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STEAL FINE TIMBER.

**Idaho Thieves Have Terrorized
Genuine Settlers.**

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 9.—Investigations by government officials show that a reign of terror has existed on the North Fork and Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river in Idaho. Affidavits made by residents of that neighborhood indicate that settlers have been driven from their homes and settlement discouraged, while millions of feet of fine saw timber have been stolen from the government and sold to the mills at Harrison and other points along Lake Coeur d'Alene.

The matter was recently brought to the attention of Representative Jones, of Washington, who laid the alleged facts before the interior department. As a result Special Land Agent Schwartz, of the general land office, arrived recently from Washington and is in the vicinity of Kingston on the Coeur d'Alene river, where the original complaint came from. The special agent has secured a number of affidavits from persons who have settled on these lands, which have been forwarded to the authorities in Washington.

It is reported that a number of warrants for the arrest of these alleged timber thieves have been issued and the officers have attempted to serve the warrants, only to find that the men wanted had been warned and had made their way over the mountains into the Pend d'Oreille region. The affidavits secured by Agent Schwartz and forwarded to Washington tell a story of systematic robbery of the government which it would be difficult to equal.

Several of the settlers who have been instrumental in calling the attention of the authorities to the alleged timber thefts were in Spokane today and told of their experience during the past two years. Depredations have largely been the work of persons who have claimed to have squatted on the lands which they logged, but it has been openly admitted by several of them that they have never made actual settlement on any of the various tracts of land which they have denuded of their valuable timber. It is not thought that the men who actually steal the timber are the main beneficiaries of this system of swindling the government. The principal profit is made by the middle men, who furnish the loggers with supplies, handle the timber in the drives and sell the logs to the manufacturing mills at Harrison and elsewhere.

Clever Coin Frauds.

Sixteen holes bored in a \$20 gold piece were discovered by the officials of the Old National bank. The workman had accomplished a neat job, and had removed about \$10 worth of gold. To fill the holes lead was used with a piece of brass wire.

The mutilated coin looked all right at first glance, but had lost its ring. There is no clew to the criminal. So far this is the only coin of the kind reported, but others are expected to show up.

Apparently, the coin had been placed in a vise and a slender drill had been used to bore out the metal. The holes began on the edge and extended through the coin. After the holes had been filled with the lead and plugged with brass, the edges were filed down to give the milled edge of the true coin.—Spokesman-Review.

There have been an even 1,200 typhoid cases formally reported at Butler, Pa.

**Nat Goodwin Has Close Call On
Brooklyn Bridge.**

New York, Dec. 11.—Nat Goodwin, the actor nearly lost his life tonight in a manner more sensational than even the most imaginative press agent could devise. Mr. Goodwin is playing in Brooklyn this week. He left his home in West End avenue, in this city, at 6 o'clock, and started in an electric automobile for the theater across the bridge. The chauffeur was M. M. Chatterton.

Mr. Goodwin was driven swiftly to the bridge and started across the river. When the center of the span was reached one of the cogwheels, which are part of the steering gear broke, and Chatterton, in an instant, lost control of the vehicle. He apparently lost his head, for the car started forward with increased momentum, and finally struck the outer cable which supports the bridge. Mr. Goodwin was hurled on the front of the automobile, heading straight for the river, 100 feet below. By good luck, he struck one of the perpendicular supporting cables with his shoulder. Instinctively, he threw both arms about it.

Patrolmen James Kent and Thomas Brady, of the bridge squad, rushed up and seized the slipping actor. Slowly but safely they dragged him back to the roadway, assisted by the chauffeur, who had himself been thrown, but without injury. Mr. Goodwin had a bad cut in the back and a 2-inch gash in the cheek. He was taken to a hospital in Brooklyn, had his wounds dressed, and then went to the theater and played in the second act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which he is now appearing.

Yale Building is Destroyed.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 11.—Yale University sustained a severe loss early this morning when the Forestry School building was completely gutted by fire. The loss involved is estimated at over \$100,000 on the building alone, while many fine specimens of plants and trees, which cannot be replaced, were destroyed.

The building was formerly the residence of Professor Marsh. It was constructed of stone and was three stories high.

William Rhodes, colored, died at St. Louis Monday, aged 105 years. He was a slave 65 years.

LOCAL MARKETS.

**Heppner Quotations on Staples
Bought and Sold Here.**

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

COFFEE—Mocha and Java, best 40c per pound; next grade, 35c per pound; package coffee, Lion and Arbuckle, 7 packages for \$1.

RICE—Best head rice 10c per pound; next grade 8 cents per pound.

SUGAR—Cane granulated, best \$6 50 per sack; do 13 pounds \$1.

SALT—Coarse \$1 per 100; 85c 50 pounds

FLOUR—\$1 25@35c per barrel.

BACON—16@18c per pound.

HAMS—17@18c per pound.

COAL OIL—\$1 50@1 65 for 5 gallons; \$3 25 per case.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—1c per pound.

California sweet potatoes 4c per pound.

CABBAGE—2½c per pound.

ONIONS—2½c per pound.

FRUITS.

BANANAS—40c per dozen.

APPLES—2c per pound.

LEMONS—30c per dozen.

ORANGES—40c@50c per dozen.

CRANBERRIES—25c per quart.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY.

Prices paid by dealer to the producer.

CHICKENS—\$3 50 per dozen.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 65c per roll; ranch, 60c per roll.

BEEF CATTLE, ETC.

COWS—\$2 50 per hundred.

STEERS—\$3 per hundred.

HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 8c per pound.

VEAL—Dressed, 6c per pound.

SHEEP—\$1 50@2 50.

HAY AND FEED.

CHOPPED BARLEY—\$27 50 per ton

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

The Orthographic Chaos in Which the English Language is Involved—Some Notable Illustrations.

We are waltering in an orthographic chaos in which a multitude of signs are represented by the same sound and a multitude of sounds by the same sign, says Harper's Magazine. Our race as a race has in consequence lost the phonetic sense. What can we hope for the orthoepy of a tongue in which, for illustration, the short sound of e, found in lot, is represented by ea in head, by eo in leopard, by ay in says, by ai in said, by ei in heifer, and by a in many? Or of the correspondingly long sound given by us to the same vowel, which is represented by e in mete (to measure), by ea in meat (an article of food), or by ee in the verb to meet; and furthermore by i in machine, by ie in believe, by ei in receive, by ee in people, and by ae in aegis? Or take the sound denoted by the digraph sh, seen in ship. It is represented by ce in ocean, by ei in suspicion, by ti in nation, by xi in anxious, by sei in conscience, and by s followed by u in sure. There is no object in heaping up further harrowing details, which, indeed, could be multiplied indefinitely. They have been introduced merely to show how hopeless is the prospect of attaining under such conditions a uniform standard of pronunciation which all will recognize at once, and to which all will unquestioningly bow.

WHAT A COOL SUMMER DOES.

Ill Effects to the Entire Business Community, Farmers Included—Keeps Money from Circulating.

A well known business man says that the ordinary observer did not stop to consider what a cool summer meant to the entire business community, according to the Philadelphia Record. Said he: "It affects everything that depends upon trade for life. I have no doubt that the present slump in stocks is due in part to the cool summer, which has made the crops so uncertain. Let us start with the farmer. He has had poor luck with his corn, melons and all kinds of truck. The merchants who sell summer clothing and all kinds of seasonal wear have hardly paid expenses; every seashore resort has been running light. This means so much money lost from circulation, and all the mechanical trades and industries must suffer. Of course, no one is to blame, and the only thing to do is to live and let live until a real hot summer comes to push things along again."

CHARITY FOR CRIPPLES.

Unfortunates Aided by Society Curiously Named "The Guild of the Brave Poor Things."

"The Guild of the Brave Poor Things" is the curious name adopted by a company of English charity workers, whose womanly efforts are being directed toward the amelioration of the condition of cripples, young and old.

The guild has recently acquired a country holiday home at North Common, Challey, Sussex. It is called the Heritage, and was formally opened in June by the duchess of Bedford. The home is picturesquely situated and will accommodate 50 guild members—men, women and children—some of whom will become permanent residents and others will be taken from the various branches of the guild for short vacation periods. As soon as may be it is intended to start a school of arts and crafts for the crippled and deformed inmates, and the work will be sold for their benefit.

GREAT MARKET OF EUROPE.

It Absorbs Fully One-Half the Manufactured Products of the United States.

"Our Manufactures in the Markets of the World" is the title of an interesting article by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, which appears in the North American Review. Among the astonishing facts connected with the marvelous increase in our exports of manufactures is, that one-half of our exports of manufactures went to Europe; that one-fourth went to that great manufacturing country, the United Kingdom, and that nearly one-half of the total went to British territory. The share of the total exports of the United States represented by manufactures has steadily increased—has increased, indeed, out of all proportion to the great increase in our export generally. The exportation of manufactures has increased even in larger proportion than the production of manufactures. In an effort to estimate the probability of the United States continuing to export manufactured products in large quantities, Mr. Austin asks two questions—namely, whether the manufactures we export are of a class which the world will continue to require as a part of its daily life, and whether these manufactures are composed of a class of material of which we have plentiful supplies. To both of these questions Mr. Austin gives a reply in the affirmative, quoting the statistics on which he relies in doing so. Mr. Austin calls attention to the opportunity lying before the United States for vastly increasing the exportation of manufactured products.

"But there are still other worlds to conquer. While we have more than quadrupled our exportation of manufactures since 1883 and outgrown all other

nations of the world in their production during that same period, we are still supplying but ten per cent. of the manufactures which enter into the international commerce of the world. The value of manufactures exported from all the countries of production, and in turn imported by some other country or countries, amounts to about \$4,000,000,000 annually, the share which we supply of this grand total being only about \$400,000,000 annually. Of this \$4,000,000,000 worth of manufactures which enter into international commerce the United Kingdom furnishes about one-fourth, Germany one-fifth, France one-eighth and the United States one-tenth. About three-fourths of this great mass of manufactures which enter into international commerce are composed of iron and steel, copper and cotton, of which we are the world's largest producers, and for the manufacture of which we have facilities at least equal to those of any other country; while in other classes of manufactures our productive powers are developing at a rate which promises that we may with confidence enter the field of international competition."

INSIDE OR OUTSIDE.

Fur-Lined Garments May Be More Comfortable, But They Don't Look So Well.

It was after the club meeting. Several ladies were chatting over a cup of tea. The discussion turned to their winter furs, which they had been putting in summer storage, says the New York Herald.

"I don't see how you can have the heart, Mrs. Jones," exclaimed one, "to hide all that lovely seal-skin in your fur-lined cloak. If it were mine I shouldn't want to hide it under a bushel like that."

"Thank you," laughed Mrs. Jones, demurely, "meaning to imply that my waist is bushel measure, I suppose?"

"You both make me laugh," put in a third, nibbling daintily at a biscuit. "Not at your discussion, which is as old as the stone age, when primitive man gave his spouse the first bear skin still warm from its original wearer."

"Then what's so exorcruatingly funny about our talk?" demanded the first woman, eyeing her suspiciously, for she was giggling openly.

"Well, I'll tell you. It's a funny story that my father used to tell on himself. You know, he kept a country general store when he first started out to be a real merchant, and it was the usual gathering spot for all the villagers, just like you read about in Mary Wilkins' stories. Well, one cold night he was trying to sell a big farmer boy one of those heavy coats lined with buffalo skin.

"Papa dilated at length on the advantages of having the fur side inside—how the circulation of the warm air kept you so much warmer than if it was on the outside, and so on. When he got through the boy's father, who had been sprawling all over a big box behind the stove, apparently asleep, opened one squinty eye, took a chew of tobacco and drawled: 'Wal, now, Si, you do beat all fer book larnin' sence ye went down ter N'York. Whut a pity the good Lord didn't know about that fur business when He made b'ars!' Papa didn't sell the coat."

"Yes," said the first woman, triumphantly, "that's what I think. If that was the warmest way animals would have had the fur inside. Think of a bear going about—"

"In his bare skin," added Mrs. Jones, and the party broke up.

Sandwich at a Banquet.

The young woman who was trying to sing a love ballad at the musical while the guests were chattering like magpies finished the song and sat wearily down.

"O, won't you come out and have an ice?" asked the one sympathetic and appreciative man.

"O, thank you," said the young woman. "But after such a frost I don't think I care for an ice."—Chicago Tribune.

Smallest Typewriter.

The smallest typewriter ever manufactured was made in America 14 years ago. It was four inches by three inches and weighed four and a half ounces.

NO MORE BLACK DIAMONDS.

Supply Still Exists, But Electrically Manufactured Article Has Entirely Replaced Them.

The trade in carbonado, or Brazilian black diamonds, which, so late as five years ago, was worth nearly \$4,000,000 a year, is at present practically dead.

These stones, first discovered in 1843, are a kind of black, opaque and imperfectly crystallized diamond, found only in Brazil. They are less dense than the white diamond, but actually harder, and were found of immense value for mounting in the steel crowns of rock-boring drills.

It was the electric furnace, worked by the tremendous water power of Niagara, which put an end to the carbonado trade, says Stray Stories. A mixture of sand, coke, sawdust and salt melted together in this amazing heat resulted in the formation of masses of beautiful crystals, ranging from blood-red to pale-blue.

These have been named carborundum. They are almost as hard as the diamond, and indestructible in acids to which the diamond yields. They cost less than a quarter of carbonado, and so have displaced it.

Free Holiday

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The pope and the papal secretary of state utterly refuse to interpose even a note of protest in behalf of Colombia in her present difficulties with Panama and the United States.

A fire in the buildings of the state normal school at Monmouth, on Wednesday night, did several hundred dollars worth of damage.

A national bank has been chartered with \$25,000 capital for Condon, Gilliam county, with J. Frank Watson, of Portland, as president; Edward Dunn, of Portland, vice-president, and N. Farnsworth, of New York City, as cashier.

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