SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

THE NEW PARTY.

Any reader of the Oregonian can see at a glance that it is rapidly going over to the democratic party, at least to the Cleveland wing of democracy. Its support of the last administration, its opposition to the regular republican organization last year, its position during the recent session of the legislature and its subsequent fight on a republican tariff, all characterize it as an exponent of democracy rather than of the republican party.

It is also plain that the Oregonian is seeking to form a coalition of a certain band of republicans, so-called, and democrats, so-called, in order to perfect a little party of its own, a sort of a picked few. It no doubt anticipates that the blind following of power and wealth will leave it the master in Oregon. It hopes to join Simon and Corbett with Pipes and others in a grand plug hat brigade that will clean the decks of the opposition.

It is already reported that there is a plan on foot to make this combination in Portland next year, and to extend it outside of Multnomah county as far as possible. Boss Simon, though uncrowned in the ranks of the republicans, hopes to again regain his lost scepter at the head of mongrel combination.

The Gazette and every other good republican paper in the state will oppose this grand combine. There is no occasion for it. The republican party can win battles in Oregon under the old banner. It carried Oregon for McKinley and there is no excuse for any combine that will take away any considerable number of these forces, except to give a boss without a throne a new outfit.

Keep your eye on the Oregonian and its following and see how near the Gazette comes to the mark.

DR. HUNTER shall not be elected, says Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky. The Oregonian says "amen," on the plea that Hunter's republicanism is not orthodox, making comparison with our Mitchell, of Oregon, and in the same column argues that a democrat should be appointed to a U. S. circuit judgeship; on the same page it argues for a democratic tariff. The same paper makes light of the republican platform and openly advises its sacred promises to be disregarded. To the infernal regions with such an imposter! "Orthodox," indeed! The Gazette does not know how other republicans feel in this matter, but if the Gazette were alone in the contest, in its weak way it would oppose such pretensions even if the vengence of hades were poured out upon it, and then when the last flickering spark of existence had been crushed out of it, it could go to the eternal feeling that it had made a good fight.

GOV. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, had his bolting republicans to assist the democrats in breaking a quorum by refusing to answer to their names, last Saturday, preventing a vote being taken for United States senator. Such traitorous treachery is a disgrace to the republican party. Doses of hemp have been administered for offenses less flagrant in the eyes of moral law. This and worse in the state of Oregon are two cases that can be cited as living argument that senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

HON. GEO. W. RIDDLE, of Douglass county, in a recent issue of the Plaindealer, attempts to explain his action down at Salem. The explanation does not explain anything. Mr. Riddle flew the track because he feared that he could not be the caucus nominee of the republicans for speaker, and because he was a tool of Joe Simon.

CORBETT is still waiting for his seat in the U. S. senate,

THE Oregonian is a great exponent of republicanism. Nit!

THE sheepmen of Morrow county are refusing to take the Weekly Oregonian because the Examiner is a good enough democratic weekly for them. It is not masquerading.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIS has introduced a bill providing for a United States assay office at Baker City. Senator McBride has also introduced Ellis' bill for the Indian war veterans in the senate.

MCKINLEY'S policy to keep present incumbents in office till their terms expire is a good one. Principle should rise above partisanship. Give the boys the spoiles when their time comes for them.

JAMES J. CORBETT has resumed training and says that he will fight Fitzsimmons again in less than a year, believing that Fitz will go back on his promise never to fight again. It is well known that Corbett is not so much disheartened by his recent defeat as to give up the idea of regaining his lost laurels. He intends to regain the championship and it is not unlikely that he will do so.

THE point made by the Oregonian's Washington correspondent that owing to Senator McBride's poor health he should have some one to assist him as a boost for Corbett, falls rather flat when it is known that Corbett is so shaky from palsy that he can hardly write his name. Senator McBride, though not strong, is worth ten Corbetts. The state can get along very well till an ablebodied senator is elected.

GOV. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, is following in the footsteps of one, Lord, governor of Oregon. He is standing in the way of the election of a senator in his state with six republicans against the majority. Kentucky should elect a senator at once. That state has a republican governor and legislature, the first since the war, and a senator should be elected without fail. Kentucky will go democratic next election. It should. The republicans have shown themselves to be unable to govern the state and it ought to go into hands that will.

Something to Know

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring that tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor if Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at Conser & Brock's drug store.

Yesterday afternoon abo ut 5 o'clock Sheriff Matlock arrested a young man by the name of Franklyn, of Umatilla county, who is charged with having stolen a horse. The animal was found in his possession, and from all appearances is about as poor a piece of cayuse property as he could possibly have stolen. F. W. Kimbrick, a deputy sheriff from Pendleton arrived this morning and will depart with the supposed thief this evening.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshelman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshelman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by Conser & Brock.

W. A. Goodman, a painter in the employ of Downer & Swann, and a minister of the Latter Day Saint faith has been holding evening services at the Christian church during the past week. He is reported to be an interesting and instructive talker.

Bad March weather still continues, and lambing certainly cannot be very successful under these circumstances, though Al Evans and others report very successful lambing down towards "the sand." Spring is far behind this year.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE "SOUND MONEY" LITerature appearing in these columns is published under the direction of the "Sound Money Club," of New York.

McCLEARY'S SPEECH.

A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Every Important Point of Towne Refuted. History, Science and Common Sense All Argue For Honest Money—Clearest Possible Demonstration That There Is No Connection Between Silver and Average Prices—Why Some Prices Have Fallen While Others Have Risen—An Excellent Short History of Coinage—Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers—Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Performance.

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coinage speeches ever made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congressman James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its turn, is considered to be the best anti-free coinage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speeches are in great demand and are being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the question for us to reprint it in full. In a few instances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-

HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY.

perience of France and the Latin union with bimetallism does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1873" and the Ernest Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonetization act in 1873 to send for his full speech. It can be had free by applying to Congressman McCleary.

The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After complimenting most highly both the speech and the personal qualities of his friend and colleague, and after telling the story of the blind men of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

If I were called upon to characterize in a sentence the speech of my colleague, I should say that it lacks comprehensive grasp of the several topics considered. It offers a superficial view of many things, but does not indicate thorough study of any. We are given a little (and sometimes very little) of the truth on many points, but not enough of the truth on any of them to warrant one in drawing important conclusions. To carry out the figure of the poet we are asked to judge of the appearance of an elephant by grasping its tail, to form our conception of a camel by seizing its leg and so on through the menagerie. And in lieu of further information on any point we are regaled by having a flower of rhetoric held beneath our nose, under the soothing influence of whose fragrance we temporarily forget that we are long on fancy and short on fact.

I shall show that the gentleman's fundamental positions are based on half truths, which every one knows are more dangerous and misleading than utter falsehoods.

Silver and Prices.

By means of a chart he endeavored to prove three things:

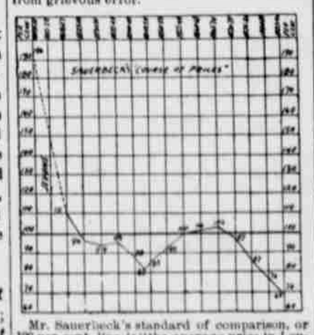
1. That, beginning with 1873, there has been an "unexampled and ruinous fall" in the prices of commodities.

2. That there has been during the same years a practically parallel fall in the price of silver, and that silver is, therefore, an almost ideal measure of value.

3. That this "fall in prices" has been the result of the so called "demonetization" of silver, and, by inference, that "remonetization" of silver would "restore prices" to their former level or thereabouts.

The trouble with my colleague is one that is common to the whole tribe of free silver men. The year 1873 is to them what the year of the hegira is to the Mohammedan—it is the point of time from which everything is reckoned. But no legitimate inference can be drawn in relation to these matters without examining also the course of events before 1873 and making a fair comparison of the two series of facts.

The chart to which I now invite the attention of the committee is one that I drew since the speech of my colleague was delivered. It shows the course of average prices by ten year periods from 1818-27 to 1885-94, inclusive. The table from which it was drawn was prepared by Augustus Sauerbeck, one of the authorities quoted by my friend in another part of his speech. Indeed in the first rehearsal of this speech, as delivered by him in Duluth last August, and afterward in other places, the gentleman printed this table. But by a singular oversight he did not put it into chart form. This was a very unfortunate omission, for had my friend appreciated the great importance of those figures, had he given them enough study to become impressed with their real significance and had he then put them into chart form and placed the chart in juxtaposition with the one considered by us a moment ago, he would have saved himself and his readers from grievous error.



Mr. Sauerbeck's standard of comparison, or 100 per cent line is "the average price in London of 45 principal commodities for the period 1867-77"—that is, for a ten year period having 1873 as its middle point.

Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceedingly important in this discussion—namely:

1. That in the period extending from 1818-27 to 1849-58, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table extended back ten years further the former fall would be seen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiate this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it marks, not the beginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that our recent fall in prices is by no means "unexampled" in either scope or duration. It was greatly exceeded in both respects by the fall in prices near the beginning of the century, during the so called "bimetallic" period. And thus disappears the chief foundation of my colleague's entire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

2. The chart is equally severe on another very touching argument of the free silverites. Silver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the sad condition of men. Silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long period from 1809 to 1859, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver varied but slightly. Though silver advocates frequently boast of this uniformity in the price of silver they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus it is never revealed by them that during this long period, when silver had "free access to the mints," it held itself aloof from other commodities, impotent alike to prevent their fall or to promote their rise.

3. We note, in the third place, that the recent fall in prices did not begin in 1873, but in 1873. When those who are trying to foist upon this country the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and imaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell from $1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points? Or are they willfully suppressing a portion of the truth, having a lively appreciation of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century; that it did not begin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they ascribe it; and that "free silver," having demonstrated in the past its incompetency to affect prices (even if that had been shown to be desirable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future—these things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side can fairly rest our case and demand the judgment of all candid men.

What Caused the Two Great Falls In Average Prices.

Taking the century as the period for investigation, and reverting again to my chart for the course of prices, let us try to discover the reasons for those mighty changes in the level of prices.

We note first of all that there have been in this century two periods of very high prices and two periods of gradual fall in prices. Can any principle or law be discovered in accordance with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this discussion.

Let us see if the two periods of high prices have anything in common. The first of these periods extended from 1789 to 1814, with its highest point at 1809. It is very important to remember that these were the years of the Napoleonic wars, which cost Europe so much in blood and treasure. It is noteworthy, also, that the second period of very high prices covers the years of great wars, the Crimean in the early fifties, our own mighty conflict in the early sixties, followed in the later sixties by the war between Prussia and Austria and in 1870 by the Franco-Prussian war.

Now war is a great destroyer of property, while at the same time it takes from the productive industries vast numbers of their best workmen. It is a time of abnormal demand coincident with abnormally restricted supply, hence a period marked by great wars is always a period of abnormally high prices.

What, on the other hand, is the natural and legitimate effect on prices produced by a long period of peace?

Every person within the sound of my voice has as one of his proper ambitions the acquirement of a competency for his old age. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the rational basis of such a hope? In its ultimate analysis it is this: That each month and each year the person entertaining such a hope shall produce more than he consumes. This is the basis of increase in wealth, personal and national.

Now price depends chiefly on two things: 1, the relation between demand and supply, and, 2, cost of production. It therefore follows that in a long period of peace, when production naturally exceeds consumption and when the wit of man is free to exercise its ingenuity in devising new and better methods of production, prices naturally fall. Thus it has been through all the ages, and thus will it ever be. Following the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the century, and following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, came long periods of peace, accompanied by the usual fall in average prices.

If peace conditions are normal, three incidental results should appear, and all of them have appeared:

1. There should be improvement in the standard of living. This implies

2. That a given amount of labor should bring larger returns in the comforts of life, and

3. The demand for more and better things to eat should show itself in sustained prices for those better foods whose production cannot be increased indefinitely.

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.

Pushing this investigation a little further, let us find out what articles have been most affected by the fall in prices.

The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them up, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as a base or 100 per cent.

	1866-1870.	1881-1885.
Products of agriculture, etc.	137.74	130.77
Animal and fish products	136.35	150.65
Southern products, etc.	121.54	134.41
Tropical products	118.32	119.91
Minerals and metals	95.47	81.55
Textile materials	129.17	96.65
Miscellaneous	105.90	91.11
Fourteen British manufactured articles	130.55	103.28

Dividing the above table into two equal parts, we observe that the prices of the first four (which are chiefly food products) were marvelously sustained and even advanced, while the prices of the second four (in the production of which labor saving machinery are largely used) show a marked fall.

The Soetbeer tables evidently do not warrant the statement so often made, with them as alleged authority, that "there has been a general fall in prices," if by that expression is meant that all articles or groups of articles have fallen largely and in a measure equally.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.

It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of money in a country governs prices there, and, at first glance, this seems reasonable. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable.

In 1860, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was $435,500,000. As our population was then 5,308,483 we had only $4.99 per capita. In 1867, when prices were much lower, we had money in circulation amounting to $10.59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1860.

In 1865, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to $20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when average prices were much lower, the money in circulation was $24.28 per capita.

The total volume of money in circulation in France today amounts to $55.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only $6.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Switzerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has $22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 23 cents per capita. Does any one believe that prices in France are a hundred times as high as in Greece? As a matter of fact, they are almost identical.

Tooke, in his monumental work on the "History of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows:

"There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the whole range of articles embraced in the most extensive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of being distinctly accounted for by circumstances peculiar to it. * * * Circumstances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expanding currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminishing. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a cause of enhanced prices."

Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."

The United States Statistical Abstract deservedly ranks high as an authority. Opening the latest edition (1894) at page 417, I find the export price of mess beef quoted at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 5.7 cents in 1892. Butter in 1872 is given at 19.4 cents, in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1892 at 19 cents. Prices of eggs for the same dates are 20.8 cents in 1872, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892. Other great staples, like corn, pork and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any "restoring."

But perhaps the free silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of refined sugar, which cost 12.6 cents a pound in 1872 and only 4.6 cents in 1892. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering oil magnates, whose product was quoted at 21.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "fallen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sympathies go out to the manufacturers of bar iron, whose product commanded $67.50 a ton in 1872 and only $25.96 in 1894.

Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and to that end would "restore the price" of nails, whose Philadelphia price fell from $5.46 a keg in 1872 to $1.06 in 1894, and of window glass, which fell from $3.40 a box in 1872 to $1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophic souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 48 cents a yard in 1860 to $1.14, as it was in 1873. Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calico dress from 6 cents a yard in 1892 to 12 cents, as it was in 1873.

And while they are in the restoring business they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product began to be made here in commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commanded $166 a ton, but in 1894 had fallen to $24 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some justification for restoring their freight rates from 2½ of one cent per ton per mile in 1891 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these restorers of prices overlook the steamboat men, who, though they now haul wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents per bushel, were in the habit of receiving 34.47 cents per bushel in 1873.

Here is revealed, Mr. Chairman, the delusiveness of an argument founded on "averages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average.

The Increase In Wages.

There is another serious omission in my colleague's allegations of fact. There is one commodity which stands out by itself so pre-eminent that even his disdain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discovered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cotton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my colleague was somehow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he referred, that the wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1890 being 58 per cent in money and 72 per cent in purchasing power.

In 1892 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more

[Continued on 4th page.]

Great Francis Murphy.

Foremost Apostle of Temperance Endorses Paine's Celery Compound.

Francis Murphy, the widest known temperance advocate in the world, was born 60 years ago in an humble cottage in Ireland. He is the founder of the "blue ribbon" and "iron clad pledge" movements. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Moody have recently been laboring together in some of the large cities. How deeply they have entered into the affections of the country everyone knows.

Five thousand people have just signed Mr. Murphy's temperance pledge in Boston.

Mr. Murphy is a great believer in Paine's celery compound. For years he has been thoughtfully observing and advising men for their bodily and spiritual welfare.

"A sound mind is a sound body" has been the constant theme of this great philanthropist.

Because of its power of strengthening and restoring the nerves and brain Paine's celery compound is used today in many such families as that of Mr. Murphy where no other remedy would be thought of for a moment.

Mr. Murphy writes to the Boston Globe: "Paine's celery compound has been used in my family with good effect. It is a splendid remedy."

The discoverer of this most successful of remedies was no mere theorist. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth medical school had accumulated the most convincing evidence of the remarkable virtue of his great discovery, enough to satisfy the most skeptically inclined person, before he offered Paine's celery compound to his fellow practitioners and to the world.

For absolute reliability in routing out obstinate disorders from the system there is nothing that at all resembles or approaches it. Paine's celery compound should be taken by everyone who is trying to get rid of nerve or blood diseases or a disordered condition of the liver or kidneys.

Such evidences of an unhealthy condition as those constant headaches, melancholy, dyspepsia or constipation rapidly disappear under the cleansing, regulating action of Paine's celery compound.

Don't confound Paine's celery compound with the ignorant, catch-penny, short-lived remedies, — sarsaparillas, nervines and tonics that bear as much resemblance to Paine's celery compound as the parasite vines do to the oaks that they live on. Don't take any thing less than Paine's celery compound.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED OUT of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow, to me directed, commanding me to levy on the goods and chattels of the delinquent taxpayers named on the delinquent tax roll for said county for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, thereto attached, and none be found then upon the real property as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax rolls, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with costs and expenses. I have duly levied, having been unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the respective delinquents hereinafter named upon the following described pieces or parcels of land as set forth in said tax lists, lying and being in said Morrow County, State of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

	AMT. TAX.
Jackson, C S, S½ of lot 4, blk 15, town of Lexington; tax 1894	$ 3 20
English, E C, lot 1, blk C, town of Dairyville; tax 1894	2 00
Harryman, M F, lot 5, blk 15, town of Lexington; tax 1894	3 20
Conoway, J M, lot 9, blk 11, Mt. Vernon addition to the town of Heppner; tax 1893, $0 27; 1894 $3 45	3 72
Taylor, O P, NE¼ and SE¼ of sec 14, tp 2 n, r 25; tax 1893, $3 26; 1894 $8 10	11 36
Tyson, A R commencing at NE corner of lot 3, blk 3, Quaid's addition to town of Heppnir, running north 148 feet, west 16 feet, south 148 feet, east 16 feet to beginning; tax 1894	1 70
Royse, Mary A, lot 5, blk 20, town of Lexington; tax 1893 $0 81; 1894 $3 20	4 01
Pettys, M B, NE¼ of sec 24, tp 2 n, r 23; tax 1894	4 06
Murray, Grace Annie, lot 3, blk 7, town of Lexington; tax 1893 $0 20; 1894 $3 20	3 40
Ladd, Alice, lot 5, blk 7, town of Lexington; tax 1893 $0 20; 1894 $3 20	3 40
Carr, E M, lots 1 and 2, blk 10, Mt. Vernon addition to Heppner; tax 1893 $0 57, tax 1894 $3 45	4 02
Spoonemore, J C, lot 9, blk 7, town of Lexington; tax 1893 $0 61; 1894 $0 32	93
Mayfield, Solomon, SW¼ of sec 18, tp 2 s, r 26 e; tax 1894	7 34
Barclay, Richmond C, commencing at SW corner of NW¼ of sec 10, tp 2 s, r 26, running north 85 chains east 20 51-100 chains, south 1 15-100 chains to south line of said NW¼, thence 20 chains to beginning, containing 1 65-100 acres; tax 1893 $4 76; 1894 $0 60	5 36
Willis, Henry C, SW¼ of sec 28, tp 4 s, r 23 e; tax 1893 $7 20; 1894 $4 06	11 26
Owens, Wm C, NE¼ of NW¼ and lots 1 and 2, sec 30, tp 1 n, r 25 east; tax 1894	5 76
Odlum, Lorenzo, SW¼ of sec 12, tp 1 n, r 24 east; tax 1893 $3 26; 1894 $4.06	7 32
Brown, Isaiah, SE¼ of sec 18, tp 1 n, r 25 east; tax 1894	5 28
Bowen, Owen, N½ of SE¼ sec 16, tp 2 n, r 24 east; tax 1894	2 25
Davis, Frank, east 25 feet lot 6, block 9, town of Lexington; tax 1893 $0 20; 1894 $3 20	3 40
Blythe, Percy H, S½ of S½ of sec 25, tp 3 s, r 25; tax 1894	6 66
King, Ellen S, NW¼ of sec 36, tp 3 s, r 24 east; tax 1894	5 76
Gilmore, Adaline, lot 4, blk 13, Stansbury's addition to Heppner; tax 1894	17 25
Wright, Linden, SW¼ of sec 34, tp 2 s, r 24 east; tax 1894	8 98

And on Saturday, the 24th day of April 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court house in said county and state, I will sell the above described real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption, to satisfy said warrants, costs and accruing costs.

E. L. MATLOCK,
530-38 Sheriff of Morrow Co., Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Morrow and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 2nd day of March, 1897, in favor of William Penland, Plaintiff, and against William Doonan and Mary J. Doonan, Defendants, for the sum of Five Hundred Ninety-one and 13-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1895, at the rate of ten per cent per annum and Fifty Dollars attorney's fee and the further sum of Thirty-seven Dollars costs; and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the mortgaged property described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), and the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), and the south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27) all in township one (1) south of range twenty-seven (27) East of W M., be sold to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs, I will, on The 21st day of April, 1897, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day at the front door of the court house in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell all the right, title and interest of the said William Doonan and Mary J. Doonan, Defendants, in and to the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction of said execution and all costs, and costs that may accrue.

E. L. MATLOCK,
Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.
Dated March 19, 1897. 529-37.

To cure all old sores, to heal an indolent ulcer, or speedily cure piles, you need simply apply DeWitt's Witch Salve according to directions. Its magic-like action will suprise you. Conser & Brock.

Grocers, who will give your money back (without grumbling) if you don't like *Schilling's Best* tea, are helping us.

It is good business for all concerned.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 427

For Rent.

The Bailey Ditch company have for rent three or four 40 acre tracts of fruit and garden land under this ditch on the Columbia river below Umatilla which they desire to lease for a term of one or more years for one-fourth of crop raised—the renter to plant such trees as are furnished and care for them during the lease. The lands are well irrigated, have plenty of water and lay well—are close to railroad—or will sell on easy terms, long time and low rate of interest. For information write to the Bailey Ditch Company, Umatilla Or., or call at the company's farm.

Notice to Farmers.

I will place for sale at Conser & Brock's a receipt for killing squirrels and gophers, which is easily prepared and can be made at a cost not to exceed 5 cents per gallon. They readily take this poison and it is a success in every particular. I will furnish with receipt drugs to make twenty gallons of the poison for $4 and guarantee the drugs to cost less than 5 cents per gallon.

tf B. F. SWAGGART, Heppner, Or.

For Sale or Trade.

If you want Heppner property don't fail to consult J. W. Morrow. For the right person, one who wants to garden, milk a few cows, raise chickens, etc., I have a fine proposition to offer one. Once developed will produce revenue of $1200 yearly. Will be sold on easy terms, would not object to taking 160 acres as part payment. 523tf

SAVE YOUR GRAIN.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys $1.50 worth of grain annually Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. Conser & Brock and Minor & Co., agents, Heppner; J. A. Woolery, agent, Ione; Nichols & Leach, agents Lexington.

LEADING FEED YARD.—The feed yard next door to the Gazette office, now being conducted by Wm. Gordon, is perfectly equipped in every particular. Billy solicits your patronage and you may rest assured that your horses will be well cared for when left in his charge. Prices very reasonable. Hay and grain for sale. tf

A BIG

CONSIGNMENT SALE

..AT..

BISHOP'S STORE

HEPPER, OREGON

20,000 POUNDS OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Bedroom Suites, Bedsteads, Book Cases, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Parlor Suits, Center Tables, etc., etc. Brussels Carpets, Wool Carpets, Mattings, Sideboards, Mirrors, Hat Racks, Hanging Lamps, Portieres, Pillows, Blankets, Stoves, etc., etc.

All the above Goods are Placed on Sale at Half Value or Less.

Will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

Fix up your homes at once with Stylish Furniture, while this opportunity is offered.

Our Sale on General Merchandise Still Continues.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

Farmers at a distance should call soon, thereby getting a better selection.

FRANK McFARLAND
MANAGER.

Do You Want a Rig?
Don't You Want a Place to Put up Your Team?
Are You in Need of a Saddle Horse?

All these can be procured at Thompson & Binns, Lower Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

These gentlemen are well acquainted with Grant, Harney, Crook, Gilliam and other counties and can save money and time in making those sections with traveling men.

Prices in keeping with the times.

THOMPSON & BINNS,
LIVERYMEN, HEPPNER.