

Is the oldest newspaper between The Dalles and Winnemucca; the largest circulation, therefore is the best for advertising.

THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

Is a newspaper for the people, laboring for the people and voicing the sentiments of the people of its own Grant County.

Volume XI.

CANYON CITY, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

Number 28.

THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

D. I. ASBURY

Editor and Proprietor.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Subscription\$3 00
Six Months1 50
Three Months 75

All Reading Notices in Local Column will be charged at the rate of 20 cents per line for first, and 10 cts each subsequent insertion.
Special rates to regular advertisers.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE



OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPLY

Posters, Dodgers, Billheads, Letterheads, Noteheads, Statements, Invitations, Tickets, Cards, Etc., etc.
PRINTED TO ORDER.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY:

Co. Judge N. R. Mosby.
Clerk Phil Metchan.
Treasurer N. H. Boley.
Commissioners { J. H. McHaley,
 H. H. Davis,
Surveyor J. H. Neal.
Sheriff W. P. Gray.
Assessor Chas. Timms.
School Supt E. Hayes.
Stock Inspector T. H. Curl.

Dist. Judges { L. B. Ison,
 James A. Fee.
Dist. Attorney J. L. Hand.

Church Directory

Rev. A. Eads holds divine service at the Winegar school house at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 1st Sabbath of each month, and at 7 o'clock in the evening at the M. E. church in Prairie City. Also at the Strawberry school house at 11 a. m. on the 3rd Sabbath of each month and at Prairie City in the evening of the same day. At John Day City at 11 a. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays, and at Canyon City at 7 in the evening of the same days.

DEPUTY STOCK INSPECTORS

NOTICE is hereby given that I have appointed the following named persons as my Deputies, viz:
NAMES
L. D. Luce Blanton
Wm. Hall Prairie City
Joe Enas, Fox Val John Day
Love Bailey Stewart
R. W. Carter Hamilton
W. W. Hinton Monument
John C. Luce John Day
Warren Carsner Wagner
Jas. Wallace Long Creek
L. H. Johnson Dayville
John H. Baker Caleb
W. H. Gillis Ritter
T. H. Curl
Stock Inspector for Grant County, Postoffice Mt. Vernon, Or.

A. HUPPRICH,



CANYON CITY OREGON.
Boots of Shoes made to order, or neatly repaired.
All Work Warranted First-class

J. L. B. VIAL & SON.

WATCHMAKERS and JEWELERS, BAKER CITY, OREGON.

Dealers in—
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, VIOLINS and GUITARS.
Money to Loan on Collateral.
Opposite Union Meat Market, Main Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. ORR, M. D.
Canyon City, Ogn.
Office on Main Street in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Howard.

G. I. HAZELTINE.
Photographer
CANYON CITY, OREGON.

S. S. DENNING.
Attorney-at-Law.
LONG CREEK, OREGON.

J. J. McCULLOUGH.
Notary Public.
CANYON CITY, OREGON.
Office with M. D. Clifford.
Land Rights and Collections promptly attended to.
Deeds and Mortgages drawn, and charged reasonable.

E. A. KNIGHT.
DENTIST.
CANYON CITY, OREGON.
Office over John Schmidt's cabinet shop; office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

PARRISH & COZAD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
CANYON CITY, OREGON.

CLAY TODD HUNTER.
Constable & Collector.
Canyon City, Oreg.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and all money will be paid as fast as collected.

F. 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
In all directions are strictly followed.

J. W. Mack.
Attorney-at-Law
AND
Notary Public.
PRAIRIE CITY, OREGON.
Also Agent for the sale of School Lands.

J. OLLIVER.
Proprietor of the
John Day Milk Ranch
Fresh milk delivered daily to my customers in John Day and Canyon cities. Give me your orders.

"BIT SALOON!"

CANYON CITY Oregon
Hugh Smith, prop'r.

A Full Stock of the Purest of Wines and Liquors.
The Best cigars in the Market.

Livery and Feed Stable.



LEE MILLER, Prop'r.
Canyon City, Grant Co. Oregon.

[PETER KUHLE'S OLD STAND]
Having bought these popular Stables respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
First-class Single and Double Teams to let.
FINE BUGGIES & ROAD CARRIAGES.
Special attention given to the care of transient stock.

Saddle & Harness Shop.

CANYON CITY, OREGON.

ROBT. WARD, Prop.
HARNESS, WHIPS, SPURS.

And general supplies constantly kept on hand.
Saddles ordered at a small discount.
Repairing done on short notice.

In putting around an old chimney foundation in St. Augustine, Florida, some parties found a lot of old Spanish coin of the value of over \$300. The old chimney is at least 120 years old. It is thought the coin once belonged to a Spanish Catholic priest named Crasby, who once occupied the house and had charge of the Catholic Mission from 1795 to 1815, having been sent hither by the king of Spain. In 1824 a man by the name of Bogas, found \$300 in the same chimney. Since that time, wild stories of hidden coin have been current in the neighborhood. The oldest coin of the lot bears the date of 1755. The people think there is yet vast sums concealed in the rubbish of the old house as the Spanish priest is said to have received large sums from the king of Spain and the Catholic church, and was very miserly in his habits. The ruins are now guarded and the people are looking over the grounds. St. Augustine, it will be remembered, is the oldest town in the United States, having been settled by the Spaniards prior to any English settlements in America.

The finest stock of Drygoods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, at Coffin & McFarland's, Heppner.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

PAT CAMPBELL.
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
GROCERIES PROVISIONS
Flour and Feed.
NEAR THE DEPOT,
BAKER CITY, Or.
Goods found to be not first-class may be returned.

Overholt & Muldrick,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CANYON CITY, Or.

NEW MARKET.

(Opposite postoffice)
John Day, Oreg.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lard, etc., kept constantly on hand.
Fish, Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of game constantly on hand when they can be had.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
F. I. McCallum
Proprietor.

HORROR OF HORRORS.

How Africa is Being Depopulated... the Infamous Slave Traders.

As to the rapidity with which the depopulation of the regions of the Upper Congo is going on much has been written by those who have passed through them within a few years. It is on the head waters of the Upper Congo that the slave merchants have, since the first visit of Stanley, done their worst. Manyama, on the Louaba, and the three provinces about, form one of the finest provinces in the valley of the Upper Congo. The region, within an area perhaps of 1,000 miles long by 300 wide, contained 5,000,000 inhabitants scarcely 10 years ago. Now there may be a few thousand hidden in the jungles, but not a village, not a person, not a domestic animal is to be seen. In 1877 Stanley passed through the region, carefully noting on a map all the villages along the banks of the river, with an estimate of their inhabitants. Six years later he passed over the same route. The villages had disappeared and the slave traders with their boats and their caravans of slaves chained together constituted all the signs of life to be seen. In 11 months a band that he met had laid waste a region larger than Ireland, containing 118 villages and all they took away from it were 2,300 slave women and children and 2,000 tusks of ivory. Supposing (a moderate estimate) that each village contained 1,000 inhabitants, they had taken only 2 per cent. of the population, to be reduced to 1 per cent. before the slaves could reach the destined market.

These expeditions that penetrate the heart of Africa are organized as for war. They form alliances with tribes disposed to be friendly who are to assist them against their brethren. Thus reinforced they fall at night on a defenseless village and set the straw huts on fire. The inhabitants, attempting to escape, are pursued and all are shot down who could not be made servicable, or who resist. The old men are remorselessly slaughtered. It is chiefly the women and children who are wanted as most marketable. The captives travel on foot. If any of the men are suspected of any intention to escape or are stubborn, the hands and sometimes the feet are tied. Several are often attached to one another by a sort of gangle that causes irrepressible suffering. When they halt at night each is given as his sole nourishment a little raw sorghum. In a few days the weaker men and many of the women show signs of excessive fatigue. Then, in order to frighten the others, the drivers approach those who seem most exhausted, armed with a bar of iron, as powder cannot be wasted, with which they deliver a blow on the back of the neck that causes almost immediate death. The next night there is a new massacre of those who can go no further. It is desirable to economize food. The bodies remain by the wayside or are suspended to the trees under which their late comrades are obliged to eat and sleep, and so the slaughter goes on from day to day during the long months that intervene before the caravan can reach the place where the slaves are to be sold. It has been remarked by the Catholic missionaries in the region of the lakes, who have had for many years an opportunity to observe the atrocities of the trade that if a traveler seeking one of these cities toward which the caravan is directing its course, lost his way he would easily find it again by the dead bodies or the skeletons strewn along the route. It is estimated that the mortality is 50 per cent during the first few days of the march. The feeble are not always put to death in the manner specified. They are simply left to die of exhaustion by the wayside or to be eaten by the jackals and hyenas that follow the cortege in packs, or by the vultures that swarm along the route. The suffering of the captives are still greater in crossing the desert. On arriving from the south from Kano or Timbuctoo,

and before launching forth into the wastes are arid sand, the caravan is reorganized, and there is a personal examination of the slaves. Those who are sick or who seem too feeble to make the trying march in prospect are separated from the others, killed and thrown into the bushes. A large number of the young men and boys are mutilated in such a brutal manner that they die in the operation or shortly afterward, either from the wounds or are dispatched by the merchants. This would never happen were there not a demand for this sort of merchandise in Turkey, Persia, Arabi, Morocco, Tripoli, and even yet in spite of all the English have done to prevent it, in Egypt. But the value of those that survive is increased by the diminished supply. It will be seen that these horrors far exceed those of the so-called "middle passage," with rare exceptions. The American slave merchants never themselves took their captives by force in the heart of Africa, destroying villages and killing or causing the death by starvation of thousands in order to obtain a hundred. They bought them of the chief, who had captured them in the razzias or in regular war, or of the European traders who made a business of going between the coast and the interior, paying in cotton goods, firearms and trinkets. Now there is no pretense of payment. It is merely ruthless slaughter and unheard of cruelty from the first attack on the native village till the merchants part with their bondmen in one of the markets in the interior or on the seacoast.

HORRORS OF THE TRADE.

It is only during the last 10 years that the slave trade has taken these frightful proportions—chiefly for the reason given, the accessibility of Central Africa proved by explorations of Stanley and others. Very careful estimates have been made by Catholic missionaries and English writers on the annual waste of life that is the necessary result of the traffic. One missionary estimated 400,000 the number of slaves that reach the markets alive and are actually sold. Cameron says 500,000, and each slave sold represents, according to different estimates from four to 10 human lives wantonly and cruelly sacrificed. Cameron gives an instance that fell under his own observation. A slave merchant, in order to obtain 50 women, for whom there was a demand, destroyed 10 inoffensive villages, each having 200 inhabitants, and massacred all the remainder. If in other regions where this man hunting goes on the proportion were the same 2,000,000 negroes are put to death or sold into slavery every year, which would cause the depopulation of Central Africa in 50 years. This estimate would seem to be confirmed by a letter written by Cardinal Lavergie by one of his missionaries stationed at Lake Tanganyika. The writer states that not a day passes without at least the passage of one caravan going from the region of Upper Congo eastward to the Zanzibar coast. When the missionaries came to the confines of Manyama 10 years ago that region was covered with villages and cultivated farms. Since then it has been overrun by Tipoo Tib and his minions with the result that it is a desert with no trace either of inhabitants or culture, but thickly strewn with human skeletons. It will be remembered that it was only by the permission and assistance of Tipoo Tib that Stanley was able to pass through the lake region in going to the relief of Emin Bey.

Buffalo Bill has acquired a fortune and twenty-seven offers of marriage in France. The fortune and the way to spend it are both at his disposal in that happy land.

The Queen Regent of Spain has caused advertisements to be published in all the leading newspapers of her dominion, offering the two prizes \$5799 and \$2895 for the two best essays on the life of Christopher Columbus.

They had just begun their courtship and were swinging on the gurgled gate beneath the silent stars, and they were silent, too, for they were yet in the dawning of young love, and scarce knew what to say to each other. The silence at last became embarrassing and she said:
"I must go in."
"What's your hurry?"
"Oh, we're just like two fools swinging here and saying nothing."
"I don't know what to talk about."
"Wait a moment. Say you must be awfully troubled by flies in summer time."
"If?"
"Yes; they must light on you in swarms."
"Sire!"
"Because you are so awful sweet!"
She didn't go in.

Stetson Cow Boy Hats, Silver Bits and Spurs; Calfskin Coats and Vests; Cheyenne & San Jose Saddles, at Coffin & McFarland's Heppner.

EXECUTORS SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of Lucinda Buge, deceased and an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Grant County, the undersigned executor of said will, will on Wednesday the 10th day of October 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the house of the late Lucinda Buge, about 2 1/2 miles above the town of Prairie City, on the John Day river, in Grant County, state of Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following personal property of the estate of said Lucinda Buge deceased, to-wit:

- 1000 pound (estimated) barley in bin
- 1 Hay wagon.
- 1 Bay gelding.
- 1 Mare.
- 3 Sows with pigs.
- 6 Shoats.
- 1 Wagon (old).
- 1 Wagon.
- 1 Set harness with breeding.
- 1 Steigh.
- 1 Work bench.
- 1 Grindstone.
- 1 Harrow.
- 1 Saddle (old).
- 1 Stack by 2 1/2 tons (estimated).
- Undivided interest in 2 1/2 tons hay.
- 1 Wood-truck.
- 1 Plow.
- 1 Hayrack.
- 140 Posts.
- 1 Pair steel-yar's.
- 1 Meat saw.
- 1 Meat safe.
- 1 Stodge (10 lbs).
- 1 Hoe.
- 1 Pick.
- 2 Steel wedges.
- 1 Rasp.
- 1 Scythe and scabb.
- 1 H. scabbell and strap.
- 2 Chains.
- 2 Axes.
- 1 Brass and thr. e. bits.
- 4 Chains.
- 1 Spirit level.
- 1 Set bench planes.
- 1 Iron square.
- 1 Key-hole saw.
- 3 Hand saws.
- 1 Drawing knife.
- 1 Pair dividers.
- 1 Spoke-shave.
- 1 Gauge.
- 1 Saw set.
- 2 Hammers.
- 1 Whitstone.
- 1 Pauler stove with platform and 4 joints pipe.
- 1 Crowbar.
- 1 Sawsblade.
- 1 Cook stove pipe and utensils.
- 1 Sewing machine.
- 1 Gelding 2 years old.
- 1 " " " "
- 1 Pair 8 highlasses.
- 2 Doz chickens.
- Interest of estate in 18 head of cattle
- Interest of estate in 3 mares and 2 colts.
- 1 Milk-safe.
- 1 Arm chair.
- 1 Rocking-chair.
- 6 Chairs.
- 2 Chairs (rawhide bottom).
- 1 Sofa.
- 1 Lounge.
- 3 Trunks.
- 5 Bedsteads.
- 1 Whetstone.
- 1 Table (falling leaf).
- 1 Dining table.
- 1 Bed.

The undivided 1/3 of the hay crop of 1889, consisting of 40 acres, more or less.

Said sale will commence at the above mentioned time and continue if necessary from day to day in said personal property is sold.
M. D. CLIFFORD,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lucinda Buge, deceased.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Only One Man Escaped, and he Blew His Brains Out.

In his long service as Indian agent, Dr. McGillivuddy learned from the Sioux many interesting facts about the Custer massacre. For years after that horrible affair the participants in it were very loath to talk of it to the white men, but as the agent gradually gained their confidence they told, little by little, the whole story. Sitting Bull, who is now about to die, had 3,000 warriors on that occasion. That is said to have been the largest force of Indians ever encountered by troops in a single engagement. Custer had over 500 cavalry and some Crow scouts. He divided his force about equally, and sent Major Reno with one body to attack the lower end of the Indian village, while he charged at the upper end. The Sioux all agree in their statements to Dr. McGillivuddy that their surprise was complete. They were engaged in repelling in repelling Reno at one end, and when the bugles at the other end gave them their first warning of Custer's presence, they were disconnected, and was on the point of giving away for a game at retreat when Reno, to their astonishment, drew off. This permitted to turn their whole attention to Custer, "the white chief with the yellow hair."

They told how they managed to make their massacre complete. The ground was broken and Custer was unable to handle his men in cavalry formation. He divided them, leaving every fourth man to hold horses. The Indians threw themselves on the men with the horses. They did this, they said, because they knew that the bulk of the ammunition which the soldiers carried was on the horses. This done the rest was easy. It was only the question of a few minutes all the cartridges in the belts of the soldiers gave out, and there was no more ammunition.
"I see," said Dr. McGillivuddy, "that every now and then some man announces himself in the East, as the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. You can always put him down as an impostor. There was one man who might have escaped. He was a young surgeon named Lord. His body was not found until long afterwards and was at first supposed to be a captive. The Indians told me a strange story about Lord's death. They said that when he saw how things were going he started off. Several young boys followed him, but he had a good horse and kept ahead of them. Just as they were going to give up the chase and intend to let Lord escape, he drew a pistol shot himself dead. I suppose he was crazed at the thought of becoming a prisoner. The only person on with Custer who survived was a Crow scout. When he saw that the light had gone against the cavalry he drew his blanket over his head so that the Sioux might not recognize him as a Crow, jumped about among them and gradually edged his way out of the fight and made off. I believe he is still about the Crow Indian Agency.—From a Sioux Falls letter.

Take
Hood's Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is not that which, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given it this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other medicinal preparation in the United States.
Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists \$1.00 for 25. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apollonia, Lowell, Mass.