

**The Heppner Gazette**  
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**TOO FAR EAST.**

Senator Frye doesn't believe the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii is possible. He says, "The representatives of the sugar trust are now seeking the abrogation of this treaty with more than usual energy and activity. They are deeply interested in abrogation, and I don't know of any one else who is. In their efforts to secure their own interests they are misrepresenting the disadvantages to the United States from this treaty and concealing the advantages. The advantages are manifold and the disadvantages small."

Senator Frye is so far east that he imagines that no one is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty but a few wealthy gentlemen interested in the production of sugar; in short, the "sugar trust." The senator had not heard from the Pacific coast when he made that statement. He had not felt the pulse of the U. S. senate at that time. Since then the senate has indicated an intention to have no reciprocity treaty with Hawaii.

The objection that the abrogation of this treaty is being demanded by a "sugar trust" of the United States can be met with the fact that a Hawaiian "sugar trust" wants the treaty, and as between a home and a foreign trust, the American will take the former. Besides, if rightly understood, the American will insist upon no reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Already the entire business element of the Pacific coast is expressing itself in that way. This is not a matter of sentiment. This country looks upon Hawaii as its adopted child, but the time has come when, as an independent government, it must take care of itself in a business way.

A FIRE in a theatre at Paris caused over a hundred deaths, says the dispatches.

IMPORTATION of goods is taking money out of the country. It will be stopped pretty soon.

THE senate will not have the Hawaiian sugar reciprocity proposition. This action means much for Oregon.

THE people's party lost Spokane in the last election held May 4th. This is a victory for Senator John L. Wilson.

THE Trans-Mississippi congress, of which Hon. W. J. Bryan is chief executive officer, will hold its ninth annual session in Salt Lake, Utah, July 14, of this year. A large attendance is expected.

THE Greeks have met with another defeat and retired from Pharsala. The Greek army is devoting too much time moving camp to make any sort of a fight. It reminds one of a nomadic outing party.

THE immense amount of wool that is coming in free of duty means that this country will be benefited little by the new tariff bill this year. The slight advance on wool and the better prices paid for sheep are on futures, not on present conditions.

THE Gazette has always been in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, rather than to see the island go into foreign hands, but the annexation of the island would not prove to be a good business proposition. It would give Hawaii an immense trade with the United States. We would get nothing in return except a damaged sugar industry. The United States may be compelled to take in Hawaii but it should be looked upon as a duty rather than a necessity.

**OF COURSE.**  
Hon. Wayne McVeagh has somewhat surprised all hands by the lavish praises he is bestowing upon the McKinley administration. He says the cabinet is first class, the diplomatic appointments No. 1, and the action of the president in calling an extra session of congress exactly the right thing. McVeagh also thinks that inasmuch as the people voted for the protective system congress should speedily give it to them whether the system be right or wrong.—Record.

And McVeagh is exactly right. The people ought to have what they voted for by a large majority. If protection is the right kind of medicine for the body politic at the present time, it can't be given in too large doses nor too quickly. Hurry it up!—Wilkes-barre Telephone.

Of course he is. But if Mr. McVeagh and others had remained in the republican ranks where they were in 1881, there would exist no necessity for the repeal of a tariff law.

**WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.**

Harvey Scott might also see Senator Jones while he is in Washington about getting the proposed duties on fruits reduced.—Statesman.

We say, Hurrah for Jones of Nevada! He is a protectionist, without any apologies to England or the New York importers.—Statesman.

Some of the Mitchell "push" want an extra session. They found it profitable and are in hopes that an extra session would prove even more lucrative.—Portland Dispatch, Tony Nulmer's paper.

And Tony don't want any extra session. It would end his job on the Corbett pay roll. So long as there is no extra session, there is a prospect for Mr. Corbett, or thirty men like Tony who are working for him think they can make "the old man" believe there is"—Statesman.

With the vice-president's vote, the republicans now have a majority of one in the senate. With Senator Corbett seated, they could organize it.—Oregonian.

"Senator" Corbett is unctious to cloyment. It is a croaking of the pregnant binges of the knee that thirt may follow, until the poor knee is sore with the croaking.

But "Senator" Corbett will not be seated. The hope that he may be as vain as the crying of the child for the pretty moon.

But the United States senate could be organized by the republicans, with the aid of the choice of the Oregon legislature, called in special session.—Statesman.

The Valley Record says bulldozing, force and thugging were introduced in the populist meeting at Medford a few days ago. Even a populist is not an angel. What a rude awakening that was for the goodly goodies who saw nothing but contentment and corruption in the old parties and supposed that all political goodness was in the "reform" camp.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

The dispatches state that Japan is highly incensed at the Dole government for refusing a landing to a lot of Japanese immigrants, and the press of that country is urging the government to send the immigrants back and land under the guns of a warship. They also urge that the United States be taken in hand by Japan and made to keep her hands off of Hawaii. This sounds easy enough to a lot of little people who whipped China so easily; but with America it is a much larger contract. Uncle Sam is not looking for a row and if he were, would not want to quarrel with trouble-bed trash. It begins to look as though we will have to annex the islands, for just as soon as some other government says we shall not have them, we will not only want but will take them.—The Dallas Chronicle.

Secretary Kincaid has retained N. B. Knight as counsel in the mandamus proceedings commenced against him. What has become of the attorney general? The secretary of state is supposed to be acting for the people. The people have chosen an officer to represent them before the courts and the attorney general is that official. He is paid to do the very thing the secretary has employed Col. Knight to do. His office is in the capitol and he is there ready and willing to discharge the duties the law imposes on him. One of the results of this will be the presentation of a bill for the state to pay for the performance of work another is paid to do. This one of the secretary's little economies. Col. Knight was at one time a partner of Governor Lord in the law business and represented the opposite side from that he is now expected to contend for in the case of Brown vs. Fleischner, on the authority of the secretary to audit a claim in the absence of a specific appropriation.—Plaindealer.

Councilman Malone, of the seventh ward, has gone to Washington to secure a federal position. It is just barely possible that Tom will find it easier to be king of the seventh ward than a footman in national affairs. But Tommy is a shrewd, and may "get there." He whooped it up for McKinley, and somebody must have "them offices."—Portland Tribune.

Senator McBride has been made chairman of the committee on coast defenses. Mr. McBride makes no pretensions to being a brilliant man, but he is a safe one, a good worker, and will do all he can for Oregon.—Portland Tribune.

**OF INTEREST TO SHEEPMEN.**  
Washington's New Law Relating to Sheep Being Brought in From Other States.  
(Continued from our last.)  
Sec. 9. Any person, company or corporation, owning or having charge of any sheep infested with scab, or any infectious or contagious disease, shall keep the same, and all sheep with which such have been in contact, secure from contact with other sheep, and shall not drive or permit the same to go upon any public road or highway, or any inclosed land not owned by such person, company or corporation. Provided, That such sheep may be moved or driven upon such places and highways by first obtaining the written permission of the sheep inspector of the county wherein such sheep may be, which permission shall state the time within which they are to be moved, the place to and from which, and the route to be traveled.

**"MORE MONEY" CRY.**  
IT COMES FROM FARMERS, WHO HAVE A REAL MONETARY GRIEVANCE.

They May Be Mistaken as to the Cause and Remedy but Not as to the Existence of Their Trouble—Why Interest is High in the West and South—Statistics of Banking Power in Different Sections.

Upon tracing the movement for a larger volume of circulation back for a score of years it will be found that it has invariably manifested greatest strength in the agricultural sections of the country. Obviously, then, we must seek for the underlying causes in these communities.

When the subject is analyzed, it will be observed that the ground for discontent at existing conditions lies in the fact that notwithstanding greatly improved means of production, notwithstanding greater facilities and materially reduced rates for the transportation and distribution of products, the agriculturist, upon whom so large a part of our economic system is dependent, finds himself, generally speaking, after a twelvemonth of hard work, no further ahead than at the beginning of the year, and in many instances his status is worse. Through the failure to make a proportionate income he has not been able to reduce, but has, in fact, increased his money obligations.

It is not maintained that such is the case throughout the land, nor are all agriculturists entitled to equal credit for care and economy. Many cases there are, doubtless, where sympathy is not deserved, but in most of the communities where discontent prevails the reason here given is the true one, the disheartening of self-satisfied theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Numerous examinations made by painstaking investigators warrant the statement that the unequal distribution of capital and of money and the consequent gross inequality in interest rates are the chief cause of the inability to carry on the important business of agriculture profitably.

The sections of the country polling the largest silver vote in 1896 have, generally speaking, insufficient credit facilities. The small farmer who, advancing from the condition of farm laborer, seeks a larger measure of independence and greater comforts for his family, is not only compelled to mortgage his realty, frequently at rates as high as 15 per cent, but is under the necessity of borrowing upon his prospective crop. Having no banking office to call upon, he turns to the storekeeper, who extends credit for the necessities and taxes the borrower first for interest upon the loan, second in the way of increased prices for staples furnished and finally in the way of discounts or commissions upon the product of the farm turned in as payment. These items not infrequently aggregate 30 per cent upon the actual credit extended, and in a very large number of cases the total exceeds 50 per cent.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that business of any kind under such conditions would be unprofitable.

It is, then, surprising when the agriculturist, who knows little relatively of the principles of sound finance, imagines that an increase in the volume of money would benefit him? Is it to be wondered at, when he hears or reads of money going begging at 3 per cent in the metropolis, he fancies that, by some hocus pocus, Wall street is constantly striving to grind him down?

It is our business to teach him otherwise; to teach him that the prosperity of the commercial centers is closely interwoven with his—his, in fact, largely dependent upon his welfare—but the lesson can only be brought home to him by the introduction of means through which his own prosperity shall be assured. For, even as it is impossible to interest a starving man in the plan of salvation, so the debt-ridden farmer can only acquire faith in our views of sound finance when relieved of his present onerous burdens. To him a system which operates so unequally as the existing one does must appear not only unsound, but absolutely tyrannical. Any change, he feels, would be for the better. Consequently the southern farmer demanded the reinstatement of the state bank note system four years ago, and last year the free coinage of silver appeared to him the best solution of the difficulty.

The remedy is manifestly not to be found in any form of inflation of our circulation, but in providing by legislation or otherwise increased credit facilities, both for long term loans upon mortgages and short term credits upon crops, and a better distribution of the circulation which we have.

**THE "SOUND MONEY"**  
Literature appearing in these columns is published under the direction of the "Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club" of 52 William street, New York.

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ing the banking power of the several states and territories, from which the following abstract is compiled, to illustrate this point more forcibly:

**AVERAGE BANKING POWER PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1896.**

State or Territory	Loans	Savings	Trusts	Total
United States	\$22.53	\$10.05	\$29.91	\$62.49
Maximum, Rhode Island	111.85	64.02	155.75	331.62
Minimum, Arkansas	4.98	—	—	4.98
New England states	75.00	30.00	102.50	207.50
Middle states	66.54	22.73	84.53	173.80
Southern states	17.98	0.04	0.00	18.02
Central states	28.14	2.41	6.34	36.89
Western states	34.59	1.68	36.57	72.84
Pacific states	20.69	—	—	20.69

The great disparity between the banking facilities is seen at a glance. The six New England states, with an estimated population (1896) of 5,200,000, possess nearly \$79 per capita; the 13 southern states, with 20,000,000 population, show barely \$18 per capita, or 32 per cent of the former. Including savings banks and loan and trust companies the ratio is materially reduced, the south showing only 7 per cent of the amount given for New England. Analyzing the items given in the last column, as stated in the compiler's table, it is found that the states and territories representing 70 per cent of the population have less than 33 per cent of the entire banking power, estimated at \$6,700,000,000.—Maurice L. Muhleman in "New York Herald."

**"Free Coinage" Demand Is Misleading.**  
If any advocate of the free coinage of silver dollars or copper dollars or iron dollars at any ratio, 16 to 1, more or less, will agree to stop there and ask nothing more, I for one am prepared to meet him, and in that way to stop the present contest. Who would want them? Not one of these men will consent to free coinage on those terms. Not one of them would be satisfied. Not one of them would then get what he is after under the pretext that free coinage and "equal rights of gold and silver" are all that he wants. I challenge any one to find an advocate of free coinage at 16 to 1 on these simple terms—that both gold and silver should be treated alike; that both gold and silver coins shall be made for any one who takes the bullion to the mint to any number that he wants. I challenge any advocate of free coinage to deny that free coinage, pure and simple, is not what he demands, and not one of them will dare to meet this challenge.

This demand for free coinage is a cover intended to conceal the true purpose of those who ask it. Most of those who support this measure have been deceived and misled. Let such men put the question to any owner of silver mines, to any senator or representative in congress or to any and every candidate on the free coinage platform in the following terms:

"If we grant free or unlimited coinage, without charge for the coining, will you demand nothing more?" Not a man who knows what the true purpose is will answer "Yes" to that question.—Edward Atkinson.

**Increasing the Volume of the Currency.**  
Capital—By dividing this one dollar it becomes two, which makes more money. I pay you these two dollars for wages, you see.

Labor—But when I go to buy bread I find them only worth one, so I don't see it.—From "Robinson Crusoe's Money," by David A. Wells.

**Can't Export Laws.**  
No civilized country can confine its citizens within its own territory or prohibit all commercial intercourse with other countries. Every country, therefore, needs money which can be used in purchase from and in payment of its debts to other countries. Yet, however great a country may be, and however absolute may be the power of its government, its laws have no extraterritorial effect. No government, therefore, can prescribe the standard by which its currency shall be valued in any other country, or compel the citizens of another country to receive its currency save at the bullion value of that currency in the markets of the world.

**Silver Versus Milk.**  
Up in Iowa they have given up silver and have a softer snap. They make \$41,500,000 in Iowa from their cows alone. That beats free silver, doesn't it—beats it all hollow? They make \$41,500,000 selling milk, butter, cheese and calves, and at the end of the year they have the same old Boney and Speck and Spet and Brindle and Boss that they had the year before. The Kansas cow is sticking her head over the pasture fence, loving and mooring, with her bag swelling with \$41,000,000 worth of milk, while the old man is down town tearing his shirt because the plutocrats won't coin \$20,000,000 worth of silver.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

**One Way to Get Rid of the Silver Question.**

Taking the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas as an example, it will be found that these have about 4,000,000 population and 171 banking institutions, including private bankers, with a total capital of \$17,000,000; total resources, \$40,000,000, or a ratio of capital to banking about 1 to 2.3, and one banking office to 23,000 of population.

The reason for exorbitant interest rates in the last mentioned section is obvious. And it will continue to exist unless some means of economizing capital, as is done in Scotland, is provided and the storekeeper is compelled by competition to reduce rates. The competitor of the storekeeper, in his annual policy for 1896, proposes a table showing

**FREE COINAGE**

Let the silverites have their own way and the end will not be far off.

**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.

**EIGHT MILE NOTES.**  
Ground squirrels are numerous. No young grasshoppers have been discovered yet this year.

Harlan Stanton returned from Baker City a few days ago. Pearl Jones, and family visited on Eight Mile Saturday and Sunday.

The ground is getting very dry. Some of the farmers have quit ploughing.

Mrs. Mattie Fiquus was thrown from the cart recently as she was returning from school and obliged to remain at home a few days. Part of the time was compelled to keep her bed.

Rev. St. John, an M. E. minister from Fossil, will preach at Eight Mile Centre school house on the second Sunday of May. There will be a basket dinner at the school house that day. Sunday school at 3 o'clock every Sunday.

This neighborhood was surprised to hear of the death of Victor Lovgreen. He was sent to the hospital at Portland for treatment but could not rally. His remains were sent home and buried on the first of May in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, near Hartman, by the side of his father who died less than a year ago. He will be much missed by his mother, his sisters and brothers although of the tender age of 14 years. He was a great help to his widowed mother on the farm and a great comfort to her. He was a good boy.

"Victor, where angels tunc their voices To the praises of the Lamb, And the sainted soul rejoices In the glory of his name, In the realm of heavenly pleasure, Where the roses never decay, We shall find you, darling Victor, In a world of endless day."

Poor mother, she is passing through the deep waters of affliction in this world. May the Lord comfort her. E. M. C.

Eight Mile, May 4th, 1897.

A laboring man named Wilson, who formerly lived in Umattilla county, recently fell here to \$20,000. His present whereabouts are unknown.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**For Catarrh Hay-Fever Cold in Head**

ELLY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. In cents at druggists or by mail samples free, by mail. ELLY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

**NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Heppner will be held on Saturday, June 19, 1897, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., for the purpose of voting on placing the bank into voluntary liquidation and such other matters as may come before the meeting. This notice is published by order of the Board of Directors at a meeting held May 1, 1897. Heppner, Or., May 7, 1897. R. Bishop, Cashier. 542-55.

**THE New York Weekly Tribune**

FOR Farmers and Villagers, FOR Fathers and Mothers, FOR Sons and Daughters, FOR All the Family.

With the close of the Presidential campaign THE TRIBUNE recognizes the fact that the American people are now anxious to give their time to home and business interests. To meet this condition politics will have far less space and prominence, until another State or National occasion demands a renewal of the fight for the principles for which THE TRIBUNE has labored from its inception to the present day, and won its greatest victories.

Every possible effort will be put forth, and money freely spent to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE pre-eminently a National Family Newspaper, interesting, instructive, entertaining and indispensable to each member.

We furnish "The Gazette" and "N. Y. Weekly Tribune" one Year for \$3.00. CASH IN ADVANCE. THE GAZETTE.

Address all Orders to THOMPSON & BINNS, Lower Main Street, Heppner, Oregon.

JONES, of Nevada, is a brick. He is yet too much of a republican to hold up a protective tariff law. The bill was brought before the senate Tuesday last. The bill will be called up May 18th.

Hick Mathews and V. Gentry, under the firm name of Mathews & Gentry, are associated together in the barber business in the new stand, two doors south of the postoffice. They solicit a call.

A good bicycle, suitable for either lady or gentleman, in fine repair, new pneumatic tires, for sale cheap at Gilliam & Busbe's.

Dr. John W. Rasmus is keeping the best class of goods at the Redlight and he will treat you right. Call in and see him.

Low Tillard keeps wet goods down at his new place, near the council chambers. Call at The Welcome and make yourself at home.

E. W. Rhea & Co., pay the highest price for hides and pelts.

The celebrated imported running stallion, Calphurnus, will stand the season in Heppner. For particulars call on W. O. Minor.

Attend the Ladies' Band concert, May 14, 1897.

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, with a few cows, raise chickens, etc. I have a fine proposition to offer one. One developed will produce revenue of \$1200 yearly. Will be sold on easy terms, would not object to taking 100 acres as part payment. 5231f

The crescent waves on Cretan shores, The cross of Christ goes down; The Turks are helped by Christian powers Who bombard fort and town. Columbia's eagle bears no heed; Poor Cuba's pining cry; Then let us drown these shameful deeds In Sperry's "Linwood Kye."

For sale at the Belvedere saloon, E. G. Sperry, proprietor.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great benefit and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.**

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that I have on the 1st day of May, 1897, been appointed as assignee of the estate of G. W. Szwagart, insolvent, and all persons holding claims against said insolvent or his estate, are hereby notified to present the same to me at my office in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, properly verified by oath according to law, within three months after the date of this notice. Ed. R. Bistner, Assignee. 542-55.

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