


**WEEKLY GAZETTE**  
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OFFICIAL **WEEKLY** PAPER  
**Heppner**  **Gazette.**

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 Subscription Price, \$1.50  
 The Paper is Published Strictly in the Interests of Morrow County and its Taxpayers.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899, NO. 760

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 Office in First National Bank building.  
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 For Infants and Children.  
 The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* of **THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.**  
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 Syrup of Gum Capivi  
 Syrup of Gum Guaiacum  
 Syrup of Gum Sassafras  
 Syrup of Gum Turpentine  
 Syrup of Gum Elemi  
 Syrup of Gum Benzoin  
 Syrup of Gum Myrror  
 Syrup of Gum Gaiac  
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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**A Leading Eastern Oregon Hotel**  
 Every Modern Convenience.

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 One of the finest equipped Bars and Clubrooms in the state in connection....  
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**HOP GOLD**  
 And now the entire world Knows this perfect product As the Star Brewery beer....  
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**T. R. HOWARD'S.**  
 Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Tinware and Furnishing Goods.  
 Staple and Fancy Groceries. Fine Teas and Coffees.  
**T. R. HOWARD, Heppner.**

**McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.**  
 A Comprehensive National Document—Money, Trusts and Philanthropies.  
 The president's message was read Tuesday morning the 7th, in the halls of congress. It was listened to by an immense gathering of people, who were anxious to hear what McKinley had to say on the important subjects of the hour. Two hours and a half were used in the reading. The message is one of the most comprehensive and carefully prepared state documents that has ever been given to congress and will be important in influencing the deliberations of that body during its present session. It covers 24 columns of usual newspaper length. We give a digest of what it contains on the three most important subjects now at issue in the United States. These are the Philippines, the trusts and the money question.

I earnestly recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, the secretary of the treasury be and duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends.

The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provisions to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future.

It behooves us therefore to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economical. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm.

Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out, except for gold.

Combinations of capital organized in trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products consumed by the people are provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of congress.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may arise from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments which previous to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition where prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. What ever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be exercised and asserted. An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress July 2, 1890. President McKinley quotes from President Cleveland's message of December 1896, which says:

"Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in their premises and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

Continuing President McKinley said: "The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the

proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired.

On June 30, 1898, there were 30 forest reservations (exclusive of the Atogook forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska) embracing an estimated area of 40,719,174 acres. During the past year two of the existing forest reserves, the Trabuco canyon, California, and Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming, have been considerably enlarged; the area of the Mount Rainier reserve, in the state of Washington, has been somewhat reduced and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco mountains, Arizona; the Black Mesa, Arizona; Lake Tahoe, California; Gallatin, Montana; Gila river, New Mexico; and Fish Lake, Utah, the total estimated area of which is 5,025,772 acres. This makes at the present time a total of 36 forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 46,021,899 acres. This estimated area is the aggregated area within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the greatest use to the people.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hoped, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have before it the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a great breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagalo leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands.

When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission now in preparation will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held or controlled by our troops.

**AT THE LAND OFFICE.**  
 A Notable Increase of Business During the Past Year.  
 The La Grande Chronicle says: The business of the United States land office at La Grande has practically doubled during the past year and is rapidly on the increase. The homestead entries last year averaged about 30 to the month, while this year they have run about 50 and for the present month up to date 90 entries have been made. Register Bartlett says the receipts of other entries have been proportionate. Take the last two years and the receipts show immense increases over previous years. From July 1895 to July 1899 the proceeds of the office were over \$40,000, while the proceeds of the previous year were \$21,000. From an exhaustive resume of the office, made by Mr. Bartlett, it is shown that there are yet in Union county 138,274 acres of land open for settlement, of which 13,827 acres in farming land. Embracing the period from July 1898 to July 1899 the following number of acres in the various counties have been appropriated: Baker, 5,542; Grant, 11,789; Morrow, 9,850; Union, 25,547; Union, 13,892; Wallowa, 18,806.

**A HORRIBLE DEATH.**  
 Murderer Burned at the Stake by Infuriated Citizens.  
 By the Associated Press.  
 MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the negro murderer, was taken from the officers by a mob of 1000 men today and burned at the stake. The mob was led by the husband of the negro's victim, who dragged the shrieking criminal through the principal streets of the town, bound him to a small tree and then set fire to the brush heaped about him and stood guard until he was dead.

The crime for which Coleman was burned was the murder of Mrs. James Lashbrook, who had given him a home and food.

Coleman arrived at Maysville from Covington this morning under a special guard to be put on trial. When they arrived at the court house they were met by a mob of fully 1000 people, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband of the murdered woman, and went immediately up Second street through the central portion of the city to a hill followed by a mob of fully 5000 persons.

The mob grabbed Coleman and threw a rope over his head and took him above the city. Coleman could be heard above the cries of the mob pleading for his life.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago in accordance with all other arranged details of the program mapped out by leaders of the mob.

The prisoner was dragged to a sappling and strapped against the tree facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and large bits of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death.

James Lashbrook, husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match. Some one with a knife was viciously slashing at the prisoner's chest.

As the flames arose his horrors increased. He made vain efforts to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire, his eyes rolled in a frenzy of suffering, the ropes securing him to the tree were burned and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile.

Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails and long poles to push the body back into the flames.

At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all this time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep up the fire and to keep the body in a position where it would continue to burn.

In all the thousands who constituted the mob there was not a single effort to disguise or conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known. They include leading citizens in all lines of business and many are members of the church.

The statement from Frankfort that the governor proposes to offer a reward for the apprehension of the members of the mob does not excite much fear that the reward will be claimed.

Relic hunters took away the teeth and bones and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands on. All afternoon children, some of them not more than six years old, kept up the fires on the blackened body by throwing on grass, kindling wood and everything combustible that they could gather.

**LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.**  
 Will Embrace a Large Number of Important Features.  
 CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The international live stock exposition to be held at Chicago from December 1 to 8 1900, will embrace among its main features, the following:

A grand breeders prize exhibition of cattle, hogs and sheep.

A great fat stock show on the order of the renowned annual Smithfield show of England.

A display of draft horses and horses for general use, not as a society show, but as a utility show.

An exhibition of dressed meats and meat food products of all kinds and refrigerating appliances for preserving them.

Animal by-products, showing the complete utilization of all parts of the slaughtered animals not directly used as meat foods.

An exhibition of packing house methods and appliances for government inspection of meats.

Appliances of all kinds for transportation of animals and meats.

Meeting of breeders and stockmen's associations.

**A Narrow Escape.**  
 Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and, thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at E. J. Sloman's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed or price refunded.

**AGUINALDO'S LAST CARD.**  
 Trying to Use American Prisoners as a Means of Securing Recognition.  
 NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Considerable concern has been felt in official circles for some time respecting the fate of American prisoners still held by the Filipino insurgents. This is due to an intimation made by Aguinaldo in a note to General Otis, delivered a month ago, that grave injury might befall the prisoners if recognition of the so-called Filipino republic by the United States were longer delayed. It was in answer to this threat that the president sent a message to General Otis for transmission to Aguinaldo, announcing that if the prisoners were maltreated in any manner he and his subordinates would be held personally responsible.

At that time Aguinaldo was believed to be within the cordon established by the American troops reaching from San Fabian to San Isidor. While it cannot be learned that Aguinaldo received the communication, General Otis undoubtedly succeeded in apprising him of its contents, and, knowing the result of wanton injury either to the American or Spanish prisoners, it is hoped here that Aguinaldo will see that they are protected from harm.

Aguinaldo's effort to secure recognition by threatening injury to the prisoners is considered by the officials as the last card to be played by the insurgent leader. It has been noticed that, although the insurgents have permitted many Spanish prisoners to escape, they have carefully held the American prisoners. This leads the officials to believe that Aguinaldo hopes, if finally captured, to make terms advantageous to himself. This would be impossible if the prisoners were found to have suffered any harm.

**SWALLOWED BY THE LAKE.**  
 A Huge Slice of Kelo, British Columbia, Vanishes Like Magic.  
 Spokane Chronicle.  
 Kelo is in a whirl of worry and amazement—town lots vanishing like magic—a big wharf engulfed while one could rub his eye—twenty fathoms of water surging over the spot where men stood on dry land not an hour ago—  
 That is the startling story which last evening's train brought to Spokane.

"The two wharves were being built side by side, that of the Canadian Pacific having about 100 feet of work done upon it, while the Kelso & Slocum Company's was all but completed, the last pile being driven when the collapse occurred. James McDonald, of Nelson, the contractor, who was at the extreme end of the wharf, when, looking shoreward, he was amazed to see the whole construction quietly and gently slide down into the lake. A moment afterward all the workmen on the wharf commenced to scurry shoreward, and the wharf gave another warning movement. The contractor rubbed his eyes and tried to grasp the situation, and it gradually dawned upon him that the wharf wasn't resting on a solid foundation. A yell of warning from those on shore reached him and with a bound that would win him the championship on any athletic arena he started on a rush for terra firma, and Jim got there, but only just in time, as a moment after he landed the whole structure slid into the lake. Gazing at the eddying waters, over which a moment before had stretched the result of many days of good, hard, high-priced labor, Jim could only ejaculate: 'Well, I'll be blanked!'

"Mr. Christie states that as far as he could learn the shoreward bed of the lake was resting upon a slanting shelf of rock, and that the piles of the two wharves being driven into this bed, and combining with the action of the water, had loosened it, with the consequence that, with scarcely any warning, a slide occurred and both edifices were as if they had never been."

**Germination Test For Grains.**  
 Oregon Agricultural College.  
 Every farmer should test his grain before sowing, either in fall or spring, to ascertain the amount that will germinate under ordinary conditions; he could tell precisely then the amount requisite per acre. No elaborate requirements are necessary and but little time and skill. Procure four or six soft burned bricks, and in each dig out six holes about an inch in diameter and half an inch deep; the holes will be easily cut if the brick be allowed to stand in water an hour or two. Now count out twenty grains of wheat, and place them in the holes, covering with another brick or piece of wood to exclude light. Place the bricks in water about an inch deep, but not deep enough to come to the top, and allow to stand in a fairly warm place for about 24 hours. Then count the number germinated and determine the percent and from the result calculate the amount necessary per acre.

This entirely removes all element of chance, and will tell you exactly what your grain is worth for seeding purposes.

**A Frightful Blunder**  
 Will often cause a horrible burn, could not or bruise. Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, fleas, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Slocum Drug Co.

**Gordon's**  
 Feed and Sale Stable  
 Has just been opened to the public and Mr. Gordon, the proprietor, kindly invites his friends to call and try his first-class accommodations.  
 Plenty of Hay and Grain for Sale  
 Suble located on west side of Main street between Wm. Scriver's and A. M. Gunn's blacksmith shops.  
 For the ladies—A fine horse and lady's saddle.

**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.  
 Stages leave Heppner daily, Sunday excepted, at 6:30 a. m. Arrive at Canyon City in 24 hours.  
 Leave Canyon City at 4 p. m., arrive at Heppner in 24 hours connecting with trains.

HEPPNER TO	MILES	FARE
Hardman	20	\$1.50
Monument	55	4.00
Hamilton	65	4.75
Long Creek	75	5.50
Fox Valley	82	6.00
John Day	102	8.00
Canyon City	104	8.00

Stages connect with trains at Heppner.  
 Note—Having stocked up this line with new covered coaches and good teams I am prepared give first-class service to the public.

**ARLINGTON-FOSSIL**  
 Stage Line  
 H. REED & A. G. OGILVIE, Proprietors.  
**FARE FROM ARLINGTON TO**  
 Fossil (60 miles) \$1.00.....Round trip 1.50  
 Maysville (53 miles) 4.00.....Round trip 7.00  
 Condon (39 miles) 3.00.....Round trip 6.00  
 Clem (28 miles) 2.00.....Round trip 3.50  
 Otter (19 miles) 1.50.....Round trip 2.50

Stage leaves Arlington every morning (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock; is due at Condon at 3 p. m. and arrives at Fossil at 7 p. m.  
 Comfortable covered coaches and careful experienced drivers.

**SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN**  
 NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD  
 RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS  
 The Only All-Rail Route Without Change of Cars Between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland, daily except Sunday:  
 Leave: 8:00 A. M. Spokane..... 8:40 P. M. Roseland  
 11:00 A. M. Roseland..... 5:40 P. M. Nelson  
 8:40 A. M. Nelson..... 5:45 P. M. Spokane

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kootenai, and all Kootenai lake points.  
 Passengers for Kettle River and Bonanza Peak connect at Marcus with stage daily.