

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's Plans in Connection with That Institution.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, in an interview in the San Francisco Chronicle, gives many facts hitherto unprinted in regard to plans for the new university at Palo Alto. She says the same attention will be given to girls as to boys, and it is her purpose to have an art training-school, like the Cooper Institute, where girls who have a taste for designing may secure instruction that will enable them to earn a good living. If they then wish to study higher art they will have means to support themselves. The chief aim will be to ground the students in elementary studies, and then to give them some practical training by which they may easily support themselves. If then they desire higher training it will be freely given, but the whole spirit of the institution will be against merely ornamental education. To quote Mrs. Stanford's words on this point:

"I think it absolutely essential to give a young man or woman who must depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood a classical education pure and simple. There is scarcely a week that Mr. Stanford is not asked to give employment to graduates of Yale and Harvard. He has six of them as car-conductors on the Market street line now. Of course it is no disgrace to them, and they will not remain long, but it is a pitiful witness the helplessness of wrongly educated young people."

When asked whether any plans had been devised for the association of the sexes she said: "Yes, indeed. Cottages will be built which will accommodate about twenty students each and these will be in charge of a teacher, where the personal habits, manners and amusements of the students may be under supervision. Every care will be taken to make these cottages homes in the best sense of the word, a place where no creed is taught, but where the day begins and ends with prayer and where each individual is brought under refined discipline. The cottages intended for boys will be about a mile distant from those occupied by the girls, but the evenings may be passed together in music or social games in the presence of and with the consent of the teachers."

"Is it true you intend to give paintings and curios in your house to the university museum?"

"Quite true, and I am determined there shall be copies of all the old masters added to the collection of paintings. Down in my ball-room is an exact reproduction of 'The Lord's Supper,' painted by Raphael, which was found during the wars of Napoleon, and which hangs in the cathedral near Milan. King Humbert allowed me to have it copied. Through Mr. Penfield, our recent Minister to Germany, the young Kaiser has given permission to secure a copy of the famous 'St. Michael Madonna' in Dresden, reserving only the right to name the artist. I have just given an order to have the work begun."

It is expected that the university will be open next fall. The colleges will be provided with ample lecture-rooms, and the trustees will be required to offer a high salary for instructors. The higher courses will be free to post-graduates of all colleges and universities, and to such other deserving persons as the trustees may elect to admit.

LINCOLN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

How Little Abe Acquired a Knowledge of Reading and Writing.

Little Abe was first sent to school when he was about seven years of age. His father had never received any "book learning," as education was termed among such people, and it was with difficulty that he could write his own name. One day, about four weeks after Abe had been sent to school, his father asked the teacher: "How's Abegetting along?" The teacher replied that he was doing well; he wouldn't ask to have a better boy. He had only one lesson book, an old spelling-book. During the school hours he was attentive to his task, and at night he would study over the lesson he had been engaged upon during the day; the highest ambition of his life at this time was to learn to read. He believed if he could only read as well as his mother, who read the Bible aloud to the family every day, the whole world of knowledge would be opened to him, and in this conjecture he was about right. As the old Baptist minister told him one day: "When you can read, you've got something that nobody can get away from you."

In the Kentucky home there were but three books in the family—the Bible, a catechism and the spelling-book which Abe Lincoln studied. He had not been long in Indiana before he had read the "Pilgrim's Progress," his father borrowing it from a friend who lived twenty miles away. It was very fond of reading "Esop's Fables," a copy of which came in his way. A young man taught him to write. A writing-paper of any kind was very scarce and expensive. Abe used to practice his writing exercises with bits of chalk or a burnt stick on slabs and trunks of trees. Sometimes he would trace out his name with a sharp stick on the bare ground. When, finally, he was able to write letters, he was called to do the correspondence of many of his neighbors, for very few grown persons in that region could write over a simple letter.

As Abe Lincoln grew older he became a great reader and read all the books he could borrow. Once he borrowed of his school-teacher a Life of Washington. His mother happened to put it on a certain shelf, and, the rain coming through the roof, the book was badly damaged. Abe took it back to the school-master and arranged to purchase it of him, paying for it by three days' hard work in the corn-field; and he was entirely satisfied with the bargain at that. At the age of eighteen his library consisted of the Life of Franklin, Putnam's Lives, the Bible, the spelling-book, "Esop's Fables," "Pilgrim's Progress," and the lives of Washington and Henry Clay. A boy might have a much larger private library than this, but he could scarcely find an equal number of books better calculated to impart wholesome lessons as to correct living and right thinking.—George J. Manson, in Harper's Young People.

Flour Persian Bricklayers.

The Persian bricklayer sings to his fellow below: "Brother, in the name of God, toss me a brick," and the one below, as he throws the brick, cries: "Oh, my brother (or, oh, son of my uncle), in the name of God, behold the brick."

Grasp the opportunity and subscribe for the NEWS.

WANTED ASSISTANCE.

How a Knight of the Road Attacked a Meeting of Deacons.

The trustees had just begun the business of their monthly meeting, and Deacon Smith had the floor, says the New York Evening Sun. They were legislating for one of South Norwalk's most prosperous churches. Two of the members had late business engagements in the city, and Deacon Smith's shop on the main street, near the station, had been chosen for the meeting this month for the sake of convenience. The deacon was well under way when the outer door was seen to open slightly, and he paused to note the cause of the interruption.

Connecticut is famed for the extensive variety of its traps, and one of the most interesting type now appeared. His entrance into the room was made in a thoroughly original manner. When the door was sufficiently ajar to admit of his head it popped in on the shoulders of a man surrounded by a most dilapidated hat and complemented by a scuffing face and a full, ragged beard. When he became assured that no tangible obstacle was on his way to meet him he opened the door wide, and, with another glance of satisfaction on the benevolent faces that surrounded him, he softly closed the door behind him and stepped jauntily forward, with his hat in his hand. His hair hung down over his face in a rakish way, but with a graceful sweep of his long arm he caught up a wad of it in his hand and laid it back from his forehead. He had on a long frock coat fastened closely around his waist by a thorn, and from the flowing flap above cooed out the ends of a much-soiled handkerchief. His closely-fitting trousers, through numerous portals of which protruded his interesting self, seemed to run without any dividing line into the shoe and boot which respectively incased his feet.

The deacons had time to note these peculiarities before the stranger broke the silence. His voice seemed to emanate from that particular hood and emerged with a most pronounced French accent, which will here be omitted.

"Gentlemen, he began, "your pardon for disturbing you, but I am very sick."

He paused after this announcement to note the effect.

"I went to the doctor," he soon continued, "and he gave me the pills—see, the pills," and he held up to view a small bottle which he had in the palm of his hand.

"He said take the pills, three after each meal, and I would like very much to have some assistance."

"Well, why in thunder don't you take your pills, then, and not come bothering here," interposed a deacon who was becoming tired.

"Gentlemen," replied the tramp, with muchunction, "I can not take the pills; I have no meal."

"No got that meal."

GETTING THINGS MIXED.

The Lives of Two Western Newspaper Men Saved by a Proof-Reader.

In a certain Western newspaper office the gentleman whose business it is to record the fluctuations of the live-stock market sits across from the young man to whose lot it falls to report wedding ceremonies. Both, says the New York Times, are graphic writers, and enjoy that latitude of expression characteristic of Western journalism. Both use the same kind of paper, and their penmanship is not unlike.

Not long ago the wedding reporter was suddenly called out of the office, and left in the middle of the table several sheets of paper on which was a description of a fashionable wedding. These sheets were gathered up by the live-stock writer when he finished his report, and the two stories became mixed. This is what the zealous care of a proof-reader, later in the evening, saved from reaching the public eye.

"The church was elaborately decorated with holly and evergreen and the altar was hidden in a wealth of flowers. Out of the recesses rose rare tropical plants, and from the ceiling hung fifteen Western veils, which at this time of year are scarce and correspondingly dear at 6 to 85 cents per pound. There was also an active demand for choice lambs, and farmers east of the Mississippi river can profitably turn to sheep-raising and take the bride, who wore a gown of white corded silk, a creation of Worth's, with pearl ornaments.

"Then came the maid of honor, the cousin of the bride, Miss Henrietta Blower, of Chicago, wearing a dress of white tulle with diamond ornaments, and she was followed by a small bunch of Montana sheep, which bleated most piteously as they were driven on board and shipped to the winter hotels in Bermuda. They will there be cut en train and slightly decollete, and after the rest of the party had reached the rail the minister turned and said impressively: "I can not bill more than 65 cents for State veils, but cablegrams from London quote refrigerated beef at a price that will enable me to pay \$4.90 for a car of choice Indian heaves, and hearing this there was a rush for the young married couple and the bride fell into the arms of her father, who is known to bear a striking resemblance to a Connecticut ox weighing 1,875 pounds. The market here took an upward turn, and the proof-reader announced about two hundred, were served with a sumptuous dinner at the house of the bride."

Where the Profits Go.

A New York burglar stole a diamond bracelet worth \$700 and a seal-ring worth \$300, and all the money he got from the "fence" who bought the goods was \$150. The burglar added that he once stole eleven gold watches, each valued by the jeweler at \$250, and all he got for the lot was \$325. He had to take this or run his own risks. The profit is not in the stealing, but in the "fencing."

Caring on the Hand.

A father sued an English school-master for assault because he had caned his boy on the hand. The magistrate before whom it was first tried thought that the father was right, for the reason that caning on the hand was attended by a risk of injury, and there were "methods of corporal punishment quite as available, efficacious and not necessarily attended with any risk which the defendant might have used." The higher court, though, decided that it was not actionable.

What a Knot Means.

Comparatively few newspaper readers know, or have any special reason to know, that a knot is more than a mile, and that six of the former equal about seven of the latter. Accurately speaking, there are 6,096.7 feet in a knot and 3,280 feet in a mile.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the County Court of Grant county, State of Oregon, until two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 8, 1891, for the care, board, lodging and washing by the day or by the week, for each person of all the County Poor and such persons as may be declared County charges upon Grant county, except the two boys known as the "Red Williams" boys, for the year commencing on the 10th day of Jan., 1891 and ending on the 10th day of Jan., 1892.

The County court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 16th day of Dec., 1890.

By order of the County court.

GEO. SHEARER, Clerk.

R. F. P. HORSLEY, Deputy.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that C. M. Smith has made a general assignment to me for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors of C. M. Smith, are hereby required to present their claims under oath, to me at Caleb, in Grant county, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof.

J. H. BEKER, Assignee.

Caleb, Grant county, Oregon, Dec. 18, 1890.

CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF GRANT.

In the matter of the adoption of / Emily Isabel Green, a minor. / To Mr. — Green and Mrs. Lillie Green, parents of above named Emily Isabel Green:

You and each of you will please take notice that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1890, a petition, duly signed and verified, was filed in the above named Court by Abraham Eads and Emily Eads his wife, of which petition the following is substantially a true copy, to-wit:

"In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Grant. In the matter of the adoption of / Emily Isabel Green, a minor. / To the Hon. the above named Court:

The undersigned your petitioners, would respectfully represent that they are husband and wife, inhabitants of the State of Oregon, residing in the county of Grant.

That for the past six and a half years immediately preceding the filing of this petition, we have had in our care a minor named Emily Isabel Green, the daughter of Mr. — Green and Lillie Green.

That said minor child is aged seven years and eight months.

That her said parents are neither of them in this State so far as known.

That for more than one year prior to the filing of this petition said parents have willfully deserted, and neglected to provide proper or any care or maintenance whatever, for said child.

That petitioners have no child of their own, and are able to bring up and educate said child in a proper and suitable manner.

Therefore your petitioners pray your Hon. Court for a decree and order for the legal and due adoption of said minor by your petitioners, and that her name be changed to Susie Emily Eads. [Signed] ABRAHAM EADS. EMILY EADS."

Which said petition was duly verified by said A. Eads and filed in this court.

Wherefore, by entry in the Journal of said Court bearing date of the 12th day of December A. D. 1890, after reciting the prayer of the petitioners issued the following order:

"It is ordered that a copy of the petition and order therein, be served on Mr. — Green and Lillie Green if found within this State, and if not, to be published once a week for three successive weeks, in the GRANT COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Canyon City, Grant county, State of Oregon, notifying said Mr. — Green and Lillie Green to be and appear at the Court House in Canyon City, Grant county, State of Oregon, on Thursday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the fore noon of said day, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Done and dated this 12th day of December, A. D. 1890

[Signed] G. L. HAZELTINE, Judge.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is substantially a true copy of the petition filed in the above entitled proceedings, and the order of Court entered therein.

GEO. SHEARER, Clerk of the County Court, Grant County, Or.

Grand Huntsman Ball

At Canyon City, Jan. 2.

—GIVEN BY THE—

CANYON CITY RIFLE AND SHOTGUN CLUB.

A Fine "Game Supper" at the New Hotel. Come Everybody Tickets including supper \$3.00.

MAY'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS, EARLIEST, HARDEST, MOST PRODUCTIVE.

THIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF SEEDS ONLY 10 CENTS.

SURE HEAD CABBAGE. The most heading variety, large size, firm and large. One of our best plants and one that the market has never seen. **CHRISTMAS WATERMELON.** The most keeping variety combined with the finest flavor of any watermelon. **WINTER BEET.** A splendid sort, dark and tender, will produce a crop in six weeks. **Test Northern Grown Seeds and be convinced.** Let our seeds be tested by you. We will send you a package each of the above cabbage, melon and beet to any address on receipt of 10c. and our best seeds. **Test Northern Grown Seeds and be convinced.** Let our seeds be tested by you. We will send you a package each of the above cabbage, melon and beet to any address on receipt of 10c. and our best seeds. **Test Northern Grown Seeds and be convinced.** Let our seeds be tested by you. We will send you a package each of the above cabbage, melon and beet to any address on receipt of 10c. and our best seeds.

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Your orders can be filled for any kind of Goods needed on a Farm or Stock Ranch, without leaving our Store, at prices low enough to compete with any other market in Oregon.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Trunks Valises, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Crockery, Wall Paper, Groceries, Hardware, "Jewel" Cook Stoves and Ranges, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wool Sacks, Wine, Lime, Sulphur, English Cement, Barbed Wire, Blacksmith Coal, San Jose California Saddles, Bits & Spurs, Team & Buggy Harness, Sewing Machines, Clocks, Watches, Champion Reapers and Mowers, Horse Rakes, Plows, Harrows.

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Fur Caps, capes and mitts; fine and cheap dress goods; fine and cheap facinators. The finest line of shoes in Eastern Oregon.

For the Gentlemen:

Elegant fur and wool caps; fine line of winter overcoats. A neat business suit and a fine dress suit. Also a full line of furnishing goods and for the general trade. We offer you such inducements in the grocery line that we defy competition.

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