THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

Thursday, July 9.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Remember to attend the sheriff's sale next Saturday.

See the fine and low priced clocks at the Watchmaker's. *

Born, July 4th, 1891, to the wife of John Sellinger, a girl.

E. Hays, of John Day, reports sales of farm machinery and vehicles quite brisk.

Fine line of clocks never before seen in Grant county now at the Watchmaker's. *

Mrs. Phillips has large, fine flavored cherries for sale at her garden, five quarts for $1.00. *

Billy Hoey, the new stage driver, informs us that the railroad will reach Sumpter valley in about two weeks.

There will be an entertainment and Sunday school concert at the M. E. church this city, next Sunday evening, July 12th, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

Miss Ella Robinson took her departure last week for Weiser City on a visit to her uncle. From there she will go to Silver City, Idaho, to visit her grandmother.

Judge Gilliard and family arrived home from Baker City last Thursday. Judge will enjoy a lengthy vacation, his next official work being in Malheur county in September.

The case against Harry O'Brien and others charged with trespass in jumping a mine in the Middle Fork district will be tried before Judge Robson one week from next Monday.

Miss Rosa Swank, who has just graduated from the Portland Business College, returned home last Thursday evening. Miss Swank graduated with high honors, averaging nearly 99 per cent.

A waterspout or cloudburst visited the lower part of the valley last Friday, doing considerable damage to crops and ranches in its path. Bridge creek carried a flood eight feet deep.

John Weitinger has just set the shearers to work removing his large crop of wool from his band of sheep in Fox valley. Shearers were not as plenty as they might have been, which is the reason of the delay.

The Bear valley sheep shooting scrape resulted in the younger Keller and Scobbie being held in the sum of $200.00 each, to appear before the grand jury. Bail was furnished and they returned to their homes.

Fred Mosier and Jack Stephens were the contestants in the 80-yard footrace at John Day. Mosier won by two feet. Henry Workman was the winner of the sack race, and also carried off the honors in the wheelbarrow race.

Mr. Frank Sweetser, a banker of Winnebago, writes to Mr. Muldrick that he wants stock in our hydraulic elevator enterprise. Mr. Sweetser has been here a number of times in past years, and has faith in the project of working Canyon creek.

John Fisk arrived in town one day last week with a prisoner, Harry O'Brien, also a badly sprained wrist. While out in the Middle Fork country on official business his horses became frightened at some Indians and overturned the cart, and almost disabled John.

We devote considerable space today to Independence Day oratory, and publish Judge Dustin's speech in full. Our reporter was unable to get the oration delivered by Mr. Parrish at Prairie City, which we desired very much to publish for those who did not hear it.

Mr. W. C. Smith, who has been engaged in hauling ore from the Granite country to Baker City, was in town Monday. Mr. Smith informs us that the camp over there is not extra lively. The Gabbed mine is in litigation and is therefore not being worked or producing any wealth this season.

At John Day on the Fourth the people had a grand time. The oration and other exercises were listened to with marked attention. The picnic was an occasion of much enjoyment, and no one had occasion to go away hungry, as the good people were determined that such should not happen.

Mr. James Wickiser, road supervisor, has done good work on the South Fork road, we are informed. Good highways will cause the people to rise up and call the supervisor blessed, and South Fork stockmen appreciate the work. Now if they only had a mail route the golden chain would be welded.

Sheriff Creasp sold the goods belonging to the store of Murray Bro's last week. The goods were stored in the old Rinehart building when they were brought to town, but when Creasp came home he had them removed to the old timber where the sale was advertised to take place, so that everything would be according to law.

Some of the residents of the upper valley had a Fourth of July picnic at Strawberry lake, beginning with a dance on the night of the 3d and continuing well into the next day. Boat riding on the lake was indulged in by some, while others went fishing and hunting. It is the intention of the people up there, we understand, to build a commodious house and have a grand celebration at the lake next year.

PRAIRIE CITY NEWS.

July 7, 1891.

Who is No. 1 now?

Only one row during three days of celebrating.

W. B. Day is here visiting his mother and brother.

Willie Star and family are visiting relatives in this place.

Taylor Althouse, a miner from Greenhorn, is in our city.

Supt. Bonham is visiting schools in this section of the county.

Hon. G. W. McHaley and daughters have returned from their visit to the Sound.

Tom Douglas untied his last chip and has gone over the mountains to Anderson's sheep camp.

The young folks did not get enough dancing the third so they had a social hop last Monday night.

In the justice's court Alex Armstrong vs. A. S. Blinn on promissory note, judgment for plaintiff.

Isham Laurance's soda was a grand thing for the young and old and as the days were quite warm he sold a large quantity.

The dance on the evening of the third was well attended, there being about 50 tickets sold and like all other balls in this place was a grand success.

In the quarter mile race July 2nd there were four entries, viz: Rebel George by Cal Johnson, sorrel mare by Red McHaley, roan by J. R. Hardman, mule by French. Won by Rebel George by six feet. Several match races afterward.

On the Fourth a 100-yard foot race was run. Won by Arthur King. A 75-yard race was won by Willie Anderson. Ladies' race won by Emma Starr, and one by Laura Howell. The wheelbarrow race was won by Net Babcock. The little boy's race was won by Chas. Mack.

July 3. Novelty race three-fourths of a mile, four entries, viz: Johnny More by Red McHaley, Tony by Mack Cavin, Slim Jim by W. R. Fisk, Doc Longford by Chas. Blunt. Johnny More won every quarter thereby getting the whole purse. A match race between Tony and Sock Eye was won by Sock Eye.

The oration on the fourth by Hon. C. W. Parrish was eloquently delivered and listened to by an attentive audience. Hon W. R. Fisk read the Declaration of Independence in his usual clear tones. The singing by the Glee Club was excellent. The fireworks on the evening of the fourth was a grand success. But all the fireworks that were ordered did not come.

POROUS PLASTER.

BEAR VALLEY CLIPPINGS.

July 6, 1891.

School closes next Saturday.

Bro. Sams has gone to the county seat.

Haying will begin soon. Crops good.

Beef buyers have come into the valley and are buying beef.

Samuel Durkheimer, one of Prairie City's councilmen, passed through en route for Prairie City. Sam is a jolly fellow.

Mr. Bonham, school superintendent, visited our school on the 6th. He is an energetic man and takes a great interest in his work.

Mr. Pearson and family and Mr. Randall and family, also another family accompanying them, arrived in the valley on the 5th. Welcome back friends.

David and Solomon, the Hebrew peddlers passed through the valley on their way to Burns. We learned they scattered their goods to the four winds in Silvies valley and received a broken wagon tongue.

There was a dance in the valley on the 30th. Some of the parties had the misfortune to break one of their buggy wheels, but as there was a hay rake in the neighborhood they borrowed one of the wheels from the rake and proceeded on their way rejoicing.

Mr. editor NEWS I will pen you a few items. The glorious Fourth of July has again passed. There were quite a number met to celebrate the Nation's birthday here in our little valley. The exercises of the day were reading the Declaration of Independence by Richard Flinn, short oration by David Blanton. Dinner was prepared by the ladies from their well filled baskets of good things to eat, which was partaken of heartily by all. The games enjoyed were: a pie race, swinging, riding an unbroke mule bareback for a purse, Deus Champion rider, horse racing, foot racing, etc. A dance at Johnny Mulcare's in the evening was attended by those who delight to trip the light fantastic toe.

CLOD HOPPER.

Get your eyes fitted with the right kind of spectacles at the Watchmaker's Canyon City. *

Cal Hyde failed to come over to Prairie City on the 4th, consequently the Odd Fellows did not carry out their program.

Fred Horsley left this morning for Victoria, B. C., a delegate from Homer Lodge to the grand lodge of A. O. U. W. which meets in Victoria next week.

W. H. Kelly has been decorating the interior of the City Hotel dining room lately.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Delivered At John Day's Celebration, By Hon. Judge Dustin, of Canyon City.

FREEMEN, PONDER WELL ITS TRUTHS.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: In compliance with the kind invitation of the citizens residing in this place I now stand in the place usually occupied, on occasions of this nature, by what is termed "Fourth of July Orators."

And being in this position it may be expected that I will, as is common on such occasions, imitate those who usually occupy such positions, and boast of the greatness, wealth, and liberty of our nation; but it is not my intention so to do. Neither do I intend to flatter myself or you with the idea that the masses of our people are free and equal or that the whole of our population are independent and happy. The object of these annual reunions of American citizens on the Fourth of July should be to study the nature of our Government, to revive in our minds the history of its origin and to arouse in our hearts a love of Country and an enthusiastic desire to preserve the principles of our Government in the full force of its original purity to all future ages.

It is needless to rehearse the history of the Revolutionary war, to tell of the battles which were fought, the hardships which were endured, the suffering which prevailed with the Patriot Sires of '76 when struggling for liberty and equality before the law, for these subjects are familiar to all. But, on the 4th day of July 1776, the people of America being actuated by the noble determination to die as free men rather than live as slaves, adopted the Declaration of Independence, which has just been read in your presence, and we are here today to celebrate that event, which event should by the sons of freedom be held in grateful and lasting remembrance. It was an event that amounted to no less than the birth of a nation, and the deliverance of 3,000,000 of people. It was the public proclamation of the great and grand truth that all men should be equal before the law, and the resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. Do we, assembled here today, commemorate that event with that enthusiasm which characterized our early ancestors, when with hands up-lifted before High Heaven they declared to the world that the Colonies of America were free and independent states? Do we feel our hearts swell with all those high, lofty and patriotic emotions which prevailed in Independence Hall, when, 115 years ago today the divine principle was first announced, that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Do we, as did our fathers of '76, feel that exalted determination within us to preserve the sublime principles here enunciated to all future generations? Do we, as did the American people on that day, to that end pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honor? Do we, the American people, possess that simplicity of life, that manly independence, and that heroic spirit which characterized our ancestors in the early history of our Government? In the early history of our Government the people were noted for their simplicity in manners, customs and habits. They were sober, thoughtful, temperate, industrious and economical. They acknowledged no particular class in consequence of wealth, birth or position. They lived not for momentary pleasure, but for continued and permanent enjoyment with an eye single to the success of their whole life, the maintenance of the principles and religious sentiments which they entertained and the government which they had erected.

The principles and the noble determination of our ancestors are fully illustrated in the whole of the Declaration of Independence, and especially in the assertion that all men are created equal. In the assertion that all men should be equal in rights we recognize a grand democratic or republican idea upon which rests the very foundation of our Government. The spirit of this thought should be incorporated in every statute of our Government, pervade all society, and in all our intercourse with each other, in all our institutions, whether social, educational, political or religious, be recognized, acknowledged and acted upon as the one grand controlling principle of our Nation. Each individual citizen should be actuated by that sentiment and should feel that he or she is a sovereign of this mighty nation and responsible to some extent for its character. The character of our government depends upon the sovereign power, and in this country where the people are sovereigns, if the people become corrupt the government will be corrupt; if the people become reckless, extravagant and sensual, anarchy will prevail, and as our sovereign people deviate from the true democratic principle (philosophically speaking) so will our Government change its republican form. Under the guidance and direction of our early ancestors, who were actuated by the true American principles and ideas to which I have referred, our country prospered. The majority of the people adhered to the sentiments enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and, although those principles were to some extent disregarded for a time and trampled upon by the aristocracy of wealth by reason of pecuniary interests, yet when the test came, as to whether they stand or fall, they were upheld by the American people at the point of the bay net and the thought was published to the world that the American people fully recognize the sentiment of Robby Burns' poem, "A Man's a man for all that." Are those sentiments fully recognized and acted upon today? Do we as a nation fully recognize and acknowledge the equal rights of man? Does the American nation in all legislation take into consideration the interests of the whole people? Does the great and grand principle of sovereignty in each individual citizen still have life in America? If so, will the life of those principles be of long duration? These questions present themselves for our consideration today and the true answer thereunto depends upon the conduct of each individual citizen of the United States.

All forms of government are but experiments. No government that ever existed has been a perfect success. Numerous governments have existed before us, even of republican form, and have had their birth, their growth, their prosperity, and their adversity, their greatness, their wealth, their grandeur and their death. As the whole animal, vegetable and mineral worlds are continually undergoing a change; as the plant grows up and flourishes for a season and then withers and dies; as man sinks when at his highest point of greatness and dies when just beginning to live; so it is with all theories and ideas pertaining to government and philosophy unless the same be founded upon truth in its highest perfection.

A nation has more to fear when in its highest state of wealth and grandeur than when in adversity. The history of the different nations of the earth that have lived and flourished for a time and then fallen and decayed illustrate the truth of this assertion—simplicity of life whether with nations or individuals, is essential to a continued and permanent prosperity. This fact has been continually taught us by the rise and downfall of nations from the earliest history of our race to the present time. The history of the Jews, the Greeks, the Persians and the Romans and all ancient governments prove this position.

The Persians in their early history were plain and simple in their manners, customs and habits. Simplicity was taught to their children. The children were from the beginning put under the care of experienced masters, who taught them by theory and practice in temperance and self denial. They were raised on the coarsest food and deprived of all luxuries. They were trained to endure hardships, and taught to be temperate, industrious and economical. Hence the Persians were a hardy, temperate, industrious and economical people, who lived for real enjoyment and despised all pomp, parade, and show. The nation prospered and became wealthy and powerful, but when they permitted themselves to be weakened by their prosperity, and when by degrees they adopted a luxurious style of living and when intemperance crept in and they began to indulge in all the excessive forms of sensuality and became effeminate in their nature in consequence thereof their Monarchy was soon brought to its decline. And Greece, that country noted for its philosophers, orators, statesmen, painters and poets, in virtuous simplicity, progressed from insignificance and poverty to greatness, wealth, wisdom and refinement, but was corrupted by its own opulence and destroyed by its own power. And Rome! In the infancy of that government its citizens were simple, plain and common in their nature. They were wise, firm, constant and powerful in the absence of wealth, and an aristocracy founded thereon, they prospered, they became famous for their achievements in arms, the power of their government, and the wisdom of their laws. They cultivated the arts and sciences, and, like the Greeks, produced painters, poets, orators and statesmen, but this mighty government which bears so important a position in the history of the world, had its decline and fall by reason of its great wealth and the aristocracy founded thereon and the sensuality in consequence thereof. Judging then from the experience of past generations, I ask, how will it be with our country? And how long will the noble sentiments expressed in the Declaration of Independence be recognized and acknowledged in America? Our country by reason of its vast agricultural and mineral resources and its great manufacturing facilities has become rich and great. The centralization of wealth in railroads and manufacturing establishments, and the great monopoly of the lands of America, places a great power in the hands of a few, reduces the many to poverty and insignificance, and tends to build up a privileged class of oligarchy or an aristocracy founded on wealth. This great wealth naturally tends to beget a tyrannical spirit, an egotistical pride, breeds luxury, intemperance, and sensuality in its various forms. Few persons can stand prosperity. Few can become extremely wealthy without becoming egotistical and obstinate; in a word, their animal nature will gain the ascendency and predominate over the spiritual nature. It is human nature to love power and desire elevation above their fellows. It is also natural for man to use power when he obtains it and when the pride of power arises to its highest point, man will always tyranize over others. All the experience in ages past proves this to be true. Man as a general rule wants to have his heel on the head of some person. It is natural for man when he has become powerful by reason of his great wealth and is great, in his own estimation, to desire and expect those of comparative insignificance to acknowledge his superiority, do his bidding at his nod, and be struck with excessive delight whenever he condescends to acknowledge them as of the same species as himself, consequently by reason of this natural disposition of mankind, in consequence of the pride of power, the arrogance of wealth and the bigotry of ignorance, slavery has always existed and still exists in all nations in some form or other; and the perpetuation of the principles of equality has been a failure with all governments. Slavery is not recognized by the laws of the United States, 'tis true, but the law of necessity however, sometimes drives persons into voluntary slavery. But the laboring class of our country, who have been reared under the Stars and Stripes, who have imbibed or inherited some of the pure democratic sentiments enunciated in the Declaration of Independence will not, as a class, consent to have their wills, their thoughts, and their desires to be annihilated and submit to fill the office of a slave without a murmur. The consequence is that we read of their general dissatisfaction, their opposition to capitalists, their strikes and sometimes lawlessness among them. The oligarcy of capitalists being anxious for serfs and cheap labor and as a means of crushing the independent spirit of the laborers of America, advocate Chinese immigration. The argument in favor of Chinese immigration and the cheap labor consequent is that it will enable America to compete with European nations in manufacturing, enable the government to make great internal improvements and enrich the nation generally. That this would be the case I do not doubt. I do not doubt that if a few million of that numerous population should settle in our country and thereby reduce the price of labor to a mere nominal sum, such a sum as would barely sustain life, vast internal improvements would be accomplished by this cheap labor and great wealth, grandeur and magnificence would be displayed both in public and private works. I am aware that in passing judgment upon the condition of the people of a nation, we only look at the condition of the higher classes, and the condition of the great mass of people is lost sight of. I know that the character, prosperity and happiness of a country is judged by the luxuries of the higher classes and the magnificence and grandeur of mansions and temples, but the truth is, that underneath all this show of wealth and grandeur great suffering prevails. While the few become wealthy and powerful, the many sink in penury and want or, as Goldsmith expresses the idea, "The rich man's joys increase, the poor man's decay. 'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand between a splendid and a happy happy land. Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore, and shouting folly hails them from her shore. Hoards e'en beyond the miser's wish abound, and rich men flock from all the world around. Yet count our gains, this wealth is but an end that leads our useful products still the same. Not so the loss, the man of wealth and pride takes up a space that many poor supplied. Space for his lakes, his park's extended bounds, space for his horses, equipage and hounds. And the robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth. Around the world each needful product flies for all the luxuries the world supplies. While thus the land adorned for pleasure all in barren splendor feebly waits the fall!" This disposition on the part of the capitalists to desire a reduction on the price of labor that they may thereby acquire greater power over the working class and the poor, is but in accordance with the nature of things. The history of the U. S. in this respect is but a repetition of the history of all governments that have ever existed. All arguments in reference to Chinese immigration, all talk on the subject about the broad principles of humanity and christianizing Chinamen, is in accordance with the will of the capitalists, and a sham with regard to sincerity. If this is not the case, if the so-called humanitarians are so philanthropic, if they so much desire the education and christianization of the human race, why not look to the heathens of our own country? There are millions of children in the large cities of America growing up in ignorance with no education but that of immorality and vice, growing up to die on the scaffold or in the poor houses of our land. How much money has been spent by these humanitarians for the education of the poor, degraded, houseless and homeless wretches of New, York, Boston Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. There is much said about the education and christianization of the Asiatics, but we hear of no special effort being made for the education and purification of the degraded classes of our own cities. Why is this? Are not their souls worth saving? Are we obliged to go abroad to foreign nations in order to find heathens worthy of our sympathy? It is my opinion that we American people are being educated to sympathize most with those who are far off, to be most zealous in working for the cause which is most noted, and to bestow charity where it will be most public and the least needed. It is the nature of man to love applause. This is generally the chief cause of ambition. Man wants to be known to the world and receive the honor to which he believes he is entitled. There are thousands of persons, who being actuated by this principle, do business on a large scale and fail, rather than carry on a small business and prosper.

I once heard a man say that with a costly fishing apparatus he would rather endeavor to catch fish from a large river or lake and fail, than to fish in a small brook, and with a cheap rod catch hundreds. Although from that moment I looked upon the man as a fraud, yet I believe that the disposition betrayed by that sentence is to a great extent the spirit of the age. That is to say, appearances are everything. Reality is nothing. Over one-half of the public spirit manifested in charity bestowed, is to be seen of men. The most wealthy, and what is termed the higher class, I believe, is fast departing from the true principles of our ancestors, and now in the place of the simplicity of life which formerly existed among the rulers of our nation, we see a disposition manifested to vie with the aristocracy of Europe in parade and show; and the spirit of the Declaration of Independence with this class is dying in the land. This class of society who pride themselves upon being termed the aristocracy of America, who are actuated by the pride of power, the bigotry of ignorance, and the arrogance of wealth, claim that the less thrifty and the most ignorant were intended by nature as servants for their superiors in wealth and intelligence, and that rights before the law should not be extended to all. With this class ignorance is regarded as a natural defect. As the idea prevailed in Europe and particularly in England, that the pedigree determines his social standing so the idea prevails to some extent in America, that nature makes men all they can be, and that the masses are incapable of self government.

Beecher said in one of his lectures—"It appears there can be no greater folly than to trust the affairs of the nation in the hands of the masses." It appears to me there is some reason for this assertion. The industrial classes, the laborers of America, probably are not at present capable of handling the difficult problems of government. And I will further say, judging from what we have read of their lawlessness in the East, and some of the cities of the Pacific coast that their ideas pertaining to government are in a very crude state, still I apprehend that the efforts on the part of the laborers of America to control the affairs of the country will be accompanied with beneficial results; and the common people will yet rule and reign, and the equality of men before the law and public opinion, as far as rights are concerned, will be maintained. We sneer at the general rising up of the laborers of America and their organizing for the contest in the protection of their rights. We call them anarchists, loafers and outlaws. But this is but the beginning, the awakening up of the masses, the dawning of an age of free and independent thought. The mass of the people have begun to take an interest in public affairs. This is the result of the development of the intellectual faculties of the common people. Our common schools and the press are doing the work of arousing the dormant intellectual faculties of men. Newspapers are pouring out daily the thoughts and doings of all mankind. The rich, the poor, the high and low and all classes of our population are readers, and consequently are made to think of the doings of the human race everywhere. Thus the intellectual faculties are being developed and aroused to action. I do not wonder that there are many who think that the reign of the common people would be very disastrous to the body of politics, and tremble at the apprehended results of this new awakening power, but this aroused intellect will expand. The long enslaved minds set at liberty will explore the realm of thought, and the bigotry of ignorance, superstition and error will give way to the simple truth. And now let me add in conclusion,

"Yes, Truth is thy persuasive strain,
Tends to bring back to virtue the reign of man;
Teach him that states in native strength powerful
Though very poor, may still be very beautiful;
That truth is spread quicker than at first dared,
And error with the labored mind shared,
That self dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

Go to the Red Front Billiard Hall, Canyon City, for fine wines, liquors and cigars. *

The boys have prepared a baseball park up near the Catholic cemetery. Canyon's baseball team will soon be in a condition to challenge any other in the state.

Mr. John Segerdahl delivered last week an excellent book for which he was agent, entitled "My Story of the War," by Mary A. Livermore. The volume is all that it is claimed to be.

Dr. Darrin Rejoices.

At the turn business has taken since his reduction of prices. Hundreds hitherto unable to receive his electrical treatment also rejoice at being able to go under his care and skill. He has been more than rewarded by the crowds of people who have flocked to his office for free treatment. The doctor has not only been doubly paid in a monetary sense, but in the thought of doing good to the afflicted who are in the depth of despair, struggling with poverty and sickness. He continues to treat all classes, the rich and poor alike, free of charge at his office, 704 Washington street and Sargent's hotel, Aberdeen, Wash., from 10 to 11 A. M. daily. Those willing to pay from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M., at half his former prices. He gives free and confidential examinations to all at his office or by letter. The doctor treats all curable chronic, acute and private diseases, such as secret errors of youth, impotency, blood taints—in short all diseases of the sexual organs, deafness, catarrh and nervous debility. Diseases of a private nature never published and no names used only by permission of the patients. We give the names of a few who have sent them in for publication:

Robert Hardy, Etna, Washington—Weak eyes, cured.

Wm. Parrot, Middleton, Oregon—Deafness many years, cured.

E. Anderson, Salem, Or.—Catarrh seven years, cured.

Andrew Douglas, 85 Oak street Portland—Deafness, cured.

J. M. Miller, Hubbard, Or.—Deafness, cured in eight minutes.

Mrs. M. E. Day, Port Madison, Wash.—Throat difficulty, cured.

Henry Slough, Macleay, Oregon—Deafness fifteen years, restored.

Wm. Hunter, Eugene City, Or.—Catarrh twenty years, restored.

For extras for Empire Mowers, Reapers and Binders, enquire of Hines & Mason, Canyon City, Or. *

Flour, Graham, Barley, (either ground or whole) Chicken feed, Rye, Middlings, Bran, Shorts, &c, &c, at Gundlach's. *

Any one wishing Buckeye mowers, or Extras for same, can obtain them by applying to Hines & Mason, Canyon City. Give your orders at once as freight comes slow. *

W. H. Kelly has just received a stock of extra fine Wall Paper, and is prepared to do painting and papering cheaper than any one. Work outside of town solicited. Give him a call. *

Minor Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, Main street, Heppner, Oregon. Special discounts to cash buyers. Goods at Dalles prices. Orders by mail promptly filled. *

Scrofulous eruptions, such as pimples, discoloration of the skin, especially on face, are caused by impure blood and will disappear rapidly by using Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. *

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The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

When you send away for goods remember the firm of Collin & McFarland at Heppner. They not only guarantee you first class goods at lowest prices, but they pay mail or express charges on same to any stage office in Grant or Harney counties. See their new "ad" for further particulars. *

Do you want to save from 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar you spend? If so, write for our Illustrated Catalogue, containing illustrations and prices of everything manufactured in the United States, at manufacturers' prices. 10,000 illustrations, all lines represented. Catalogue mailed free on application. Address,

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