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Only one train a day.
Heppner trains Nos. 9 and 10 have discontinued the run to Arlington, but make connections with Nos. 1 and 2 at Willow Junction.
Turkeys, hogs, and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

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E. A. Nelson, Proprietor.
Fares from ARLINGTON to:
Fossil..... \$1.00
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Condon..... \$1.00
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Comfortable coaches and careful, experienced drivers.

JAY P. LUCAS, County Clerk.
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In a neat and careful manner.

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D. M. Kitchhart, Proprietor.
Leaves Condon every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 o'clock, and arrives at Lone Rock at 12 M.; via Matney and Lost Valley.
Fare, \$2.00. Round Trip, \$3.50.

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At present can be found on my ranch at Hay Creek Butte, ten miles north of Condon.

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Collections, insurance, conveying and land contests made specialties.

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Believe Suppressed Menstruation. Used successfully by thousands of prominent ladies. Monthly. Thoroughly reliable and safe. Worth twenty times their weight in gold for female troubles. Never known to fail. Sent by mail sealed for \$2. Address:
The Aphro Medicine Company,
Western Branch,
Box 27, Portland, Oregon.
—FOR SALE BY—
L. W. DARLING & CO., Condon, Or.

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VOL. 4. CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894. NO. 3.

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OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Professional cards..... \$1.00 per month
One square..... 1.50 per month
One-half column..... 3.00 per month
One column..... 5.00 per month
Business locals will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line thereafter.
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Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded.



Is Sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from excessive use of stimulants, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, or such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Dizziness, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Discharge, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotence, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
A WRITER OF CELEBRATED ARTICLES is given for every \$5.00 order received, to read the money if a Permanent Cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circular free. Address:
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L. W. DARLING & CO., Condon, Or.

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CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS

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Hours the Quickest to Chicago and the East.

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SILVER BILL VETOED.

Grover Cleveland's Reasons for Disapproval.

THE MEASURE IS VERY FAULTY.

Would Tend to Check a Return to Prosperity and Deplete the Gold Reserve.

Secretary of the Treasury Would be Hampered by Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON.—The President sent to the House the following message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House bill No. 4,596, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for other purposes." My strong desire to avoid a disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe the public good would not be endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of my official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation was either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

LAST YEAR'S PANIC.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be an almost entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign the causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of the provision of the law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and to issue its notes in payment thereof was either entirely or to a large extent responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal on the 1st day of November, 1892, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected.

A SLOW RECOVERY.

Our recovery has nevertheless steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment is again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, the returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that in consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

ADVANTAGEOUS ATTRIBUTES.

These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time they were issued; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of an anxiety for their redemption.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding the one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect.

The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage which would arise from coining the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs the money so coined, or certificates issued thereon, shall be used in payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of the

MAINTAINED ONLY BY CONFIDENCE.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of a parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than a maintenance of such parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in daily transactions. Manifestly a maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving such holders on their redemption in coin either gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective beneficial maintenance of a parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe, stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is now here more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased.

DOLLARS OF EQUAL VALUE.

This law insists on the maintenance of a parity in the value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. The Secretary of the Treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only complied with the every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, the continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem in such dollars the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion, and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, \$55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserve, and are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders.

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seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

COINING THE REMAINDER.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the coinage shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change the existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion to be coined.

THE ENTIRE BILL IS FAULTY.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed; nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section is also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of the seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury.

OTHER REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL.

In stating the other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of the holders, and that if when they are presented for redemption or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption, or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season.

A REDUCTION OF GOLD.

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. Argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and the nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government would be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of the people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve the parity between gold and silver and maintain a sensible bimetalism.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensible and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

The President has transmitted to the Senate all information in his possession regarding the Bluefields (Nicaragua) incident and the landing of British troops. There is nothing startling in the correspondence. Among the letters attached is one from Ambassador Bayard, in which Bayard says he was informed by the British government that the landing of troops at Bluefields was taken for the sole purpose of protecting the lives and property of the residents and with no intention of violating treaty rights.

Senator Call of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported the fortifications bill to the Senate as amended. The committee increases total House appropriation to the extent of \$829,405, the bill as reported carrying \$5,504,104.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

HE SWAYS THE FRENCH SENATE AND PREVENTS A CRISIS.

Irish National League of Great Britain Calls the Irish Leaders Hard Names—International Salvation Army Congress—Belgian Cabinet Resigns.

BRUSSELS.—King Leopold has been notified by telegraph that his Cabinet has resigned.

Gladstone in the Commons.

LONDON.—The Westminster Gazette says Gladstone will occasionally make his appearance in the Commons and will retain his old seat on the treasury bench.

The United States Ahead.

LONDON.—Replying to a question in the Commons, the Secretary to the Admiralty said that in 1893 France launched battle ships of an aggregate tonnage of 29,920, Russia 12,490 and the United States 30,600.

A High Estimate.

LONDON.—The estimated government expenditures for the coming year, which will be required to be met by the budget, amount to £296,682,666. This is the highest estimate ever submitted.

Fired on by Rifles.

MELILLA.—A party of Rifles on the coast three miles from this town fired on a transport which was conveying Spanish troops to Malaga. They wounded one man. The Governor of Melilla is inquiring into the affair. No complications are expected to result from the shooting.

Salvation Army Jubilee.

LONDON.—An appeal has been issued for the purpose of raising a fund of £50,000 in order to celebrate the jubilee of the Salvation Army. In connection with the jubilee General Booth proposes to inaugurate a four months' Salvation Army campaign in the United States next autumn. The General also proposes an International Salvation Army Congress in June and expeditions to Japan, Java and Demerara.

Gladstone's Response.

LONDON.—Gladstone in a letter to the Chairman of the Midlothian Liberals, thanks him for the generous desire that he (Gladstone) shall not cease to represent Midlothian. He refers to his career, and says it has certainly been chargeable with many errors of judgment, but he hopes it has been governed by a desire for strict justice. He says he rejoices to think that Scotland has done battle for the right. The masses, he declares, owe their present political elevation to the principles, "Love of liberty for all, without distinction of class, creed or country." Gladstone laments "the discrepancy of sentiment" between the two Houses of Parliament, and concludes by saying he feels convinced that until the just demands of Ireland are satisfied the Empire will not have attained the maximum of its union and power. "Nor will British honor be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it."

MINISTRY OF COLONIES.

M. Casimir-Perier, the French Premier, Sways the Senate.

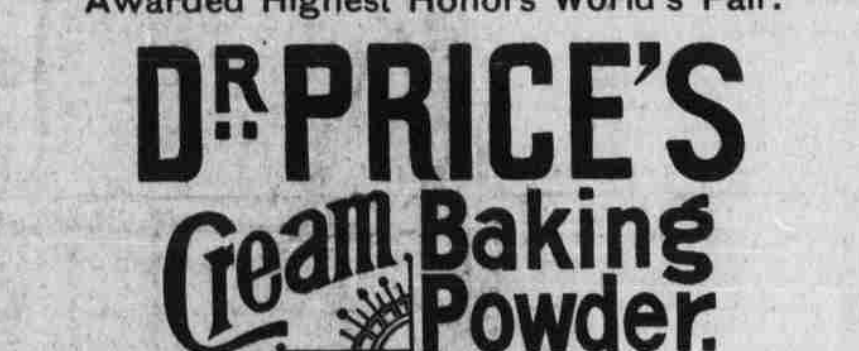
PARIS.—The crisis which was threatened by the action of the Senate in refusing to take action on the measure which had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies, creating a Ministry of Colonies instead of leaving that department directed, as has been the case up to the present, has been averted, and Premier Casimir-Perier is again victorious. When the Premier learned of the failure to act upon the matter referred to, he promptly called a special session of the Senate and allowed it to become known that he would not remain in power without a vote of confidence on the part of the Senate. In the Senate after a conciliatory speech from the Premier the Chamber of Deputies bill creating a Ministry of the Colonies was approved by a vote of 225 to 32, and later the Senate agreed to the grant asked for in regard to the creation of this new ministry by a vote of 340 to 81. The Premier was warmly congratulated by friends upon the result of the affair.

DISASTER AT SANTANDER.

The Buried Cargo of the Cabo Machichos Struck by Divers.

MADRID.—A dispatch received from Santander says that ten men were killed and thirty injured by an explosion of dynamite in the harbor. The dynamite was in one of the many cases of explosives which went down last November with the wreck of the steamer Cabo Machichos. Ever since the steamer was blown to pieces divers have worked intermittently upon the wreck, and have raised a considerable quantity of miscellaneous cargo, which was brought to Santander. Recently the divers reported that they were getting near the dynamite, but it was supposed that the explosive had lost its power after so many weeks in water. Three divers were down when the explosion came. Ten men were out in a boat over the spot where the divers were at work. Some fifty men were at work at the docks. The cause of the explosion is not known exactly. The report shook Mendez Nunez street, which skirts the quay, along its whole length. The small boat just off the spot was splintered, and seven men were killed. The three divers were also killed, and thirty men along the quay were injured seriously. The mangled and blackened corpses of the dead were scattered all along the quay, and the scene was one that defied description. Among the dead are Don Manuel de Lapena, Provincial Governor, and a number of other officials.

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Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with delivery to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an extra \$20 to \$30 to order for you? Write your own order. Box free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$100 to \$150. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$65. Phaetons, \$60 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagon, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Opp. Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

Single, \$8 to \$20. Double, \$12 to \$25. Farm, \$10