

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

National Republican Ticket.

- FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
- FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WHITELEW REID, of New York.
- FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, J. F. CAPLES, of Portland, H. B. MILLER, of Grant's Pass, G. M. IRWIN, of Union, D. M. DUNNE, of Portland.

IS THE TARIFF A TAX?

Nearly, if not quite all freetraders, and "tariff for revenue only" advocates, claim and insist that our present tariff is a tax and that most of this comes off the working and farming classes. Let us see.

The working girl uses a handkerchief that is taxed 5 cents per yard, but which sells at 4 cents per yard retail; the laborer's shirt, taxed 5 cents per yard, retail price 5 cents per yard; the poor man's blanket 90 cents, or 105 per cent, but sells at 90 cents retail; salt 33.5 cents, or 120 per cent, costs retail, per barrel in the states, 28 cents; wire nails are taxed 121 per cent, or \$2, yet their regular retail price is only \$1.65, with freight added to this section of course; saw flies are taxed 75 cents per dozen, or 156 per cent, yet their selling price in the retail market is not over 5 cents, unless they want an unusual profit; cigars are taxed \$3.07 per box of 50 each, or 216 per cent, and anyone knows that a good cigar, retail by the box, can be bought for less money than the tariff; an euche dock and case is taxed 50 cents, or 163 per cent, yet it costs in Heppner 25 cents; the dress that is taxed \$1.79 cents sells at \$1.80; the material for a morning dress is taxed 9 1/2 cents, but sells for 7 cents; the cloak that is taxed 103 per cent, or \$5.15, is selling for less money; the calico apron is taxed 111 per cent, or 5 cents per yard, yet it retails, less freight, for 4 1/2 cents; tobacco taxed 10 cents or 115 per cent, sells for 10 cents, three packages for 25 cents; a rug taxed 105 per cent, or \$1.05, sells for \$1, and so on.

Charge not to tariff, extortion which should be laid at the door of the retailer. It is true that the message to congress in 1887 bore this: "Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the freest majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer." Now is it the case?

The fact is that even on imported goods our people do not always pay the duty. The foreign manufacturer generally reduces his prices sufficiently to allow for our tariff. But only a very small part of the things the American people use are imported. The great majority of our people, especially working people and farmers, never see any imported goods except in the shop windows. Those who buy them are the wealthy; and even if they did pay the tariff on them, they ought to so long as they think American goods are not good enough for them. Besides, every cent of the tariff goes into the public treasury to pay the expense of government, thus relieving other more patriotic citizens, who are content with the products of their fellow countrymen's labor from taxation for the support of the government.

FOR THE BEST.

Many say that since we save \$48,000, 000 per year through free sugar, why not make other things free and save many times that amount.

There is no earthly analogy between the tariff on sugar—which was a revenue tariff—and the tariff on wool, for instance, which is a protective tariff. The former sustained no domestic industry of any moment, gave practically no employment to American labor and capital. Under it nearly all our sugar was imported, and when it was abolished there was no collapse of domestic industry. The few sugar producers received in exchange for the tariff a bounty, under which they prospered even more than before. But remove the duty on wool, which now sustains the immensely important industry of sheep husbandry, and you carry death and desolation among thousands of our most prosperous flockmasters. Australian and Argentine wools would flood our markets till the American fine wool industry was no more. After that we should have no guarantee that we would get our wools any cheaper than now. We should be obliged to take our chances on that score. But about the losses we should sustain in the slaughter of flocks for their tallow, as occurred before under a low revenue tariff on wool, there can be no manner of doubt.

Even free sugar would not, perhaps, be receiving the encomiums pronounced upon it on every hand had the American sugar industry not been securely protected against disaster by the bounty. For, in that event, the cry of distress which would ere this have reached us from the Louisiana plantations would perhaps, cease us to pause and consider whether it was wise to impoverish even a few of our people.

To guard against such a calamity to the wool interest, if we are to carry out strictly the comparison with sugar, we should need to provide for a bounty on American wool sufficiently liberal to take the place of the existing tariff. But, under that arrangement, not a cent would be saved to the people, for the amount of bounty we should have to pay would at least equal and probably exceed the amount of wool duties now collected. In the case of sugar, since our home production was less than 1 pound in 10 of what we import, abolishing the duty of 2 cents a pound on the 10 imported, and paying 2 cents out of that saving on the 1 im-

ported pound, resulted in a net gain to the people of 18 cents, or about \$48,000,000 in the aggregate. So we see that, no matter from what point of view, there is no likeness between sugar or revenue duty, and wool or protective duty. We trust that our friends will guard against these free trade fallacies in the future.

In this county, the tickets have been printed with the name of Nathan Pierce in two places. We learn that this has been done in other counties, but it certainly is not right. From the same standpoint, if all four of the democratic electors had resigned, the party then endorsing the populists, their names would appear twice, both as democrats and populists. This is not in accordance with the spirit of the Australian ballot system nor do we believe with the strict letter of the law, though it may be democratic. There are only fifteen electors in the field, while the tickets show sixteen, four of which must be voted for.

The American Protective Tariff League recently sent letters to persons in control of industries which, it is claimed, have been established or increased by the McKinley tariff, asking information of the number of persons employed, character of products, etc. The replies taken together show that 37,385 persons have found employment in the industries referred to, while the increased capital employed amounts to \$40,399,052. Reports, it is said, are incomplete, and the American Economist claims about 75,000 persons are now employed, in industries actually established or increased by the new tariff.

SOMEBODY.
From the Long Creek Paper.
B-B Gathergood is out at Pendleton with cattle this week, making a delivery at the stock yards in that city today.

Pry Wilson is circulating a petition to be granted a license or charter to run a ferry across the North Fork at Atwood.

Miss Olive Conlee, of Hardman, Morrow county, Oregon, passed through last Saturday en route to John Day, where she has accepted a position in the Luce district, as teacher.

Tom Quail, of Heppner, has purchased a band of 2000 western lambs of the sheepmen of this county, principally of Northern Grant. He has driven the same to Morrow county ranges where he will feed until spring.

W. G. Allen returned from Burns Tuesday, where he had been attending the races. Mr. Allen with Pay Day, Cour d'Alene and John Christman's Rite, took almost ever race at Harney, but at Burns was not as successful. Mr. Allen, we understand, sold Cour d'Alene and Pay Day while at Burns.

Wednesday evening of last week the marriage of J. L. Parrish, of Canyon City, and Miss Nellie Stoney, of John Day, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Morgan, Rev. Eads performing the nuptial rite in his usual formal and impressive manner. The newly married couple will reside at Canyon City, where the Engle has a host of friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

Tom William, and his rider, Willie Johnson, returned from Burns last Saturday. Owing to Jordan's lameness Tom was compelled to leave him at John Day, but was squared "in it" with Gray Dick, winning the one-fourth mile and six hundred yard race. In the former race W. G. Allen's Pay Day took second money, but Cour d'Alene, the favorite on the Long Creek track, was stout out.

IT INJURES WOOL.
From the Eagle.
In another column of this issue we published a communication from Frank Lee to the Heppner Gazette, in which he denounced the use of red tar or paint in branding sheep, giving for his reason that the wool does not command so good a price by one cent per pound when the same is used.

Mr. Lee is the Boston salesman for the wool commission merchants, Christy & Wise, of San Francisco, and having many friends in the interior counties of Oregon including Grant county, he makes this slight damage to wool known in order that our sheepmen can in the future take advantage of such and be in a position to reap better prices.

It is almost absolutely necessary that our sheepmen use a brand or mark of some nature, but if using the same is a great financial detriment, it appears that another course of marking or branding sheep could be pursued that would fully answer the purpose of a tar or red paint brand.

Mr. Lee suggests that if it is absolutely necessary that such a brand or mark must be used, that it would be much to the interest of the sheepmen if each could, when shearing, clip from each fleece, the marked or damaged parts. One cent per pound is a small amount, but on the whole it will aggregate many thousands of dollars, and the Eagle hopes to see the sheepmen get every cent possible from their wool sales.

SOME EAGLETS.
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FELL

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.

Blankets, Yarns and Novelties, at the

LADIES' BAZAAR

ROBE, HOOBS.

Fascinators, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Ladies and Children's Underwear.

BROS.

FRANK McFARLAND, President. H. McFARLAND, Vice President. E. P. VORUZ, Sec. and Treas.

McFARLAND MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Successors to COFFIN & McFARLAND.

Carry a full line of

General Merchandise.

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

And such goods as are usually kept in a first-class store.

Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before buying your fall supplies. We are also agents for

MITCHELL LEWIS & STAVAR Agricultural Implements, For Morrow and Northern Grant Counties.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? Thousands say Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has cured us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases. Provents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Downe, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

OXFORD GRADE BUCKS!

The undersigned has a choice lot of Oxford Grade Bucks for sale at reasonable prices, at his ranch, 7 miles south of Pilot Rock.

J. E. SMITH, Pilot Rock, Or.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT

Flour Exchanged for Wheat.

HEPPNER FLOURING MILL COMPANY. T. W. AYERS, Sr., Manager.

DR. JOSEPH J. BILL,

Graduate M. E. C. V. S., London, England.

VETERINARY SURGEON

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Veterinary Surgery, Emasculating Horses and Recting a Specialty. (This is the only true method of operating on horses.) Spraying of Cattle and Hogs on short notice. I will treat all animals in the most approved procedure of Veterinary Surgery. If you have any sick animals it will be to your interest to call on me at Stewart's stables. 538 W. HEPPNER, OREGON.

JERUSALEM

is quite a good way off. Winter is not so far, and in the meantime our friends can square up on subscription by bringing in clothing.

THE PATTERSON PUB. CO.

ON SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE TERMS

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

OUR STOCK IS BOUND TO GO.

There is nothing like a SLIM FIGURE to put it in motion. We have laid in a very large stock of seasonable goods.

We Bought Cheap and Sell Cheap.

To offer the very best clothing for Men and Boys, the best grades of goods at prices that make them JUMP.

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Where can you get

BETTER BARGAINS

Than we offer?

There must be something you need in our line, and there can't be a better place to buy than at the

EASTERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

N. L. ROBISON, PROPRIETOR.

D. A. Herren's Building, May Street, HEPPNER, OREGON

To Sheepmen.

IF YOU HAVE SCAB, TICKS OR LICE

COOPER DIP

WILL CURE THEM AND KEEP THEM CLEAN

THE WORLD RENOWNED

Prevention better than Cure!

DIP YOUR SHEEP EVERY FALL AND HAVE MORE WOOL AND BETTER WOOL

See Instructions!

Cooper Dip is used and endorsed by the following Oregon and Montana sheepmen: W. B. Donaldson, Dayton; W. S. Lee, Junction City; John Harrison, Matney; Geo. Ochs, Astoria; Kenneth McTear, Dayton; Joe Oliver, John Day; J. W. Byers, New Lisbon; F. J. Moule, Bernal; Cook & Clark, Philbrook; Fairchild & McCreary, Dupuyer; F. H. Warren, Ute; Bush Bros., Lewiston; E. P. Chandler, Malden; J. Hirschberg, Chetopa; D. B. Hastings, Ubet; James Edie, Dillon; W. Norton, Stewart; A. Downie, Big Sandy.

The Cheapest and Best Dip ever made. Sold Everywhere

Ask Your Merchant for Coopers and Take to Other.

ROSLAND BROS., Portland, Oregon. Prop. Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Texas.

HELD OUT FOR

W. B. POTTER, Who is just opening up with a stock of Hardware, Tinware and Stoves, Plumbing Materials, Etc.

In the Old Fellow's building. Has a thorough plumber and tinner. See Billy before you buy. West side Main street.

HEPPNER, 534-11 OREGON

DAN OSMERS. MAT HUGHES.

Columbia Beer Hall!

NEXT DOOR to Heppner Candy Factory on 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.

The Heppner Wood Yard.

RIP HAS GOT AROUND

At last, and has opened up a Wood Yard, from which he will deliver wood, sawed or unsawed.

Wood Sawed at Your Residence, 75 cts Per Cord, twice in two; \$1.00, three times. Wood sawed and delivered at \$7.50 per cord. Yard near the depot.

528 W. RIP VAN WINKLE, Proprietor.

THE CITY HOTEL,

W. J. LEEZER, Prop.

THIS HOSTELRY has been REFITTED and REFURNISHED throughout, and now is one of the most inviting places in Heppner. Mr. Leezer invites you to stop with him, feeling that he is able to entertain you in the best of style.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE. REASONABLE RATES.