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OFFICIAL SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER
Heppner Gazette.

Subscribers
The Gazette will contain the latest telegraphic news From the Seat of War.

SIXTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

NO. 672

SEMIWEEKLY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED
Tuesdays and Fridays
THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Duke's Advertising Agency, 61 and 63 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
United States Officials.
President.....William McKinley

State of Oregon.
Governor.....W. P. Lord
Secretary of State.....H. B. Kincaid

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.
Mayor.....Thos. Morgan
Clerk.....H. R. Slueman

D. J. McFaul, M. D.
HEPPNER, OREGON.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., and 12 to 2 p. m.

C. E. Redfield,
Attorney at Law.
Office in the First National Bank Building.

D. E. GILMAN,
General Collector
Put your old books and notes in his hands and get your money out of them.

Mathews & Gentry,
BARBERS
Shaving 15 cents.

Gibson & Berger,
At the Corner Old Stand.
Shaving - - 15 Cts.
Hair Cutting - 25 "

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADEMARK.
I, DR. SAMUEL FITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear on every the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper.

Do Not Be Deceived.
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

The CALIFORNIA Lodging House
BEDS 25 and 50 Cents.
GEO. C. ROME, Prop.
Next door to Opera House.

G. B. HATT,
Tonsorial Artist.
Shaving, 15 Cents
Hair Cutting, 25 "

H. W. Fall,
PROPRIETOR
OF THE Old Reliable
Gault House,

CHICAGO, ILL.
Half block west of the Union Depot of C. & N. W. & St. P., C. & A., E. P. W. & C., and the C. St. L. & P. Railroads.

The Old Shop!
LIBERTY MARKET
Is the place to go to get your fine pork and lamb chops, steaks and roasts.

FISH EVERY FRIDA
BENJ. MATHEWS.

HEPPNER-CANYON CITY Stage Line
B. F. MILLER, Prop.
Cheapest and most direct route to John Day Valley, Canyon City mining district, Burns and other interior points.

Table with columns: HEPPNER TO, MILES, FARE. Lists routes to Hardman, Monument, Hamilton, Long Creek, Fox Valley, John Day, Canyon City.

First National Bank
OF HEPPNER
C. A. RHEA, President
T. A. RHEA, Vice President
GEO. W. CONSER, Cashier
S. W. SPENCER, Ass't Cashier

EXCHANGE
Bought and Sold.
Collections made on all points reasonable terms.

SPAIN WILLING TO CEASE

America's Terms Acceptable and McKinley Awaits Official Notification From Madrid

A CLASH NOW FEARED WITH AGUINALDO

Vatican Appeals for American Protection of Catholics--Insurgents Prevent the Surrender of Manila.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says: The government has accepted the principal of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been answered, thus rounding off the preliminary basis.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: The government's reply to the American peace terms left here Monday evening. The government believes that the nature of the negotiations requires the greatest secrecy, and that their success will depend upon the observance of the most absolute reserve here. Official silence, therefore, is complete.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: Spain, it is asserted here, has accepted the American terms, with unimportant reservations, and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday.

The government's reply to the American terms was forwarded yesterday evening, through M. Cambon, and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A special cable to the Evening Journal from Madrid, published in a late edition of that paper, says: Spain accepts the principal conditions of peace as set forth by the American government, and only the peace details are needed to cause hostilities to cease at once.

The peace conditions set forth by President McKinley were discussed at length today by the cabinet, and at the conclusion it was given out officially that the terms of the United States would be accepted. There are one or two amendments to the propositions of the United States which Spain will ask to be made, and if this is done, peace will be declared at once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Following is an official statement given out by authority of the president today as the terms of peace offered by the United States:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as evacuation by Spain of the island; cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and like cession of an island in the Ladroneas.

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

Insurgents Declare Vengeance.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of our program in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders of late have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

The United States feels that it has assumed a moral obligation toward not only the foreign residents of Manila, but toward the unprotected classes of the Spanish community—women, children, nuns and priests. Therefore, when intimation came that the insurgents were threatening the lives of some helpless monks, orders were sent to the American military commander to look into the matter, and to act in the interest of civilization and humanity.

As, according to reports, the insurgents have shown particular hostility towards the monks, it is a reasonable expectation that before long a collision will have occurred with the American troops, if the latter undertake to interfere in the execution of the vengeance of the insurgents.

Protection of Catholics.
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A special from Washington to the News says: The war and navy departments have received, through Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, a cablegram from the pope expressing the keenest anxiety for the safety of the bishop and clergy at Cavite. Information received at the vatican is to the effect that Aguinaldo and his forces have planned the massacre of the Catholics.

Immediately upon receipt of the information, cablegrams were sent to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey directing them to take every means possible to prevent the insurgents from harming Catholics. The receipt of the news has caused much uneasiness here. If an attempt of this kind is made by Aguinaldo, it will surely lead to a conflict between the forces under him and those of the United States.

WAR ABOUT ENDED.

Army Will Remain on War Footing for Several Years.

Associated Press.
New York, Aug. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Army and navy officers consider the war practically ended, so far as actual hostilities are concerned, and that there will be no occasion hereafter to fire a hostile shot except in the slight resistance that may be offered by the Spaniards to the progress of the American forces in General Miles' Porto Rican campaign.

At any rate it is considered inconceivable that any new extensive operations will need to be undertaken, and that even if the peace negotiations are conducted in the dilatory manner which has come to be inseparable from the Spaniards, an armistice can hardly be delayed more than a week or ten days, as by that time the Spanish garrison at San Juan and Manila will have laid down their arms as they did at Santiago. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find that in the war department, as well as the navy department, preparations for the new conditions of peace are rapidly going forward, and some of them, at least, will be carried into effect immediately.

With the future of the Philippines still in doubt, the directors of the naval and military services are devoting their attention chiefly to the West Indies and the forces ashore and aloft in the Atlantic and east of the Mississippi. The necessity for the maintenance of a large army for occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico will militate to prevent any reduction in the Miles establishment for some time to come, although most of the volunteers who have not up to this time left American soil will probably be mustered out of the service within a month after the treaty of peace is concluded.

The regular army, which has been expanded during the war from a strength of 25,000 to an approximate numerical aggregate of 75,000 men, will, in all probability, remain upon its war footing for several years, the country having been awakened to the expediency of maintaining a greater standing army at home, while the enlarged responsibility in Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, and perhaps the Philippines, imperatively demand a considerable force for garrison duty. For some time at least Cuba cannot be trusted to work out the problem of self-government without the guardianship of at least 50,000 trained soldiers. Porto Rico will undoubtedly require about 10,000, unless greater difficulty attends the establishment of law and order in these islands than is now apprehended, when double that number would be needed.

Of Porto Rico's rapid progress and of the ability of its people to relieve the United States of much concern, army officers have little doubt, but they are not so certain about the Cubans after their performance at Santiago, and grave fears are manifested that the professional guerrillas and military agitators, together with the large element of shiftless, lazy men that infest the island will prove a source of continual irritation and probably compel the administering of justice and the protection of property there by the continual exertion of the strong arm of the United States until a generation has passed.

Hawaii is expected to give no trouble at all. Its people have demonstrated their ability to take care of themselves, and beyond a small detachment of artillery and perhaps a company of infantry the army will be able to leave the protection of the islands entirely to the navy.

If the Philippines are to be held, a tremendous increase in the regular army would be imperative so soon as congress provides the requisite authority.

PEACE PREPARATIONS.

Indications Favor Early Mustering Out of Volunteers.

Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: It is recognized on all sides that more than nine-tenths of the volunteers now in service, officers as well as enlisted men, are serving at great personal sacrifice and should be discharged to return to their original occupations as speedily as circumstances will permit. So long as the nation is absolutely in need of these volunteers, it is certain that they will unhesitatingly respond to the necessities of the occasion, but there is no disposition to hold them strictly to their terms of enlistment from the moment their services may be dispensed with, and it would not be surprising if several of the regiments raised under the second call, which have not reached Ferdinand, Jacksonville and San Francisco, should be ordered to their states for mustering out within the next ten days. These would include most of the troops at Chickamauga and Camp Alger and those scattered throughout the various military departments. General Lee's Seventh corps at Jacksonville has always been intended for duty in Cuba late in the fall, and it will certainly go there at that time, whether for offensive operations in case Havana is not surrendered, or as the army of occupation after peace has been concluded.

The reduction of the naval forces will be of a more sweeping and immediate character, it being the intention to dispose of nearly all the vessels which were pressed into the service and improvised for various hostile operations since the Maine was blown up. The first step has already been taken by the orders issued yesterday returning the St. Paul and the St. Louis to New York as soon as they can leave the West Indies. Their guns will be taken off at once, their naval officers detached, including Captain Sigsbee and Captain Goodrich, and as speedily as the vessels can be restored to the condition they were in when the navy acquired them, they will be returned to their former owners, the American line.

The Harvard and Yale will be given up a week or so later, and the navy will then cease paying \$3,000 a day for these four vessels, which for the past few weeks have been used exclusively by the army as transports. Perhaps the army will be able to charter the vessels for a time, or at least until the owners consider it advisable to undertake the restoration of their trans-Atlantic voyages. It is almost certain that the war department, if compelled to send additional reinforcements to Manila, will promptly impress these vessels and hurry them around to the Pacific for that purpose.

The naval authorities have also shown their confidence in the result of the peace negotiations by ordering at least three of the heavier warships to New York for repairs.

The Texas is expected to go into dock on Tuesday, and the Brooklyn a week later. The Iowa will be put into the new dock, which has just been purchased, as soon as it is ready to receive her, which, according to the latest assurances from Constructor Bowles, will be about August 12th. The Indiana will also come North as soon as possible, and even Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, is expected to go into drydock by the middle of August.



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SPECIAL SESSION TALK.

Gov. Lord Favors Electing United States Senators by Direct Vote.

SALER, Aug. 1.—In speaking of the legislative session Governor Lord said today that while the election of United States senators and the appointment of numerous state officers, such as railroad commissioners, etc., continued to be a part of the labors of the legislature, a session of 40 days was too short a time in which to transact the public business. He thought that it would secure better legislation if the session would be extended to 50 or 60 days and confined strictly to legislative matters.

The governor believes that our system of electing senators should be changed by an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for their election by the people, and that the appointment of state officers by the legislature, or other officers than those belonging to their own body, should be discontinued as contrary to constitutional principles. His idea is that the power to appoint to office is not embraced within the purview of legislative duties, and that its exercise has furnished us with a legal anomaly of legislative appointments to state offices having their terms indefinitely extended by legislative default or negligence.—Eugene Register.

University of Oregon.

The University of Oregon graduated last June the largest class in its history. The class numbered thirty. The fall term will begin September 19th. Students who have completed the tenth grade branches can enter the sub-freshman class. No examinations are required for graduates of accredited schools. Reasonable equivalents are accepted for most of the required entrance studies. Catalogues will be sent free to all applicants. Persons desiring information may address the president, Secretary J. J. Walton, or Mr. Max A. Plumb, all of Eugene, Oregon.

The courses offered are those of a good university. There are departments of modern and ancient languages, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, English, education, advanced engineering, astronomy, logic, philosophy, psychology, mathematics and physical education. Music and drawing are also taught. The tuition is free. All students pay an incidental fee of \$15 yearly. Board, lodging, heat and light in the dormitory cost \$25 per week.