march and the music without. The maidens counter-marched on the line of the same circle, each selecting a husband from the line. The chosen ones hastened to follow their brides away into the darkness. The unfortunate suitors were left to despair.

**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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