

WE WANT TO SELL YOU A FARM!

One of the Best Pieces of Land in Morrow County

160=ACRES DEEDED=160

AND 160 ACRES Timber Culture claim adjoining, of which deeded land there are 140 acres good farming land, and the balance A 1 pasture. The deeded land has a good spring of water on it, all under fence. Situated two miles west of Hardman. Price for the whole, \$1100; or without the timber culture claim, \$800.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.

Good, deeded ranch, 320 acres, best stock ranch in Morrow county, cheap and on easy terms.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Deeded ranch, 160 acres, boss wheat land. Will sell on easy terms. A good ruttler can pay for it with first crop raised on it. Reason for selling, owner lives in the East and has no use for it.

For further information call at our office.

THE PATTERSON PUB. CO.

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

BUT ARE THEY?

The following correspondence, from H. V. Corbett, millionaire banker and speculator, of Portland, appeared in a recent issue of the Oregonian, under the caption, "The Silver Coinage Question, Fallacies Advocated by Governor Penneyer Pointed Out."

"We trust our legislature will not follow the suggestions of our governor on the silver question. It would in my judgment be a very unwise thing to do. We are already suffering quite enough from ill advised and bad legislation. The Sherman act was one of those harmful compromise measures intended to satisfy the silver producing states with a substitute for free coinage. After trying it and for a time booming silver by this legislation, they have found foreign countries willing to let us buy the silver and they take the gold. There must be one standard by which to measure values, and all enlightened governments have made gold the standard. It is useless to ignore this fact. The only way to keep silver at par with gold is to coin no more silver than can be redeemed by the government in gold. When it gets beyond this, silver must appreciate and find its level. Then we shall find that the government stamp upon it will not avail any more than it did upon legal tender notes during our civil war. We can well remember when such currency sold for 37 1/2 cents on the dollar, notwithstanding such notes were made into United States bonds bearing interest in gold, which ought to have kept them at par with gold. The great redundancy of legal tender currency, more than it was possible for the government to redeem in gold, caused the great depreciation.

Up to the present time the government stamp would imply that they would redeem silver in gold, and as they would make the profit on the coinage of silver they are bound in equity to redeem it. The reverse was done in the case of free coinage were enacted. If everyone is to have 75 cents coined and stamped a dollar by government, free of charge, who is to pay the difference? Suppose there should be coined in silver \$40,000,000, government is bound to loan \$40,000,000 if it attempts to redeem it, and the people must pay it in taxes and mine owners pocket it. If this great plethora of silver should be issued it would be impossible to keep it on a par with gold and there is nothing where silver would go to, possibly to 50 cents on the dollar, and instead of \$400,000,000 it might be reduced to \$200,000,000 by the depreciation. The circulating medium would be reduced instead of increased. Why should silver men have their product come free any more than the market producer? They are both commodities. Who would think of stamping nickels as money for every one that produces it? Of course it is an absurd proposition. Government under the constitution is empowered to coin money, and if there is any profit in it, the whole people are entitled to share in it, as substantially they pledge themselves to its redemption.

Let our monetary conference take the position that gold is the standard, and let each government agree to coin no more silver as it can safely redeem in gold. This or its equivalent is all we ought to expect from other countries, and for our own country we can safely issue as many gold certificates or bills as we have gold and as much silver as both, and keep it at par with gold. Beyond this it is not prudent to venture.

Let any surplus of silver go abroad at the market price, and be coined or used by other countries. After they get a good supply they may be equally interested in maintaining its price, but as long as we continue to coin and have a board of tip, foreign countries will make the dumping ground for their silver in exchange for our gold. This subject involves the best interests of all classes." H. W. CONBERT.

Mr. Corbett takes the same view of the silver question that do all men who have profited by the scheme of '73, which legislated silver into a commodity, though it had been recognized as good and lawful money from the adoption of the constitution in 1789 up to the date of its demonetization. Mr. Corbett is a very wealthy man, but even he will suffer from a continuation of the plan which seeks to continue silver as a commodity and appreciate gold, for there will surely come a time when the whole fabric of finance will fall, and he will have no cash in his pocket, so to speak, will suffer. No business man can do this, and use his capital at his advantage.

Though the Sherman law may not have been the wisest of measures, it had the effect of increasing the circulation, though it falls far short of what free coinage advocates demand. But Mr. Corbett cannot substantiate the claim that the Sherman law is forcing gold out of the country. In fact, it is not doing anything of the kind. \$103,000,000 is taken out yearly by tourists and \$200,000,000 went out last year as interest and dividends on foreign capital invested in this country. For years past the interest and dividends on investments were absorbed in new enterprises, and much more too, but last year railroad building decreased materially, hence there was no demand for the excess belonging to foreign owners, and it went across the water. If the Sherman law is repealed now, without some substitute which would either provide for the coinage of the American product of our silver mines, or that already deposited in billion in the vaults at Washington, would leave on

the hands of our government millions of ounces of silver in even a worse condition than a commodity, for the little money value that legislation has given it would be removed, and the government would have nothing left to do but to dispose of it for use in the arts. It is as much the interest of the Eastern farming states as those producing silver to protest against this attempt to further legislate silver out of its natural plane. America, according to Mr. Corbett's ideas, was misguided 84 years. This is not true. Both gold and silver went along side by side all this time without any trouble whatever till the money power of Germany, Great Britain and the United States found an opportune time to discredit silver that their holdings might be thus appreciated. Since that time everything that came from the hand of the producer has steadily declined in price, because it took more of it to get the same amount of money. With it, hands went down, and it became thus correspondingly harder to meet obligations. No one certainly will have the "gall" to claim that this was the interest of the people. The claim that our silver mines are producing much more now than previous to '73, that free coinage, or anything approaching it would prove impracticable, is not well founded. The greatest silver mine that the United States ever produced are about worked out, the Comstock, of Nevada, a notable instance, and though the smaller mines are producing in the aggregate a large amount of silver, the amount per capita is no greater now than previous to 1873. This was one of the '73 act's pet ideas when it was on the other side of the fence, but the position is not tenable.

The comparison of the effects of the greenback issue of the 'sixties' with free coinage, so far as the latter brings about depreciation of silver coined is concerned, is unfair and not a parallel matter by any means. There were two good reasons why the greenback depreciated. First, a great civil war had rent the country in twain, and our credit was shaken to a considerable extent. Second, they were not full legal tender, as they could not be taken in payment of duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, and this "exception clause" did much to reduce them to 40 cents on the dollar, though no man ever lost a dollar who held Uncle Sam's promise to pay till the day of redemption. The first greenbacks issued by the government were full legal tender and passed dollar for dollar.

Put silver where it belongs, and no one would lose a dollar on it. It would check the appreciation of gold under the single standard idea, but by so doing it would prevent the people from being plundered further. The discount on the 75 cent dollar would be speedily removed under monometalism. The statement "if this great plethora of silver should be issued it would be impossible to keep it on a par with gold, and there is no telling where silver would go to, possibly to 50 cents on the dollar, and instead of \$400,000,000 it might be reduced to \$200,000,000 by the depreciation," is far from the facts. Legislation disgraced the silver dollar and thereby placed a discount on every product of the farm, while the money broker was likewise benefited. Silver has been recognized as a metal fit for money since the foundation of the earth, or as far back as the history of man can be traced, and only needs this removed to place it where it was previous to '73, to render it full legal tender. There are no fears existing with the majority of the people that the circulating medium would be decreased by free silver coinage.

The comparison between nickel and silver is quite transparent. Silver, through legislation, is a commodity, but it is fit to make legal tender money, and as a metal, stands in the front rank with gold, while nickel is fit for nothing in the way of money except an small, subsidiary coin, used for change. The abstract idea to which Mr. Corbett refers, are on his side of the case.

The advice given to the monetary conference is such as one would expect from a "goldbug," but it is far fetched. The world has use for its supply of silver as well as gold, and one is as good as the other, if not legislated against. To continue on the single standard basis, means further contraction of currency, which is too small to do the business of the country, consequently is a dear money, and means low prices to the producer, more mortgages and heavier rates of interest. There is not enough gold in the country to transact the business, as we have already stated; the amount produced is growing smaller every day, while the population is increasing. To continue this, can result in but one thing—ruin. Let the representatives of America in the conference abroad act on Mr. Corbett's suggestions and in 1895 the people will take the matter in hand and in a manner that will not be misunderstood.

France, under bimetalism, has grown

to be the richest country on the face of the earth. The United States was leading them all previous to 1873, had fewer "many times millionaires" than today, and less paupers in proportion. A debt made one day was just as easy to pay off on the next, so far as the volume and value of money was concerned. But with demonetization and further contraction through the redemption of legal tender currency, which had become as good as gold, our troubles began.

Let the United States join in the other republics of the Americas in the double standard idea, coining our own product and keeping foreign silver out by a tax on same. In time, and not far distant, England and other single standard countries of Europe would join the new world in bimetalism. This sentiment is growing among the people of the old world, and the will of the people will prevail in the end, and no combination of capital can prevent it. The G. Z. site has, in times past and gone, looked upon Governor Penneyer as being a little cranky, but on his suggestion that our legislature instruct our representatives to vote for the free coinage of silver, he is on the right road, and is supported in that by a majority of Oregon's voters.

In both houses of congress it has been claimed to relieve persons who have claims upon lands forfeited with the railroad grants. Senator Dolph said today that persons not actually residing on their lands, and entitled to purchase forfeited railroad lands, should make entry and pay for their lands at once, and not depend on legislation extending the time. He has not succeeded in getting a report upon his bill in the senate from the interior department as yet, and is not sure of securing favorable consideration of the bill in the senate. He has learned from Mr. Herman that there is no possibility of passing the bill in the house. He makes this statement to warn purchasers not to permit the time to expire without completing their purchases.—Arlington Record.

About \$1000 a day is now going out of Morrow county for railroad land. An extension of time should be granted to the purchasers for the present law relating to the purchase of railroad lands imposes too much of a financial burden on them considering the limit of time in which purchases can be made. Let our legislature act immediately, and get the matter before congress.

The big elephant Z recently checked by swaying trunk, gave a great roar and closed his eyes in extensive and cumbersome death. Several curious gentlemen pried their way into his stomach, and found there a chain, not even partly digested, and weighing ninety pounds. This science is enriched by the knowledge that a chain weighing ninety pounds is not wholesome food.

The governor of our state asks that our representatives in congress support an income tax bill. In this he is certainly right. Those who have large incomes can well afford to pay their share towards the protection and advantages that the country gives them to acquire wealth. It is an easy and legitimate road towards securing more money to pay the expenses of the government.

R. C. CARTER, alias Rose, supposed to be a murderer, who escaped from prison back at Mt. Vernon, Missouri, six years ago, was recently apprehended at Salem. He had killed a man named Robert Crockett, and was awaiting the time set for his execution when he escaped. Carter or Rose as he was known, married a Miss Black three months ago.

The Arlington Record, in its last issue, thinks that inasmuch as the Oregonian gives its space to call our citizens to a combination of bad men and cowards, now that it knows better, should devote a like amount of space to tell the facts. It refers, of course, to the Haysly bank robbery case which "Sally" and his gang blowed so much about.

PETER WEST, a Umatilla county justice of the peace, threatened suit against a Milton lady, on a postal card, and now he finds himself before Judge Dewey for improper use of the mail. The J. P.'s omniscient nose, "Peter Game West."

The Baptist sexton's new Campbell tower press, Dayton, Wash., is now in position in their new office, in the basement of the Baptist church. It has cost, with freight and extras, about \$950.

The Christmas Horseman is on our table, a beautiful number. The Horseman is the leading journal of its kind in the country.

Gov. CONBERT has been inaugurated in his position in Nebraska. It took some time to break the deadlock.

HENRY GARDNER, of Dayton, Wash., editor of the Dayton Courier, died from paralysis.

LEGISLATORS LEGISLATING.

Members of Eastern Oregon Looking After the Wants of Their Various Districts.

Bills, memorials, resolutions, and in fact everything that came before either branch of the Oregon legislature Thursday morning was not allowed to hang fire or drag, but was disposed of with great rapidity, as many desired an early adjournment in order to take the noon train for home, and thus spend Sunday with their wives, mothers or sweethearts, as the case might be. Nothing of great importance presented itself in either house, though minor matters that held the attention of the lobbies and galleries were disposed of. In the senate, Willis, of Portland, presented a measure that "no female shall ever hereafter be employed as a clerk, or member of any committee appointed by this assembly or by any member of either house." By this act Willis undoubtedly gained the hatred of every lady aspirant for clerkship honors, of which the gallery was principally composed. A single glance at their faces, which only a moment before beamed with smiles as they vied with each other to look their pretties, would convince anyone of this. While the bill has some warm supporters, yet it is hardly probable that it will pass.

Quite a heated discussion was created in the house Thursday morning by the introduction of a memorial to congress, headed with a lengthy preamble reciting the many promises of the democratic party during the late campaign alleged ominous effects of the McKinley bill, also noting the fact that this people had ever-wholly endorsed the democratic platform and the above allegations. Therefore he it resolved:

That in the judgment of this assembly, to the end that justice may be established, money asserted, and public credit within reach of the people, and political promises redeemed, his ex-colleagues, the president elect of the United States, should call an extra session of congress of the United States to meet as soon after the 4th of March as it is possible for senators and representatives to assemble in the national capital, and immediately repeal the infamous McKinley bill.

This brought forth quite a spirited argument, and when the roll was called for the vote for and against adoption, many briefly explained their position with all sincerity possible. One over jubilant democrat, who had evidently come up to Salem loaded to the guards with oratory which had doubtless been long pent up, started off with a melodious roar, something like a Texas steer, to define the stand of democracy, but was promptly "knocked silly" by the speaker of the house, who informed him that he had not called on him for any of his brazen oratorical display, but simply desired his vote. "Santa Claus" Upton, of Coos county, the leader of the people's party faction, started by the side in a like strain, accompanied by a "military display of spread eagle oratory," defining his party's views on the issue, but was also "knocked into a plug hat," by the speaker before he had fairly gotten on his feet. Some of the republicans leaders, who were likewise loaded, "took a tumble" to themselves, by the example of the two gentlemen who preceded them. The vote was a peculiar one, some of the McKinley followers voted for, while some against, the latter claiming that they did not desire the bill repealed. The democratic vote was likewise divided presumably from the same standpoint. The result was 27 for, 29 against, consequently the memorial died. Both houses adjourned at 11 a. m. until Monday at 2 p. m.

Senator Steiwer, of Fossil, Gilliam county, presented the following memorial to congress Wednesday, which passed both houses by unanimous vote, and was at once forwarded to Oregon's delegation by telegram:

WHEREAS, By act of congress approved June 25, 1832, the time within which persons actually residing upon lands forfeited by the act of congress, approved September 22, 1850, could make final proof, was extended to September 22, 1853, but as to persons who were not actually residing upon lands so forfeited, the time for making such proof was limited to February 3, 1853; and

WHEREAS, The greater portion of the lands in Oregon so forfeited are not actually residing upon, but were settled by persons now entitled to purchase the same, who are occupying adjoining tracts on which their principal improvements were made, and who are therefore, except in a technical sense, actual settlers upon such forfeited lands; and

WHEREAS, By reasons of an almost entire failure of crops from an unusual drought in 1893, the territory in Oregon existing under forfeiture, the persons now entitled to purchase are entitled to the time to do, and

Therefore be it resolved that the act so amended be so amended that the time for making such proof be extended to

and can then undoubtedly do so; and

WHEREAS, We believe that under the circumstances these persons should be treated as actually residing upon such lands and have the same rights as those given to actual residents; now, therefore, be it.

Resolved, by the senate, the house concurring, that our senators and representatives in congress be requested and urged to make a special effort to secure the passage of an act by congress extending the time to make final proof to all cases under the said forfeited act to January 1, 1894; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to telegraph a copy of this resolution to our senators and representatives in congress.

Senator Matlock, of Umatilla, presented a World's Fair appropriation bill, which bill appropriates \$600,000 which is to be expended by a committee appointed by the governor, the committee to report at the next session of the legislature. A joint resolution for the appointment of a special World's Fair committee of two from the senate and three from the house, passed the senate and President Fulton appointed J. H. Kaley, of Umatilla, and C. H. Woodard, of Multnomah. Both steps are in the right direction and by prompt action it is not yet too late for the World of state to have a creditable representation at the Columbian celebration.

Senator Kaley, of Umatilla presented a bill Wednesday for an appropriation of \$480,000 for a portage railway at the Celilo rapids, above The Dalles. A measure similar to this was presented at the last session and passed the senate, but was side-tracked in the house. The proposition by which the road is to be built is similar to that by which the Coquille portage was built. It is to be hoped that the members of the house will look at the bill favorably this time.

Senator Steiwer, of Gilliam, has introduced a bill which provides for the creation of a new county to be known as "Stevenson," to be composed of part of Wasco and Crook counties, bounded on the east by the John Day river and the western boundary of Grand county, and on the west by the Deschutes river, the county seat to be located at Antelope. The senator informs your reporter that the people of that section have long desired division, and it is hoped that they may get it.

A delegation from Milton, representing Eastern Umatilla, was in Salem Thursday, looking after the prospects of cutting off the east end of their county, for the creation of a new county with Milton as the county seat. Umatilla's delegation of senators and representatives, after a little discussing so strongly opposed the proposition that the Milton delegation left for home on the next train.

J. S. McEwan, a people's party representative from Coos county, presented to the house a joint memorial to congress, favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which was referred to the committee on labor.

An effort will be made during this session of the legislature to change the date of holding Oregon's state election from June to November.

A bill has been presented asking for an appropriation of \$180,000, or as much as is necessary, for the establishment of a state factory at the state penitentiary. There is some opposition to this measure, because of the fact that many think it will be a very expensive investment, and the probabilities are, a losing one, just for the employment of the convicts. The Oregonian, of recent date, suggests that a cheaper and safer investment for the employment of the convicts might be had by building a large pen on each side of the prison grounds, and after being there three or four years, to the other side and back again. However, Governor Penneyer after giving this matter careful consideration recommends such a venture in a favorable light in his bi-annual message.

SALEM, Or, Jan. 16 1893.

The senatorial fight in Washington, is waxing warm, and as the republicans refuse to caucus, and thereby decide on their own, the election may go over two years longer. The democrats are keeping the gap open, hoping that in two years they can wrest the senator out of the hands of the republicans. Either party must not forget that the populists will be in the field at that time.

The Kansas governor and senate have recognized the populist house, though it is the minority one. The republican organization is liable to receive accessions from the populists, as many of them recognize that it is the legal house, and say so.

Gen. RICE ISAACSS, late of Portland, is dead. He was a retired army officer, and served with distinction during the rebellion.

BLANKS is still very low, and his life hangs, as it were, by a thread.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion

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

THE CITY HOTEL,

W. J. LEEZER, Prop.

THIS HOSTELRY has been REFITTED and REFINISHED 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.

Fruits, Candies, Nuts and Cigars!

WELL, I SHOULD SMILE,

The Finest in the Land.

Oyster Season

Also is about ripe. We will let you know about that in the near future.

W. L. Matlock & Co.

The Keeley Institute

For the Cure of Liquor, Opium and Tobacco Habits

It is located at Forest Grove, Or.

The Most Beautiful Town on the Coast.

Call at the GASTYEE office for particulars. Strictly confidential. Treatment private and sure cure.

—OF—

OREGON

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING

ON SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE TERMS

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon, for the county of Morrow.

G. W. Harrington, administrator of the estate of James Stewart, Deceased, Plaintiff,

vs.

G. W. Stewart, Defendant.

TO G. W. STEWART, Defendant: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, on or before the 27th day of March, 1893, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court. And if you fail to answer or to appear thereat the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Hundred and Eighty-Nine and 70/100 (\$589-70/100) Dollars, with interest from December 23, 1892, at Ten per cent per annum, and sixty Dollars attorney's fees. And the sum of six hundred and fifty Dollars and interest from April 10, 1893, at Ten per cent per annum and sixty-Five Dollars attorney's fees and costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is served by publication, by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of said court, made in chambers on December 31, 1892.

FRANK KELLEGG, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Comprehensive Survey

—OR—

An Apprehensive Subject

—BY—

Means of a Prehensile Tail

The Monkey is Not Afraid because his Tail is a Good One.

We are Not Afraid because our Tale is a Good One.

It is No Tale of Woe!

—WE TELL OF—

BARGAINS

— Splendid Goods, —

Fair treatment; satisfaction to customers, and of reasonable prices and good money value.

It is a Tailless Tale.

A tale without end, because it is a tale that will hold. A pleasure to show goods. Special inducements to cash buyers. Call at

MINOR BROS

Dr. McSwain recently removed a polydip from the nose of Mrs. Marion Evans, living near Lexington.

UNITED STATES LAINE OFFICE. LA Grande, Oregon, Jan. 9, 1893. Complaint having been entered at this office by Henry Meek against Laine, in and against his homestead entry No. 4176 dated March 20, 1888, up to the 25th day of March, 1893, and the 25th day of March, 1893, and the 25th day of March, 1893, with a view to the cancellation of said entry the said party is hereby summoned to appear at the office of W. L. Steiwer, at Pilot Rock, Oregon, on the 15th day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said interest and judgment, to be used at the final hearing to be held on the 20th day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this notice be served by publication for four consecutive weeks in the Heppner Gazette, and by post in the tract as in United States land cases.

W. L. STEIWER, Receiver.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that disease consuming him, he wishes to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure which he has discovered, and which he cheerfully offers to a copy of the prescription used, and long unwell. He hopes all sufferers will be benefited, as he is highly satisfied. Those desiring this remedy, which is sold in small packages, and may prove a blessing, will please address: REV. H. W. AND A. WILSON, 34-a w Brooklyn, New York.

LIST OF LETTERS.

ADVERTISED AT HEPPNER POSTOFFICE.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Bennie Mack | Fountain Wm |
| Basin Wm | Fountain Mrs. Beulah E |
| Malon Mrs. Annie | McCullough Miss Ann |
| Plaza "Advertized" when calling for these letters. | A. MALONEY, P. M |

A smart little boxing match was indulged in by Frank W. Heston and Geo. Wakfield, at the Gem saloon last Saturday evening. Honors were even.