

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

### WHERE THE REVENUE GOES.

The protectionists are pointing to the fact that less revenue went to the government under the McKinley bill than under the tariff law of 1883. This is perfectly true. Under the tariff of 1883 for every dollar the government got, trusts took 20. Under the McKinley bill the government got less money, but for every dollar paid into the treasury the trusts made 30.

Or state it this way, which is the fact: Under the tariff of 1883 the government got \$210,000,000 revenue, the favored trusts got about a billion dollars the advantage of the masses. Under the McKinley bill the government got but \$180,000,000, and the trusts got a billion and a half dollars out of the people. Its effect was to reduce the revenue and increase the wealth of the favored class.

The democratic policy as an exchange for the McKinley bill would afford and cut off the profit of the trust. It will make \$220,000,000 of revenue, and leave a billion dollars in the pockets of the people who earn it. The theory of protection is that somebody else can spend your money for you better than you can spend it yourself, and that the government should regulate it out of your pocket into somebody else's. That is played out. Every man is entitled to all he can earn by his own labor and the need of the government economically administered. A strictly protective tariff would afford no revenue at all to the government, and would divide the people into two classes. The lower strata would be the great masses held in subjection by a few government favored monopolies. That was why the proposed force bill was wanted. The reaction has swept the high tax delusion out of sight, and the force bill with it. Dispatch.

This still leaves a half a billion dollars in favor of the trusts. This ought to go to.

The argument presented in the above amounts to this: That the woolgrowers, coal and iron miners, and thousands of others in like position, as well as the manufacturers, all of whom dispense wages that are unequalled and unparalleled in free trade countries, shall be reduced to a free trade footing that a revenue may be raised on such articles as sugar, tea, coffee, spices, and other things not produced in this country at all, or at any great extent. After our people have paid for a while about three prices for those things which they live on, with a general reduction in wages, they will conclude that the present system is not so bad after all. That "Jim" about the trusts getting the bulk of it is this, for if that was the case who should a manufacturing state like Connecticut go democratic? The fact is, the Cleveland platform, which differs widely from the platform of the rank and file, calls for free trade raw materials and protected manufactures. This is worse than high-water robbery, for it is not equitable in any sense, but this caught the Eastern manufacturers. In this case, however, we would like to have our mathematical friend compute how many billions advantage the trusts would have over the consumers. While the revenue tariff plan proposed is bad enough, the people have more fear in the Cleveland platform, which, if anything, will be adopted.

JUDGE LAWLER, of San Francisco, on the 23rd inst., granted a temporary injunction restraining the election commissioners from the official canvass of the vote cast in this city at the late election. The suit is brought by James Welch, who alleges that the Australian ballot law prevented him enjoying the secrecy of the ballot as guaranteed by the constitution, and that therefore the law is unconstitutional. Welch avers that he is partially blind, and he could not vote under the Australian law without assistance in making his ballot. A few days before the election Welch attacked the validity of the Australian law by demanding of the registrar of voters and secretary of state that he be furnished with the official ballot to prepare at home. The request was refused and the matter taken before the supreme court, but owing to the shortness of time before election the suit was dismissed without prejudice by mutual consent. Welch's attorney says the result of the national election will not be affected by the suit, but the legislative and municipal ticket will be knocked out if the suit is decided in his client's favor.

The murder of Mr. Pinar at San Jose recently is about as peculiar as any murder ever recorded. The man was a brewer, tall and handsome, and in every way qualified to be troublesome to men who have wives and sisters. While it is not known that he was guilty of any secret or illicit intimacies, the theory that he was guilty looks strong. It is true that he was beaten and robbed, yet there are many who maintain that there was a woman at the bottom of the awful work, and that Leah, a witness whom the authorities did not press, for private reasons, knows a whole lot about the murder. The man was found hanging to a pepper tree on a lonely road on the outskirts of San Jose, with his feet tied and his hands fastened behind his back. If the primary object was robbery, he would have been left upon the ground. Robbers don't do the work of avengers. The clearing up of the mystery will give the coroners quite a job.

A MEMBER of the Georgia Legislature makes the following report on the condition of the convict members: "Upon entering we found that great numbers were sick from having to work in water in caves 300 feet under ground, where the water trickled down upon their heads and where they stand in water from ankle to knee deep all day long. Others are mashed and crippled by the slate and coal which fall upon them from the blasting, from which they cannot escape. The gases are so stagnant that it is utterly impossible for the benighted convict to ever get pure air to breathe. Some were nearly naked and had to work and sleep in the same meager apparel in a wet condition. There was a white prisoner who said he knew they would give him hell when he left, but he did not care if they did, for he would rather be dead and in hell than to be there, for it could be no worse. It is impossible for our committee to get the full information which is desired by the state of the condition of these sufferers for fear of their punishment when we are gone. The food is too scanty. In justice and humanity I declare that these things ought not to be."

In 1860, Abe Lincoln received 180 electoral votes, Douglas 12, Breckenridge 72 and Bell 39. In 1864, Lincoln walked away with 212 votes while McClellan got 21. In 1868, Grant received 214 votes while Seymour got 80. In 72 Grant got every electoral vote, 280. Since that time the vote has been as follows: 1876, Hayes 185, Tilden 184; 1880, Garfield 214, Hancock 165; 1884, Cleveland 249, Blaine 182; 1888, Harrison 233, Cleveland 168. In the election of '92, the vote has been reversed in favor of Cleveland by a big majority, but no one should delude themselves into believing that the defeated are any more dead than were democracy in 1872. This overwhelming victory was too much, and in '76 the republicans came within an ace of losing the presidency.

This demand which is going up for an extra session of congress immediately after the inauguration of President Cleveland is a most encouraging indication of the party's spirit. Nothing could be more judicious, in the view of all who comprehend the value of aggression at the right juncture. No doubt there are multitudes of those timid souls who only see wisdom in temporizing, but the democratic masses are evidently anxious to have the democratic administration commence its career by carrying into effect the promises of the campaign. They are more than willing that the party should stand or fall by the results of its policy when the same shall be embodied in the law.—S. F. Examiner.

As was suspected at the time, the Herald interview with President Harrison, purporting to give his reasons for the defeat of the republicans, turns out to be a "fake," like so many "interviews" of that kind of late. It is getting down to the level of the World. President Harrison authorizes the statement that recent publications emanating from New York, and purporting to be interviews from him, in which he is represented as giving his views upon the election, are entirely unfounded, and pure inventions. When he is ready to speak upon that subject he will do so in his own way, and that will be convincing to all readers of the correctness of the statements made.

ALREADY Jerusalem has a population of 413 Americans and Lord knows how many of other nationalities, and the Jerusalem railroad is completed through the Holy Land. Traveling on the backs of donkeys will give place to flying by steam, and making in holy places will now be all the go. The summer girl will smile in the Holy Sepulchre and break hearts in the place where Christ was crucified. The tourist will "do" Jerusalem in half a day and the speculator will gather her under his wing before next August! Oh Lord, what's coming next?—Peter the Poet.

LONG CREEK, in the fight for representative recently, was given the razzle-dazzle, but as the contest is a tie, a new election will, perhaps, be ordered, and if the "smooth boy" runs again, will get beautifully and gloriously left. A man that can successfully work two sides of a question is a dandy, and most generally it falls down on the smooth party before the deal is consummated.

MISS LEONA LOTT, of Purvis, Mississippi, has illustrated beautifully the old saying, "Out of sight, out of mind." She eloped from Purvis with Mr. Stude, and while Stude was gone for a license she eloped with Mr. Jones. Then Mr. Jones went for a license and before he got back she had gone with Wilbur Griffin, who took her back to Purvis. How is that for a girl from the s'ld South?

The democratic organ down the street has never had at its helm anything but a mungwump. Even the present owner's predecessor is now running a republican paper, and the man who started the enterprise wasn't anything. Yet it talks as gleefully over Harrison's defeat as though it was made up of Tilden democracy. Verily, the breath here has a hard time with their mouthpieces.

The miners of the Pine Brook and Capoue shaft of the Luckawanna Iron and Steel Company, numbering 600, were recently given an increase of 10 per cent in their wages. The pay of laborers and other employees was increased from 10 to 20 cents a day. Is Cleveland's election doing all this or is it the McKinley tariff law?

The Northern Pacific "Overland" was held up by three masked men at Hot Springs, between Etnsburg and Tacoma, last Friday evening at 9:30 o'clock. They went through the Pullman only getting a few dollars and some jewelry. F. E. Taylor, of Pendleton, lost \$40, a gold watch and a diamond shirt stud.

A CHICAGO Jockey was caught using electriced wires on his horse a few days ago. He had the battery fastened around his waist. If the ingenuity of this lad was applied to the pedals of a class of men who do nothing requiring more energy than warming the seat of a chair, it would be turned to good account.

Nov. 23, 1892, was celebrated by Irish-Americans as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Michael Larkin, Michael O'Brien and William P. Allen, who gave their lives for the Irish cause. Patrick Fork, editor of the Irish World, was the principal speaker at a New York gathering on this date.

A NICE BUNCH OF CATTLE—Henry Blackwell and wife got in Friday from Lone Creek, leaving for home yesterday. Mr. Blackwell brought over 80 head of cattle which he delivered to O. Mitchell.

They averaged 1233 pounds, which shows that they were a nice bunch of cattle. Mr. Blackwell also brought over a car load of cows which he sold to Shaw & McCarty.

Don't get excited about the future for wool and mutton, shepherds! It is not necessary to cross the bridge till we get there, which will be fully two years ahead, if at all. Everything points to prosperity for the wool growers, for a time at least.

The various mining swindles in Idaho, Oregon and Montana, perpetrated during the past two years on English capitalists, have had a bad effect on mining generally. They are now slow to take hold of really good property.

The reinmakers are at work over in Texas again. The past campaign has furnished thunder enough, if concentrated properly, to deluge the whole staked plain.

The new gun adopted for the army of the United States, shoots a 30 cal ball. It has a muzzle velocity of 900 feet greater than the Springfield rifle.

The capacity of Oregon's reform school is not nearly as great as the propensity of the Oregon kid to be naughty.

THERE is no revolution in Alabama, nor will there be any. Jones will take the oath of office Dec. 1.

STARTER JACK CHINN, who was shot by an officer recently at the track at East St. Louis, is recovering.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Sr., father of Governor McKinley, died at Canton Ohio, last Friday.

FOOTBALL is rapidly taking the place of the old, national game of baseball.

THE BANK ROBBERS. Our Morrow County Man Evidently Knows Something About The Affair.

In reference to the Roslyn bank robbery last Sept., the Oregonian says: "It was on the afternoon of September 23 last when five masked men rode up to the bank of Abrams, Staples & Co., at Roslyn. They dismounted, and leaving one man to take care of the horses, the other four entered the bank. Customer Abernathy was writing at his desk when he was addressed, and looking up he was confronted by a man, revolver in hand. A physician named Dr. Lyons, who was transacting some business there, also found himself covered with a pistol. A third robber stepped in just then and, striking the cashier over the head with a revolver, forced him senseless to the floor. The cashier soon revived and his assailants explained to him the object of their visit. He was wanted to keep quiet, and as his life was at stake he did so. The robbers went to the vault and took out about \$12,000 in coin and currency, which they carried to a cave near Tippecanoe leaving the building they met Assistant Cashier S. A. Frazier, who had heard of the trouble and armed himself with a shot gun and rushed toward the bank. His progress, however, was stopped by a bullet in his hip, from one of the robbers' revolvers. The desperado then mounted their horses and began to trot. The crowd assembled by firing shots in every direction. Angry named County had a bullet penetrate his leg and several others lost their lives.

Finally the robbers got upon their horses and rode off with their booty over a trail on the mountains north of Roslyn. A posse was organized and started in pursuit; but the bandits had too much of a start, and it was not until two days afterward that they were overtaken. Three of them were captured in the forest twenty miles east of Roslyn by a posse of thirteen men. A battle ensued, in which one of the lighters was wounded, but they all managed to make their escape, and it was not until yesterday morning (Friday) that they fell into the hands of the officers.

In addition to Tom Kinsey, of Morrow county, Cal. Hale and Geo. Zerkowky have been apprehended, all except Kinsey being residents of Gilliam county. It is said that a number of others are concerned in the matter, and if not arrested will be in the near future.

After Kinsey was arrested about the first thing he asked Deputy Fitzgerald was about the fight between the posse and robbers, wanting to know if anyone of the posse was killed. In other ways, especially at Arlington, Tom is said to have been too well acquainted with the affair not to be implicated. When he was first arrested, there were a number here who doubted that he had anything to do with it.

That there is a band of horse and cattle thieves in this section, no one doubts, but Eastern Oregon hardly expected to see up to that more elevated plane of thievery, bank robbing. Horses and cattle are dull sale and it is likely that this induced the boys to try something with ready cash in it.

It is said that Bill Zerkowky, who is somewhere in Eastern Oregon, is wanted; also Byron Bernard, who is said to be in Montana.

SOME EAGLES. From the Long Creek Paper. How do you like the Long Creek Canyon City telephone? It's a wonder line. Johnny Christian and F. W. Silverthorn were called to Canyon City this week on court business.

John Combs, ex-sheriff of Crook county, is now assisting his brother during court session.

The Eagle man in company with E. O. Woodall, paid Canyon City yesterday week, returning home via the route of Monument by the last county court.

J. W. Dawson, of the law firm of Dawson & Lyons, of Heppner, passed through Lone Creek yesterday en route to Canyon City on business.

Judge M. L. Olmsted, who was before the last state republican convention seeking the supreme judgeship, but willing to take anything he could get, has bounded from the republican corral, and is now in the democratic line. The democratic party will have to crown him with a beautiful supply of political honors, or the next we hear of the Judge, he will be somewhere else.

Tuesday night a fire-bird put in his appearance in Fox valley, and John Wolfinger was made the sufferer from the destruction of fifty tons of hay. The fire was of incendiary origin, as there has been no fire on the place for some time. Quite a number of the valley's citizens turned out to investigate the cause of the disaster, and as the track of a man was found going to and from

the hay ricks, the mystery was solved. As we go to press the guilty party has not been apprehended.

Sloan & Haskell's camp on Elk creek, at old Camp Susquehanna, continues to present a lively appearance. They still have a full force in their employ, part of which are still engaged in drifting on what is known as the Cressop claims, in the W's, and the remainder, in putting in a flume preparatory for the spring pine-er season. A recent report from their camp in the effort that they are finding the section where they are drifting richly, fully equal to that in the pine days of the camp. They have opened operations in the lower tunnel and will turn the attention of their tunneling force to the upper tunnel, where the belt-rock is found to be most remunerative.

JONES ON FINANCE. The Senator gives in London His Views on Free Coinage.

The Financial News, of London, publishes an interview with Senator Jones, one of the American delegates to the Monetary Conference. Senator Jones says the people of the United States appreciate the vital importance of the currency question, while in England many of the people were ignorant of the rudiments of the matter.

"There is hardly an American elector," said the Senator, "who has not formed an intelligent opinion on this subject. It had a most important influence on the last election."

In reply to a question as to whether the democrats would introduce a free-coinage bill in congress, the Senator said: "Yes; they are bound to. The Times affirms that a majority of the new house of representatives are opposed to free coinage. I feel sure that this is erroneous; on the contrary, there is a two third majority in its favor. It was among the democrats of the last house that the supporters of free coinage were found. If you trace these men to their constituencies you will find they have been re-elected. Whether a free coinage bill is introduced by the democrats or whether it is passed or not is a different matter. Mr. Cleveland himself is against free coinage. It is just the question how far the democrats will feel the influence of his personality. A great mass of people are bent on free coinage. Why should free coinage tend to depreciate the silver currency? We hear from Indian officials much about the depreciation of silver in India, but the Indian gets as much for a rupee in commodities as he ever got. It is not silver that depreciates; it is gold that appreciates. We hear about great stacks of silver. Where are they? When you talk of gran or petroleum you substantiate your statements. I want something done in the use of silver."

WILL THEY DO IT? From the S. F. Examiner. Free raw materials must go on the free list. And the shoddy mills that have sprung up under the evil shadow of the McKinley bill must have a period put to their swindling activity by the imposition of honest and cheap clothing from abroad. When our pampered manufacturers learn to feel that they are not subjected to intolerable and pathetic hardship by being required to produce honest goods at honest prices they will have no trouble in holding the home market and doing better than now, staggering, as they are, in a political procession, charged with McKinley stimulants.

That a disturbance of industrial and commercial conditions will attend the thoroughgoing reform of the tariff is inevitable, but the people were aware of that when they voted for the reform. The ultimate results of the disturbance, however, will be all salutary. No manufacturer who has brains and energy need go to the wall under a revenue tariff, and the slaves of the incapables who go down will be gladly taken by American men with American self reliance, who cannot see why they should not be able to keep their end up against any competitors anywhere in the world without the help of government bounties.

No more free raw materials, a tariff in the interest of the consuming millions and free play for brains, capital and labor in a fair field—that should be the programme of the democratic party.

POETESS AND POLITICIAN. A Young Irish Girl Who is Attracting Much Attention.

Miss Kathrine Tynan plays a prominent part in Irish literature and politics. Although she is still a young woman, her beautiful poems bring her in a considerable income, and she is fast becoming one of the most popular feminine personalities in her own country.

With the exception of short visits to London Miss Tynan is content to remain all the year round on her father's farm, Whitehall, County Dublin. The quaint thatched homestead, where the youngest of Irish poetesses draws all her inspirations, is situated some six miles from the city, at the foot of Wicklow mountains. Mr. Tynan is said to know more about farming than any other two men in Ireland, and it would be worth going a long way to see the dairy over which his daughter presides with such loving pride. Miss Tynan's own little den betrays the influence of her English friends; the photographs of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's painting line the walls; the newest books and periodicals lie about in literary confusion; and a portrait of Parnell, your hostess' hero, has a place on her writing table. Miss Tynan is a strong nationalist; Parnell, and one of her most remarkable poems was written in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell. Thought she writes

My creditors are after me for money which I cannot pay unless those who owe me come to the front. This I shall expect everyone to do without further delay. I need money and must have it.

P. S. I'm in dead earnest on this matter. Those who think that I am fooling, will find out their mistake. D. W. H.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all other lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try this remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: I. L. HOWARD, 147 E. 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice to Teachers. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Morrow county teachers' institute will be held at Heppner, December 15 and 17. All teachers, and also those expecting to teach, are expected to attend, or present a valid excuse. Dec 15

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verse for her pleasure, she gets through a great deal of hard literary work as well, and is one of the few ladies who contribute regularly to the National Observer.

Miss Tynan is below the middle height and has a powerful, thoughtful face. She goes out a good deal into Dublin literary society, and is a general favorite. She is engaged to be married to a member of Trinity College, but does not hold that matrimony should be any hindrance to a literary vocation.

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DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between Arthur Coffin and Frank McFarland, under the firm name of Coffin & McFarland, was dissolved February 1, 1892, by mutual consent, Arthur Coffin retaining the Arlington business, collecting all accounts due and paying all liabilities of same, and Frank McFarland retaining the Heppner business, collecting all accounts due and paying all liabilities of same.

Referring to the above, Frank McFarland, Homer McFarland and Emil C. Vorz have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of McFarland Mercantile Company, commencing business September 1st, 1892, to be incorporated. The new firm will continue in the general mercantile business at the same location, National Bank building, lower Main St., Heppner, Oregon.

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