

**THE HEPPNER GAZETTE**  
**CALENDAR**  
 AUGUST

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				

**STRIKES HOME.**

"When Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to plead again for international bimetalism two classes of men confidently prophesied ignominious failure. Both must be somewhat discouraged by the results attained and promised. \* \* \* The hope of international bimetalism is not dead. The time has not come when we must choose between making silver as a base metal on the one hand or making it in its depreciated state our only money on the other."—New York World.

The New York World, while radical in its democracy, strikes the nail squarely on the head, and in a few words states facts that the Gazette has often reiterated in these columns, that there are two classes of persons opposed to international bimetalism. One is opposed to the rehabilitation of silver from selfish, sordid motives. The other does not want it because his occupation as a cheap hawker and agitator would be gone. He is the man who goes from one end of the land to the other sweating and fretting ostensibly for the dear people, but actually for the job he hopes to get. If the world adopts silver as money of ultimate redemption, the rank silver man can have no more to say.

In the search for truth and in the solution of these financial difficulties that have caused so much trouble and inconvenience, one class is as objectionable as the other. The World is right.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY, of Texas, the chosen leader of the democrats in the house, added more confusion to the discussions in democratic ranks by declaring in the last days of the consideration of the tariff bill in that body that he would not again support free wool while woolen manufacturers were taxed. This is another of the numerous indications of a division or a series of divisions in the ranks of the parties opposing the republican party. On the tariff question the democrats are widely divided, the protective element gaining strength constantly, while the gold democrats are strengthening their wing of the party every day at the expense of the silver element. The populists are also as widely and hopelessly divided, the condition of these parties being in marked contrast with that of the republicans, who stand solidly in line to support President McKinley and the planks of the platform.

AMERICAN wool-growers are likely to gain some advantages in prices through the great reduction in the supply of Australian wool which must ensue from the shortage of the pasturage in the great wool-producing area of that country. Australian sheep are reported as starving to death in large numbers, and others are being slaughtered for their skins, so that it is estimated that one-half of the usual wool clip of that country will be sacrificed in this way. As last year's clip amounted to 643,000,000 pounds, the effect of this will be materially felt.

POPULIST National Committee man Bateman renews his attacks upon ex-Candidate Bryan in a recent publication in the Washington Star, insisting that his original statements regarding Bryan's contribution was made with the understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the populist organization prior to the next national campaign.

**IN THE EDUCATIONAL LINE.**

Prof. W. A. Wetzel, of Portland, chosen as Principal of the Normal Department of the Portland University.

The Gazette is pleased to announce that the Portland University people have decided to add a very valuable feature, that of a Normal department. It is also glad to say that these educators have decided upon Prof. W. A. Wetzel to be principal of the same. As a matter of fact, Prof. Wetzel has had experience that fits him for his new position, which, with his acknowledged ability and general adaptability, is recommended as the best work that will be done in the N. U. department.

It is evident to all that there is a strong demand for trained and skilled teachers in our public schools, and the Normal department of the Portland University has been established. Its work will not differ from that of other first class Normal schools.

shall be entitled to receive a state diploma which is valid anywhere in the state for a period of six years.

The design of this new department is strictly professional; that is, to prepare in the best possible manner its students for the important and responsible work of organizing, governing and teaching the public schools of our country. To this end one must possess the most thorough knowledge, fiber, of the branches of learning required to be taught; SECOND, of the best and most approved methods of teaching these branches; THIRD, of right mental training.

Those desiring information in regard to the Portland University should address Thos. Van Scoy, D. D., Acting President University, University Park, Multnomah Co., Oregon, or William A. Wetzel, Principal Normal Department, 111 E. Tenth St., Portland, Oregon.

**SOME INDICATIONS.**

The Wave of Prosperity Still Advancing and Brighter Prospects are in Store.

The Gazette not long ago had an opportunity of communicating with various eastern people and concerns with the view of ascertaining the conditions of business and the prospects for the future under McKinley rule. We have not the time nor space for all the replies received, but we herewith append a few, and will from time to time publish others. They are as follows:

ELGIN, ILL., July 15, 1897.  
 Conditions here are materially improving. The Watch Factory has lately been working six days a week; for four years it ran but four or five days a week. The force is also being increased. Under Harrison it employed 3,200 persons and it hopes to recover under McKinley. The factory of the Illinois Watch Case Co. is employing more people than a year ago and gives them but one week's vacation this summer. The shoe factory of Selz, Sobwah & Co. is steadily increasing its force. A new industry of the Illinois Creamery Co. will employ 100 hands. The outlook is very encouraging.

W. D. HEMMERS,  
 Editor "Career."

SOUTHWEST CITY, Mo., July 11, 1897.  
 This place is feeling the effects of business revival. Two industries, a flour-mill and a distillery, which have been idle for the past two years, opened for business July 1st, and other business enterprises that have been under a strain to keep going have taken on new life and are employing additional help. There is a marked improvement in every line of business not only here, but in the surrounding towns and country.

J. A. DOTY,  
 STERLING CITY, TEXAS July 17, 1897.

Cattle and sheep industries have assumed a very much improved condition and are now prosperous. Mexican shepherders and herders have in numerous instances demanded and received increased wages as their portion of prosperity. The cowboys have had more regular employment and the large element which voted with the republican party for the first time is indicating entire satisfaction with the result of its experiment.

HOMER W. SCOFIELD,  
 Editor "News."

HAMPTON, VA., July 22, 1897.  
 This being an agricultural and fishing community, there is nothing to report in reference to manufacturing, but a general improvement is clearly perceptible. Building and other improvements are going on steadily, and the value of property has increased materially during the past year, both as to farm lands and town property.

S. W. RANDALL,  
 Editor "Bulletin."

**FOREST FIRES.**

The Government proposes to stir the burning of Timber-Loos Out.

The following circular correspondence explains itself:  
 Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1897.

For the information of all concerned attention is called to the following act of Congress, approved February 21, 1897, entitled "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain."

Registers and receivers, United States land offices, should promptly report to the proper United States attorney all information they may receive relative to the violation of the provisions of this law.

E. F. BENT,  
 Acting Commissioner.

Approved:  
 C. N. BLISS,  
 Secretary.

[Public No. 88.]

AN ACT to prevent forest fires on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, wood-branch, or grass upon the public domain, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber, or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than five thousand dollars or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a camp fire, or other fire, in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be

in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fees collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Approved, February 24, 1897.

**LITERARY NOTES.**

In McClure's Magazine for September will be reproduced a superb life cast of the face of Henry Clay, made by John H. L. Brower in 1845, when Clay was forty-eight years old. It is probably the most real and vivid likeness of Clay in existence, and it has never been published. In the same number of McClure's will be reproduced the only portrait ever painted of Mrs. Henry Clay. It also has never been published. Notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart will relate the history of the portraits and the circumstances under which they were produced.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews for August the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, of the Christian Endeavor movement, has an interesting account of a visit to "The Two Republics of the Southern Cross," the Dutch Boer government in South Africa.

The Indianapolis Journal prints this interesting story concerning ex-President Harrison's forthcoming book: General Harrison has just completed the revision of his articles which have appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal, making extended notes and additions to them. There is a little story in connection with both articles and publication. When the arrangement for the articles was made with General Harrison by Edward W. Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, the General was paid for them, with the understanding that when they were put into book form the magazine was to share the royalties arising therefrom. Mr. Bok, however, of his own accord, generously released General Harrison from paying him any royalty, for the reason, as he states, that by the publication of the articles by General Harrison the subscription list of his magazine was enlarged many thousands. The profits to The Ladies' Home Journal were more than the publishers anticipated, and in view of this Mr. Bok asks nothing further. General Harrison placed the disposition of his book in Mr. Bok's hand. The best offer came to the editor from the Scribners, and to them Mr. Bok gave the book for his distinguished contributor. General Harrison's revision of the book has just been completed and the volume will appear in the autumn.

**ONE ITEM.**

Iowa's annual summer boom is at hand. Three new buildings, going up and more to follow. The farmers' warehouse is nearly completed. The Cong. church is being painted inside. The seats are nearly made and dedication will soon follow. Mat Halvorsen's addition to his store is about done. T. J. League, our prompt mail deliverer, will build a neat residence in the heart of our town. Quite a number of families contemplate moving to town and will send their children to school. Farmers are jubilant. Wheat will yield from 10 to 20 bushels per acre and price is going up.

AUG. 4th, 1897.

JACK.

**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.

**A MEXICAN CEMETERY.**

Where Graves are Heaped at the Rate of One Dollar Per Month.

A correspondent describes the queer cemetery of the Mexican village of Guanajuato. There is hardly room in Guanajuato for the living, so it behooves her people to exercise rigid economy in the disposition of her dead. The burial place is on the top of a steep hill, which overlooks the city, and consists of an area enclosed by what appears from the outside to be a high wall, but which discovers itself from within to be a receptacle for bodies, which are placed in tiers, such as the confines of the native valleys compel them to live. Each compartment in the wall is large enough to admit one coffin, and is rented for one dollar per month. The poor people are buried in the ground without the formality of a coffin, though one is usually rented, in which the body is conveyed to the grave. As there are not graves enough to go around, whenever a new one is needed a previous tenant must be disturbed, and this likewise happens when a tenant's rent is not promptly paid in advance. The body is then removed from its place in the mausoleum, or exhumed, as the case may be, and the bones are thrown into the basement below.

All sorts of stories have been circulated over the alleged "miserable" of John Jacob Astor. It has been frequently said he is the thirteenth Astor of the line. These stories may or may not be true, but Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield, of New York, tells quite a different story about Mr. Astor. It occurred on the recent trip of Gov. Morton and his staff to the Atlanta exposition. A number of democratic legislators, including Mr. Stanchfield and Senator Jacob A. Cantor, went along. As the train swung along towards Atlanta the republicans aboard the train thought it would be a safe thing for them to give the governor a send-off in Atlanta. They wanted funds for fireworks and bands and refreshments. Mr. Stanchfield spoke to Mr. Astor, and without a murmur he pulled out his pocketbook and in a second Mr. Stanchfield had a check for \$500.

**WHY ELECTRIC LIGHTS HISS.**

Due to the Heated Carbon Points Evaporating.

Prof. Sylvanus Thompson has been answering a question which has often puzzled the public. The arc light proceeds from the points of two little carbon rods as large as one's little finger. Prof. Thompson explains what is the state of the carbon when the lamp is throwing out its light. He says, reports the Pittsburgh Dispatch, that the carbon is sometimes actually melting, a thing that was until recently thought impossible.

Moreover, he says that when a light is hissing the liquid carbon is really boiling. In ordinary combustion the state of the arc crater is such that the solid carbon below is covered with a layer or film of liquid carbon just boiling or evaporating off. When hissing takes place the new state of things is set up.

He says: "If you watch a short, hissing arc you will see a column of light concentrating itself on a narrow spot and the spot keeps moving about and is very unstable in position, as well as in the amount of light it gives out. The crater surface after the arc has been hissing is found to be literally honey-combed.

"When the arc is hissing you can see little bits erupted out, and the hissing seems to be compared to the hissing which takes place in boiling water. There is, in fact, exactly the same kind of difference between the silent arc and the hissing arc as between quiet evaporation and a noisy boiling."

**BIKES OF GREAT COST.**

New York Firm to Meet a Demand for \$1,000 Bicycles.

The most prominent New York jewelry firm has something new for wheels in a silver bicycle, which was put on exhibition at their store a few days ago. The wheel is the first of the kind ever made. In order to insure strength and durability it was necessary to have the supporting rods and spokes of steel. All the rest of the frame is of sterling silver. The handle bar is of plain silver, with burnished ivory handles. The other silver parts are finely engraved by hand, with repoussé etching of the Louis XVI. style. The sprocket wheel is of plain silver. The saddle itself is studded with silver. The cost of the machine, as it stands, is \$500. A silver lantern to go with it will add from \$100 to \$200 to the price.

The completed wheel weighs about 26 pounds. A member of the company said, in explaining the construction of the new bike: "This wheel was built to supply a demand which we know to exist among some of our patrons for a better and more expensive wheel than can be had on the market at present. Such a wheel we have tried to make, and I believe that another season will see many of them at the fashionable resorts."

A woman's wheel is being finished in the firm's shops. This wheel will be much more richly ornamented, and its price will be \$1,000. A lantern, which is being made to go with it, will cost several hundred dollars.

**MRS. MONROE'S DOCTRINE.**

She Made a New Rule for Women of the Executive Mansion.

About the time that James Monroe proclaimed the great doctrine which bears his name in international affairs, says the Chicago Tribune, his wife, Eliza Kortright Monroe, took a stand in social affairs which has stood the test of time quite as well as that of her great husband. She absolutely refused to return any social calls. Great was the row it stirred up and the charges of affecting royal manners and customs and of being rude and all the rest rained about Mrs. Monroe's head.

But it was of no avail. She stuck it out, and each "first lady of the land" has followed her example since. So great, however, was the disturbance over Mrs. Monroe's refusal to return calls that John Quincy Adams considered it necessary to draw up and formally promulgate a formula of etiquette which has since regulated the life of the executive mansion.

After the revolution James Monroe, then only 25 years old, went to New York as a delegate in congress from Virginia. He was a handsome young fellow, with politeness and military success upon him in a marked degree and a distinguished ancestry. There he met the beautiful daughter of Lawrence Kortright, who was an important figure in the social life of New York of that day, and, falling in love, they were married.

**LEFT-HANDED PARROTS.**

Curious Observation of One Who Has Much to Do with Animals.

Superintendent Sol Stephan, of the Cincinnati Zoo, has made all sorts of curious discoveries in the habits and characteristics of animals, the latest of which, says the Engineer, is that wild creatures are mostly left-handed. Mr. Stephan has been endeavoring to verify this observation on two parrotlets brought from Mexico. He found that in grasping a finger offered as a perch, the parrots almost always put the left foot forward.

Usually the finger thus offered is that of the right hand. But when the left finger is offered to the parrots, they put forward the right foot. There is, however, apparently a small residuum of preference for the left foot. This seems to be due to the fact that men are usually right-handed and offer the right hand to the parrot.

The left foot is the one naturally put forward by the parrot in this case, and through repetition of this action a species of left-footedness is induced. Mr. Stephan's general conclusion is that there is no evidence that the parrot is naturally left-footed.

The appearance of that left-footedness is due entirely to the fact that parrots who offer the finger or food to a man do so, as a rule, with the right hand. Repetition of this process makes the parrot more or less left-handed in time.

Local Question at Issue.  
 He was pressing, but he hesitated. He had had some experience and was inclined to be cautious.

"You will be mine!" he exclaimed. "Say you will consent to make me the lapidary of mortals!"  
 She thought it sounded a good deal as if it had been suggested from a love story, but she said that yes.  
 "Can we afford to marry?" she asked.  
 He looked startled.  
 "I'm sure I don't know," he answered. "How is your father fixed?"—Chicago Post.

**Eastern Oregon State Normal School.**  
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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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**THOMPSON & BINNS,**  
 LIVERTOWN, HEPPNER.

**SUMMONS.**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon, for Morrow County.  
 W. F. Lott, if R. E. Henshaw, and Phil. Metcalfe, the Board of Commissioners, etc. Plaintiffs.

Robert Kirk, Defendant.  
 In the matter of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled case, on or before the first day of the next term of the above entitled court, to-wit: Monday, the 6th day of September, 1897; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$100, the costs and disbursements belonging to you heretofore attached and set out in the petition of said judgment, costs and disbursements.

This summons is served upon you in person of an order of Hon. Stephen A. Lowell, Judge of the above entitled court, made and entered in said court on the 21st day of July, 1897.  
 BROWN & REIDFELLS,  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Equalization of Morrow County, Oregon, will meet at the Court House in Heppner, Monday, August 23, 1897, and continue in session until the 27th day of August, 1897. All persons wishing to make changes in their assessments must appear and show cause.