

OFFICIAL Heppner



Gazette.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

NO. 767

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. E. Redfield ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in First National Bank building. Heppner, Oregon. Ellis & Phelps ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business attended to in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Notaries Public and Collectors. Office in Natter's Building. Heppner, Oregon. J. W. Morrow ATTORNEY AT LAW and U. S. COMMISSIONER. Office in Palace hotel building, Heppner, Or. A. Mallory, U. S. COMMISSIONER NOTARY PUBLIC. Is authorized to take all kinds of LAND PROOFS and LAND FILINGS. Collections made on reasonable terms. Office at residence on Chase street. Government land script for sale. D. E. Gilman GENERAL COLLECTOR. Put your old books and notes in his hands and get your money out of them. Makes a specialty of hard collections. Office in N. Brown's building, Heppner, Or. Dr. M. B. Metzler -DENTIST- Teeth Extracted and Filled. Bridging a specialty. Painless Extraction. Heppner - Oregon. A. Abrahamsick Merchant Tailor. Pioneer Tailor of Heppner. His work first-class and satisfactory. Give him a call - May Street. 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. Stable located on west side of Main street between Wm. Scribner'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 Hamilton 35 4.00 Long Creek 15 5.50 Fox Valley 85 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 (80 miles) \$5.00 Round trip 7.00 Mayville (53 miles) 4.00 Round trip 7.00 Condon (39 miles) 3.00 Round trip 4.00 Clem (28 miles) 2.00 Round trip 3.50 Olex (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 care of 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 Spokane 6:30 P. M. Arrive Roseland 8:30 P. M. 11:45 A. M. Nelson 8:45 P. M. Close connections at Nelson with steamers for East, and all Kootenai Lake ports. Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

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FLOUR FLOUR The Heppner Flouring Mill Company. Have perfected arrangements to run the mill permanently. They have secured the services of a first class miller, and wheat sufficient to make and keep on hand a permanent supply of Flour, Graham, Cerm Meal, Whole Wheat, Bran and Shorts. Of the very best quality and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are here to buy wheat and exchange with the farmers, and solicit their patronage. Good Goods... Fair Prices. -AT- T. R. HOWARD'S. Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Tinware and Furnishing Goods. Staple and Fancy Groceries. Fine Teas and Coffees. T. R. HOWARD, Heppner.

ROBERT'S NEXT MOVE. The British Army Will Advance Through the Free State. LONDON, Jan. 30, 4:30 a. m.—History pauses for a time in south Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses, and apparently it will terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight. Whether he will permit General Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try two large operations. Combining the forces under Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre, and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications, and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith. All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned, and the consensus of expert opinion urged the immediate shifting of the theater of war from the kopjes of Natal to the open veldt of the Free State. One thing is certain—another long pause is inevitable unless the Boers assume the offensive, because in the event of General Buller further attempting to reach Ladysmith the planning of a new move will necessarily occupy time. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30.—General Buller still holds the Tugela drifts and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time. LONDON, Jan. 31.—When the nation had almost resigned itself to the fall of Ladysmith there comes from all quarters today an indication that Buller will make another attempt to relieve the besieged place. If the Daily Mail reports of Buller's statement that he hopes to be in Ladysmith within a week can be implicitly relied on, news of further serious fighting would be expected shortly. But the papers are loath to believe what the St. James's Gazette characterizes as "unwarrantable boasting" if true. Moreover the war office throws cold water on the dispatch this afternoon by issuing a statement that it has no new confirmatory of such a move as Buller's reported speech indicates. Yet, today's dispatches from Ladysmith and Cape Town give a strong impression that there is something more than rumor in all these reports. So, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to anchor General White. A dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Spearman's farm dated January 25, describing the fight and retirement from Spionkop, says: "We fled down sadly, but in perfect order. The king's royal rifles colonel was struck down at the moment a heliograph message ordering retirement was handed to him. The enemy is holding a thanksgiving service tonight. Surgeons who ascended the hill were allowed to remove our wounded. The scene at the top of the hill was fearful, and a terrible witness to the destructiveness of artillery. All day our body-bearers were busy carrying down men."

RETIREAT SOUTH. Account of the Movement—Buller's Official Dispatch to the War Office—The Fighting. LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller says General Warren's troops have retreated south of the Tugela river. The Boers say the British lost 1,500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spionkop. LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spionkop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. General Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela river, with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route. Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan. 27, 6:10 p. m.: "On January 21 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crest of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongerspoort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy. "The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southwest across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spionkop, to the left bank of the Tugela. The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supplies were a difficulty. "On January 23 I assented to his attacking Spionkop, a large hill, indeed, a monolith which was evidently the key to the position, but was far more exposed than from the north than from the south. On the night of January 23 he attacked Spionkop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinary dry season was found very deficient. "The crests were held all that day against severe attacks, and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top; and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers, and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of January 24; and Thorneycroft's mounted infantry, who fought through the day equally well alongside of them. "General Woodgate, who was in command of the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24 to abandon the position, and did so before dawn January 25. "I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25, and decided that a second attack upon Spionkop was useless, and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. "Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the men, and by 8 a. m., January 27 (Saturday), Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores. "The fact that the force should withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome and mule transports across the river, 85 yards broad, with 20-foot banks and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. Butler County Farmer Under Arrest for the Crime. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—Senator Goebel was shot and seriously wounded at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock this morning. The shooting was done by some man at present unknown. Goebel was walking up the sidewalk leading to the senate chamber, when a man in the second story of the building immediately to the east of the capitol, fired upon him. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—Goebel is not fatally wounded. The ball struck him in the right side and passed through the body, coming out below the shoulder blade. At noon a report from Goebel's room is that the wounded man is resting easily. Harland Whitaker, a farmer of Butler county, was arrested on a charge of shooting Goebel. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—Troops that were here guarding the Kennells were ordered to Frankfort on a special train, and left here at 1 o'clock, leaving 10 soldiers to guard the jail. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—1:30 p. m.—Goebel's condition is not so good, and grave fears are entertained. He, himself, is calm, and insists that he will not die. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—It is not expected that Goebel will survive the afternoon. He has been slowly sinking throughout the morning. The noise and confusion in the streets and the Capitol hotel have worried him greatly. His fever has increased and the doctors have about given up all hopes. Report is current that Appellate judges were to have been assassinated yesterday, and court therefore refuses to sit. Governor Taylor has called a meeting of the legislature for London on Tuesday next. Democrats are trying to meet in a hotel at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor at 10 o'clock this morning issued the following proclamation: "To the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Kentucky: Whereas, a state of insurrection now prevails in the state of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of authority vested in me by the constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby by this proclamation adjourn at once the general assembly of the state of Kentucky to meet at London, Laurel county, Ky., Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock. "Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m. W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky. The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Giss, an employe of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardner, Mo. He says: "I had kept adding a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent relief, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Homebas and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Cooser & Warren.

LAWTON'S LAST FIGHT. Details of the Brilliant Capture of San Mateo by General Lawton. Manila Freedom, Dec. 21. The details of the capture of San Mateo, December 19, where General Lawton was killed, has just been received. The attacking forces consisted of Hawthorne's battalion of the Twenty-ninth, two companies of Byron's battalion of the Twenty-seventh, one dismounted squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, two mounted squadrons of the same regiment and I troop of the Fourth cavalry, that formed the general's body guard. The city was taken after two hours' fighting, in which 20 guns bit the dust and 25 were taken prisoners. A large number of boxes and some Mauser and Remington ammunition were captured. Colonel H. H. Sargeant, of the Twenty-ninth infantry, was in command of the attacking forces. The troops arrived at a position on the west bank of the Mariquina river, about 200 yards from the rebel trenches across the river, in the direction of San Mateo, at 8 o'clock, after an all-night march through the rain. The mounted cavalry, under Colonel Lockett, was sent north four miles, to cross the river and engage the enemy in the rear at Montaban. The dismounted cavalry proceeded northward two miles and succeeded in crossing the river and completing the flank movement. The mounted cavalry met with great difficulty in securing a crossing, and did not succeed in completing the proposed movement as planned. In the meantime, Hawthorne's battalion of the Twenty-ninth were deployed within 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, at 8 o'clock. The enemy had not seen the Americans advance over the hills and along the river fields to the river. They had their rifles sighted for 500 yards, where the Americans were expected to appear first, and when they discovered how close the forces were, they tumbled over into their trenches and opened fire without changing their sights. There was a second row of trenches, a stone building and some wooden buildings in the rear of the first trench, and they all opened fire on the infantry at 8:40. Their bullets flew high and did little damage. Byron's battalion of the Twenty-seventh came up and reinforced the firing line, after Hawthorne's battalion had had 1½ hours' fighting. At this time the dismounted cavalry had crossed the river and was cutting a wide swath on the enemy's flank. Hawthorne's men charged across the river, followed by the Twenty-seventh boys. During the engagement a company and a half of infantry gained an island opposite the town, and from it Colonel Sargeant led the charge into the city. The last shot was fired at 11 o'clock. During 2½ hours' fighting, there was very little ammunition wasted. The fire of the Americans was very accurate. The tops of the trenches and the hiding places of the enemy were riddled with bullets. Seven new made graves were

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found in the cemetery south of town, where either dead bodies or arms had been buried but an hour before. Col. Sargeant, who had the entire direction of the attack in hand, was highly praised by General Lawton just before he met his death. The death of the gallant general was known by few before the city was occupied. At the time the rebel bullet came, General Lawton was standing near the center, and 60 feet in the rear of Hawthorne's battalion. Lieutenant Fuller was standing near the general at the time. A short time before he had been passing up and down the line, talking to the men and joking about what would happen to the enemy when the boys got at them. He had been viewing the battle-field from the position he was standing in when killed, and admiring the manner in which Colonel Sargeant had planned and carried out the attack. "Sargeant," he said, "is making one of the most beautiful attacks I have ever seen." A moment afterward he was heard to exclaim: "Gee, I'm shot!" "Where, sir?" asked Lieutenant Fuller. "In the lungs, I think," was his reply, and they were the last words he uttered. As he staggered, the officers caught him, and in three minutes he breathed his last. CHANGE OF CHINESE RULERS. Interior of the Empire is Greatly Excited Over the Change. SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the vice-regal capital to prevent riots. The troops have been armed with ball cartridges. The interior of China is greatly excited, and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British and Japanese ministers to intervene and restore the emperor to power. An official communication received from Peking says: "Fu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last emperor. The statement that a new emperor has ascended the throne is incorrect, although it is likely the present action is preparatory thereto. Magnolia Mine Dropping Stamps. Baker City Democrat. The new 10 stamp mill on the Magnolia mine, in Granite district, owned by the Magnolia Mining Company, W. L. Vinson, general manager, started dropping stamps on Saturday morning last and from the first the machinery worked as smoothly as a clock, not a single hitch occurring, he it said to the credit of Mr. William Potter, builder of the mill. Mr. Vinson arrived in the city last evening direct from the mine and when seen by a Democrat representative was highly pleased with the new plant and as evidence that it was ponding out the yellow stuff took from his pocket a small brick made from the gold he scraped from the plates a few hours after the mill started and which he intends keeping as a memento of the mill's initial performance. The mill has run constantly from its first starting and will continue dropping stamps for an indefinite time on good ore and plenty of it.