Give your business to Heppner people, and therefore assist to build up Heppner. Patronize those who patronize you.

ANNEXATION OF THE HAWAIIANS.

Two thousand miles to the southwest of the United States, and four thousand eastward from the Asiatic coast, lie the Hawaiian or Sandwich islands. No kingdom in the world is more isolated than this, ensconced as it is by the illimitable ocean. The Hawaiian group consists of eight inhabited islands, having an area of 6740 square miles, Hawaii alone, from which the group is named, contains 4210 square miles. Since the discovery of these islands by Captain Cook in 1778, they have been looked upon by many maritime nations with envious eyes, on account of their strategic position amidst the high seas.

The native Kanakas belong to the great Malayo-Polynesian race that inhabits Oceanica. It had its origin in Farther India, but spread eastward until it commingled with the Mongolian tribes, thence deflecting over Oceanica.

When Captain Cook first discovered these islands, more than a century ago, they had a population of 400,000 native people. When the first missionaries, Bingham and Thurston, landed on these islands in 1820, there were 150,000 natives. Miscegenation with the whites and the arts of civilization have depopulated the islands until the census of 1890 found only 34,000 pure natives, and 6,000 of mixed blood. Since the native kings were induced to surrender despotic power and adopt a liberal constitution in 1840, the progress of the islands in all the arts of peace has been rapid. Trouble with England and France in 1843 caused the islands to be seized and held for six months by the British, but the Hawaiian flag was restored the same year, since which the peace of the islands has been practically undisturbed. Previous to 1861 the Sandwhich islands were the greatest known rendezvous for whaling squadrons, and their revenue was solely derived from this industry. The discovery of petroleum about that time in Pennsylvania curtailed the sperm oil trade, and the whaling industry immediately languished. It was then that the experiment of sugar planting was made. Proving profitable, it has, for thirty years, remained the sole source of revenue to the islands. King Kalakaua secured a reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876 which inaugurated enormous developments in the sugar trade, raising the amount of the product from 13,000 tons in 1876, to 130,000 tons in 1890. Other lines of business prospered accordingly. No political disturbance took place until four or five years ago when King Kalakaua surrendered his kingly prerogatives to the house of nobles. The rights of suffrage were extended to all the whites. The absolute veto power of the king was restricted to a limited authority. Such was the condition of things in 1889, when Robert W. Wilcox, a half breed, attempted to restore the kingly power. Insurrection broke out in July and fighting continued for some hours, during which a number of insurgents were killed. The most recent steamers from Honolula bring word that rebellion has again asserted itself in Hawaii, but that the royal authorities have subdued and incarcerated the rebels. The traitors to the present government are the ones that rebelled in 1889. They claim that they wish to restore the former royal authority, calling themselves the friends of the native Hawaiians. The chief causes of complaint are said to be the disfranchisement of the natives and the financial incompetence of the foreign backers of the monarchy. So much for the malcontents. But one of the friends of the insurgents disclosed the real cause of dissatisfaction, when he said, "Our minister at Washington is trying to annex our land to America. What right has our cabinet to do this without our knowledge. If they continue working thus without consulting the Hawaiians first, let us make a republic before we are annexed to America."

This throws a new light on their political unrest. The contest of the rival factions is for personal control of the government before it is annexed, which they fondly imagine it soon will be, as a province of the United States. Each party evidently expects the United States will pay a bonus for the privilege of protecting these remote islands, and each wants to control the local government at such time for the purpose of sharing the plunder.

Our reciprocity treaty with the West Indies and Brazil has ruined the sugar trade of the Sandwich islands. The islanders are just now seeking anexation much more eagerly than our government.

As a convenient coaling point in the mid Pacific; a strategic naval post and a desirable trading station in our commerce with the orient, the Hawaiian group of islands would be of greater utility to this government than to any other. The islanders are seemingly a unit in assenting to join their fortunes to the United States. They are more friendly to us than to any other power and their peaceful surrender to the protectorate of the United States would mark an era of prosperity to them. On the other hand the United States will be chary about paying a handsome premium for the imposed necessity of spending several millions of dollars annually upon so distant a dependency.

THE LESSON OF CONVENTIONS.

The seat of civil strife changes its scene of action today from Minneapolis to Chicago. The peaceful prairie city at this moment is rent asunder in spirit by fierce factional strife and political differences. Grim visaged war puts on his wrinkled front and struts in boots and spurs from Jackson park to the court house. Hotel lobbies and business offices will reverberate as loud a din as do the walls of the stock exchange when bidding is fastest in the pit. What the factions of democracy mill decide upon; whether they will array themselves in line of battle and conceal their position with a cover of smoke while planning the attack or whether an open council of war will settle all differences and decide results before the ballot is called, can only be surmised. The volleys of double-leaded editorials that were fired at the Minneapolis convention fell with spent force before the staunch positions of the instructed delegations.

The popular demand for Cleveland in the democracy is as great as was the sentiment for Harrison throughout the republican ranks. It is sometimes difficult, while watching the masquerading throngs of politicians, to tell whether patriotism still lives, or whether position and pelf actuate the motives of conventions and politicians. In the crazy turmoil for standard-bearers, stable minds seem to lose their balance, while infuriated partisans goad on the common herd of delegates, as torreadors urge the tantalized bulls in the death struggle of the amphitheater. Money and place are too fast usurping the vantage ground of convictions. The price paid by him who knocks at the door of the White House is too often the price of one confronted by a mob. After all, the presidency is an ignis fatuus that as often blights reputations won, as adds so those that have been attained. The itching palms of Webster, Clay and Blaine for the foremost position in the people's gift, will longest be remembered as the chief detractions from their deservedly great names. The waves of insane strife for presidential preferment have never yet ridden over a national convention without wrecking the shores of time with the fond hopes and broken promises of lives that death alone will emancipate from their pain. In the shadow of such historic lessons, the peace of a quiet hearthstone is to be preferred to the turmoil of ambitious strife. Yet, after all conventions and campaigns are but the contests of ideas, and the ardent partisanship of political contests may be the barometers of patriotism in disguise. When the battle is over, the torches of fanaticism soon expire in the noxious vapors of defeat. The spectres of rum that were unfurled upon the banners of matched legions are laid aside for the stars and stripes that all respect and love. The air will be rent from now until November with the roar of political cannonading and the scream of shrapnel but, when the ballots are counted, the skies will clear as by magic and the chosen ruler of the republic will be honored in submission by every citizen.

The alliance is reported as determined to start another great party organ at the national capitol. The alliance reminds us of a neophyte or a parvenu, who straightway feels called upon to reform the world. As a newspaper in a campaign is the quickest medium for reaching an audience, presto, change! No sooner said than done. Who ever knew of men or political parties that did not think themselves able to say or do better things than the regular administration. A party of national proportions will have to shoulder a polity more practical in power than the governmental loaning of money on lands at two per cent. on one-half their valuation, or the transfer of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines to governmental control. There has been a periodical delusion at work among the disaffected politicions of this country that, by some legerdermain of law-making a government can legislate its subjects into ease, affluence and ceaseless prosperity, with little effort upon their part. To the future of such chimerical vagaries it is needless to predict disappointment. The future of the alliance pursued along its present impolitic policy will result only in throwing state and national offices into the hands of partisans the people no not want. But parties and partisans must be tried and the alliance may prove the Nemesis to which the nation's fate is to be intrusted this year. Let them follow their phantom until the ides of November.

The parvenu Indian like his white brother is unable to stand the intoxication of riches. An exchange tells of the "style" that reigned on the Coeur d'Alene reservation, often the Indians had received their apportionment from the sales of reservation lands. Fancy carts and fast horses, twenty-five-dollar bonnets and ten-button kid gloves, six hundred dollar double-seated phaeton carriages, seal skin sacques, etc. One Indian bought each of his three daughters who live at home a sewing machine. The traders of the Palouse towns near by were bought out of their stock of finery so great was the demand.

The democrats are looking for a New York man to put in nomination who can carry his own state. Mr. Cleveland may give them a lesson in getting along without New York.

The Secret of Fine Pastry.

Is wholly in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The only pure Cream Tarter Powder sold on the market. Other brands contain either ammonia, alum or some other adulterant. Ammonia or alum powders dry out, make the dough too porous, leaving a bitter taste, etc.

No agency has assisted so much toward perfection in cookery as Price's Cream Baking Powder. Its ingredients are simple and so blended as to exist in exact chemical proportions, so after use there is never any excess of either left in the food. Hence there can be no impurities whatever left in the finished food. No bitter taste, no taint of ammonia, but food raised with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder partakes of the natural sweet flavor of the flour and keeps moist and fresh for days. This powder possesses qualities peculiar to it alone. No other makes such delicious pastry. No other contains the white of eggs.

LONE ROCK PENCILINGS.

On or about June 6th several important and influential members of local political organizations went to the headwaters of Saline Fork, for an "outing." After waiting a reasonable length of time with no word from them, a relief committee was formed. The writer had the honor to be a member of that committee, and as the public has been losing some sleep over the sudden disappearance of so many indispensable citizens, this note may secure space in your paper.

First, the relief expedition started from Eight Mile. Everything starts from Eight Mile. The course was southwest by west through Ed Reed's barnyard. If you follow this route you save three and a half miles and have only two gates to open until you reach the north approach to Buttermilk canyon. Passing through Buttermilk canyon one will note the successful attempt recently made to improve the natural passage between the two farming neighborhoods so effectually divided by the deep gorge through which Rock creek flows.

Though much improved by the recent appropriation, Buttermilk canyon is still a dangerous and inconvenient route. Public money must be used on the highways in this country, and private contributions too. The highway receives attention after everything else has been served, and sometimes not then. People cannot afford money for the roads but if they would stop to reckon the loss of such inconvenience, wear and tear of rolling stock, and the expense of providing extra teams for freighting they would readily note the side on which the balance stands. Leaving Rock creek you proceed south over a range of hills devoted largely to grazing. Eight miles from Rock creek you find a pretty valley with its verdant hillsides, with its rippling brook, with its clear and cool springs, and with a mighty towering boulder from which the settlement derives its name, Lone Rock. Here too, you will find a spacious, well-arranged and well-kept hotel.

I. M. VEATCH,

The worthy host, makes the wants of his guests a study. For a few days rest and recreation no better place can be found. The brook is full of trout—nice speckled "follers," and they are just aching to be caught. The woods near by is full of deer and grouse and, my friend, if you seek respite from the busy cares of life for a few days, take a vacation and visit Lone Rock, stop at the Lone Rock hotel where every comfort and luxury awaits you, and after a week's rest you will return to your business a new man. The cuisine of the hotel is under the supervision of Mrs. I. M. Veatch and her two charming daughters, and they will serve you to finish with home cooking. Just above the hotel on the farm where stands the historical rock, you will find the palatial residence of

JAS. S. BENNETT,

who is engaged in the wool industry. Mr. Bennett is a sociable, free, thorough, going business man. He attends strictly to the duties of each hour and thereby has plenty of time to read local and foreign papers and cultivate domestic virtues. At his home place you find all kinds of fruit and some magnificent shade and ornamental trees, nearly 75 feet high. Mr. Barrett ranges his flock near little Camas prairie, where he has a due tract of rich alluvial soil. It was a source of pleasure untold to be the guest of

MR. AND MRS. ERNIE BENNETT,

Who have but recently launched out upon the matrimonial sea. Mr. Bennett and his new wife are pleasantly situated in their mountain home.

A. D. COUTER

Has opened a mountain ranch on the Haystack road and on the haystack basis. Last season Mr. Courter found a home market for his entire product of his ranch. He supplies the freighters that travel to the Long Creek country. If you stop at Little Camas long enough to fill up a corn cob pipe, some one will get up a horse race for your edification. Each rancher prides himself on some good horses, and he is nowise backward about displaying their running qualities. About four miles south of Lone Rock you will find

HENRY HUGHES

Building himself and family a comfortable home by wool-growing. Mr. Hughes is well suited with results but proposes trying bee culture. A few miles farther south by winding route you will reach the comfortable quarters of

E. D. WINELAND.

Mr. Wineland located seven years ago. He has a fine clearing, a good saw mill, manufactures a superior quality of lumber and raises the best of everything that grows from the ground. A comment from one of the party about the picturesque scenery surrounding Mr. Wineland's home caused him to mention a feature which came very near being overlooked, and which also cuts a very prominent two-story figure in our narrative. He said "you ought to visit Hidden Lake and Marvel Springs."

"Never heard of it."

"Shucks! Where have you been livin' all your days? Thought everybody knew about the lake and springs." The lake is at the foot of yonder mountain. It is the head waters of Salt Fork, and the springs is where all them people come to as hasn,t money enough to buy a Keeley institute and things like that. The springs are wonderful in their curifying propinquities. Just now there is a band of men stoppin' thar that had a hankerin' for office, the've only been hyer two weeks but most of them is well enough to go home now.

Another class is men as you will hear talking around stores and postoffices as to how marriage is a failure, and things like that, but byme by, after they're married awhile they see where they,re wrong and they come up here to hide their shame and feed on grouse—here the line had to be drawn and our party, aided by a trusty guide, sought the famous lake and the miraculous spring for which Ponce de Leon years ago crossed the briny deep.

After a tedious journey through wildwood and bramble the great camping ground was discovered. No mark or trace left save a solitary card bearing these simple words: "Party left today for the camp meeting to be held at Lexington, June 24, 1892. ERIN TUTWILER.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will make an exhibit at the World's Fair showing the history and development of railways from their beginning to the present time. In pursuance of this purpose it has sent a representative to London to prepare models of the chief objects of the many in the Kensington Museum relating to railways.

The progress of shipbuilding from earliest times up to the present will be shown by a very extensive exhibit which will be made by Laird Bros., the big English shipbuilding firm at Birkenhead. The firm's exhibit of like character at the English naval exhibition attracted a great deal of attention.

From California is to be exhibited at the World's Fair one of the famed huge redwood trees, or *sequoia gigantea*. The one selected is 300 feet high and more than 30 feet in diameter at the base. A specially constructed train will be necessary to carry the monster across the continent. It is the intention to hollow the base into booths in which will be sold California wines, fruits and curiosities made of polished redwood.

A dispatch from Singapore says that the sultan of Johore, one of the most prosperous states in the east, situated in the western part of the Malay peninsula, is causing to be prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition a model Malay village, in which the trades and industries peculiar to the Malays will be carried on by natives. It is highly probable, the dispatch adds, that the sultan himself will visit Chicago during the exposition.

On the inland waterways, which traverse the World's fair grounds from one end to another, there will be plying three kinds of boats for public use. These will be the omnibus, express and cab boats for launches. The omnibus boats will make regular trips around the waterways, stopping at each building. The express boats will make round trips without stopping, while the cab boats, with carrying capacity of four persons, may be hailed at any point and engaged for the trip or by the hour, as is a hansom cab.

The United States Patent Office will exhibit at the World's Fair as complete a collection as possible of the models of the important American patented inventions, with a view of showing the great advance in the several arts, which is due in no small degree to the encouragement and protection afforded by the patent system. Many of the desired models are not now in the possession of the Patent Office, owing to loss by fire and the fact that in recent years models have not generally been required. The available appropriation is not sufficient to enable the office to make the missing models, and therefore the Commissioner of Patents has issued an invitation to inventors and manufacturers to loan such models to the office, with the understanding that they will be returned and that due credit will be given in labels and catalogues. This invitation is being met with hearty response.

It has been explained by Director-General Davis and other World's Fair officials who are inclined to favor Sunday open that it is not the intention or desire that the Fair shall be opened on Sundays in the "wide" way in which it will be on week days. On the contrary, they would have the machinery stopped, all manufacturing processes at a standstill, and every description of work by employes reduced to a minimum. Religious services and choral and other musical entertainments could be held in the numerous halls and auditoriums which the buildings will contain. The people could stroll through the park, viewing its resplendant beauties of nature and wonderful achievements of man's handiwork; could enter the buildings to enjoy the work of painter and sculptor, and to learn and profit from exhibits of innumerable description. Very few employes, comparatively, would be required to remain on duty on Sunday, and those chiefly for watchmen and guards. These would not be required to work seven days in the week. To care for the thousands of visitors at the Fair on Sunday would not require more persons to work on that day than would be necessary were those same thousands to go elsewhere. Had it been understood from the beginning that the Sunday opening of the Fair would be of the kind indicated—orderly and educational instead of noisy and demoralizing—it is believed that the petitions and protests against a Sunday Fair would have been far less numerous.

CONSUMPTION
In its early stages can be cured by the prompt use of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
It soothes the inflamed tissues, aids expectoration, and hastens recovery.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

WHY PUT IT OFF LONGER?
When you can buy a 3-Piece Bed Room Suit for $18.00. Size of Mirror, 24x30 inches. French Plate Glass.
Heppner Furniture Company.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., June, 15, 1892.

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 the County Clerk of Morrow County, Oregon, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 20, 1892, viz:

MARY HOSKINS.

(Hd No. 2161) for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec 3, NE¼ NE¼, Sec 10, and N½ NW¼, Sec 11, Tp 5 S, R 25 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

W. E. Kahler, J. W. Banister, A. M. Royse, D. N. Hardman, all of Hardman, Oregon.

492-509 JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., May 23, '92.

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 of Morrow county, Oregon, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 9, 1892, viz.:

GEORGE S. GRAY.

D. S. No. 7456, (Com. '91,' Feb. 27, 1892.) for the NW¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 2 S, R 26 EWM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Mat Hughes, Arthur Daly, Wm. Hughes and Patrick Quaid, all of Heppner, Oregon.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

492-502

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., May 25, 1892.

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 County Clerk of Morrow County, Or., at Heppner, Or., on July 9, 1892, viz:

JAMES LEACH,

Hd. No. 3953, for the SW¼ NW¼ W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 1 S, R 26 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Cyrus N. Shinn, William W. Kirk, Charles W. Valentine and Jefferson D. Kirk, all of Lexington, Oregon.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

492-502

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at La Grande, Or., May 27, 1892.

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 the County Clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Or., on July 11, 1892, viz:

JOHN L. AYERS,

Hd No. 3084 for the SW¼ Sec 30, Tp 2 S, R 28 E, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

George Vinson, J. A. Thompson, of Heppner, Or., A. J. Tillard, Dave Presley, of Lena, Or.

William A. Jones take notice.

A. CLEAVER, Register.

495-503.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at La Grande, Or., May 31, 1892.

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 the County Clerk of Morrow county, Oregon, on July 11, 1892, viz.:

JOHN MARSHALL.

D. S. No. 9955 for the N½ of NE¼, and N½ of NW¼, Sec. 23, Tp 1 S, R 28 E W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John H. Williams, John Byland, Robert Johnson, Amos Misslbbine, all of Heppner, Oregon.

484-504 A. CLEAVER, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at LaGrande, Or., May. 27, 1892.

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 W. R. Ellis, Com. U. S. Circuit Court, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 11, 1892, viz:

MILLARD F. FRENCH,

Hd No. 3890 for the N½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ Sec 5, Tp 3 S, R 28 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

F. D. Cox, M. J. Wilkinson, D. C. Gurdane, J. Ricks, of Heppner, Oregon.

492-505 A. CLEAVER, Register.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Morrow County Land & Trust Co., that a meeting will be held at the office of the company, in Heppner, Oregon, on Saturday evening, July 9, 1892, for the purpose of voting upon the reduction of the capital stock of company from $100,000.00 to $25,000.00.

By order of the directors.

J. B. SPERRY, Vice President.

T. E. FELL, Secretary. 494-504

WANTED.

THOSE who are interested in the Eight Mile country and Morrow county to know that we have a few extra copies left, which can be secured either at Geo. Thornton's news stand or at the Gazette office. 68-sw.

COME to the Palace Hotel bar for Champagne Cocktails. Champagne on tap. 69-sw

A BIG lot of Gooseberry numbers of the Gazette that ought to be sent away. Call in, lovers and help your country. sw1f

TO KNOW that L. D. Boyer is Heppner's leading contractor and builder. Estimates given on all kinds of work. Office at residence, Heppner, or. 71-sw.

A Wagonmaker: one of the best locations in Morrow county. Must have a little capital. Call on or write Gazette office for particulars. sw

FOR SALE.

HARNESS SHOP, stock and fixtures. Good business; established in the midst of a good farming and stock-raising country. Also for sale a good house and two lots with or without the business property. For further information address Gazette, Heppner, Or. 483 tf.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in Box and Pills, a positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles, and many other diseases and female weaknesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medical cure rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary is realized. This remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5, sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is given with 6 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued by WOODWARD, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL
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FARM MACHINERY.
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Unequaled for Simplicity, Strength, Utility, Durability. These Machines are too well known to need Comment. Thousands of them are in use to-day, and the universal satisfaction given by them proves them to be the most popular in market.

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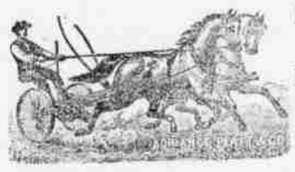
BUCKEYE STEEL FRAME BINDER.
Distinguished for Strength and Durability.

Adriance Rear-Discharge Binder
Most Economical Binder in use. Requires less power, uses less twine than any other.



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SCHUTTLER AND MILBURN FARM WAGONS
FINE CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, TOP BUGGIES, CARTS, ETC.
FOUR-SPRING MOUNTAIN WAGONS AND BUCK-BOARDS.
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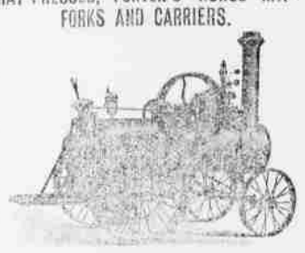
The most Effective and Successful combination for Threshing and Cleaning Grain ever constructed.



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Branch at Portland, has opened a
Big Line of Ladie's and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
ALSO BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES AND FANCY GOODS.

You will find our Clothing Department with an assortment, including Square Cut Sacks, Three and Four Button Frocks, made of the best American Weavers, Scotch Woolen Worsteds, Cheviots, made up to sell in full suits.

$25.00	Suits reduced to	- - -	$20.00
20.00	" "	- - -	15.00
17.50	" "	- - -	12.50
15.00	" "	- - -	10.00
12.50	" "	- - -	7.50

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps at Factory Prices

Examine the goods and you will find all shades and colors, which will give satisfaction Before purchasing, call and examine my stock

N. L. ROBISON
D. A. HERREN'S BUILDING, May Street, Heppner, Oregon.

PALACE HOTEL
The Leading Hotel of the City
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS
Mrs Margaret VonCadow, Man

HIGHEST CASH PRICE
PAID For WHEAT
Flour Exchanged for Wheat.
HEPPNER FLOURING MILL COMPANY.
T. W. AYERS, Sr., Manager. 448

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Columbia Beer Hall!
NEXT DOOR to M. Lichtenthal & Co.'s Shoe Store, Main Street. Keep on hand a Fine Line of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Etc. We have
Reduced the Price of the Buchler Beer to
5 Cents Per Glass,
On draught, fresh and cool. Lunch of all kinds. Hope to see all their old friends and many more.
OSMERS & HUGHES, Props.

CAN WE SUPPLY YOUR SPRING SHOES?
Our Spring Footwear is the Best and the Cheapest.

As the shoemaker, a nice new shoe,
The goat, the calf, and the kangaroo,
Joined by the alligator, too,
All dropped in to find out whether
Tweasury of theif folks that fu'nish'd the leather.

We wish that everybody knew
What elegant stock we put in each shoe
And keep on hand to benefit you.
All grades, styles and shapes together,
Fine footwear in all kinds of leather.

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Main Street, Heppner Or.