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OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.

Heppner Gazette.

TENTH YEAR — HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1892. — NO. 502.

Take your Babies to . . THURSDAY . IS THEIR . . DAY . . . . . Theo Danner.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER. One picture Free of Charge, work First-Class and at Living Rates.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED

Tuesdays and Fridays

—BY—

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

ALVAH W. PATTERSON.....Bus. Manager.
OTIS PATTERSON.....Editor

At $3.00 per year, $1.50 for six months, $1.00 for three months; in advance.

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E. C. PENTLAND, SECRETARY OF THE Oregon Press Association, 26 Ash Street, between First and Second, Portland, Oregon, is our only agent located in that place. Advertisers should consult him for rates and space in the Gazette.

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Treasurer	Phil Metschan.
Supt. Instruction	E. B. McElroy.
Judge Seventh District	W. L. Bradshaw
District Attorney	W. H. Wilson

MORROW COUNTY.

Joint Senator	Henry Blackman.
Representative	J. C. Thompson.
County Judge	Julius Keithly.
" Commissioners	J. A. Thompson.
" " H. M. Vaughn.	
" Clerk	J. W. Morrow.
" Sheriff	Geo. Noble.
" Treasurer	J. W. Matlock.
" Assessor	J. J. Metlee.
" Surveyor	Isa Brown.
" School Sup't	W. L. Saling.
" Coroner	James Daugherty.

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor.....T. J. Matlock
Councilmen.....O. E. Farnsworth, M Lichtenthal, Otis Patterson, S. P. Garrigues, Thos. Morgan and Frank Gilliam.
Recorder.....A. A. Roberts.
Treasurer.....E. G. Slocum
Marshal.....J. W. Rasmus.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Doric Lodge No. 20 K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in their Castle Hall, National Bank building. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend. EMIL VORUZ, C. C.
T. C. AUBREY, K. of R. & S. tf

RAWLINS POST, NO. 31.

G. A. R.

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Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE publishers, we are able to obtain a number of the above book, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscribers.

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As some have asked if this is really the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we are able to state we have learned direct from the publishers the fact, that this is the very work complete on which about forty of the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, including the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular standard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in cloth half morocco and sheep.

Until further notice we will furnish this valuable Dictionary—

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FREE TO THE AFFLICTED.

All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and the many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, *full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home* by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, 1029½ Market Street, San Francisco, California. 465-1y.

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The most economical, safe, speedy, and effective of all blood-purifiers.

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To keep your Sheep healthy, and insure a good clip, use

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—GENERAL AGENTS.—

For sale by Slocum-Johnston Drug Co. 436-474.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long, illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free and popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of states, that strikes at the root of our government under the constitution, as framed by the fathers of the republic.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections, to which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen more than the whites. It means hordes of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with the Federal power of returning boards appointed and controlled by the Federal authorities; an outrage on the electoral rights of the people in their states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and reviving the race antagonism now happily abated. It is of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all. It is a measure deliberately and justly described by leading republicans as the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate. Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first entrusted with the machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterances, that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of a despotic control over elections in all states. Believing that the preservation of republican government is dependent upon the defeat of such a policy, legalized by force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country 100 years of unexampled prosperity.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

We pledge the democratic party is not only able to defeat the force bill, but also to offer a relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered the enormous surplus and emptied the overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrines of the democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable, or that when a custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with a crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few, whom they enrich, exact from the laboring class a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making a reduction of taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote a healthy growth from their foundation. Government taxes, collected at the custom-houses, have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so any change in the law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject, in its execution, to this plain dictate of justice. We denounce the McKinley tariff law, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts of the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods of general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions in the wages of laboring men to one increase. The prosperity of the country since the tariff went into operation has been changed to dullness and distress. The wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade are the best evidence that no such prosperity resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, homes and farms of the country have become burdened with over $2,500,000,000 of real estate mortgages, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the West there appears a real estate mortgage averaging $165 per capita of its total population; and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural and exporting states.

RECIPROCITY.

We denounce the policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the tariff. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is time-honored doctrine of the democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and for freer exchanges, by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus products and exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

We recognize in trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than a just share of the joint product of capital and labor, the natural consequences of prohibitive taxes, which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in the restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The republican party, while professing a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and incorporate, possess a larger area than that of all the farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed it from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with the possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all its supporters, as well as author, anxious for a speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit on the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and interchangeable value, or adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the mints and in the payment of debts, and we demand that paper currency be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

THE STATE BANK TAX.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and call for an honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of the president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which Federal office-holders usurp the control of party conventions in states, and pledge the democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home, while avoiding entangling alliances. It has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with the neighbors in the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency of a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

THE NAVY.

We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

SYMPATHY FOR OTHERS.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience' sake and the spirit of the founders of our government. We condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon Jewish subjects, and call upon the national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government for Ireland.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dumping-ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and demand a rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, and the importation of foreign workmen under contract, to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

THE PENSION LAWS.

This convention hereby renews its expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldier, their widows and all dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior of the states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway is of sufficient public importance to demand aid of the government, that such aid be extended on a definite plan for continuous work until the permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

For the support of the national defense and the promotion of commerce between states we recognize that the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as being of great importance to the United States.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world and appreciating the acceptance by many such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

POPULAR EDUCATION

Being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states the most liberal appropriation for public schools. Free common schools are the nurseries of good government, and have always received the fostering care of the democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being essential to civil religious liberty as well as necessary for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and the rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with rights insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for admission into the Union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinity.

TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

We favor legislation by congress and state legislation to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the republican party, and particularly the republicans of the senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wageworkers.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

We favor the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age. We oppose all sumptuary laws as interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus insuring a maintenance unimpaired of the institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

Neal of Ohio moved to strike out the section in the tariff plank preceding the denunciation of McKinley, and substitute the following:

We denounce the republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 501 to 342.

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Olympia Tribune: Two powerful speeches in the United States senate from Allen and Squire for the Lake Washington canal townsite booming scheme and a few words only to open the Columbia river from the British border to the sea would seem to indicate something.

Portland Telegram: Governor Pennoyer still scouts the idea that he will be nominated for president at Omaha, but he is careful not to say positively that he would not accept the nomination. He would be by long odds the strongest candidate the people's party could put out.

Dalles Chronicle: It seems unfair to charge every appropriation for the Columbia river to Oregon, and then claim that the cream of the Inland Empire lies in Idaho and Washington. The Columbia would have been an open river years ago only for such monkey business as that.

The democracy is bringing forward a candidate who was beaten four years ago upon his own record and upon an issue deliberately chosen by him. Thoughtful men will at once consider in what respect, if any, he is stronger than he was when he was beaten. The record of his administration has not been changed. Mr. Cleveland has written a letter on the silver question which renders him weaker in the Western states than he was then, while it does not strengthen him in the East, against President Harrison, whose views on the same question are as sound as his own.—N. Y. Tribune (Rep.)

It is the first time a candidate beaten at the polls has been renominated, and that, too, against the very antagonist who defeated him. This hazardous experiment the republicans refused to enter upon at Minneapolis when Mr. Blaine was brought forward with so much enthusiasm. It was the first time that a nomination was given to a candidate who entered the convention without a single delegate from his own state in favor of him, but, on the other hand, with its solid delegation of 72 pledged against him, and that state the one in the Union whose electoral vote is essential. With Cleveland on one side and Harrison on the other, we shall have an interesting and unique campaign. Both have been president, and the administration of each has been disapproved by the country—Mr. Cleveland's when the people refused to re-elect him four years ago, and Mr. Harrison's when republican extravagance, pension abuses, McKinley prices and other evils of republican misrule were condemned at the polls in 1890 by a popular protest that made the house democratic and sounded the knell of the republican majority in the senate.—N. Y. Herald (Dem.)

East Oregonian: Dr. N. G. Blalock of Walla Walla is prominently mentioned as a candidate on the democratic ticket for governor of Washington. We do not know any one who comes nearer being an ideal democratic candidate than Dr. Blalock. He is an honest man, a worker, a pusher, a man who goes ahead and keeps ahead. He is progressive, he is enterprising, he is far-seeing and a helper of his fellow-man, not through charity only, but by his works. He lives and thrives by his productive and creative energies. He has not a drop of the blood of the parasite in him, and so many candidates for office are overflowing with it, greatly to the injury of the people.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Cleveland's nomination must be attributed to the sincere and powerful sentiment of the masses of his party, and not at all to the political managers. The fact is that the managers, where they dared, were against his nomination. Up to the moment when delegates from all parts of the Union began to arrive in Chicago, there was not the faintest semblance of a "Cleveland machine." That is to say, there was nothing like a preconcerted national movement by skillful and interested men to create a manifest sentiment in favor of his nomination. The nomination was made, and made in a manner that established beyond all doubt a degree of confidence in Mr. Cleveland, of an eager and resolute desire for his leadership, that is absolutely without precedent in party history in this generation.—N. Y. Times (Ind.)

We tender the assurance of our admiring salutations to William Collins Whitney, the cleverest politician of the day. The democratic party of this state has made a grand and determined fight against the third nomination of Grover Cleveland. They have presented facts and arguments which had convinced them that if his candidacy should be adopted by the convention the consequences must be disastrous, and for the present fatal to the democratic cause. But no sane man has ever doubted that the chiefs of this great and victorious party (victorious we mean in the state of New York), having taken their places as delegates in the convention and submitted their views to its consideration, would loyally abide by its decision and do their utmost to elect whatsoever candidate it might finally determine to nominate. All honor to the unflinching and noble delegation of New York democrats at Chicago. All honor to that unqualified democrat, that faithful and fearless politician, that successful champion, D. B. Hill, the only statesman of the democracy possessing the courage and spirit to offer himself as a leader against the claim to a third nomination set up for a once defeated aspirant.—N. Y. Sun (Ind.)

Our relations with Hawaii have been slightly perturbed, but the clouds have blown over and we are again on friendly terms with the island kingdom. As in the case with the late unpleasantness with Chili, the trouble was largely due to the impolitic conduct of our consul. Mr. Stevens, the American representative, made a speech on Decoration Day, in which he made unfavorable comparison between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii. The latter government passed a resolution censuring the United States consul. All good democrats will be relieved to know that the obnoxious resolution has been retracted. If Mr. Harrison had declared war just at this juncture he would have so aroused the martial spirit of America as to have made his election sure. And what's more, our navy could whip Hawaii's.—Portland Dispatch.

In speaking of the nomination of Harrison, a few days since, Governor Pennoyer said: "Well, Ben is a good fellow, and has made a very fair president. But he will lose many votes on account of his shabby treatment of Blaine. No, he did not treat Blaine right. Cleveland, did you say? Well, I hope they wont put up that old fraud. I am not a Cleveland man because I am a democrat. And Hill is another failure. It would be a pity if the party could not bring out better men. Cleveland is a mugwump. I don't know what Hill is. But I really don't think Cleveland will be nominated, unless a furore is created that will carry him through on the first ballot."

GOOSEBERRY ITEMS

Crops look rather sad in this part of the country.

Farmers of this place have begun their hay harvest.

Horse racing at Gooseberry last Saturday was a failure.

Mr. J. W. Spicknall has been breaking wild horses for amusement.

Mr. Denham was fortunate enough to get a living well of water at the short distance of 12 feet.

On Sunday, June 19, the people of Gooseberry were favored with religious services; conducted by Rev. Sherle.

Several families of Gooseberry are talking of moving to the mountains this summer on account of dry weather.

Messrs. Medley, Spencer and Leonard Akers and Mack Biddle have gone to the Warm Springs on a pleasure trip.

Most of the young men of this place are talking of going to Walla Walla for harvest as there will not be a very large harvest here.

Mr. I. R. Esteb, our worthy post master, has been on the sick list for the past fortnight, but we are happy to say he is improving rapidly.

Mr. William Denham has been visiting his many friends near Gooseberry for the past week; he will return to his home in the mountains shortly.

Miss Edith Young, who has been absent from home about three years, returned a short time ago. Her home-coming was quite a pleasant surprise to her many friends of Gooseberry.

The Rocky Point school, which has been progressing finely for three months under the auspices of Miss Olive Conlee, closed Friday, June 24, with an entertainment, which was participated in by the people of Gooseberry, Hail Ridge and Eight Mile. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity; some of the spectators had to stay out of doors, but had the privilege of looking in through the windows. The program was as follows: Song of Greeting by Nellie and Grace Akers, Ida Brock, Ada Biddle, Anna Lundell and Eva Brians.
Dialogue by Jessie Snyder and Katie Akers.
Declamation by Ada Biddle.
Tableau, entitled "Blue Beard and his Dead Wives."
Dialogue by Harry and Forest Brians.
Declamation by Anna Lundell.
Dialogue by Hester and Matthew Ball.
Declamation by Harry Akers.
Dialogue, entitled "The Expected Visitors," by Nettie and Grace Akers, Ida Brock, Lettie Graham, Anna Lundell and Eva Brians.
Declamation by Algott Lundell.
Dialogue, entitled "Two Little Toadstools," by Mattie Akers and Hester Ball.
Song, entitled "Roll your Hands," by the first reader classes.
Dialogue by Oscar and Mary Lundell.
Declamation by Auly Akers.
Declamation by Fred Esteb.
Vacation song by the Jolly Seven.
Deleamation by Riley Snyder.
Declamation by Mary Lundell.
Song, entitled "Jolly Boys."
Declamation by Cora Snyder.
Declamation by Oren Brians.
Declamation by Eva Brians.
Dialogue, entitled "Strategy" by Grace and Nellie Akers, Anna Lundell and Eva Brians.
Declamation by Lena Brock.
Tableau, "Rock of Ages."

The entertainment closed with the last named piece. Everyone went home feeling very grateful to themselves for going. Taking everything into consideration, it was one of the most pleasant affairs that ever happened in the Rocky Point or Gooseberry school house.

Mr. N R. McVay has painted his new residence in Gooseberry. Gosstr.

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