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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 rustler 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.

We hold each and every correspondent responsible for his or her communication. No correspondence will be published unless the writer's real name is signed as an evidence of good faith.

STILL BRIGHT AND BOOMING.

Many bright and useful publications come round to us annually and the sight of them is as refreshing, and welcome as the faces of friends on New Year's Day. Friends' faces are kept in remembrance; good books for reference, inasmuch as they lead and teach us what it is to be done in many painful straits. One such publication, always foremost, is before us, brimful of sound advice and the latest bits of fun, original and copyrighted, from the pens of such noted humorists as Bill Nye, Opie P. Read, Danbury-News-Man and others. It is a free gift of the season at the druggists' counter, and will be sought for as the highly popular St. Jacobs Oil Family Almanac and Book of Health and Humor, 1893. The work differs somewhat from its former editions, but is none the less attractive and in many features is the superior of former numbers. One special feature is the "Offer of One Hundred Dollars," open to all contestants, the details of which a perusal of the book will more fully give. The almanac is sent forth by The Chas. A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., proprietors of some of the best known and most reliable medicinal preparations. A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of a 2 cent stamp by the above firm.

That lady clerk business is getting to be scandalous. No wife would rest easy at her home if she realized what temptations surrounded her husband at the gay capital. Men are but human, and if some of them fall under the circumstances it is not surprising. The women are pretty, they are young, and are in committee-rooms, and, worst of all, they have but little work to do. Of the nearly \$20,000 expended in that way all but about \$3,000 is worse than thrown away. The most of the lady clerks are perfect ladies but some of them are not, and the few so taint the whole that it is the common talk that something should be done. Why not have them pass a civil service examination, and no favoritism shown as now?—West Side.

DEPUTY SHERIFF JOHNSON, of Pendleton, in charge of some U. S. prisoners enroute to Portland, was interfered with at the Portland depot by some hotel and sad hack runners, while he was trying to make his way to the cable line and one got beautifully thumped. An over-zealous policeman arrested Mr. Johnson, but discovering his mistake, released him. The arrest was entirely out of place. Any person who has ever visited Portland can readily understand the position in which Mr. Johnson was placed.

There is not enough gold to do the business of the country and pay our debts abroad. A continuance of the present system means high-priced money and more debts and mortgages. And in the meantime the farmers' products are following the course of the hated white metal. It is not strange that the people of our country are losing sight of tariff reform and looking after the real cause of their troubles.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND might send Penney as minister to Chili. Judging from the attitude of both toward the World's Fair, they certainly would have one feeling in common. Chili is actuated by spite, and so for the governor—well there are all sorts of rumors around, you know.—Telegram.

WE BELIEVE the jute mill proposition, which has been sanctioned by our legislature, will prove a good thing, and that it will soon pay us back every dollar invested, with interest on same.

PORTLAND'S democracy does not seem to be in full sympathy with the state put up at the recent meeting of the state central committee.

THE KANSAS double house combination are having hot times, but the people are paying well for it. Blooded well result if the thing keeps on.

The people are upholding the Gazette in its plea for bimetallic. Count noses in Morrow and see if we are not correct.

THE more the people look into the currency question the more they see the need of a return to bi-metallic.

THE home rule bill is now before the English parliament. It suits the Irish people in almost every respect.

OREGON has very prudently sat down on the governor in the matter of the World's Fair appropriation. The governor was certainly wrong in stepping in th

way of this much-needed appropriation, that Oregon might be decently represented in Chicago this year. We have the money to spare, and Oregon is no "Jim-Crow" state anyhow. We are in the front rank, comparatively speaking, but if our legislature had not passed the appropriation bill over the governor's veto, we would have been considered for-sufferers in the extreme. And who could have blamed the sightseers at Chicago?

A RUNAWAY car in Albina Wednesday killed three people outright and severely injured twenty-five others.

GOWAN is fighting the division of Grant county. Perhaps he has been convinced.

INDIAN cayuses are dying by the hundreds up on the Umatilla reservation.

The Raley portage measure will not be passed this session.

THE DRAMA. Damon and Pythias Well Received—Also a Financial Success.

The Gazette's dramatic reporter was present on both evenings, the 15th and 16th insts, the occasions of the rendition of "Damon and Pythias," and must say from both a dramatic and financial standpoint, the play was most successful. Much credit is due to Mr. Wm. Rasmus, who had full charge of the play, and if our "home talent" did their work in a creditable manner, from the public's standpoint, and which our reporter confidently believes was the case, it is all due to the training received from Mr. Rasmus, who has put on the drama in nearly every important town in the state of Washington.

Mr. Rasmus as Damon is well adapted to that part. Damon, in the language of Dionysius, is one "who hangs out his austerity for sale, in frowns, closed lips, and pithy sentences." As a patriot and senator he made a deep impression on the audience, and, from a professional standpoint, portrayed the character most admirably. He has appeared before the best audiences in the Northwest, and has always received their universal praise.

Mrs. Wm. Rasmus, as Calanthe, was a complete success. Her face, figure and impersonation of character were such as to impress the audience with her peculiar fitness for that place. Mrs. Rasmus won the heartiest applause on both evenings.

Hermion, impersonated by Mrs. H. McFarland, won the hearts of the audience from the very start. Mrs. McFarland has not a strong voice, but it was so full of tenderness in her devotion, love and feeling in the final parting scene between herself and Damon, that the writer would say for her first effort, she was voted at once as a very successful Hermion.

S. S. Hornor, the valiant Pythias, has a voice and a form well calculated for the part he took. Next to Damon, this is the most important character in the play, and in all Heppner a better selection could not have been made.

The tyrant, Dionysius, as portrayed by Mr. H. McFarland, took his part well. The character is a difficult one, and, in importance, ranks with those of Damon and Pythias, though in a different line of acting. His skepticism in the matter of unselfish friendship, and final conversion, as portrayed, was entirely in keeping with the character.

F. J. Hallock, as Philistines, the president of the senate, had a full appreciation of his part. Like the character of Damocles, represented by Otis Patterson, both of whom acted the part of tools in the hands of the tyrant, there were not many lines, but Mr. Hallock was equal to every emergency.

W. B. Potter made a gallant Procles. Billy is naturally a dashing fellow, brave as a lion and true to a fault, and though he became in character the follower of the tyrant, his true nature and staying qualities asserted themselves, and he was a Procles all over. Billy rarely equaled in that part.

Emil Voruz, as the Italian slave, Lucullus, was equal to the occasion. He rather excelled himself in last night's performance.

Little Lottie Rasmus, as Damon's child, deserves special mention. Though so young in years, she had a full understanding of her part, and as such, brought tears to the eyes of the audience. Naturally of a sweet disposition, she was what the writer would call an ideal "Master Willie."

It was certainly the best play ever produced in Heppner, either by amateurs or professionals. It so far exceeded the expectations of the public, that few, if any, criticisms were made on the play as a whole.

Financially, it was quite successful. Dorie Lodge is most thankful to the good people of Heppner who so generously patronized the play, and our reporter confidently believes that they will be better men and women by having seen the portrayal of the ideal of friendship which all Knights of Pythias love, honor and cherish.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Almost every intelligent person is familiar with the national guard. And every broad minded person concedes its importance to the civil authorities and the general government in maintaining law and order. The organization of the state militia dates back to the days of the American revolution. The militia was at this time the result of a righteous uprising of an indignant and oppressed people, and we are today, through its efforts, a grand and free government. Is it any wonder that we, the sons of our honored forefathers whose blood stained the ground at Lexington, should inherit their spirit of freedom and perpetuate it through the organization of a state militia? Again we find the state militia upholding the general government in 1812 and in 1846.

When in 1861 the falling walls of Fort Sumpter startled the nations, announcing what was to be one of the deadliest and most destructive wars man ever saw, and before the smoke of its ruins had cleared away, the state militia was marching out to victory singing "We are coming Father Abraham, 60,000 strong."

The services rendered by the state militia to the states and general government, is of a value that cannot be over estimated. The national guard, in whatever state in the union they may organize, have a right to expect from their legislative bodies such appreciation of their efforts as will cause their endeavors to be most effective. It is said our people are a people of peace. The advantages of our location, and the fact that the denomination of our country is easily sustained, inculcates in our people a desire for peace and a natural dislike for needless war. And yet there are those of us who can witness the fact that when our people, North and South, believe that duty calls upon them to become soldiers, no hardships are too severe to be borne, and no amount of bloodshed can be in excess of what they are willing to endure. The valor they have exhibited in the past, has shown that our national guard is not a name, but a reality. We stand today united, with loyalty to one flag. As we look into the future it is with the assurance that there shall never again exist the clash of intestine strife within our glorious union. But if we are ever called upon to do battle, it will be when we, the North and South, march elbow to elbow, united in one cause, for the defense of our grand and free republic.

It is unquestionably the duty of the legislative assemblies to so legislate that citizens who have a desire for a military life and who wish to take advantage of military training, in times of peace, so that they will be most effective in time of strife, shall have that opportunity and shall be so equipped as to make them a most efficient body in action. Two things are the natural characteristics of the citizen soldier. First, he learns to promptly obey all orders from superiors. Second, every officer is courteous in his consideration for those under his command, and as is necessary to maintain strict discipline. It is erroneously thought by a great many that to become a member of the national guard involves the surrender of manhood, to a greater or less extent. This is not true, and a citizen soldier who promptly observes the fulfillment of his duties, and strictly adheres to all rules and regulations of military etiquette, stands on a loftier plane than the average citizen. It inculcates a love of home and country and ever lifts the stars and stripes of liberty in the hearts of all Americans.

A national guard well drilled and thoroughly disciplined becomes a great power, a power, which was not to be good, could not be easily conquered. The men who compose our national guard are alert to see and quick to perform the duties assigned them; or, in other words when well disciplined, are most valuable in all their relations of life by reason that discipline. To this fact they owe to consider and appreciate, more than they otherwise would, the effect and value of deliberate orders promptly executed. A thorough military schooling today is a most valuable adjunct to every day life, and every man who is a good soldier is, therefore, a more valuable citizen. It is when our homes are invaded, rights infringed, when our personal freedom and the dignity of our country is in peril, we fully appreciate the need of men, who in time of peace are contented to use the pen, but never willing to quit its superiority at times of emergency.

During the past twenty-three years the militia of thirty states has been called upon to assist the civil authorities in suppressing mob violence, some of which have had their militia in actual service over twenty times, at a cost to the state of thousands of dollars. The Oregon National Guard has had its share to perform, and the celebrity with which it has responded to the call for duty plainly shows that they care more for their duty to the state than any pomp show. The guard has about 1,500 men in its ranks. This nucleus is to the vol-

unteers, as West Point is to the regular army. They should be thoroughly equipped and placed in a position equal to that of any Eastern state. Our citizen soldiers ask for no remuneration for the services they give, no compensation for what to them is their duty, and no one has ever heard them ask anything of their country. Surely our legislative body will not fail to recognize the claims our citizen soldiers have upon the state, and extend to them the aid so sorely needed and so richly merited.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Among all the professions we find none which is so injurious to health and physically wrecks men so early in life, as that of the faithful pedagogue. And yet, he is compelled to take into consideration the starvation point, to which the small salaries of men and women, who are generous enough to spend their time and strength in teaching our young minds, has reached.

To our people, politics seem to be first in importance, and education second. Is not this a great mistake, we earnestly ask? Hundreds of dollars can be squandered for political purposes, but in the teachers' profession a system of so-called economy must be practiced, and the cheapest teacher must be employed. But this is not all, for whenever a reduction of expenses is necessary, his salary must be reduced.

Many of our rural school boards seem to carry the ruinous idea that a low priced teacher is a cheap teacher. They are mistaken. For an energetic and progressive teacher, who has spent months, even years in careful preparation in a normal school; or has, by his own energy and push, fully qualified himself for the profession, will reluctantly accept such meagre wages. Why should he? Has he not a perfect right to some encouragement, some remuneration for his labor, time and money spent? Yet, at the present day, he is almost obliged to accept the small compensation, and thus it is that he is constantly bribed, as it were, by the miserable wages that are given him, to leave his teaching as soon as he acquires experience. If there is one place where we ought to induce people to make their profession a life business, it is the teaching of schools. It is only through his own energy, perseverance and sacrifice, that he is progressive as he should be.

"Politicians seem to think," says a vigorous writer, "that farmers and teachers are the only classes they may kick with impunity. If they would pretend to retrench, they strike first at the salaries of the harmless pedagogue."

The census of 1880 shows the maximum average of teachers' salaries in any one section of the union to be \$677; in the District of Columbia, the minimum, \$52; in North Carolina, with an annual average salary in the United States of \$236.37, a sum less than that paid to common railroad laborers, or to breakers of stone upon our public highways. Says Mr. Shimmel, of Philadelphia, "No feature of the American educational system is so discouraging to teachers, as the uncertainty of their tenure of office, low wages, frequent examinations, and short terms all tend to degrade the profession, but the worst of all is to be dismissed without cause." The frequent changes of teachers is a detriment to the success of any school. When a teacher has been employed who has proved to be faithful and efficient, he can begin a new term with great advantage over a new teacher, and should be retained from term to term, and a salary of a few dollars more or less is of small consequence. Then we will make the teachers' profession something better than an army of carpetbaggers and tramps. The best teachers will then be secured, and instead of dropping out, will then have inducements to enter the work as a vocation, and the places of the young and inexperienced will rapidly be filled by the skillful ones.

With short terms and frequent changes, school work can be little else than a mere experiment. Our schools will never equal those of Europe until we secure tenure of office for the faithful and efficient teacher, and make provision for the proper remuneration for the work to be accomplished, thus encouraging and inviting the talented teacher, and inspiring the young and inexperienced to more thorough preparation for the work.

A. W. BALSTON.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.

Corbett Says He Will Meet Mitchell or Jackson.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—In reply to Jackson's ultimatum saying that Corbett must accept his challenge within ten days or Jackson's money will be withdrawn, Corbett said this afternoon: "My representatives will be in New York on Wednesday to make a match with Mitchell or Jackson. Brady or Delaney leave for New York this evening. They have power to make a match with either Mitchell or Jackson, Mitchell first, Jackson second. I am not going to do any talking in the papers. Money

will talk when my manager gets to New York." Delaney and Brady take \$10,000 with them for Mitchell to cover.

GODDARD GETTING COCKY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Joe Goddard says after defeating Smith he will post \$10,000 for a match with Corbett or Jackson and will keep the forfeit up 30 days. The Olympic club will add a heavy purse for the fight.—Late advice states that there is a likelihood of a meeting between Jackson and Corbett within the next six months. Mitchell will hardly meet Corbett, it is thought.

STRICKEN DEAD.

TRUSTWORTHY STATEMENTS.

A recent New York dispatch reads: "James C. H., a fine looking and apparently healthy man, was observed stagger while walking on Fifth Avenue this afternoon, and after taking one or two uncertain steps fell to the sidewalk. When picked up he was dead. A physician examined the body, and pronounced heart disease the cause of death. A peculiarly sad feature of the case is that Mr. H. was on his way to Maine, to settle in the home of his boyhood. He had passed the previous ten years in the western mining country, and had amassed a fortune. If you have any of the symptoms given in the following testimonials you should lose no time in seeking relief."

From John L. Roberts, Slaton, Va.: "I have suffered with palpitation, irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulders, side, and arms for over forty years. For twelve years have been treated without avail by prominent physicians in my neighborhood and in New York. Growing constantly worse, smothering spells followed one another, so my life was often in danger and I needed constant care. As my son had been cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, he sent me three bottles. The first dose gave me instant relief. Before using the last bottle I was completely cured. Although seventy-five years old I feel twenty years younger. I claim my cure to be almost a miracle."

Here is a letter from Mrs. John Kolges, of Cleveland, O.: "I had been troubled with my heart and stomach for years, but for sixteen months had been confined to my bed. I had four of the best doctors in the city, but none of them could benefit the weakness of my heart. I also had dropsy and rheumatism. I never took medicine that relieved me at once as Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure does. I am much stronger. My appetite is splendid. I gain strength with every dose. I have gained more in six weeks from your treatment than in sixteen months from all the doctors."

"Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists. It is safe, effective, agreeable, and does cure!" Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Comprehensive Survey

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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 Tail is a Good One.

It is No Tale of Woe!

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

Nerve Blood Tonic

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

YOU and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you

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

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OF—
Fall Goods! Fall Goods!
—SUCH AS—

Overcoats, Women and Misses' Newmarket Cloaks,
WOOLEN UNDERWEAR,

DRESS GOODS, ETC., ETC.
At Reduced Rates FOR CASH.

McFarland Mercantile Company.
General Merchandise,

HEPPNER, OREGON

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 Sawn at Your Residence, 75 cts
Per Cord, twice in two; \$1.00, three times. Wood sawed and delivered at \$7.00 per cord. Yard near the depot.
Leave orders at Sloan & Howard's.
RIP VAN WINKLE, Proprietor.

BORG, THE JEWELER!

Out for Watches, Clocks, SILVERWARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Etc., Etc.
CASH BARGAINS IN JEWELRY, Trust Busters.
SEE BORG, MAY STREET, HEPPNER, OR.

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.

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.
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