



Look at the Bargains!

N. HARRIS,

—AT THE—
OLD AND WELL KNOWN STAND.

Always to the Front!

REGULAR
Clearing Out SALE!

My Entire Stock, Consisting of
Clothing,

Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Caps,
GENTS' Furnishing GOODS,

Laces and
Embroideries

NOW GOING AT BARGAINS.

And the Sale will be continued until all is disposed of. A special opportunity is here afforded for small stores to replenish their stock.

Call and Price these Goods.

N. HARRIS,

—AT THE—
OLD AND WELL KNOWN STAND.

REAL MERIT



Pills? NO!!
If you take pills it is because you have never tried the
S. B. Headache and Liver Cure.
It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver and Kidneys; acts as a mild, physic without causing pain or sickness, and does not stop you from eating and working.
We try it to become a friend to it.
For sale by all druggists.

Young & Kuss,

Blacksmith & Wagon Shop

General Blacksmithing and Work done promptly, and all work Guaranteed.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

Third Street, opposite the old Liebe Stand.

MRS. C. DAVIS

Has Opened the
REVERE RESTAURANT,

In the New Frame Building on
SECOND STREET, Next to the
Diamond Flouring Mills.

First Class Meals Furnished at all Hours.
Only White Help Employed.

100 Dozen TOWELS.

Worth 25 Cts., going for 12 1-2 Cts.

Just Received an Immense Shipment
of the Celebrated

Royal Worcester Corsets

IN EVERY

STYLE and PRICE.

A. M. Williams & Co.

DRUGS

SNIPES & KINERSLY,

—THE LEADING—

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

PURE DRUGS

Handled by Three Registered Druggists.

ALSO ALL THE LEADING

Patent Medicines and Druggists Sundries,

HOUSE PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Agents for Murphy's Fine Varnishes and the only agents in the City for The Sherwin, Williams Co.'s Paints.

—WE ARE—

The Largest Dealers in Wall Paper.

Finest Line of Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars.
Agent for Tansill's Punch.

129 Second Street, The Dalles, Oregon

J. O. MACK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALER.

FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

171 Second Street,

Frenchs' Block, The Dalles, Oregon

Jos. T. Peters & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

and a full line of Builders' Supplies, all of which
are carried constantly in stock.

Call and see us at our new store, southwest corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, before buying elsewhere. Our prices are as low as the lowest, and on many things below all competitors.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The 116th Anniversary of Our American Independence.

THE DALLES FITTINGLY OBSERVED.

The Oration Delivered by the Hon. Gilbert J. McGinn of Portland.

THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION.

Report of The Procession—The Oration in Full—Crowds in Attendance, etc.

We give place to-day to the account of the 4th of July celebration in The Dalles yesterday to the exclusion of other interesting matter, because the day was one long to be remembered by the throngs in attendance. The programme which was published on Saturday was literally carried out, and the procession was one of the greatest attractions. In charge of Col. Thompson and staff it paraded the principal streets headed by The Dalles Brass band. The liberty car, with its full representation of the states, and the goddess of liberty was greatly admired. These were followed by carriages in which were seated the officers of the day; then came the militia, G. A. R., fire department, A. O. W., Woodmen, etc. The display by the Woodmen was particularly fine. Their float represented ax-men, with a log, in which was displayed a huge wedge, maul, axe, etc., in the procession. Then came mounted Indian chiefs. Following these was the stage coach, then came the ponderous cigar float of Messrs. A. Ulrich & Son. Jos. T. Peters & Co. made a fine display of lumber, boxes, etc. Cates & Allison appeared with their ice wagon. John Booth made a handsome display with a miniature colliery, and a mounted guard. Maier & Benton had a very creditable exhibition of their trades, representing plumbing, etc. Then followed the representative Indian women on ponies, single and double, as they ride on the trail. Peters & Co. had an extra fine float in here representing the lumber interests. The Carpenters' Union was elaborately represented in a working force at labor, building a structure on a large platform. The Umatilla house bus, handsomely decorated, and Russell & Co.'s steam traction engine, threshers, etc. drawn by steam, supplied a goodly portion of the last division.

At the grand stand the exercises, consisting of music of a high order, both instrumental and vocal, was greatly appreciated. The singing was followed by a fervent prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. C. Curtis, after which the declaration was read in a clear tone and masterly manner by Mr. Nicholas J. Sinnott. The oration, by Mr. Gilbert J. McGinn, of Portland, was an intelligent and instructive paper, which we publish complete, as follows:

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On this glorious day, so dear to the heart of every true American, it is meet and profitable to recall the achievements of the past, so that both in the present and future, having sure and safe guides, we act not foolishly but wisely. On this day it is fit and proper to revere the memory of him, whose genius gave a continent to mankind, and our love of country will burn with a more fervent and holier light when we contemplate with feelings of pride, and a desire of emulation, the lofty deeds of self-sacrifice and patriotism of the founders of the republic. I shall therefore briefly relate the story of the discovery and colonization of America. I shall in the next place strive to point out the salient causes that led to the revolution of 1776, and the war for American Independence, paying a passing tribute to the men, who in order to secure to themselves and their posterity the rights and privileges of freemen, feared not to shed their hearts precious blood. And lastly, I shall endeavor to impress upon the minds of all present that the responsibility resting upon us to preserve and defend our country is a duty as solemn and as sacred as that of our fathers in establishing it.

During the 15th century, the fancy and imagination of Europe were inflamed to the highest degree by the accounts which Marco Polo had given of his travels in Asia and the east, and particularly by the account of his visit to the great and mighty Kahn of Tartary. A credulous world heard with wonder and astonishment of regions peopled by innumerable multitudes, of palaces of kings whose very roofs were of solid gold, of a country whose wealth in sweet spices and precious stones was like the sands on the shore, or the leaves of a gigantic forest, without beginning and without end.

To reach India by some route other than the one across the burning sands of the trackless desert, became an all absorbing problem, a problem, at the time extremely difficult of solution. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese mariner, learned in the science of navigation, but who, poor, ragged, penniless and advanced in years, were obliged to support himself by making and selling mariner's charts; conceived the idea that the earth was round instead of being flat, as was then universally believed, and that India might be reached by sailing due west. He spoke to all that would listen to him of the scheme dearest to his heart. He spoke of it with so much earnestness, that men regarded him as a visionary fellow, crazy indeed from much brooding upon one subject, and even the children pointed to their foreheads in derision as he passed them in the street. But Columbus was a man of genius, a man not to be discouraged or disheartened by the insults of the ignorant, the sneers of the scoffers, or by the scorn of the proud. For twenty long and weary years he wandered from court to court asking assistance. The king of Portugal listened to him, but would not help him. For seven years he implored the aid of Ferdinand, king of Spain, but without avail. Finally when his heroic courage and perseverance had nearly forsaken him, and cruel disappointment seemed inevitable, Queen Isabella promised to furnish him ships for the venture, and so, on the third day of August, 1492, he set sail from the harbor of Palos in Spain, crossed unknown and stormy seas, and on the 12th day of October, 1492, discovered the land in which we live, the land that we love so well.

When Columbus returned triumphant, to Spain, and told of a land blessed with a mild and delightful climate, of a land possessing mines of inexhaustible riches and what was more than all to him of a land peopled by myriads of savages who might be taught the religion of Christ, all that was brave, noble, and romantic; all that was base, cruel, and aversions in the character of the Spaniard, was kindled into madness. Thousands flocked to the new world in an eager scramble for gold. The power of the Montezumas in Mexico fell before the conquering arm of the invincible Cortez; and the crafty and cunning Pizarro usurped the power and squandered the wealth of Peru. Spanish settlements were established in the West India Islands, and on the main land from Florida to Patagonia; but the gold so eagerly coveted and so cruelly and mercilessly obtained, sapped the vitality of the Spanish character, and became one of the proximate causes that led to the decline and fall of the Spanish Monarchy.

The French, like the Spanish, were not slow in perceiving the immense advantages that would flow from the possession of territory in the new world, and accordingly planted colonies in that part of North America known as Canada. Of the three great European nations, the English were the last to come, and the last to stay; and the influence of Britain on the character and destiny of the people of America, will be felt till the last syllable of recorded time.

The first English settlement within the limits of the United States, was made at Jamestown, Virginia, in the year 1607, and Virginia enjoys the proud distinction of being the mother of the colonies, and the land that gave birth to Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall; and above all and beyond all to George Washington, the father of his country.

In the year 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers landing from the Mayflower at Plymouth rock, formed a settlement afterward incorporated under the name of the colony of Massachusetts. The descendants of those pilgrims have become famous throughout the world for their proficiency in the arts and sciences, in law and polite literature; and today our country glories in the names of their illustrious sons, the patriots John and Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, the orator Webster, the philosopher Emerson, and the poetry of Lowell and Longfellow will perish only with the language of Milton and of Burke.

New York was settled by the Dutch, but was afterward acquired by the English. Pennsylvania by the Quakers under the great and good man William Penn. Maryland by the Catholics, under the auspices of the noble Lord Baltimore; and Georgia, the last of the

celebrated thirteen colonies, was settled in 1732, the year in which Washington was born, who was destined to lead the American army to victory and everlasting glory.

The colonists, often times compelled to defend their lives and property against the treachery and rapacity of the Indians, were a brave, hardy, God-fearing and liberty-loving people, and the original thirteen colonies, consisting of Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all possessed a free and democratic government, wherein the voice of the people was considered the voice of God.

Meanwhile frequent disputes arose between the French settlements in Canada, and those of the English in the colonies. These disputes were generally determined by an appeal to arms, but the French government, having wars enough at home to utilize her resources, was unable properly to defend her possessions in Canada, and accordingly Ft. Duquesne, Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara, fell into the hands of the English, and when in the year 1759, the heroic Wolfe had climbed to the Plains of Abraham and Quebec had surrendered, the British flag without a rival to dispute her sway, waved in triumph over a region extending from the Arctic ocean to the Mississippi river.

In these wars with the French the Colonies were obliged to unite their forces for mutual defence, and thus were taught the lesson, "that in unity there is strength." They saw that the raw American recruits so despised by the British regulars, were superior in valor to the "red coats." They realized that the vast expenditure of blood and treasure which these wars demanded, was largely borne by themselves; and they perceived that the government of Great Britain, not content in denying them protection from their enemies, pursued toward them a policy characterized by rapacity and tyranny, a policy tending to crush and suppress their liberties, and to promote and maintain foreign despotism.

The navigation act compelled Americans to send their produce to England in English ships. Obligated them to purchase manufactured articles in the mother country and would not allow the Colonists to manufacture anything, not even a nail. Yet this was not all, England regarded the Americans as an inferior and dependent people; and the English parliament claimed the right and exercised the power of taxing the Colonists without their consent.

The famous stamp act required that stamps should be purchased from the British government and affixed to all legal instruments, newspapers, pamphlets and the like, to give them validity. But the Americans met these flagrant encroachments upon their liberties with prudence, firmness, courage and heroic patriotism. Men who had left dear homes and loving hearts, to settle in the wild American wilderness, in order that they might worship God according to the dictates of their conscience; men who had braved the perils of the sea and the perils of the land; who had suffered the intense heat of summer and the killing frost of winter; men who had battled with the fierce and savage Indian, that they might breathe air of freedom; were not the kind of men that could be deprived of their liberties without a struggle. In remonstrance after remonstrance to the king and parliament of Great Britain, they solemnly declared that taxation without representation was tyranny, and Patrick Henry, the orator of the revolution gave utterance to the fixed and unflinching purpose of the people of America, when in language that will live as long as freedom is cherished by the sons of men, he exclaimed, "give me liberty or give me death."

The British government seeing with what tenacity the Americans resisted the stamp act, repealed that odious law, but retained the tax on tea to maintain the principle. The Americans however, had not resisted the tax that they might hoard up the paltry gold that would be required to pay it, but they had opposed it upon principles of right, justice and equity. Therefore at New York and Philadelphia, ships laden with tea, were sent back to England. At Charleston, South Carolina, a large quantity of tea was purposely stored in damp cellars where it was ruined, and at Boston 342 chests of this odious commodity were publicly dumped into the harbor; whereupon the British government declared the colonies to be in mutiny and ordered troops under Gen. Gage to occupy Massachusetts. Gage learning that arms and munitions of war, were collecting at Concord, sent thither a regiment. On its way, meeting a company of seven
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