

MENELEK AGAINST SLAVERY

Abyssinian King Forbids His People to Make Slaves of the Galla Natives.

A few weeks ago King Menelek of Abyssinia issued a decree against the slave trade. It is couched in the language of potentates who have unlimited power to enforce laws of their own making. The king says:

"By a letter forwarded some time ago to all the provinces, I forbade traffic in men of the Galla tribe. I also intimated that those guilty of this offense would be excommunicated from the Christian Church of Abyssinia, but you refuse to cease making slaves of the Galla men."

"Now beware. You who are taken in the act of enslaving the Gallas will no longer as heretofore, be fined or turned out of the church; but you will be punished in your own persons, by which I mean you will be subjected to the penalty of mutilation."

This, remarks the New York Sun, is certainly one of the most drastic measures yet taken against slave trading in Africa. The Gallas are a fine type of people spread over the country south of Abyssinia. A large part of their territory, by agreement between Menelek and Great Britain, now lies within the king's domain.

The Abyssinians, with their guns and superior military skill, have regarded Gallaland as their poaching ground and have inflicted great hardships upon the natives, whom they robbed frequently, not only of their produce, but also of their liberty.

The evil has been increasing. Abyssinians have seemed to think that the easiest way to acquire wealth was to make a raid in Gallaland and carry home a few scores of natives to sell as slaves. The crimes committed against this superior tribe have been the scandal of Menelek's reign. The Gallas have been powerless to make effective defense, though they have lost no opportunity of spearing individual Abyssinians or very small parties and speedily decamping to avoid detection.

Years ago the Arabs were wont to invade the Galla country and take hundreds of the natives into slavery. In recent years, however, the Abyssinians have been the only oppressors.

The injustice done them has been the more pitiful because as agriculturists and herdsmen and in the industrial arts they are more advanced than any other pagan people in that part of Africa. They are famous for fidelity and frankness and are distinguished by intense love of freedom and self-government. Such is their horror of captivity that they no longer regard as Gallas those of their fellows who are dragged away into bondage.

In setting his face against the Galla slave trade Menelek has honored himself, and the sympathy and interest with which the world has been watching his effort to consolidate and develop his country will be intensified.

TOMATOES IN WINTER

In Pennsylvania They Are Raised to Perfection Under Glass and at Good Profit.

"The tomato season is nearly over," said a Washington market dealer, apologizing for the poor quality of his tomatoes, says the New York Times.

"But it's just beginning in Philadelphia," said the customer. "I always heard they were slow down there," replied the dealer, resurrecting the moth-eaten joke.

"Slow in some things," said the former Philadelphian. "But able to show New York a thing or two in tomatoes. Down there only the poor people eat tomatoes in summer. Then about Thanksgiving day the greenhouses of Chester and Delaware counties begin to produce tomatoes such as you seldom see in this market."

"They are fine, smooth, perfectly ripened, and without any core. They are raised under glass, with scientific care of the vines, all the superfluous leaves being plucked off so as to put all the strength of the stalk into the fruit."

"Only two vines are allowed to grow from a single root, and they are supported on trellises. The vines last about six months, and sometimes reach a length of 40 or 50 feet and become as thick as grapevines. Branches are plucked off, and they are kept bare of leaves back of the point at which the fruit is forming."

"The earth around the roots is renewed from time to time, and the vines are so trained that the fruit is exposed to the sun. The result is the production of tomatoes such as you don't dream of here in New York, and the supply is kept up until June, when the outdoor crop begins to come in, and people who appreciate really fine tomatoes stop eating them."

"Every day from November to June these tomatoes come in car loads to the Philadelphia markets, and they are all disposed of there at moderate prices. Twenty cents a pound is the prevailing cost."

"These tomatoes never reach your New York commission houses, but your best hotels and restaurants buy them in Philadelphia and have them sent on to New York."

A PLATINUM FAMINE.

Very Small Amount Was Mined Last Year.

Found Only in Small Glistening Granules at Rare Intervals—Interesting Facts from Its History.

Authorities disagree as to the correct time when platinum was first discovered, says the News, Berlin, Conn. That it was known to the ancient nations there can be little doubt. Some authorities believe that it figured in the early history of the world and was one of the important parts used in the making of copper, and that it contributed to the mysterious blue that has been the subject of speculation for centuries. The Spaniards knew of its great utility and gave it the name "Platina," (little silver) on account of its resemblance to silver in appearance and color. For several hundred years the Spanish alchemists, knowing its strong affinity to alloy with gold, and fearing its peculiar fusion qualities retarded its powers, and veiled its value and production in accordance with the bigotry that ruled that nation during the centuries when its vessels bloughed every sea and its discoverers left trails of disaster and ruin in the mad search for gold and conquest.

As time rocked the cradle of events the sunlight of truth dispelled the fogs of ignorance and a new era began amid the ruins of the most lamentable failure in history for Spanish supremacy. To the most careful reading of history the authorities now generally agree that platinum, as it is now called, had a modern definite discovery as a useful metal about the year 1741.

Sir Charles Wood, assay master at Jamaica, in testing the ores obtained from the abandoned Spanish mines of Chozo in Peru noted that strange peculiar metal. It was not fully described as a distinct metal until 1746 and since that time platinum has occupied a position as the noblest of the precious metals. It is an astonishing fact that with all the material advancement that has been accomplished in the world the supply of platinum has remained obscure and practically unknown to the general public.

Platinum is associated with and composed of iridium, rhodium, palladium, osmium and ruthenium. These are called the family group to platinum. Iridium is a great medicine and ranks with radium.

Wallaston separated the platinum family and opened up the keen discovery that unearthed the rare qualities of these rare and precious metals. Ninety-seven per cent. of all the platinum sands mined in the world come from the Ural mountains of Russia. They are transported 42 miles by horse and cart to the railroad, thence 2,200 miles by steam cars to St. Petersburg, and there treated and smelted under the watchful eye of the Russian government.

It is worthy of especial attention to note that less than 5,000 pounds (troy weight) was mined in the entire world during the year 1902, and that a platinum famine exists. The demand is constantly increasing but the supply is not increasing.

Platinum is only found in the native state occurring in small glistening granules of a steel gray color, which always contain an admixture in varying proportions of the family group. Platinum alloys easily with other metals, for it is the supreme king of all.

In geological conditions it was created at the close of the Devonian era and outbursts in age, splendor and commercial uses all other known metals of earth. Its iridium and osmium are destined to become the world's benefactors in medicinal properties. Is it any wonder that platinum is worth more than gold and that Russia selfishly veils its production?

Strange Visitors.

An English lady traveling with her husband in Somaliland tells the following story of a thunder shower and the visitors it brought: "Oscar Grat and his men had come to the zeriba to pay an afternoon call, and having on their best togas, did not care to get wet, so came and sat under the fly of our tent. They each brought a handful of spears and shields, and huddled together in the cramped space, alternately prodded each other or put a spearhead through the canvas roof. The storm lasted nearly an hour, and when the first gleam of light appeared all ran with wild shouts to the dusty track whence we had come, but which was now a rushing river. All the camels and sheep were filled, to the accompaniment of weird songs, and then the ponies, sheep and camels—these last had had no water for seven days—were brought down to drink."

Generous, But—

There was a worthy Irish member of parliament who was so generous that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his checks had one little drawback—they were never honored. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district, hearing of the member's peculiarity, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the member was not shaken. "Why, sure, it is because

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Even the Anticipation of the Gas Gave the Student a Regular Fit.

A good story is being told at the expense of an undergraduate at one of our 'varieties. He was attending the chemical lectures of a certain distinguished, if not popular, professor, who had announced for his next lecture certain experiments with laughing-gas. The student, who knew that persons under the influence of laughing-gas were not responsible for their words or actions, saw an opportunity of telling the professor some home-truths with impunity. On the afternoon of the lecture the professor called for a volunteer for the experiments to be made, and our undergraduate promptly came to his assistance, to the amusement of the class, which had been taken into his confidence. The bag containing the hilarious gas was duly affixed to the student's mouth, and he commenced to inhale vigorously. The effect was magical, relates London Tit-Bits. The student began to abuse the professor in terms which are unknown in Sunday schools.

The professor lent a patient ear to this testimony to his character, and then, turning to the class, said, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye: "You see, gentlemen, how powerful this gas is, when even the anticipation of it produces such strange effects. I will now proceed to turn on the gas."

Trade Relations with Mexico.

The United States leads in furnishing both the machinery and the raw material for the new industrial development in Mexico. The exports, outside of metals, amounted to \$69,721,730 in gold, of which the United States took 81 per cent., while all Europe took but 15 per cent.

Couldn't Read Her Mind.

Maude—They say that the young man who has been calling on you for some time is a mind reader.

Clara—I don't believe it. If he was he would either propose or quit calling.—Chicago Daily News.

Fire which started in a saloon at Havre, Mont., destroyed property worth \$190,000.

A total of 350 persons were admitted to the Multnomah county poor farm during the year 1903.

The North Pacific Fair Association is now in session at Portland, arranging dates for the circuit.

To avoid a second operation for appendicitis, George Storm, president of the Owl Commercial Company, of New York, committed suicide.

The National Business Men's League of Chicago indorses the agitation for a presidential term of six years, and prohibiting reelection.

"Brick" Johnson, wanted in Wallowa county for attempting to kill an officer, has been taken from Helena to Enterprise, by the sheriff of Wallowa county. He was captured in Helena by the police force.

JACKS FOR SALE.

I have on hand for sale six jacks from two to six years old, Maltese and Black Warger breeds.

Forty head of good mules from three to five years old.

One Norman Stallion, four years old, coal black, weight 1600 pounds.

A large number of finely matched high bred driving teams and single drivers, also a large number of the finest bred saddle horses in Oregon.

I will sell OREGON GEORGE, now four years old, that defeated the best 2 year olds in Oregon, Washington Idaho and British Columbia in 1902. Winner of the Hooee stakes at Salem, the largest purse given for 2 year-olds.

Run second in the free for all, the second time he was ever started. I will also sell Oregon George's full brother, now two years old, larger and a finer looker than George. These two I will now offer for \$600.

Jacks bred in Oregon are long lived, but those brought from the East invariably die in from one to three years after being brought here. They don't stand our climate.

If you want horses or mules I can suit you. Largest horse breeder in Oregon.

For further information address
BEN SWAGGART,
Heppner, Oregon.

The oldest bank in Arizona—the Internal Bank of Nogales—has closed its doors, compelled to do so by too heavy withdrawals of deposits.

A wreck was caused to the "Owl" train of the Southern Pacific on Thursday night, by someone placing a telegraph pole on the track. The engine and tender were derailed, but no one was hurt, although there were 300 passengers on the train at the time.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a warrant to me directed, issued by the County Clerk, commanding me to sell the several parcels of real property upon which taxes are levied and unpaid, as shown by the tax list accompanying the said warrant of the State, County, School and City taxes for the year 1902, I will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1904, and continuing from day to day until the list is exhausted, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the best bidder, the real property situated in Morrow County, Oregon, particularly described in the following list:

Carlson, C. E., A. G. Jennings present owner—The west half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty in township two north of range twenty-three east. \$ 9 57
Coleman, L. W.—The northeast quarter of section seventeen in township five south of range twenty-five east. \$ 6 29
Conaway, J. H., Lot 1 in block 18 in Mt. Vernon addition to the town of Heppner. \$ 95
Hinkle, Isaac—The west half of the northeast quarter, east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five in township one south of range twenty-nine east. \$ 5 64
Jennings, A. G.—The northwest quarter of section thirty in township two north of range twenty-three east. \$ 9 86
Leach, Gertrude M., J. Williams present owner—The south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two in township two north of range twenty-three east. \$ 6 19
Locke, A. J.—The north 40 acres of the southwest quarter of section seven in township one south of range twenty-three east. \$ 3 88
Montgomery, Oscar—An irregular tract of one acre in section two in township five south of range twenty-five east. \$ 02
McAlister, B. B., B. H. Stockard present owner—Lots 6 and 7 in block 17 in the town of Lexington. \$ 84
Smith, J. W., M. L. Leach present owner—Lot 1 in block 18 in the town of Lexington. \$ 85
Shepard, D. A.—Lot 14 in block 19 in Mt. Vernon addition to the town of Heppner. \$ 2 83
Smith, Albert—The south half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twelve in township three south of range twenty-six east. Also commencing at S. E. corner of lot 2 town of Heppner N. 1/2 lot W. 1/2 lot S. 1/2 lot E. 1/2 lot. \$16 14
Woolley, J. A., J. M. Turner present owner—The east 5 feet of lot 8 and the west 11 feet of lot 7 in block 15 in the town of Ione. \$ 6 09
Worthington, Cora, B. McDevitt present owner—The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township two north of range twenty-five east. \$ 6 84
Whitot, W. H., Wm. Langhorne present owner—The northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section thirty and the northwest quarter of section thirty-one in township one north of range twenty-three east. \$30 04
Sheriff's Sale—Dan of Thomas present owner—The southeast quarter of section ten in township one north of range twenty-three east. \$11 16
The amount of taxes, interest to date of sale and penalties due upon each parcel is set opposite the same, and also the name of the person to whom such parcel is taxed, which is the name of the owner when known. The sale will be held at the north side of the Courthouse in the said County, in the manner and form as upon sale of real property under execution, except as by law otherwise especially provided. Each parcel will be sold to the person who offers to pay the taxes, costs and accruing costs and penalties and take a certificate at the lowest rate of interest. The sale will be made subject to redemption as provided by law, and is for the purpose of satisfying the said warrant with lawful charges.
E. M. SHUTT,
Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.
Dated at Heppner, Oregon, this 7th day of January, 1904. 72-76

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Ore., December 18, 1903. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Monday, February 1, 1904, viz:

JANET PHIN HOCKETT, widow of Joseph L. Hockett, of Heppner, Oregon, H. E. No. 11400, for the ne 1/4 nw 1/4 ne 1/4 and s 1/2 ne 1/4 sec. 25 tp. 2 s. r. 25 east W. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S. E. Willis, L. L. Hiatt, J. A. Pierson and William E. Hiatt, all of Heppner, Oregon, 70-75 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 15, 1904. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by E. L. Greenwood, contestant, against homestead entry No. 3802, made October 7, 1901, for the sw 1/4 sec. 12 and s 1/2 sec. 14 and s 1/2 sec. 11, tp. 5 n. range 26 e. by Elce L. Taylor, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Elce L. Taylor, who wholly abandoned said tract for more than a year last past and has never made any residence thereon as an actual settler under the homestead laws of the United States, and that said alleged absence was not due to employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during time of war. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said claim on at 10 o'clock a. m., on February 29, 1904, before Vawter Crawford, County Clerk at his office at Heppner, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., on March 1, 1904, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in The Dalles, Oregon. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Dec. 21, 1903, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William W. Lipsitt, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William W. Lipsitt, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 3th day of December, 1903, by the County Court of Morrow County. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, at the office of G. W. Rea, my attorney in Heppner, Oregon, within six months after the date of the first publication of this notice or they shall be forever barred. Dated this 23rd day of December, 1903. FRANK P. FARNSWORTH, Administrator. G. W. REA, Attorney.

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GENERAL AGENT

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (Isolated Tract.)

PUBLIC LAND SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2435, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by a law of congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale at this office on Wednesday, February 10, 1904, at the hour of 10 a. m., the following tracts of land to-wit: Ne 1/4 section 10, sec. 34, range 3 and s 1/2 ne 1/4 section 2 tp. 3 south, range 25 east, W. M. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited. MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register. 71-75 ANNE M. LANG, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Or., Dec. 26, 1903.

Does Your Food Distress You?

Are you nervous? Do you feel older than you used to? Is your appetite poor? Is your tongue coated with a slimy, yellowish fur? Do you have dizzy spells? Have you a bad taste in the mouth? Does your food come up after eating, with a sour taste? Have you a sensation of fullness after eating? Do you have heartburn? Do you belch gas or wind? Do you have excessive thirst? Do you notice black specks before the eyes? Do you have pain or oppression around the heart? Does your heart palpitate, or beat irregularly? Do you have unpleasant dreams? Are you constipated? Do your limbs tremble or vibrate? Are you restless at night? Name. Age. Occupation. Street number. Town. State. If you have any or all of the above symptoms you probably have Dyspepsia. Fill in the above blank, send to us, and we will mail you a free trial of PEPKOLA TABLETS—unquestionably the surest and safest Dyspepsia cure known—together with our little book—"Advice To Dyspeptics" Regular size Pepsikola tablets 25 cents, by mail, or of your druggist. The Laxakola Company, 45 Vesey street, New York.

The Heppner Gazette—the news of Morrow County; The Weekly Oregonian—the news and thought of the world. Both at a special price. Inquire or address The Gazette, Heppner, Or.