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The Grant County News

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Blacksmithing and

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Carrriages, Wagons, Hacks, Buggies and Buckboards repaired or built to order.

Everything done in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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First-class Bugge Teams and Saddle Horses furnished at reasonable rates, at any time of day or night, and satisfaction guaranteed. Transient stock will receive the best of feed and grooming.

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Washington Street, Canyon City, Oregon. Residence two doors north, across the street.

Has a large and well-selected stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and all kinds of Patent Medicines.

Orders from the country solicited.

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CITY HOTEL

CANYON CITY, OREGON,

GROTH & THOMPSON - Proprietors

Reg leave to inform their friends

And the Public Generally

That they can be found at the

OLD STAND,

And are ready to furnish good

Board and Lodging

AT MODERATE PRICES.

A fire and burglar proof safe has been placed in the house for the accommodation of guests.

D. B. Fisk, John & Islam Laurice

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Plows and Hardware.

PRACTICAL BLACKSMITHS!

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Carrriages, Wagons, Buckboards and Buggies made to order. Charges Moderate. All Work Guaranteed.

Jabbing of all kinds promptly done.

All bills payable quarterly

PRAIRIE CITY, Oregon.

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Rogers Smith's Plated Ware,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY

Optical Goods and Stationery.

Subscriptions received at Publisher's rates for all the leading Papers and Magazines published in the United States.

PRAIRIE CITY

BREWERY.

—AND—

SALOON

Main Street, Prairie City, Oregon

Where can always be found both steam and flat beer in quantities to suit. The Bar is also supplied with the choicest Wines and liquors, also No. 1 Cigars.

Orders for Beer by the Keg or by Bottles promptly attended to, and delivered to families if desired. Give me a call.

PAUL FALMAN

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CITY BREWERY

—AND—

SALOON,

Washington St., Canyon City, Ogn

JOHN KUHL, Prop.

[Successor to E. C. Sels.]

All orders for beer in five or ten gallon kegs will receive prompt attention.

THE

NORTH STAR

SALOON.

John Day City, Oregon.

GEO. W. HATT,

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A Full Stock of Fancy Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Butters.

J. H. Carter and L. M. L. Carter

Whiskey, Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Old Blend and Old Irish Whiskey, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per gallon.

Blends and Camp-meeting Flasks, pint and half pint.

Prompt attention to all orders from those wishing fine liquors for sickness or otherwise.

We recommend our liquors, and will refund all money paid for all charges where they are not as well as recommended to be.

Money must accompany all orders, to receive attention.

E. C. HORSLEY, M. D.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, April 8, 1848.

Canyon City, Oregon.

Office in his Drug Store, Main Street

Orders for Drugs promptly filled.

No professional patronage solicited unless directions are strictly followed

J. OLLIVER,

Proprietor of the

John Day Milk Ranct

Fresh milk delivered daily to my customers in John Day and Canyon cities. Give me your orders.

J. OLLIVER.

But still the family doctor is a part of the family—an honored part. We are drawn to him as to a friend in need, and he is drawn to us. He has enough sympathy for his purposes. His tenderness may be professional, but it is the kind kind for the patient. The doctor is nearer and dearer to the family than the preacher, although one ministers to the mortal body and the other to the immortal soul. Bodies are bigger things than souls. The whole world with all its vast machinery that work for bodies, but the work done for souls is only a side show in comparison. The family doctor holds a higher place than the family lawyer, for health is a bigger thing than money or property, and there are but few lawyers who would not take a case against us as readily as one for us. There are two sides to litigation but only one to medicine.—Atlanta Constitution.

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FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Hot Food and Drinks Killing of New Yorkers.

In cold weather it is a very good thing to know what to eat. A doctor said yesterday that most people think they know, but don't and that a great many more do know, but don't put their knowledge into practice. He said a man would rush down town in the morning, and after dancing around to keep warm, would pop into a restaurant and gulp down a piping hot oyster stew. That was the very worst thing he could eat, the doctor said, and it was a wonder to him that half the people of New York didn't die of dyspepsia and the other half come mighty near it.

"Never under any circumstances," said the doctor, "eat oysters that are more than a week old. That may not seem to relate to the subject of cold weather, but it does much more than you know. Oysters that are more than a week old have become antiquated, as we say in medicine, and have to be cooked as hot as lightning just to make people think they're fresh. That's where all the mischief lies. Most people think it is just the thing to get outside of anything that's hot, when the thermometer is way down tickling zero, and they rush off and tackle oysters that are old enough to walk, for the simple reason that they resemble a red hot stove. It's bad enough to eat anything that's hot, but to eat stale oysters without knowing it is a good deal worse. Hot oysters will give you dyspepsia and rheumatism, catarrh and a lot of other things, but ancient oysters will poison a man's blood in no time.

"Every winter I have to treat people who get sick from eating hot food. Of course they never suspect what the trouble is, and I am often they are told. It's almost impossible to make them understand that they're actually committing suicide by inches. Why do I complain particularly about hot oysters? Because people eat more of them than anything else, it seems to me. Every young woman who goes to a theater, and every young man who goes out nights, must stop on the way home and eat oysters. People think hot food, and especially hot oysters, makes a person warm, but it's the biggest mistake out.

"Hot drinks are just as bad as hot food, with this exception. All people do not drink, and women don't drink at all, as a rule, but everybody eats and wants to eat hot food. But there's no use talking about hot drinks. You might as well attempt to change the course of the earth as try to make some man feel that they could live without a steaming hot whisky every hour or so from November to April. They'll drink and freeze, and drink over again, and keep on freezing right through the livelong winter without ever dreaming that they're colder than anybody else, or that they're within an ace of pneumonia all the time. Why, you'll meet men who know all about politics and religion and horse-racing and everything else, and they don't know how to take care of their health. It's positively demoralizing to a man of sanitary yearnings to go down to Wall Street, for instance, and see the way the brokers down there act. The minute it gets cold they pour hot whiskies down their throats by the dozen. One steaming bumper of a cold day is worse on a man who's out than four plain whiskies or six generous doses of brandy.

A down town bar-tender said he wished it was below zero always. Men drink a hot bumper, go out and come back in ten minutes to get another to keep the first one from freezing. He don't know exactly how much better business was in winter than in summer, but he had an idea it was about ten times.—[From the New York Star.

Bill Arps Opinion of the Doctors.

If the doctors had to shed tears for every patient, the fountain would soon be exhausted. They experiment and diagnose and make mistakes and lose patients, but it is all for the best. Somebody has to be sacrificed or science would not progress. The doctors experiment with disease and skirmish with death just like the general of an army fights battles. Some must be sacrificed to save the country, and so after a battle he counts up the killed and wounded and is happy if he has killed more of the other side than he has lost of his own. He likes to show a good battle sheet, even though it is a bloody one. Victory and glory are bigger things than human suffering or the grief of the loved ones at home.

The Koran—it is necessary to have at least four wives in order to find one in good health and gentle humor.

Looking for Board.

Applicant (to landlady)—And what can you let me have the fourth floor for, madam? I do not hesitate to say that I am not so far advanced in my profession that a dollar or two a week would be a matter of indifference to me.

Landlady.—A member of the legal profession, sir?

Applicant.—No; I am a member of the musical profession. I play second flute.

Landlady.—I see. Well, sir, I would be willing to rent you the fourth floor back for \$200 a week, without fire.

BALD-HEADED FUTURE.

A New York Physician Predicts The Doom of the Human Hair.

A startling prediction comes from the Nineteenth Century Club. Dr. Win. A. Hammond advances the opinion that in about one thousand years, which will carry us to the year of our Lord 2885-86, all mankind will be bald. Unless the generation living in that age should choose to counterfeit their ancestors of the present day by wearing wigs, presently smoothly polished heads, destitute of capillary covering, will be visible from the family circles of theaters or the galleries of churches.

Dr. Hammond does not undertake to predict to what men and women of that distant era will resort to supply this deficiency of hair, or whether they will regard it as a deficiency at all. He only makes a proposition based on his observation of the steady increase of baldness, without even expressing an opinion whether the decline of hair will be a bluish or an ornamentation. Perhaps the esteemed doctor is inclined to regard it as the latter, since his own head emulates the days of 2885, except to a light filamentous fringe which borders the base of the skull.

It is difficult to conjecture to what this universal baldness may lead. If the present fashions should prevail in those days, it is not improbable that ladies may employ distinguished artists to paint "Mikado" figures, birds of bright plumage or indescribable animals on their heads, and enterprising men of business may use the smooth space for advertising purposes. If ladies decide upon wearing wigs the business of hair-dresser and lady's maid will be considerably lightened.

If Dr. Hammond is correct in his prediction it is certain that the terminant wife of 2885 will not be able to take as firm a hold upon her husband as the wife of the present time. It may also be questioned whether the politicians of that date will be any more barefaced than those of 1885, even if they should be more bareheaded.—[New York Herald.

Washington's Rules of Conduct.

One of George Washington's early copy-books contains a list of 119 "Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation." Here are a few of them—

"Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

"When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, step and retire, especially if it be at a door or any strait place, to give way for him to pass.

"They that are in dignity or in office have in all places precedence; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth or other qualities, though they have no public charge.

"Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

"Be not hasty in believing flying reports to the disparagement of any.

"Take all admonitions thankfully, in what time or place soever given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

"Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

"Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

"Make no show of taking great delight in your victuals; feed not with greediness; eat your bread with your knife; lean not on the table; neither find fault with what you eat.

"Be not angry at the table, whatever happens, and if you have reason to be so, show it not; put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers, for good humor makes one dish of meat a feast.

"Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

These are not unwise rules; they touch on things great and small. The diligently with most boys would be to follow a hundred and ten of them. They serve, however, to show what was the standard of good manners and morals among those who had the training of George Washington.—[From "George Washington," by Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas for February.

The Koran—it is necessary to have at least four wives in order to find one in good health and gentle humor.

He Had No Objection.

"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked A.olphus of little Bobby while Miss Maud was upstairs getting ready to present herself.

"I guess he don't care nothin' about it," replied Bobby, carelessly.

"So he has no objection, eh? But what did he say, my little man?"

"He said if Maud was a mind to make a fool of herself, why let her."

Science and Industry.

The novel process which has for some time past been in use for treating the sewage of Buxton, England, continues to yield, it seems, the most satisfactory results, the precipitant brought into play for this purpose being simply a mineral water derived from the lower coal formations, about two inches above the town. It contains 1.2 grains of iron per gallon in the state of ferrous carbonate, held in solution by carbonic acid; the latter escapes on exposure to the air, and the iron, taking up more oxygen, subsides in the state of ferric hydroxide in combination with a considerable part of the organic impurities, suspended and dissolved. According to analysis, the sewage before treatment contains free ammonia 11.74 per million, and 1.00 of albuminoid ammonia; after treatment these figures are reduced to free ammonia 4.00 parts per million, albuminoid ammonia 0.50. The effect shows the capability of mineral salts in precipitating dissolved organic impurities.

To measure luminous sources of high intensity, the plan has been introduced of employing a Foucault photometer, one-half of the screen being illuminated by a standard light of one Carcel lamp placed at the end of a blackened tube one meter in length, while the other half is illuminated by the light to be examined. The latter passes down a tube which is movable on a graduated circle fixed at right angles to the axis of the first tube; at the further end of this tube there is a rectangular opening, the breadth of which remains constant, while the length can be varied by means of a micrometer screw. This opening is placed against the diffuser, and the size of the opening is altered until the two halves of the screen of the photometer are equally illuminated. For intensities up to four hundred Carcels, the diffuser is made of ground glass, while for higher intensities opal glass is used. This arrangement is found to realize very satisfactory results.

A Glasgow chemist has found that at about 86° Cent., the flesh of animals, such as mutton, etc., becomes so exceedingly hard that it rings like porcelain when struck with an iron instrument, instead of being crushed by the blow of a hammer into a fine powder, in which muscle, fat, and bone are intermingled. And not only this, but the experiments in this direction have also, it is stated, demonstrated that still more remarkable fact that microbia alive in the flesh before the freezing operation can be detected still alive after thawing, even after exposure to the above-named temperature—or 155° Fahr.—for a period of 100 hours. Such a result as this is declared to point to potential animal life, in the solid state, capable of being brought into activity by heat and moisture.

The experience of Lord Rose in preparing the mirror of his great telescope—an operation calling for the utmost possible skill—would make it appear that the best powder, all things considered, for polishing glass or metals is prepared by extracting the peroxide of iron from a solution of pure sulphate of iron by precipitating it by means of ammonia. The deposit thus resulting is washed, pressed until almost dry, and then brought to a dull red heat, just visible in the dark. The special points of importance in this case have reference to the purity of the sulphate of iron, the use of ammonia in considerable excess, and the exercise of proper care that heat does not rise above that just indicated. The powder obtained by this means should be a pale red, slightly tinged with yellow.

It has been estimated that an iron car wheel will travel some 40,000 miles, while a steel tire will run the enormous distance of 200,000 miles before wearing out; thus, though costing so much more, steel has greatly the advantage.

A new alloy, peculiarly adapted to many important uses in the arts, is described in *La Nature*. It melts at the low temperature of 160 degrees, Fahr., or considerably below that at which the once famous magical spoons melted in a cup of tea. It is composed of forty-eight parts bismuth, thirteen of cadmium, nineteen of lead, twenty of tin, and will withstand severe pressure.

A foreign chemist claims to have produced pure chlorophyll, in a crystalline form, by slow evaporation of an alcoholic solution, though not to the extent of being able to isolate the crystals. They are represented as doubly refractive, giving a beautiful green sheen in polarized light. Their physical properties differ from those of the dark green crystals of hypochlorine hitherto obtained.

The fact is not an unfamiliar one in mechanical operations that many soft timbers, especially walnut, are more destructive to the cutting edge of planes than even oak. This is found to be due to minute particles of silica, of about uniform size, evenly distributed through the tissue of the wood.

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