

## WEEKLY GAZETTE

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Leads in Prestige  
Leads in Circulation  
Leads in News  
  
Is the Official and Recognized Representative Journal of the County.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

The Heppner Gazette  
Is published every Thursday by  
**J. W. REDINGTON.**

Entered at the Postoffice at Heppner, Oregon,  
as second-class matter.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Sixth Judicial District.  
Circuit Judge..... Stephen A. Lowell  
Prosecuting Attorney..... H. J. Bean  
Morrow County Officials.  
Joint Senator..... J. W. Morrow  
Representative..... L. L. Resland  
County Judge..... A. G. Thompson  
Commissioners..... J. L. Howard  
J. W. Beckett  
Sheriff..... A. Andrews  
Treasurer..... M. Liebenthal  
J. F. Willis  
Surveyor..... C. E. Farnsworth  
School Supt..... Jay W. Shipley  
Dr. E. R. Hinckley  
Stock Inspector..... W. H. Schaefer  
HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.  
Mayor..... Frank Gilliam  
Councilman..... S. P. Garrison  
J. H. Simon  
T. J. Hobbs  
E. W. Rhoads  
No. 1 and No. 2  
Recorder..... J. P. Williams  
Prosecutor..... L. W. Briggs  
Marshal..... G. W. Thornton

HEPPNER SCHOOL DISTRICT.  
Directors—Frank Gilliam, M. O. E. Farnsworth,  
J. M. Hager, Clark J. J. Roberts  
Precinct Officers.  
Justice of the Peace..... W. A. Richardson  
Constable..... G. S. Gray  
United States Land Officers.  
J. P. Lucas, Register  
Ota Patterson, Receiver  
L. W. Bartlett, Register  
J. O. Swackhamer, Receiver

It is a fact that farms can be bought in Morrow county at such low prices that their first coming crop will pay for the land.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## C. E. Redfield

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in First National Bank building.  
Heppner, Oregon.

## Ellis &amp; 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, Oregon.

## A. Mallory,

## U. S. COMMISSIONER

## NOTARY PUBLIC

Authorized to do all kinds of LAND  
PROBLEMS AND FILINGS.  
Collections made on reasonable terms.  
Office at residence on Chase street.  
Government land script for sale.

## D. E. Gilman

## GENERAL COLLECTOR.

Pays your bills and notes in his  
hands and gets you many more for them.  
Makes a specialty of hard collections.

Office in J. N. Brown's building, Heppner, Oregon.

## Dr. M. B. Metzler

## —DENTIST—

Teeth Extracted and Filled.

Bridging a specialty

Painless Extraction....

Heppner — Oregon.

## J. E. Sharp

Successor to Harry Mills.

Tonsorial Artist

Your patronage solicited.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

## Hot and Cold Baths

Main Street, — Heppner.

J. R. SIMONS &amp; SON

General Blacksmiths

Horseshoeing a Specialty

Wagon Making and Repairing.

All work done with neatness and dispatch....

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## Upper Main Street,

Heppner, Ore.

All Heppner people who have stopped there speak well of the

HOTEL ST. GEORGE

Pendleton, Oregon.

GEORGE DARVEAU. Proprietor.

European plan, erected in 1869, elegantly furnished and heated by hot water.

Corner Main and Webb streets, 1½ blocks from depot.

## OFFICIAL WEEKLY

## Heppner



## PAPER

## Gazette.

HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

## WEEKLY GAZETTE

Subscription Price, \$1.50

The Paper is Published Strictly in the Interests of Morrow County and its Taxpayers.

NO. 784

## GROWTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

Oration by Matthew T. Hughes, Graduate of the Heppner High School.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

This is the preamble to that greatest written guarantee of personal rights and liberties, is the legitimate growth of those principles born in ancient Greece, nurtured in early Rome, strengthened and exemplified in mediæval Europe, and which reached its highest state of development in modern England and America.

Personal liberty and a liberty loving people were not rare in ancient times, but it remained for England and America to place before the civilized world examples of constitutional liberty.

The ancient Britons were followed by the Saxons, a people from northern Germany. They had no written laws, but obeyed time honored customs which had all the force of statutes. Matters concerning the public were discussed by each tribe at meetings held in the open air and where every man had an equal voice in the decision. In this we can see the beginning of English constitutional liberty. Its growth has been the slow work of centuries, but the principles underlying it have never been changed.

At every turn of their progress the English people and their descendants throughout the world have claimed the right of self government and when that has been denied them, they have risen in arms and fought to regain it. When William the Conqueror subjugated England, he brought with him the methods of self government to which he had been accustomed in his native country.

It is claimed by those who are well informed on the subject that England owes her liberty to her having been conquered by the Normans. The son of William the Conqueror granted to the people, the first charter of liberties. This being the earliest written guarantee of a good government to the people by the king, marks an important era in the struggle for freedom by the people. It established a precedent for those which were to follow and which finally led to the great charter wrested from King John a century later.

In 1213 a council composed of delegates from all parts of the kingdom was held to consider what claims should be made against the king in the interest of the people. It was the first assembly of the kind on record. A copy of the charter granted by Henry I. was obtained and used as a model for drawing up a new one of similar character, but in every way fuller and stronger in its provisions. Two years later this document was presented to King John, who, after vainly protesting, was forced to sign it on the field of Runnymede. One of the most important of its articles was that no man shall be deprived of life or property; injured in body or estate save by the laws of the land.

In the latter part of the century the king was overthrown. Simon de Montfort, a leader of the people, called a parliament which differed from all its predecessors in that representatives of the people were summoned to London to unite with the nobles and clergy in their deliberations.

Later, persons who had neither land nor title, but paid taxes, obtained representation. This was the beginning of what Abraham Lincoln six centuries later called "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Another great step towards constitutional liberty was the beginning of trial by jury. In ancient times disputes were settled by trial of battle in which those concerned fought and the one who was defeated was adjudged in the wrong. During the reign of Edward III., this method was greatly changed and instead became the custom to summon witnesses who gave their testimony before a petit jury. This was the beginning of our modern method by which a jury brings in a verdict not deduced from what they personally saw or heard, but from evidence sworn to by witnesses.

An event of greater importance than any question of crown or party was now at hand. This was the introduction of the printing press into England. Prior to this a book of any kind was a luxury laboriously "written by a few for a few." But from this time literature was destined to play an important part in the march of modern civilization.

The people read and studied for themselves, thought for themselves, gained knowledge and "knowledge is power." The latter part of the 18th century a new world was discovered. From this on attention was not to be confined to England alone, but extended to the western continent where English enterprise and love of liberty were destined to find a new and broader field of activity. The people of England who were being oppressed now had an opportunity to emigrate to a country which promised all the liberty they wished. Jamestown, the first colony founded by the English in America, was for a time under the control of the mother country, but in less than 12 years it had secured the privilege of making its own laws, thus becoming a self governing community. A few years later another band of emigrants landed on Plymouth Rock and formed a colony on the basis of equal laws for the general good.

In England a struggle between parliament and the king began. Charles I., now king, levied illegal taxes and extorted loans. Parliament assembled and presented to him a petition of rights which

stipulated that no taxes should be levied without the consent of parliament and that no man should be unlawfully imprisoned. The struggle continued until a civil war was precipitated. The commons under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell arose in arms and in the battle of Naseby gained a decisive victory over the king, who was taken prisoner and was soon after executed as a tyrant, traitor and a public enemy. Cromwell's purpose was to establish a government representing the will of the people more completely than it had ever been before. His administration was characterized by wisdom and success almost without precedent in the history of England. But at his death, there being no one capable of going forward with the work of reformation, the country again became a monarchy.

The "Habeas Corpus Act," which stipulated that no man should be imprisoned except by due process of law, was passed in the latter part of the 17th century. This put an end to arbitrary confinement of men for months and even years without any form of trial. Ten years later the crowning step in constitutional liberty was taken when the people forced the king to sign the "Bill of Rights," which guaranteed the right of petition and freedom of speech.

When George III. ascended the throne his ambition was to secure absolute control. He secured it, and with it a denunciation from the House of Commons, the chief consequence of his absolute control was, however, the great revolution which took place in America.

The motto of England and America should be "Liberty is Responsibility," for the people of both countries are bound by their nation's history and declared principles to use their opportunities to govern well and build up the kingdom of justice and good will upon earth.

Sir Thomas Moore, on the subject of liberty, says: "I saw the expectant nations stand, to catch the burning flame in turn; I saw from ready hand to hand, the clear, through struggling, glories burn. From Albion first, whose ancient shrine, was furnished with a fire already, Columbia caught the boon divine, and lit a flame, like Albion, steady. Take, freedom, take thy radiant round; when dimmed, revive—when lost, return, till not a shrine on earth be found on which thy glories shall not burn."

## THE DINING CARS

Of the Northern Pacific for the improved and new train service taking effect April 29, are thoroughly modern, electric lighted, and will be cooled by electric fans. They will accommodate thirty-six persons at one time.

## SHEEP SALES

Business in buying and shipping was rather brisk this week. Mike Kinney, of Sand Hollow, sold 2500 ewes and lambs to R. S. Scott, of Wyoming, at \$2 a head all around, count noses.

Mike Marshall, of Black Horse, sold 2500 ewes and lambs to the same buyer at same price.

Tom Gilligan sold 2400 ewes and lambs to A. M. Jenkins, of Indiana, at \$2 a head all around.

Pat McDonald sold 2400 ewes and lambs to the same buyer at same figures.

These two lots of sheep will be ranged in the Blue mountains this summer by Thomas Gilligan, and if Mr. Jenkins will have bought a place somewhere in the Heppner Hills, and will locate with his family, which he will bring here from Indiana. He will engage in sheep raising.

On Tuesday John Meeks shipped 3700 ewes and lambs to Dakota. They left Heppner in 15 double-decker cars, and were bought here a few weeks ago.

On Wednesday R. S. Scott shipped from Heppner to Wyoming 5000 ewes and lambs.

George Gray yesterday turned over the 5000 yearling wethers he had bought at \$2.30 from Wm. Penland and O. E. Farnsworth, to C. A. Shurte, agent for Mallory & Zimmerman, of Chicago, and they were shipped from Heppner.

## OLD MAIDS INVULNABLE.

The May issue of the Ladies' Home Journal is a gem of beauty and good reading, and in it Margaret E. Sangster writes.

"I like the term 'old maid.' A spinster means any unmarried woman; a girl may be a spinster. An old maid is, well—just that. She may have her little ways, and thankful she may be that no one is privileged to interfere with them. If she keeps house, as many an old maid does in these days of independence, it is very daintily done, with an exquisite finish and neatness surpassing by none of her sisters. Probably the lady has plenty of people to stay with her—nieces to chaperon, nephews to champion, invalid relatives to coddle—all sorts of people to counsel and comfort. In society she is simply invaluable. As an unattached person who at any emergency may be called upon in the family by any one in need, brother or sister, father or mother, to take the helm, she is simply worth her weight in gold."

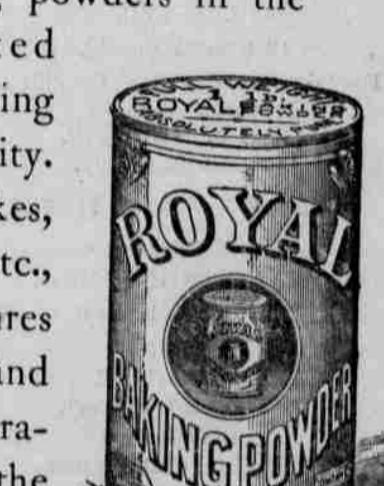
## Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It is not beneficial if it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Conner & Warren.

## LOAN WANTED.

A man who owns 900 acres of good land and much other property wants to borrow \$3000 on 2 years' time at 8 per cent. Anybody who wants to make such a loan, send word to the Gazette office.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

London May 25.—When Lord Roberts wrote his first dispatch on Transvaal territory yesterday, he was 77 miles from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal river, their last great natural obstacle, at three points. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defense. General French and General Hamilton apparently did not fire a shot.

Some 500 or 600 Boers are operating beyond Vryburg, rallying the disaffected and watching an opening to cut the railway and to harass General Hunter's advancing division.

The Boer rear guard is at Moyerton 10 miles south of Vereeniging. Their main body is moving toward the Klip river hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg. Lord Roberts' 30,000 infantry, 20,000 horses and 150 guns are moving on Johannesburg and Pretoria, through a parched and deserted country.

At Pretoria.

The situation has become very critical. President Kruger yesterday admitted for the first time that matters are very grave. The Boer determination to trust everything to a last stand on the Gaterval mountains, to the north of Pretoria, is a masterpiece of military strategy.

The Boer forces are concentrated on the Transvaal from end to end, and the Boers are determined to defend it to the last.

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