

THE Heppner Gazette

CALENDAR

THE MONTH OF INDIAN SUMMER

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	A
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	

A SPECIAL from Washington says that Senator McBride had reached there and is looking after Oregon's affairs. On his arrival he called at the white house. He did not see the president, but will see him before he leaves the city. Oregon appointments, including the recommendations of the delegation, will be considered.

SENATOR PLATT was in Washington a few days ago, but he said that his visit had no special political significance. He spent half an hour with President McKinley and told him and his other Washington friends that things were looking more favorable every day for the election of Gen. Tracy to be the first mayor of greater New York, and that he was absolutely certain he would win by a plurality of between ten and twenty thousand.

WOOLEN goods manufacturers report demand brisk, prices steady, and an unwillingness by makers to accept new orders at present quotations. Advances are reported for Bessemer pig-iron and steel billets with quick sales, but prices are firmly held. Some steel mills are not able to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig-iron last month was extraordinarily heavy and promises to greatly stimulate production.—Bradstreet's.

THE resignation of Gen. W. W. Duffield as superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey has been asked for on the ground of his general incompetency to fill the position into which Mr. Cleveland put him for no other reason than to please Don Dickinson. Charges against Gen. Duffield were filed early in the present administration, and he would doubtless have been asked to resign before, had it not been for the influence of his brother, who is a prominent Michigan republican.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY will not begin the work of writing his annual message to congress until after he returns from Ohio, where he will go the last of this week, to remain until he casts his vote for the republican ticket, but he is spending considerable time just now in obtaining information from members of the cabinet and in discussing with them matters that will be treated in the message. All of the members of the cabinet have furnished him with the substance of their annual reports, none of which are yet completed.

"Those who, at the dictation of their own enemies, disregarded their old friends and attempted to revolutionize the creed of their old party will justly be held responsible for all the results that have heretofore followed or shall hereafter follow their departure from democratic principles and traditions, and we who have refused to desert the old standard and coalesce with the advocates of flatism, socialism, protectionism can well afford to stand where we are and wait for deliverance which is sure to come."—Ex-Secretary Carlisle in San Francisco Call.

SENATOR HANNA, Governor Bushnell and Senator Foraker spoke together from one stand in Ohio the other day, thus giving fresh evidence of the falsity of the democratic claim of dissension in republican ranks in that state. Nothing has been heard of any similar co-operation on the part of McLean, Chapman and Brice, or others of the democrats there, and McLean is paying no attention to anybody but himself, and as he puts up the money in the cam-

paign, his word is law. Editor McLean's ambition to get into the senate is said to be in his desire to protect his Washington gas and railroad interests. These are valued at from three to five million dollars. The gas companies and street railways may charge such prices in Washington as are determined by congress, and if Mr. McLean could get an eight years' seat in the senate through this year's Ohio election, it would be of great value to him in protecting his personal interests.

CAPT. CHARLES O'NEIL, chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, is opposed to the establishment of a government plant for the making of armor plate for our fighting vessels. He says in his annual report to Secretary Long: "The bureau is of the opinion that the government can purchase armor more cheaply than it can make it. The bureau regards the making of armor as a proper adjunct to a great commercial steel plant. Foreign practice confirms this view, and even should the department acquire a plant of its own, the chances are that it would be at a great cost, and that it would lie idle a part of the time and thus suffer great deterioration, and that the expense and difficulty of operating it, when needed, would more than offset any advantage gained by such ownership."

At the risk of causing pain to the free-trade advocates who have insisted that the adoption of a protective system would destroy our foreign market for American manufactures, their attention is respectfully called to the fact that the exportation of domestic manufactures from the United States in the first month under the Dingley law was nearly two million dollars more than in the corresponding month of the preceding year under the Wilson law. When to this is added the fact that the September exportations of domestic merchandise of all kinds were twenty millions greater under the Dingley law than those of September, 1896, under the Wilson law, it will be seen that the dismal predictions of the loss of our foreign market by the enactment of a protective tariff are not being rapidly realized.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

An exchange says: "A gentleman very near the throne says there won't be a special session of the Oregon legislature." Another says: "If current reports be true Governor Lord will call a special session of the legislature during the coming winter." Take which you please. It is the very latest from Salem. Meanwhile we folks who are not politicians don't care a pinyon for the legislature never meets. If the next one is to be like the last it would be a good thing to abolish it altogether.—Creek County Journal.

Call it luck or what you will yet it remains true that dollar wheat and republican success seem to go hand in hand. In 1888, under Arthur, the average price of wheat was 91 cents a bushel. During Cleveland's first administration the average was 68 cents. When Harrison was president the price varied from 84 to 93 cents. During Cleveland's second term the price tumbled to 40 cents. Since McKinley took the reins of power wheat has again reached the dollar mark. We commend this parallelism to the prayerful consideration of those who vainly imagined there was an affinity between wheat and silver.—Creek County Journal.

Congressman Ellis, of Oregon, telegraphed the New York World regarding the sale of the Union Pacific railroad: "If the government can secure full payment of the Pacific railroad's indebtedness in new security, certainly worth par in all markets, I would support the president in such an arrangement." Hundreds of congressmen have telegraphed the World to the same effect and President McKinley will undoubtedly take such action as will prevent a syndicate from robbing the government of \$20,000,000 in connection with the foreclosure proceedings now pending against the Union Pacific.—E. O.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles that have been proved invulnerable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorating the system. Regular size 25c, per box. Sold by Conner & Brock, druggists.

The Gazette does not question the honesty of any person, but it is compelled to insist upon the cash-in-advance plan of subscription, whether the subscriber be Cornelius Vanderbilt or the man who earns his bread by honest toil. We cannot run the paper on any other plan.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN KLONDIKE.

A Mysterious Disease, Famine and Death Starving Many in the Face.

A special from Victoria under date of Oct. 26 says that miners who came down on the Farallon from Dyes and who left Dawson City about 40 days ago, say that the day before they left Hansen, one of the managers of the Alaska Commercial company arrived in a canoe and told of the abandonment of the efforts to get food up the river. Fully 400 miners at once made preparations to start out over the trail, but the citizens' committee refused to allow them sufficient provisions for the journey, so, save those who had already started, all will have to remain and starve in the privations at Dawson.

Charles Fries, of Tacoma, who came out with Bert Woods and Archie Burns, says that besides the famine, a mysterious disease has broken out which is carrying off five men daily. Twenty-four hours after the victim is attacked he turns black from the waist to the throat, and in two days, in a majority of cases, is dead.

On the way over the Dalton trail, which in many places runs along the Yukon's bank, Fries' party met many boats bound down. He estimated that about 300 boats are going down the river with from four to seven men each. The Fries party was the last to leave Dawson. At Five Finger rapids they fell in with the party headed by Kay Stuart, of New York, which left five days before, and caught up with the party made up of John Fry, F. L. and J. Trippe and C. Holden, of New York, with an Indian guide. The party ran short of food and for four days some had any food save an owl which they shot and some soup made from a rawhide strap which they were using in packing their goods.

The Farallon brought down about \$20,000 in gold.

The passengers of the Farallon also bear the news of a murder committed near Lake Tagish, October 1. Two men from Seattle, named Henderson and Peterson, quarreled over a trival matter, and Henderson, after stabbing Peterson with a bowie knife several times, drew a revolver and beat his victim's head into a jelly. Peterson died soon after.

Henderson was arrested and bound to a tree for ten days until the arrival of the Canadian mounted police, who took him to Dawson for trial.

PENDLETON'S NEWSPAPER WAR.

Editor McManus indicted for His Attack Upon Editor Hallock.

From the E. O.

Rumor followed rumor on the streets Sunday and today that the grand jury had wound up its series of sensational by the indictment of John P. McManus, editor of the Pendleton Republican.

Until 3 o'clock this afternoon, nothing could be learned authoritatively of the matter. Sheriff Houser was then asked directly:

"Are the reports true about the indictment of McManus?"

"He has been indicted," was the sheriff's answer. Farther than this Mr. Houser said nothing.

The clerk of the court declined to show the indictment on the ground that the defendant had not yet been arraigned. Therefore its nature can only be guessed at. It is reported there are two counts, one for criminal libel, the other for using words classed as obscene. These are "cockney" and "dunkey," or something of the sort.

The indictments arise from an editorial in the Republican strongly attacking Homer H. Hallock, editor of the Tribune, in reply to a paragraph in the latter's paper. In this editorial the Tribune's editor was accused of once conducting a gambling house at Portland, and other things.

Editor McManus, when seen by a reporter, had not yet been arraigned, although the indictments were returned Saturday, and said he had heard the rumors but had received no official visit. He seemed in no wise cast down, and said his paper made a practice of printing nothing that it was unable to prove.

What A Man Likes.

To have his club of a nephew named after him, knowing that its fond parents expect that there will be a good thing in a name.

To be told that he is getting old, bald headed and gray. Of course only the women object to that sort of thing.

Coffee with grounds enough for divorce, and tea as strong as a campaign lie.

To sit behind an array of big bats at the theatre and then have some one tell him that the play was "out of sight."

To get up in the morning and find that his pockets have been rifled by some one who considers it "all in the family."

To prosecute a tire eight miles from home and have somebody ask, isn't that too bad.

To go to a church fair with a goodly sum of money and go home with an assortment of pin cushions, doilies and pewepers.

To be a horrid man on all occasions when he does not exactly suit his feminine relatives and acquaintances.

To sample some lady friend's experimental cooking and perfume himself by saying it was the best he ever tasted.

Any person who is interested in British Columbia should write to W. H. Harburt, general passenger agent of the O. R. N., for a copy of Pat Donnan's little "booklet," "The New Bonsorland." It is well worth the trouble. 60-11.

We print "Simple Account File" statements, with your name and business thereon. Call at office.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE assistance of ladies to travel for responsible positions in Oregon. Monthly \$5.00 and expenses. Position steady. References. Each one sent addressed stamped envelope The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Residents of New Orleans are leaving for the North by the score on account of the yellow fever plague.

Several new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Memphis, Tenn., and all who can get away are leaving that city for northern points.

An exchange estimates that the sheep, wool and ranch values of the United States have increased \$100,000,000 within the past nine months.

Dun's trade review shows that the number of failures for the three months ending September, 30 is the smallest ever recorded for that length of time.

The report that General Castillo, the insurgent leader, had been killed in an engagement is confirmed. The body arrived at Havana, Monday afternoon. Large crowds visited the morgue to look at the remains.

An English newspaper asserts that in Eastern Australia 100,000 sheep now find sustenance in a region which thirty years ago was a sandy desert. The sheep gradually trampled the soil into firmness, so that it now produces a dense mass of vegetation.

The \$14,000 package sent by registered mail to the State Savings bank, Butte, Mont., by the National bank of the Republic, of Chicago, has been given up for lost. The Union Marine Insurance of New York, with which the package was insured, has notified the bank that it would pay the loss.

What the Shakers of Mount Lebanon know more about than anybody else, is the use of herbs and how to be healthy. They have studied the power of food. They nearly all live to a ripe old age. The Shaker Digestive Cordial is prepared by the Shakers from herbs and plants with a special tonic power over the stomach.

It helps the stomach digest its food, and digested food is the strength-maker. Strong muscles, strong body, strong brain, all come from properly digested food. A sick stomach can be cured and digestion made easy by Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It cures the nausea, loss of appetite, pain in the stomach, headache, giddiness, weakness and all the other symptoms of indigestion, certainly and permanently. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cts.

OLD BUTTONS.

A Curious Shop Found in a London Side Street.

In one of the by streets of a crowded thoroughfare in the north of London there is an old gentleman who carries on a very curious trade. His shop is a narrow, and on the window pane is a board which says: "Buttons sold inside; any button matched—from a 1/2d. to 2d." Inside this room are thousands of buttons in little heaps—pearl, glass, bone, jet, shell, brass, cloth, silk and horn buttons—in fact, every variety of button made.

"You see, sir," he said, "it is often the case that women only buy enough buttons for their dress, and when they see one it is often difficult to get it matched at the draper's. Those who know me come along here, and I can invariably do it from my stock. I have got my regular customers, for most tradespeople about here who know me send their customers to me when they are unable to suit them, and they seldom go away without finding the very thing they are after. Where do I get them from? Many come from rag shops, where on the rags sold are often buttons.

"I make a round of the various marine stores and bargain for them at so much a pound. Another way I obtain them is visiting the dressmakers, who often have buttons left over, and their lady customers seldom ask for them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow and to me directed, delivered, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 24th day of October, 1897, in favor of W. P. Lord, H. B. Kincaid, Phil Metcalan, as a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and for the investment of funds arising therefrom, against Henrietta E. Decker, O. W. Decker and K. F. Hughes, do hereby sell at public auction, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The further sum of twenty-three and 50-100 dollars costs which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county on the 24th day of October, 1897, and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the mortgaged property to-wit: The north-east quarter of section twelve (12) in township one (1) north range twenty-five (25) East W. M., in Morrow county, Oregon, be sold to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs. I will, on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, sell all the right, title and interest of the said Henrietta E. Decker, O. W. Decker and K. F. Hughes in and to the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and all costs and costs that may accrue.

E. L. MATLOCK, Sheriff of Morrow county, Oregon. Dated 28th day of Oct., 1897. 25-011

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive promptly a full and complete opinion whether it is probably patentable. Send drawings to the Scientific American, 351 Broadway, New York.

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Notice of Intention.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, Sept. 20, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. W. Morrow, County Clerk, at Heppner, Oregon, on Friday, November 19, 1897, viz:

JOHN E. PETERSON, of Gooseberry, Oregon, Homestead No. 488 for the SE 1/4 of Sec 31 Tp 2 S R 24 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank A. Lundell, Charles J. Anderson, John Johnson and August Carlson, all of Gooseberry, Oregon.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

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COMMODORE P. ROWMAN, Hd. E. No. 623 for the NW 1/4 Sec 24 Tp 2 N R 24 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin Parker, Frank Ward, Reuben Allen, Albert H. Allen, all of Hardman, Oregon.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

SHOD WITH SNOWSHOES.

Horses of the Sierras That Wear Strange Footgear.

They Are Compelled to Pull Heavy Loads Across the Mountains—A Traveler's Interesting Description of His Trip.

"Well, I can't say that I've seen horses skate, but I've seen them do the next thing to it—use snowshoes and do their work with them on just as well as if they didn't have them on, or nearly so," said a gentleman from California the other evening to a New York Herald man.

"This is the way it was: About the middle of April a year ago, I had business up in Plumas county, California, and went by stage running from Oroville to Quincy, the central point in Plumas county. We left Oroville at seven in the morning in a four-horse 'jerky,' a sort of stage wagon specially built for rough mountain work. For the first six hours the road was as dry as a board, but after the noon change of teams we struck a patch of snow which soon merged into solid and deep snow going. Tom, our driver, had called my attention to the new team as it was being hitched up, saying: 'Them's our snow horses. We'll soon have to leave the wheel and take the 'aladders' when we get further up the road.'

"Though I had ridden behind and upon many kinds of horses in the west, I had never been introduced to the 'snow' breed before, and I looked at them very closely.

"They were all four white or gray, whether from age or natural disposition I couldn't tell, but I was much impressed by their tremendous self-consciousness, their extremely slow motions, the deliberate way in which they stepped, straddling their legs as far apart as possible, and their reluctance to raise more than one hoof off the ground at a time. Every one of the lot was old enough to vote, and at a rough estimate twenty dollars a head would have been about fifteen dollars over their value. At the end of the trip I thought twenty dollars apiece was fully nine hundred and eighty dollars less than they were really worth.

"Don't think much of 'em, do you?" asked the driver of me as he started them up with a click. 'No,' he continued, 'they're not much to look at, but four or five packers, but the company wouldn't trade that lot for the best eight flyers in the crackest live stable in Sacramento. But for those invaluable critters the mails wouldn't get through six months in the year on this route. They're snow horses, they are, and when they strike the snow higher up they'll put their snow moccasins on and show you valley people how they earn their oats.'

"That old gray quartette plodded and worked its way along very wearily to us until we got into the deeper snow and drew up to a large sleigh standing alongside the road.

"Change cars," called out the driver, and 'gents will please shift their own traps or they'll get left.' Unhitching his team from the 'jerky,' Tom lined up his horses in pairs in front of the sleigh and then took out of it a couple of gunny sacks, from which he produced sixteen pieces of wood having the appearance of flat dishes, which he said were the snowshoes used by the four horses. I examined the 'shoes' with much curiosity.

"The shoe" was made of a stout, seasoned, one-inch plank of tough hickory wood, fourteen inches square, strengthened on one side by a covering of oil-cloth and two one-inch wide strips of hickory wood screwed on to the main plate. So situated that when adjusted a horse's foot would be right in the center of the shoe were three holes bored through the wood and oilcloth underneath. One of the holes was large enough to let the heavy and very high toe calk of the horse's shoe pass through, while the two other holes as readily permitted the two hind calks of the shoe to enter and come out as did the toe calk. Then a wrought iron band, separated in the center, swung on a hook and eye on either side of the horse's hoof after he had been fitted with the snowshoe, by passing the calks through, was brought together in front of the hoof and below the coronet, and then tightly joined by a screw and nut passed through holes bored in the projecting ends of the band. Everything fitted as snug as possible, and when the screw was tightened up no amount of scraping or kicking could loosen it from a horse's foot. The snow team understood the business perfectly and took it as a matter of course that they should be thus decorated.

"They actually seemed to know a little more about it even than Tom did. Indeed, one old plug held up his off hind foot and knocked Tom on the arm with his shoe as a hint to have the nut screwed a little tighter on the iron band. Though I never before saw horses so queerly shod and apparently anchored with these strange gearings, the animals seemed to consider it quite the proper thing to have the shoes on.

"The passengers having by this time piled all their traps into the sleigh we made another start for Quincy, but at a snail's pace as far as speed was concerned. After we got under way we found the snow getting deeper every yard, until in places, judging by the trees, it must have been at least fifteen feet deep. I became quite interested in the sagacity of the four horses and their singular cleverness in handling themselves on their unusual footing. I found out why they were so slow in moving and why they straddled so wide. Their slowness was to prevent sinking too deep in the snow from the heavy loading and the straddling to keep them from skimming their legs on cutting a tendon with the edges of the 'snowshoes.'

"A month later, on my return, when the roads were clear of snow, it only took twelve hours to make the trip from Quincy to Oroville, though in coming up nearly thirty-six hours were required."

Tetter, Salt-Itheum and Eczeema. The intense itching and smarting, incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eczema. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Notice of Intention.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, Sept. 20, 1897.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank A. Lundell, Charles J. Anderson, John Johnson and August Carlson, all of Gooseberry, Oregon.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

Notice of Intention.

LAND OFFICE AT LAGRADE, OREGON, Sept. 20, 1897.

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COMMODORE P. ROWMAN, Hd. E. No. 615, for the NW 1/4 Sec. 22 Tp 2 N R 27 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. H. Wilson, A. J. Davis, William McCarty, all of Echo, Oregon, and M. S. Corrigall, of Galloway, Oregon.

B. F. WILSON, Register.

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COMMODORE P. ROWMAN, Hd. E. No. 623 for the NW 1/4 Sec 24 Tp 2 N R 24 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benjamin Parker, Frank Ward, Reuben Allen, Albert H. Allen, all of Hardman, Oregon.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

SPokane Falls & Northern

NELSON & FORT SHEPARD

RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS

The Only All-Rail Route Without Change of Cars Between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland, daily except Sunday:

Leave	Spokane	6:40 P. M.
Arrive	Roseland	8:30 P. M.
Leave	Nelson	8:45 P. M.

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Knapo, and all Knapo Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

The whiskey that old Jim Crow made, that Henry Clay drank, that Andrew Jackson loved, that William Henry Harrison went into ecstasies over, can be found at Low Tillard's. It is "de rale o' o'n juice."

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WADSWORTH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF Oregon, for the County of Morrow. In the matter of the estate of E. G. Sperry, deceased.

To James H. Sperry, administrator of the above-named estate, appear before me, J. W. Morrow, County Clerk, in the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Morrow, at the court room thereof at Heppner, in the County of Morrow, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why you should not be removed as said administrator and your letter revoked.</