The Heppner Weekly Gazette.

SEVENTH YEAR. HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890. NO. 366.

THE GAZETTE.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BY OTIS PATTERSON,

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Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by
SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
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25 CTS. Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists. 25 CTS.

GOOD-BY TO BISMARCK.

Emperor William Makes Him a Duke and Field Marshal

WARM EXPRESSIONS OF AFFECTION.

Hungarian Opinions on The Chancellor's Retirement—Neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine Under Consideration.

Oregonian telegram.

BERLIN, March 20.—A special edition of the *Reichs-Anziger* contains an imperial rescript cordially thanking Bismarck for his services, and appointing him Duke of Lauenberg, colonel-general of cavalry and field marshal, also appointing Count Herbert Bismarck ad interim of foreign affairs, and General von Caprivi chancellor and president of the Prussian ministry.

Bismarck's acceptance of a dukedom, the offer of which by William I, he repeatedly declined has occasioned surprise. In the first rescript he that, acceding to the request made on the 18th inst., he grants Bismarck permission to retire, hoping confidently that the fatherland will profit in the future, as it has profited in the past, by his counsel, energy and faithful devotion. The emperor says he regards it as the most

In the second rescript the emperor thanks Bismarck as a military leader for his invaluable services during the time of William I., and up to the present day, saying he knows he will be at one with the army by retaining Bismark in the highest rank by appointing him field-marshal general and colonel-general of cavalry.

The rescripts abound in affectionate expressions of regard, and concludes: providential dispensation of his life that on several occasions he has had Prince Bismarck by his side. What the prince has achieved for Prussia and Germany and what the prince has been to him and his predecessors. He will ever preserve in grateful remembrance Bismarck's wish for and energetic upholding of peace, by which his majesty is resolved to be guided in future, being convinced of its correctness. It will be always remembered abroad and well deserves recognition. It is not in the emperor's power to reward Bismarck for his services, but as a sign of his lasting thanks he confers upon him the dignity of Duke of Lauenberg and presents him with a life-size oil painting of himself.

"God bless yon, dear prince, and grant you many years of untroubled old age, brightened by the consciousness of a duty truly fulfilled."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: General von Paprivi accepted the chancellorship after two weeks' negotiations.

Bismarck has made arrangements to vacate the palace of the chancellor at an early date.

Jules Simon had a long talk to-day the interview the emperor presented him with the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle. In the course of conversation the French statesman broached the subject of neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine, and the emperor replied that it was never too early to discuss a question that concerned the relations of Germany and France.

BUDA, Pesth, March 20—Bismark's resignation is the great topic of conversation here. On all sides one hears expressions of regret, blended with fears for the future. The *Pesther Lloyd*, the government organ, says editorially: "Bismarck fails owing to his interior policy, which was as much disliked and hated by his countrymen as his foreign policy was approved and applauded, and the determination of the people not to be conquered at home by the man who had so often led them to victory abroad was forcibly announced at the last eletions, which really brought about his retirement. He might have remained in power if a majority of his fellow citizens had wished it, but he would have had to conform to the new order of things, and this the iron chancellor would not do. He had always openly detested parliamentarianism, and only made use of it to combat partieular tendences which threatened the integrity of the young empire. He battled long with modernism and only withdrew when in trumpet notes from the very throne his ideas were proclaimed to be in antagonism to the whole political life. What the new policy of the German empire will be we do not know but we do know it will not be Bismarck's policy, and hence we sincerely mourn his loss and we shall always gratefully remember his friendship and his services to our country."

On the other hand, Count Apponyi, leader of the opposition, said in an interview: "Prince Bismarck's wisdom will surely be missed in the councils of Europe, but the firmness of the German empire and of the triple aliance rests on such a natural foundation that neither will be broken by personal changes, however important."

THE DEADLY STILLETTO.

Three Italians Assassinate a Countryman in Tacoma.

TACOMA, March 20.—Last evening a cutting affray which has since proved fatal took place in a shanty on Opera alley. Christ Bialo, an Italian and his family reside there and kept a kind of boarding house for Italians. Among the habitues was Vienzo Pompeo, a laborer well known for his amiable and kind disposition. As Pompeo was finishing his supper last night three of his countrymen, Gio and Vareni Veireani and Donald Innamarato, attacked Pompeo in a manner as though it were premeditated.

The most active part was played by the younger Varreani, who with a long Stiletto stabbed Pompeo three times in his left side near the armpit. The victim fell to the floor bleeding freely, and the assassins fled. Vareni Varraeni was arrested, and although he did not do the stabbing, will be held as an accessory to the crime.

McAULIFFE THE VICTOR.

Jimmy Carroll Defeated in the Forty-Seventh Round.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The pugilistic contest between Jack McAuliffe and Jimmy Carroll, for the light weight championship, came off to-night at the Athletic club. The club purse was $3000, $500 of which was to go to the loser. The principals had each put up $5000 making a stake of $10,000 to go to the winner. The parties were in good fighting trim when they entered the ring, McAuliffe weighing 134½ pounds and carroll 135½. Time was called at 9:10.

McAuliffe opened the first round with a rush, but Carroll escaped by dodging. McAuliffe reached Carroll's neck several times with his right before the round closed.

On the following round McAuliffe continued forcing the fighting which was bravely met by carroll, showing the contestants nearly, if not fully, equally matched. The blows given by one were returned by the other with varying success during the succeeding rounds.

On the twelfth round Carroll scored a complete knock-down, and both men showed evident signs of tiring. From this round to the finish it became a question of endurance.

The closing rounds from the twelfth are given as follows:

In the thirteenth both men fought hard for a knock-out, though they were very tired. McAuliffe did most of the rushing, but just before the round closed Carroll gave him a staggering blow on the jaw which almost sent him to the floor.

Carroll seemed fresher when he came up for the fourteenth, but there was little done in this round.

Fifteenth round—McAuliffe then found Carroll's wind hard. Just before the round closed Carroll forced matters, and caught Mac heavily in the wind and again on the jaw. The latter saved himself from further punishment by a clinch.

Little was done in the sixteenth.

The seventeenth opened with honors about even. Both men were evidently very tired.

The men clinched in the eighteenth, and as they broke away Carroll uppercut McAuliffe viciously and then gave him several right and left handers which staggered him perceptibly.

Nineteenth round—But little damage was done in the nineteenth until just at the close, when McAuliffe reached Carrolls ribs three times, and each time received a counter on the neck which staggered him.

In the twentieth Mac resumed the punching operations on Carroll's body, but with little effect, however. Carroll feinted several times but made little effort to lead.

Twenty-first round—McAuliffe landed a right hander on Carroll's jaw, and attempted to follow it up with his left, but Carroll escaped by a clever dodge. A moment later, however, McAuliffe reached and swing in the ribs.

In the twenty-second, Mac again reached Carroll's neck. The latter tried to return the blow, but McAuliffe jumped away. Carroll next staggered back from a right hander on the cheek.

Twenty-fifth round—Both men did considerable leading, but the blows were light, with the exception of one right hander of Carroll's which caught Mac on the ear hard.

In the twenty-eighth there was some sharp fighting at close quarters in which McAuliffe had the advantage. He pounded Carroll about the neck and body until the lattar staggered under the blows.

In the next two rounds there was some heavy hitting with very little advantage to either man. The next few rounds were generally in McAuliffe's favor. At the close of the thirty-sixth round, the men while not strong, were both in fair condition, and there seemed to be every prospect that the fight would last some time longer.

In the thirty-eighth Carroll commenced to pound away at Mac's face and jaw. Carroll reached his mark more than half a dozen times, and Mac was evidently becoming dazed. He struck out weakly, but Carroll would get away safely and come back with another jab in McAuliffe's face.

The two next rounds were tame.

M'AULIFF SMEARED WITH BLOOD.

McAuliffe recovered a little in the forty-first round, but in the forty-second Carroll gave him an ugly cut and then planted several more hard ones on his nose and face, causing blood to flow freely and making McAuliffe stagger. In the forty-third round McAuliff was plainly getting weaker, and a number of blows on his jaw from Carroll's fist did not improve his condition.

Carroll continued to gain advantage, and in the next three rounds pounded McAuliffe on the jaw and in the mouth and nose until it seemed the latter would go out every moment. McAuliffe, though very weak, returned the blows when he could, but they seemed to have little effect.

MAC STARTS IN TO FINISH.

At the opening of the forty-seventh round Carroll still acted on the aggressive, but when the round was about over Mac seemed to revive a little. The men were fighting hard, at close quarters though both were so dazed that they could scarcely stand upon their feet Finally Mac's right fist came in contact with Carroll's jaw and the latter went down. He rose in three or four seconds, and Mac started to finish him, though it was difficult to say which man was weaker. Mac's face was well covered with blood, but there was very little on Carroll.

Mac finally caught Carroll in the mouth and sent him down on the floor with a thump, insensible. Ten seconds were counted off, but there was still no movement of his body, and his seconds had to carry him to his corner. Mac was declared the victor, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators.

HOME WOOL PROTECTED.

The New Tariff Bill Cares for the Grower and the Manufacturers.

FARM PRODUCTS NOT FREE.

All Grades of Raw Wool and Hair, and Manufactured Stuff Advanced.

The Portland *Oregonian's* special correspondent at Washington telegraphs to that paper a statement of the provisions of the new tariff bill which are of vital interest to the people of the Pacific Coast. The parts of the correspondence which are of special interest to Oregon readers is here given:

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a general way the wool schedule may be considered as completed. Instead of making free wool the present rates are retained with, if anything, an increase. The rates can be stated with little prospect of any change. On first class the duty will be 11 cents a pound, unwashed, double that, or 22 cents a pound, washed, and three times the unwashed duty, or 33 cents on scoured. This shows a trifling increase of about one cent a pound on unwashed and proportionate increase on other grades. The second class is extended so as to include camel's hair, now on the free list. On this the duty named is 12 cents a pound. The third class schedule will be: Wools valued at 12 cents or less per pound, 3½ cents; valued at over 12 cents a pound, 8 cents. This is the unwashed rate. On washed wool of this class the duty will be 7 cents a pound if valued a 12 cents or less. On scoured wool valued at 12 cents or under, the duty will be 10½ cents, or twice and a half the duty on unwashed goods. Manufactured woolen goods show the increase also. This, however, is only large enough to cover the increased cost and the duty paid by the manufacturer on raw material.

The wool and manufactures of wool schedule is divided into three classes. Class 1 includes merino, mestezo, metz or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools and all other wools of like character, including such as have hitherto been imported into the United States from Buenos Ayers, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and all wools not described in classes 2 and 3. Class 2 includes Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms used in the bill, and also the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals.

Class 3 includes the Donskoi, native South America, Cordova, Valpaiso, native [illegible] imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere, except improved wools specially provided for. The duty on wools of the first and third class imported washed is made twice the amount of duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and that on wools, of all classes imported scoured, three times the duty charged if unwashed. Wools of the third class, valued at 12 cents or less per pound, if imported are to pay two and a half times the duty charged if imported unwashed. Unwashed wools are such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleaning, washed wools, such as are washed with water on the sheep's back; if washed in any other manner it is to be considered as scoured. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca etc., imported in any other than the ordinary condition or changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading duty, or which are reduced in value by the mixture of dirt or any other foreign substance or which have been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, is to be twice the duty to which it would otherwise be subject; provided, however, that spirited wools as now imported, or wools of the third class as now imported as to colors are excepted. On wool upon which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if the wool were imported unwashed, the duty is not to be doubled on account of its being assorted. If any bail or package of wool specified in the act imported is of any specified class or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole package or bale is to be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo flax, wool hair, or other material of any class specified in the act, and such bale shall contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or any other materials, the whole bale or package is to be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed on any article contained therein.

All wools and hair of the first class are made dutiable at 11 cents a pound, and all of the second class at 12 cents a pound. Wool of the third class, the value of which is twelve cents or less per pound, is fixed at 3½ cents per pound. If in excess of 12 cents per pound, the duty is 8 cents per pound. Wools on the skin, the same rate as the other, the quantity and value to be ascertained under rules prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. All wools and hair of the camel, goat and like animals which have been advanced in any manner beyond a washed or scoured condition, not specially enumerated, are to be subject to the same duties as imposed on manufacturers of wool not specially enumerated. Woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of woolen or worsted, or hair of the camel, goat or any other animals valued at not much more than 40 cents per pound, the duty is to be three times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class, and 35 per cent. ad valorum; if valued at more than 40 cents, the duty was fixed at 3½ times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class, in addition to 40 per cent. ad valorum.

On woolen or worsted goods, knit goods or goods made on knitting machines of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or hair of the animals above alluded to not specially enumerated in the act, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty is fixed at three and one-half times the duty on the unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition 40 per cent ad valorum; if valued above 40 cents 4 times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class, with an addition of 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets, hats of wool and flannels valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty is fixed at twice the duty on unwashed wools of the first class; if valued at over forty and under fifty, three times the duty, and in both cases an additional tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem is imposed; on the same articles valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty is three and one-half times that on unwashed wool of the first class, with the addition of 40 per cent ad valorem.

Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair of animals, valued above 50 cents per pound, are to be classed and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian goods and similar goods.

Horses and mules are dutiable at $30 per head, but when they exceed $150 in value they are to pay 30 per cent ad-valorem, as against the existing rate of 20 per cent. Grown cattle pay $10 per head, hogs $1.50, sheep $1.50.

The duty on butter is 6 cents per lb., cheese 6 cents, milk 5 cents. The existing duty on milk is 20 per cent., and on cheese and butter 4 cents.

[illegible] cents a dozen, [illegible] brought in separately are 25 per cent.

Hay is increased from $2 to $4 per ton.

A duty is imposed on hides, which are now free, amounting to 1½ cents per pound, with a drawback allowed on leather which is exported.

Hops are advanced from 8 to 15 cents per pound. Onions are charged 40 cents per bushel.

Vegetables in their natural state are increased from 10 to 25 per cent., and when prepared or preserved, from 30 to 45 per cent.

Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Barley malt, 40 cents per bu. of 34 pounds. Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, 1 cent per pound. Buckwheat 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Corn, 10 cents per bushel. Corn meal 10 cents per bushel. Oats, 10 cents per bushel. Oat meal, 1 cent per pound. Rye 10 cents per bushel. Rye flour, ½ of 1 cent per pound. Wheat, 20 cents per bushel. Wheat flour, 20 cents per hundred.

Butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cts. per pound. Cheese, 6 cents per pound. Fresh milk, 5 cents per gallon. Preserved or condensed milk, including weight of packages, 3 cents per pound.

The Bible For Worship.

MADISON, Wis., March 20.—In the case of Weiss against Edgerton school district, the supreme court has decided that the Bible cannot be used as a text book in the public schools. The court further says that the place where the Bible should be read is a place of worship, and that taxpayers are compelled to erect and to support schoolhouses and children are, under a late law, compelled to attend public or private schools. Constitutional clauses forbid the use of schoolhouses as places of worship. The decision of the court was unanimous.

NEWFOUNDLAND IN REVOLT.

Strong Sentiment in Favor of Annexation to the United States.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 21.—[*Oregonian* Telegram.]—Tremendous excitement prevails here concerning the British *modus vivendi* with the French government. Telegraphic communication with all important centers shows that the people are greatly stirred at the invasion of the rights of the colony. "It would be better to be under the French flag as a French subject than be a British subject under French rule" is the sentiment expressed on all sides. The terms of the arrangement, though denounced, are not objected to so fiercely as the fact that the arrangement was commenced and concluded without the Newfoundland government and in direct defiance of the unanimous joint address form the legislature to the queen at the last session.

"Give us annexation to the United States" is a cry more frequently heard now than ever before. An immense public meeting was held here Tuesday night, which was addressed by clergymen, business men and four of the late crown ministers. A prominent speaker, and the most loudly applauded of all, referred to the example set by the American colonists in the revolution.

BIG BANKRUPT SALE!
FOOTWEAR BELOW COST!
Mens,' Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Shoes.
:OXO:
I have purphased the stock of A. Clychoski, who recently failed in Portland, and am prepared to give
BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.
I have 500 pair of French Kid shoes, which I will sell at a great sacrafice. The Latest Style and Best Quality.
NEAT FIT, AND GUARANTEED.
I am paying the highest cash price for Hides and Pelts.
STORE, MAY STREET. Stand formerly occupied by C. S. Van Duyn.
N. L. ROBISON PROPRIETOR, HEPPNER, OREGON.

THE FARMERS GROAN.

They Raise Staples for Which There is no Ready Market.

SHOULD DIVERSIFY THEIR CROPS.

The Middle-Man Takes Out a Big Percentage and Produce Gamblers Cause Artificial Fluctuation of Prices.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[*Oregonian* Telegram.]—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by Statistition Dodge in the March report of the department of agriculture. The prevaling low prices are noted and the feeling of discouragement in the rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It has been especially severe in Great Britain, and is a subject of complaint, discussion and official investigation in Germany, France, Italy and other countries. It is present in monarchies and republics, under divers currencies and economic systems, but it is less severe here than in other countries.

The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other staples are cheap because of over production. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into farms, free to natives and foreigners, opening up millions of acres to cultivation. Dodge says that while there is an excess for the over production of a few staples like wheat, etc., there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products, and total absence of scores of others which should furnish profitable employment to rural labor. There is a too narrow range for croppings. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are imports costing $240,000,000 per annum of agricultural products which should be produced [illegible] suffering for want of millions of dollars that the sweat of their brows and the dexterity of their hands might produce in "raw materials" for scores of old and new industries.

Another serious depression, he says, is the exorbitant share of the farmer's products taken by middle-men and carriers. The army of dealers in futures disturbs the natural flow of trade and checks exportation by a temporary rise, to be followed by lower prices and greater fluctuations. Speculators depress prices when farmers are full, and boom them when farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is infested with pestilent swarms of non-producers. The curse of speculation blights and consumes the result of honest industry.

Heavy Sale New Mexico Stock.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 18.—For the first time in years, mutton is becoming scarce in the local markets, Colorado and Kansas buyers contracting for all that is marketable. To-day several thousand sheep were loaded for Denver. Of cattle, over 30,000 have been sold in New Mexico and southeastern Arizona in the past twenty days. Prices run from $6 to $10 for yearlings, and from $9 to $15 for 2-year-olds, the price depending on the location of the shipping point. These sales are made to feeders in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Montana and Wyoming are also heavy buyers.

Express Robbers Arrested.

MISSOULA, Mont., March 19.—E. A. Searles and W. C. Paine, who have been living here the past month, were arreted today, charged with robbing the Northern Pacific express office at Brainerd, Minn., of $15,000 about a year ago.

Seven Persons Killed By Apaches.

SILVER CITY, N. M., March 19.—It is reported here that seven persons have been killed by Indians on the Little Blue, about 20 miles from Alma, a small place in the Mogollones, 76 miles from this city. The report has not been confirmed. Thirty Indians are reported out. The military at Fort Bayard have information that only thirteen renegades are out, and they were at last accounts near the Mexican line heading for Mexico.

Driving Out the Boomers.

GUTHRIE, I. T., March 21.—The ejection of Cherokee boomers from the strip began in earnest to-day, and to-night large numbers of settlers are being escorted by squads of United States troops over the line into Kansas. General Merritt has directed all officers ejecting boomers to make a careful record of the names and former residences, in order that their homestead rights may be forfeited according to law.

Blair Educational Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, March, 20.—In the senate to-day the Blair educational bill was defeated. Yeas 31; nays 37.

The Alps Are Crumbling.

LONDON, March, 21.—In many parts of Switzerland the villagers are retreating to the valleys, enormous avalanches being imminent.