

Closing-Out SALE

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD

We Are Retiring From Business in Heppner

and our entire stock of Merchandise is being offered for quick disposal. In this stock are many items that you are needing right now, many others that you will need later; therefore you should be prompt in taking advantage of the tremendous savings offered you in this Closing-Out Sale.

Sale Will Continue Until Stock Is Gone

A partial listing of stock is given here; this will give you a hint as to the savings to be made on every article of merchandise in our store. BRING ALONG YOUR CASH; IT WILL GO FAR HERE.

SUGAR \$7.00

25-lb. SACK \$1.95

From our Grocery Department, we offer Special Inducements for CASH TRADE:

- Blue Rose Jap Rice, per pound 11c
- Kellogg's Corn Flakes, per package 10c
- St. Clair's Certified Condensed Milk, per can 10c
- White Wonder Soap, 20 bars for \$1.00
- 2 Bars Double Refined Borax FREE

DISHES We have dinner plates, pie plates, cups and saucers, creamers, serving dishes, etc., a broken line containing many articles that you may need

ALL LINES IN DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING DEPTS. MARKED DOWN FOR THIS SALE

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|----------|
| Men's Harvest Shoes | \$2.00 | \$6.00 Men's Hats | \$4.00 |
| \$3.25 Harvest Shoes | \$2.75 | \$7.50 Men's Hats | \$6.50 |
| \$3.75 Harvest Shoes | \$3.25 | Athletic Union Suits, reduced to | 90c |
| \$3.50 Work Shoes | \$3.00 | Summer Weight Union Suits, fine quality | \$1.00 |
| \$5.00 Men's Shoes | \$4.00 | \$5.00 Wright's Union Suits, winter weight | \$3.50 |
| \$6.00 Men's Shoes | \$4.95 | \$3.50 Part Wool Union Suits | \$2.50 |
| \$10.00 Florsheim Shoes | \$5.50 to \$7.50 | \$3.50 Flannel Top Shirts | \$2.50 |
| \$2.50 Men's "Comfort" Slippers | \$1.75 | Men's Big Yank Work Shirts | \$1.00 |
| \$5.00 Men's High Boots, rubber | \$3.50 | \$1.25 Men's Work Gloves | 95c |
| \$3.75 Keds Basket Ball Shoes | \$2.90 | 25c Gingham at | 19c Yard |
| \$1.25 Ladies' Felt Slippers | 80c | 35c Gingham at | 25c Yard |
| \$2.50 Ladies' 2-buckle Storm Overshoes | 50c | 60c Gingham at | 45c Yard |
| \$5.00 Men's Hats | \$3.50 | 25c Percales at | 16c Yard |

CLOTHESPINS 20c

3 doz. in package, Bulldog Grip, none better. Egg Beaters, from 25c to 35c Cream Whip and Mayonnaise Mixer, was 85c, now 55c

GRANITWARE SAUCE PANS, STEWPANS, DISH PANS, MILK PANS, COFFEE POTS, WASH BASINS, TEA KETTLES, RICE BOILERS.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| \$1.25 8-qt. Stewpans | 80c | \$1.35 No. 3 Galvanized Wash Tubs | 95c |
| \$1.50 17-qt. Dishpans | 80c | 75c Tin Coffee Pots, 4-qt. | 60c |
| \$1.00 14-qt. Dishpans | 60c | \$1.15 Tin Coffee Pot, 6-qt. | 85c |
| \$1.25 Teakettles | 80c | \$1.50 Tin Coffee Pot, 8-qt. | \$1.10 |
| \$1.25 Water Buckets | 80c | 25c Graters | 15c |
| \$1.50 Tin Bread Bowls | \$1.00 | Quart Cups and Measures | 10c |
| \$3.50 "Serve Rite" Wash Boilers | \$2.75 | One-Half Gallons | 15c |
| \$6.50 "De Luxe" Wash Boilers | \$4.60 | Milk Pans, 8-qt. | 25c |
| \$1.00 No. 0 Galvanized Wash Tubs | 70c | Aluminum Pie Pans | 20c |
| \$1.00 No. 1 Galvanized Wash Tubs | 75c | Tin Cake Pans | 6c |
| \$1.25 No. 2 Galvanized Wash Tubs | 90c | "Ezout" Cake Pans | 10c |
| | | "Ezout" Cake Pans, large | 20c |
| | | Angel Cake Tins | 35c |
| | | \$1.50 Glass Water Pitchers | \$1.00 |
| | | \$2.50 Carving Sets | \$1.90 |

Sam Hughes Co.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN DIES IN SLEEP

(Continued from Page Two)

The first Nebraska district, a republican stronghold, "because no one else would have it," he said, since it was believed no democrat could win. He was elected and served from 1891 until 1896. He was made a member of the important ways and means committee in his first term.

Two speeches in this period gave Mr. Bryan national-wide prominence, one against the policy of protection, delivered on March 16, 1892, and the other against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act on August 16, 1893. In the latter he advocated "the free and unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement, at a ratio of 16 to 1," a policy which his name has since been characteristically associated until he entered the cabinet of President Wilson.

The first nomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency at the democratic national convention in Chicago on July 10, 1896, has since been characterized as one of the "miracles" of American politics. The nominee, after serving in congress, had run for the United States senate and been defeated by Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska. Abandoning the law, Mr. Bryan became editor of the Omaha World-Herald and championed the cause of bimetallism as vigorously with the pen as he had upon the forum. He had been beaten for a third term in congress on the issue of "sound money" and when the time came for the national convention this question was reading both big political parties. There were free silver republicans as well as democrats, but the nominee of the former, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, threw his support to Bryan when the Nebraskan won the nomination at Chicago.

The "cross of gold" speech by Bryan, which has been quoted often, perhaps, than any other of his words, and which made him a rival of William McKinley for the presidency—came at the close of a debate on the floor of the convention in advocacy of a free silver plank. Men nationally prominent in the party had preceded him, and opposed the plank unless it should provide for bimetallism by international agreement. The situation was tense when the Nebraskan, then only 36 years old—one year more than the constitutional requirement for a president—rose to speak. Everybody was fixed; everybody seemed ready for compromise. Not so the delegate from Nebraska. There was fire in his eye when he began to speak.

"I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened," he said, "if this were a mere measuring of abilities; but this is not a contest between persons.

Would Rule Chicago



Mrs. Johanna Gregg, member of Chicago School Board, thinks the second city needs a municipal housekeeper to "clean-up." She has the party support and is out for the Republican nomination as mayor. A rapid fire campaign is planned.

The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

Then charging the evils of the day—the idle mills, the social unrest and low wages—the scarcity of money and the "idle holders of idle capital in Wall street," he continued:

"The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies; but principles are eternal; and this has been a contest over a principle. Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests and the tollers everywhere, we will answer those who demand a single gold standard by saying:

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon this cross of gold."

Stamped for Bryan.

The convention was stamped for Bryan, who was nominated over eight other candidates on the fifth ballot, following a speech by a Georgia delegate in which the eloquent young orator was referred to as "a Saul come to lead the Israelites to battle." Subsequently Bryan received the nominations of the people and the national silver parties.

The routine broke all speaking records in his first campaign, traveling more than 18,000 miles and making about 600 speeches in 27 states. He polled 6,502,925 votes to McKinley's 7,104,779, and received in the electoral college 176 votes to his opponent's 271. Although defeated, Mr. Bryan

remained the leader of his party, and after the Spanish-American war in 1898, in which he commanded the 3rd Nebraska volunteer infantry as its colonel, he opposed the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

In 1900, when again nominated for the presidency, he made "anti-imperialism" the paramount issue but refused to omit an explicit party declaration in favor of free coinage of silver in the party platform. This time he was defeated with a popular vote of 6,358,133 as against 7,207,923 for his opponent. He received 155 electoral votes to McKinley's 292.

Mr. Bryan returned to Lincoln and started the publication of a weekly journal called The Commoner. Four years later, 1904, although not actively a candidate for the nomination which eventually went to Judge Alton B. Parker, he vigorously opposed democracy's "conservative" attitude.

Has Many Interests.

The interim between this period and the next presidential election of 1908 was occupied by Mr. Bryan, now known by many of his followers as "The Peerless Leader," in several enterprises that kept him in the public eye. Notable among these was his trip around the world on which he started September 21, 1905. Accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, Mr. Bryan first went to Japan and China where he was hospitably entertained and made numerous addresses, one of which, entitled, "The White Man's Burden" was commended by the Japanese-American Society. The Bryans were presented to the Emperor of Japan and were everywhere accorded the honor of foremost Americans. Later the party went to the Philippines where Mr. Bryan's views on Filipino independence were welcomed. During this visit the savage Moros of Mindanao island created the Nebraskan a "datto" or chief of one of their tribes.

Leaving the Philippines the party went to India, the Holy Land, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Italy, Norway, Sweden and other European countries, finally arriving in London on July 2, 1906. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan had "interviewed" King Edward VII, the emperor of Russia, and other potentates, and Count Leo Tolstoi, and had made numerous addresses, all of which were reported in the American press and which inspired a desire on the part of democrats at home to give him a great reception which was done upon his return to America, the following September.

About this time Mr. Bryan came out for world disarmament, an ideal which is said to have prompted his drafting in 1913, when he became secretary of state, of the particular form of peace treaty between the United States and foreign nations "by which all disputes were to be submitted to an impartial investigating commission for a year before hostilities could begin." This has been regarded as Mr. Bryan's greatest achievement for thirty foreign na-

tions, and representing three-fourths of the population of the earth, became signatories to the document. About a year later the world war broke out in all its fury.

In 1908 Mr. Bryan was again named as the democratic standard bearer. The campaign was waged on the principal issue of opposition to "trusts" and for a third time the democratic nominee suffered defeat, polling 6,409,104 votes to Taft's 7,878,908, and receiving 162 electoral votes to his opponent's 321.

N-twisting Mr. Bryan's reverses in politics, it is said, he was "a good loser." Of Presbyterian forbears, optimistic and of a religious nature, his setbacks failed to shake him less faith in his future. He refused to become discouraged. For the next four years, or until the campaign of 1912, which resulted in the election of President Wilson, Mr. Bryan continued to edit his newspaper and to attend the councils of his party.

In his first campaign his home in Lincoln was a Mecca for prominent democrats, where Mrs. Bryan, a school of 1912, which resulted in the election of President Wilson, Mr. Bryan continued to edit his newspaper and to attend the councils of his party.

Always in demand as a lecturer, especially at Chautauques, Mr. Bryan's income was augmented by his writings for newspapers and magazines and his authorship of several books. The latter included "The First Battle" (1897); "Under Other Flags" (1904); "The Old World and Its Ways" (1907); "Heart to Heart Appeals" (1917). In addition to his Nebraska home, Mr. Bryan after his final defeat for the presidency, established residences in Asheville, N. C., and Miami, Fla.

A few months before the time for the 1912 democratic national convention, Mr. Bryan publicly announced, declaring he was "ready to enter upon a campaign in behalf of a true democrat with even more vigor than that which I have fought at any time on my own behalf."

Woodrow Wilson at this time was Governor of New Jersey and had attracted attention of the Nebraskan, it is said, by reason of his "progressive" legislation. The convention, led by Bryan against the Tammany men in the New York delegation, is a matter of history. Despite the fact that Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, led on 27 ballots for the nomination and had a clear majority of nine, which ordinarily would have made him the party's candidate, the Nebraskan's eloquence and persistence against domination of the party by Wall street resulted in failure of the Missouriist to get the necessary two-thirds of the convention and in the designation of Wilson.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson held many ideals in common. When Mr.

Wilson was elected president he appointed Mr. Bryan secretary of state. The two years Mr. Bryan occupied a place at the head of Mr. Wilson's cabinet were years of perplexity and stress. The Mexican embargo, the Japanese anti-alien land controversy in California and the correspondence with Germany and Austria-Hungary, antecedent to America's entrance into the war, were problems that gave the Nebraskan statesman many sleepless nights.

During his term of office, because of an insult to the United States flag the refusal of "Dictator" Huerta of Mexico to fire a salute as an apology American troops were dispatched to Vera Cruz (which was captured April 21, 1914). Subsequently the soldiers and warships were withdrawn, Huerta was deposed and a constitution drafted under Venustiano Carranza, who was favored by the administration, was set up in its stead.

At the height of the anti-alien land controversy in California, Mr. Bryan journeyed to the Pacific coast where he held several conferences with the governor and delivered speeches before the state legislature.

Relations with Japan during this period were reported as somewhat strained. The upshot of the matter was that a new measure, known as the Webb bill, was drafted and passed. It modified the restrictions against the Japanese but evoked a protest from Tokio.

Resigns From Cabinet.

Mr. Bryan's resignation from the cabinet, which occurred on June 9, 1915, came as a thunderclap out of a clear sky. It was known there had been disagreements between the president and his chief cabinet officer but that the breach had gone beyond healing was not realized by the public mind. Germany's aggressions and her ruthless U-boat policy were daily drawing the United States into the vortex of war. Mr. Bryan seemed pledged to peace. The time came when President Wilson's notes to Germany had to take a final tone and, with the sinking of another American ship and an ultimatum from the United States, Mr. Bryan, who had previously declared "there is nothing final between friends," sent his letter of resignation to the president. Mr. Wilson, deploring his action as a "personal loss," in reply, accepted his secretary's withdrawal from the cabinet, stating that they both sought the same end but by different methods.

The seal of Mr. Bryan to bring about world peace, led him in the excess of his enthusiasm, it was said, to public speech and acts that brot upon him a great deal of hostile criticism. Before the United States entered the war the Nebraskan had pledged himself to accompany an expedition financed by Henry Ford, the Michigan manufacturer, to Europe for the purpose of "getting the boys out of the trenches." Mr. Bryan later changed his plans and did not go. Subsequently he was accused of un-

intentionally aiding the propaganda of the Central powers by his speeches and writings. Early in the war he declared it was "fomented" by profit seekers. In an address in San Francisco he said that "for the United States to go to war with Germany would be like challenging a madhouse."

Some time before this he was reported as being opposed to permitting the United States to make any loans to the belligerents. When the United States picked up the gage of battle thrown down by Germany, however, Mr. Bryan promptly declared "she must be defeated at all costs" and offered his services to President Wilson as a private soldier.

While secretary of state, Mr. Bryan was often absent from Washington as a lecturer and this subjected him to no little amount of railway in the press. In a public statement he said the \$12,000 salary he received as a cabinet officer was insufficient to meet the ordinary household demands upon his purse and he felt obliged to supplement his income in other ways. One of his most popu-

lar lectures was "The Prince of Peace."

When he entered the cabinet, Mr. Bryan astonished Washington by announcing that grape juice would be substituted for alcoholic beverages whenever the secretary of state and Mrs. Bryan entertained the members of the diplomatic corps. Indeed, Mr. Bryan in his long advocacy of teetotalism was credited by many with having done more than any other American outside of the prohibition party, to force the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, making the United States a "dry" nation. From March, 1918, he was president of the national dry federation.

Mr. G. R. Pollock of New York will lecture at the Odd Fellows hall, on Thursday evening, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. Public invited. Seats free and no collection. Mr. Pollock lectured in Heppner December 19, 1923.

FOR SALE—Some 22 head of pigs; inquire of Pyle & Grimes, Parkers Mill.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNTING.

Notice is hereby given that W. E. Pruyn, administrator of the estate of T. R. Gaynor, deceased, has filed with the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of such estate and that the court has fixed Monday, the 31st day of August, 1925, as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place for hearing such account and of objections thereto and for the final settlement and closing of said estate.

W. E. PRUYN, Administrator.

PLEASE SETTLE UP.

Having lost all my business in the recent fire, I find myself badly in need of funds that I may pay those whom I owe. I am therefore requesting that all those knowing themselves indebted to me will make an effort to settle with me in full or in part immediately. I shall greatly appreciate your help now.

HENRY SCHWARZ,
Peoples Cash Market, Heppner.

FOLKS IN OUR TOWN

Lindy Admits She Made A Blunder

By Edward McCullough

AUTOCASTER

REMEMBER GURLY AND ELEANOR? WELL GURLY JUST GOT BACK FROM "MEXICO" AND ELEANOR JUST RETURNED FROM A LONG STAY IN EUROPE — WE ARE GLAD TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL BE WITH US QUITE REGULARLY FROM NOW ON

OH ELEANOR — DO TELL ME ALL ABOUT LONDON AND PARIS —

I WILL, AUNT, BUT GURLY WILL BE HERE IN TEN MINUTES AND I'VE GOT TO GET DRESSED

I'M GOING TO SNEAK IN THE PARLOR AND SEE HOW TH' TWO LOVERS ARE GETTIN' ALONG

YEAH, BUT DON'T DISTURB 'EM

HEAVENS! HOW SHOCKING

?

DOWN DOWN DOWN YOUR DRESS