

**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	1	2	3	4	5

It is plain that the tariff bill will have from six to ten majority on final passage.

COTTON, the great product of the South, has been put on the list of dutiable articles by the senate.

PENDLETON expects to have W. J. Bryan to address the people of that place at some time during his stay in Oregon.

MAX PRACHT has been appointed special agent of the general land office. Max fell down on his Alaskan proposition.

JOHN MYERS has been removed by Mayor Penoyer as chief of police of Portland. P. J. Barry was appointed to succeed Mr. Myers.

THE republican senators at Washington have requested an investigation of the newspaper charges that the sugar trust has controlled the formation of the tariff bill. It will probably end just as other similar investigations.

THE people of the United States are going to demand that no evasions of the promises in the republican platform be made. The republican party has promised to settle the coinage question, if possible; an honest effort should be

THE senate finance committee have decided to drop the proposed tax on beer and tea and to levy in the place of these a tax on bank checks by the means of revenue stamps. The latter will not meet with much favor at the hands of national banks and less from patrons on whom the burden will eventually fall, but it is as just as a tax on tea, coffee or sugar.

THE Gazette has felt of the Heppner pulse and is confident that no celebration for the 4th is wanted this year. Let other points have the celebration and our people can either attend or go "afishin." We have had horse races and a pretty good time generally this year, and the Gazette does not believe that we can afford the expense of a celebration.

DUN'S Review for last week shows that more business was done in May than in April and that the April business was only 10 per cent less than that of the best year on record. Business at present is being done at a smaller margin of profit, but the amount of business handled is large and this will in turn stimulate other lines and bring about general activity.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S new senator, Hon. J. C. McLaurin, who succeeds the late Senator Earle, adds another to the list of Southern protectionists in the senate of the United States. Six of the thirty Southern members of that body are now protectionists, while the house of representatives showed in its vote on the tariff bill no less than thirty votes for the protective theory as exemplified in the Dugley bill.

THE talk that is going around about the Heppner branch to the effect that it is liable to be abandoned is all bosh. There are neighboring towns that wish it badly enough but they need loss no sleep over the matter. The true that the run into Heppner is not a pleasant one and, as the E. O. says, traveling men have a right to complain, but the road will continue to do business whether the traveling public kick or not.

## OTLEY OF VIRGINIA.

### Pain's Celery Compound in High Favor in His Family.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Peter J. Otey has distinguished himself by active and honorable service in the house of representatives, where he was sent from the sixth district of Virginia. On the floor of the house and in the committee room he is a conspicuous advocate of measures for the advancement of good government. In what high honor Paine's celery compound is held in the family of this distinguished legislator appears from the following letter:

Dear Sir:—For years I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia, and during the past winter was advised to try your Paine's celery compound, and I used two bottles of it with great benefit. I was so much pleased with it that I persuaded my brother, John Floyd, to use it. He had been having a bad form of nervous dyspepsia, and now, after using the compound for two months, is so much improved that we feel sure a third bottle will complete his cure. Every one has spoken of the marked change for the better in his appearance.

Respectfully,  
This is one of some 15 or 20 letters from United States congressmen or members of their families, that has recently appeared in the newspapers here, heartily recommending Paine's celery compound.

One of the most eminent physicians in the city, being interviewed by one of the papers, says:

"Paine's celery compound marks a tremendous stride in the cure of diseases. No remedy has ever succeeded in driving out the underlying causes of nervous and organic troubles so surely and rapidly. No remedy represents so comprehensive a knowledge of nervous

exhaustion. It cures where other means have been tried and found futile. There is less hesitation nowadays among intelligent people in attending to the beginnings of poor health. It is well known that disease is progressive and cumulative, easy to drive out at the start, but a menace to life when allowed to entrench itself in any organ of the body. If people would consider headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, indigestion and languid feelings in their true light and as seriously as they deserve to be and make a stand against them at once by means of Paine's celery compound, there would be a wonderful diminution in the amount of kidney, liver and heart diseases."

Any one who reads the heartfelt, emphatic letters that have appeared here from men and women who owe their health and often their lives to Paine's celery compound will be impressed by the sincerity in every line.

This great modern scientific investigator and health-maker is doing an enormous amount of good. He has had no parallel in the history of medicine. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, many of long standing that have been despaired of by friends and physicians. Compared with other remedies, its permanent cures stand out as a mountain does beside a mole hill. If all the men and women who have entirely got rid of nervous debility, threatened nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness and such organic troubles as kidney, liver and stomach diseases by its help, during the past year alone, could be brought together, what an army of grateful people it would make.

"If ANY of you harbor the suspicion that the administration but just now installed has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and finance rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside; it is unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidence of my declaration will appear. In the meantime do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative duties. The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illuminated with rational hope. The revival of industry is near."—From Secretary Gage's Cincinnati speech, May 23, 1897.

SEVEN states had seceded and rebellion was well under way in nearly a dozen states when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861. Yet he did not even call his congress to meet until July 4th. People who are complaining that President McKinley's administration is slow in getting its tariff and other legislation completed would do well to compare the progress of events now with those of that period, when the life of the nation was being threatened. There is reason to believe that the tariff bill will now become a law by the date at which the congress was assembled on that occasion.

THE Mahan and Sharkey contest at New York on the 9th was stopped by the police in the seventh round and the bout was declared a draw. Mahan had the best of the contest at the close, but Sharkey was fighting savagely when the gong sounded.

#### STATE SCHOOL LAND.

Mr. Ideman insists that School Fund Interest Must be Used.

The board of state school land commissioners held a meeting at the capitol yesterday for the purpose of transacting routine business requiring attention. Judge A. G. Bartholomew, county judge of Morrow county, who is the attorney for the board in his section of the country, was present on account of some business connected with the foreclosure of mortgages held by the state in Morrow county.

The board has for some time found it a cumbersome matter to bring foreclosure suits, on the account of the absence of an appropriation for the use of this department, and no money being available to pay the costs in bringing suits it was made almost impossible to foreclose and stop taxes from piling up on the lands in question. The board, through its clerk, Gen. W. H. Osbell, therefore asked the advice of the attorney-general on the questions connected with the matter, and his opinion was read before the board yesterday.

The board considered the matter carefully yesterday and decided to pursue the course outlined by Attorney General Ideman, and use a portion of the school fund interest to pay expenses of foreclosure on tracts of land, which the state would otherwise lose, by them being sold for unpaid taxes in the various counties in which the several parcels are located. This resolve on the part of the board, will save the state thousands of dollars' worth of lands, on which the state's debtors are neither paying mortgage, interest or taxes, and which property the state cannot protect without pursuing the course suggested by the attorney-general's opinion.

#### Another Blow For Silver.

The Peruvian government in April suspended the coinage of silver and decided to prohibit its importation after May 10. It is probable that Peru wishes to borrow money and that she could not do so while on a silver basis without paying very high rates of interest. The shyllocks of Europe refused to loan at low rates and to take chances of losing more by depreciation of silver than they would gain from the interest. Oh, these wicked, grasping shyllocks who refuse to loan money at a loan!

#### In Japan Fifty Years Ahead of Us?

The exportation of gold under existing circumstances involves no danger to this country, but it is not pleasant to reflect that the present shipments are called for partly to furnish the sup-

## THE "SOUND MONEY"

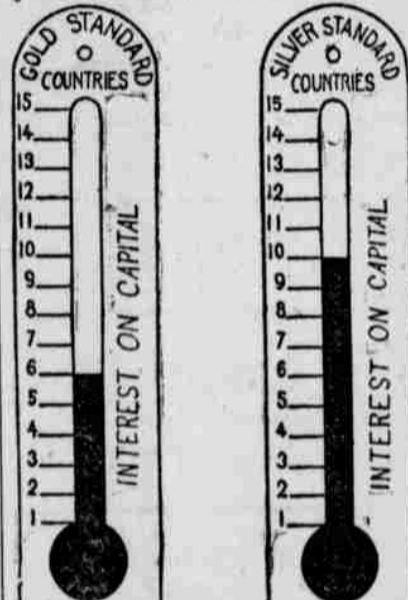
Literature appearing in these columns is published under the direction of the "Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club" of 52 William street, New York.

### The Interest Barometer.

It will pay silverites who want cheap money—that is, money at low rates of interest—to study the rates of interest charged in gold and silver standard countries and to compare the average rates of interest on certain classes of loans in sound money states, which never favor repudiation, and in states which favor free coinage and which sometimes favor repudiation of debts. It is difficult to get exact figures of interest rates in different states and countries, but the statistics obtainable are not favorable for the farmer who votes for free silver with the expectation that it would enable him to borrow money at low rates of interest.

According to the last census, the average rate of interest on farm mortgages in 1890 was 7.86 per cent. The rate has undoubtedly declined since then, except, perhaps, in certain states which are voting and legislating against capital. The rate is also higher than that on most other classes of securities. It is probable that the average rate of interest in this country is now considerably less than 6 per cent. In England, France, Germany and many other gold standard countries it is undoubtedly less than 5 per cent. We have, however, put the rate on the barometer at 6 per cent.

In Mexico, Central and South American countries and in most other countries on a silver basis the rates of interest will probably average more rather than less than 10 per cent. Statistics on ordinary loans on farm mortgages are not available for comparison in these countries. Perhaps the best available



are those prepared by Professor Irving Fisher and published in August, 1896, by the American Economic Association. These show only market or bank rates of interest in London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Calcutta, Tokyo and Shanghai for a series of years, and of course these are far below the average rates. Professor Fisher finds that the average rate was 3.8 per cent in the four gold standard countries and 10.1 per cent in the three silver standard countries. In silver standard countries the rate had fallen but little, the average for 1870-4 being 10.7 per cent. In gold standard countries the rate had fallen over 25 per cent, or from 5.2 in 1870-4. These facts tend to show that there is some good reason why interest is lower in gold standard countries. They are confirmed by the further facts that many large loans and small ones made in silver standard countries are made payable in gold and at rates of interest far below those prevailing. One of the alleged reasons why Japan has changed from a silver to a gold basis is to obtain lower rates of interest on loans which she wished to negotiate.

There is more in this subject of cheap money than some silverites dream of. The best money is, in fact, the cheapest. The borrower thinks otherwise, let him have his cheap money and pay the increased rates of interest charged for it.—Byron W. Holt.

### The National Financial School.

The name of an organization which is making some headway in the middle northern states and perhaps also in other sections of the country. Its ostensible object is to conduct nonpartisan study of American finance. Its prospects, however, contains some expressions as "restoration of a thoroughly American financial policy," which indicates the real object of the promoters. The organization was recently extended into Boone county, Ind., where seven financial schools besides the "advance school" and the "county school" are now in operation, each with presidents, secretaries, instructors and directors.

These financial schools should be encouraged by all sound money men and organizations. There is no more certain way of ridding the country of the 16-17 per cent money question. If the schools are real schools and not merely lecture rooms, there cannot be too many of them. As they are nonpartisan, books and literature on both sides of the silver question should be provided for their use. In this connection the sound currency committee of the Reform Club, 52 William street, New York city, offers to send free of charge a limited supply of literature to the officers of any of these schools asking for same. Send for its literature and be ready to vote intelligently on this question should it be up for settlement at the next congressional and presidential elections.

### Important Business.

"Appoint your committee, Mr. Reed, and let the house go to work," advises the Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.). "Two great subjects are now pressing upon the house for consideration. One is the bankruptcy bill and the other is currency reform."

These gentlemen are well acquainted with Great Britain, Greece, and other countries and can save money and time in making these sections with traveling sales. Prices on carrying with the times.

## PER CAPITA MONEY.

### DO PRICES DEPEND UPON AMOUNT OR UPON KIND OF MONEY?

Facts Which Will Help to Dispel the "More Money" Delusion—Some Posers For the Silverite Professors Who Are Conducting the "National Financial School"—Why Are Prices High and Per Capita Money Low in Silver Standard Countries?—Should Deposits in Banks Be Included in Estimating Amount of Money Which Affects Prices?

One of the numerous fallacies upon which the free silver delusion is founded is the assumption by all silverites and cheap money advocates that prices are regulated by the amount of money in circulation and that there is any necessary relation between prices and amount of money. When driven from one position, the bimetallicists take refuge in another just as insecure and illogical but no more hidden by sophistry. The more enlightened among them do not now assert that to double the amount of money is to double prices. They generally admit that the rapidity of circulation and the use of credits affects the efficiency of the relation between amount of money and goods, but that more money undoubtedly means higher prices, and vice versa.

The per capita idea of money so prevalent with silverites is disproved in many ways. Statistics of prices and amount of money per capita in use in different countries at the same or at different times fail to show any certain relation between prices and money. Thus, while prices have declined in the world and in this country very greatly since 1800 or 1850 or 1873, the amount of money in use has increased enormously. From a per capita circulation of \$4.99 in 1800, \$14.63 in 1850 and \$18.19 in 1873 we now have one of \$28, and this notwithstanding the greater rapidity of circulation of modern dollars and the nearly improved and extended use of credits. Will some "macro money" advocate please explain this great fall of prices in connection with the great increase in per capita money?

Again, the per capita circulation of the gold standard countries of the world is about \$18; that of the silver standard countries only about \$4.80. Will some of the silverite professors who are conducting "financial schools" in western and southwestern states explain to their classes why prices in silver standard countries are about twice as high as in gold standard countries, although the per capita circulation is less than one-third as great? Will they explain that the value of the material from which money is made has much more to do with prices than the amount of it that has always been more valuable, weight for weight, than silver, and that it has recently become 33 times as valuable while most of the coinage ratios of the world were established when gold was only 15 or 16 times as valuable as silver? Will they then explain that the value of both gold and silver bullion is fixed in the long run by the cost of production and that therefore the value of bullion does not depend upon the quantity of money in circulation?

Will they try to make it clear that if it takes five hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat and five hours of labor to produce 25 2/3 grains of gold one product will exchange for the other—that is, the price of wheat will be \$1 per bushel under our present standard? Will they then add that if it requires only 2 1/2 hours' work to produce enough silver (37 1/2 grains) to make a dollar that the bushel of wheat will not exchange for less than two silver dollars, and that this is the reason why prices are higher in silver standard countries? Will they explain the original "American financial policy," which was to keep the coinage ratio as close as possible to the market ratio? Will they ask the members of their classes to vote to restore this "thoroughly American financial policy?"

If the corps of silver professors and cheap money statesmen who are conducting the "national financial school" fail to answer the preceding questions, perhaps they are willing to explain what kinds of money are included in making up the amount of money which affects prices. Does it include all kinds of government or state paper money, as well as gold, silver and copper coins? Does it include bank notes, which form a considerable proportion of our present circulating medium? If you include government and bank notes, why not include bank credits? Are not mere exchanges and greater exchanges effected by means of checks than by means of either paper money or coins? Is it not as easy for one who has "credit" (deposits) in a bank to buy and sell as if he had money in his pocket? Do these credits or deposits necessarily consist of money at all? If a man has that amount of property, can he not have \$1,000,000 credit with his bank on which to draw checks at any time? Cannot such a man buy and sell on a large scale without the use of ordinary money? Why, then, should bank deposits not be included in making up the per capita circulation of a country?

When the classes of the "national financial school" can pass an examination on these "per capita" questions, we will prepare a set of questions on other subjects, as, for instance, the cause of high and low interest rates, the advantages of high prices, the blessings of cheap money, etc.—Byron W. Holt.

### PER CAPITA MONEY.

It is less than 50 years since we bombarded the heathen Japanese to bring him to a realizing sense of our higher civilization, and now apparently Japan is 50 years ahead of a large number of our people in that practical and important development of civilization which demands that it shall take 100 cents to make a dollar.—New York World.

These gentlemen are well acquainted with Great Britain, Greece, and other countries and can save money and time in making these sections with traveling sales. Prices on carrying with the times.

## WOMAN'S CAN'T.

A Few of the Impossibilities That Are Classed as Purely Feminine.

She can't, for the life of her, make head nor tail of a time table. She can't be jolly and appreciate the best time going, if she knows her hair is out of curl.

She can't, when it's a question between Cupid and herself, help saying "No" when she means "Yes," and vice versa. She cannot, not even the most daring of her sex, scratch a match on the sole of her boot—at least, in an unconcerned manner.

She can't take a hammer into her hand and attempt picture hanging without battering the walls and her thumbs into pitiful condition.

She can't help gauging a woman by her clothes, even though experience has taught her that beggars sometimes ride in fine coaches.

She falls utterly to wrap a parcel up without spearing it through and through with pins besides the cord that serves a man to hold it in place.

She can't pay a bet, not even the simple little wager of violets or bonbons, without the fiercest sort of struggle with herself to relinquish the forfeit.

### Had a Sarcastic Tongue.

Dr. Parr had the largest notion of his own skill at whist and the smallest tolerance for a poor opponent. A lady once asked him at a card party how he fared. "Pretty well, madame," was the pleasing reply, which he made long enough for his partner to hear, "considering that I have three adversaries." On another occasion he was playing with Dr. Warner, the rector of Bath, who hazarded a finesse which did not come off. In a moment Parr flashed upon him: "Dick," said he, "you have all the cunning of a Bath sharper without his skill." The next hand which Warner held was a fine one, and Parr's features assumed their natural placidity. In a tone of condescension he drawled out, with his usual lip: "I acquit you of trickery, Richard; would that I could do the same."

### No one would drink poor tea if he or she knew the difference in tea.

Good tea is not costly. Your grocer will sell you Schilling's Best, and return your money in full if you don't like it.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

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 160 acres as part payment. 523Ht.

This is Your Opportunity. On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a beautiful booklet will be sent to you, the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, 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.

## WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

A CHANGES has been made concerning the matter, and it can be stated upon the most reliable authority that MR. CORBETT WILL NEVER BE SEATED, even if he succeeds in getting his case to a vote of the senate. The visits to Washington of "Cousin" McCamant, Tony Nolner, Harry Scott and the rest of the hired men in the rape of Oregon has had the same effect upon the senate in convincing its members of the justice of the claims of the childish millionaire that the peckings of a woodpecker would have in boring a hole in an iron teakettle.—Salem Statesman.

Harvey Scott pursues the policy which he declared some months ago would be his, of "attley" crushing every Mitchell man in Oregon." He has undertaken a Mother Partington job, as he classes as "Mitchell men" all those who were opposed to the methods employed by the small gang of scoundrels who held up the legislature last winter. When the harpies of hell destroy all order and reign supreme, then Harvey Scott will succeed, and then senators will be hatched out of such a foul buzzard-nest as the capitol roof sheltered last.—Salem Statesman.

Now that Mr. Corbett's goose is pretty thoroughly cooked, there is no reason why Governor Lord should not convene the legislature in extra session long enough to pass the general appropriation bill, and put the state on a pay-as-you-go basis once more.—T.-M.

The Oregonian says Senator Corbett will be seated when the administration needs his vote.—Roseburg Flaindsaler. The administration will never need the vote had enough to seat any man appointed under such circumstances. The establishment of such a crooked precedent would be dangerous to the extreme, says the Statesman.

Ex-Senator Corbett is not to be given a seat in the senate which he so long for and which he bought and paid for. So, therefore, we may now expect to hear a call for the assembling of the legislature to elect a senator who is entitled to take a seat. Ex-Senator Mitchell still stands in the way of any election except his own.—E. O.

## Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or grip. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: No. Use is hereby given that I have on the 1st day of May, 1897, been appointed as assignee of the estate of G. W. Swagart, insolvent, and that all persons who have claims against, or who are indebted to, the said G. W. Swagart, 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. Hower, Assignee, 342-55.

Heppner, Or., May 7, 1897.

Heppner to Pendleton via Heppner-Echo Stage Line. Persons desirous of visiting Pendleton can save time and money by taking this route. By acquainting the agents the previous evening the stage will make connection with 2 o'clock train at Echo for Pendleton. Office at City Drug Store. W. D. Lord, Proprietor.

## 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 Great Britain, Greece, and other countries and can save money and time in making these sections with traveling sales. Prices on carrying with the times.

THOMPSON & BINNS, HEPPNER, OREGON.