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NORTHWEST NEWS.

Oregon.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court last week affirming the famous case of Raymond vs. Flavel, decided by the lower court in favor of the defendant some time ago.

The State improvements of the public mineral springs at Sodaville are now in course of construction. The State owns an acre of land surrounding and including the mineral springs, and the last Legislature appropriated \$500 to improve the ground.

Washington.

An order for 72,000,000 matches has been received from the East at a Tacoma match factory.

Several carloads of cattle blocked at Ritzville were unloaded and driven across country to the Great Northern.

An effort is being made to stop the wanton slaughter of elk in the Olympia Mountains. The Indians kill them simply for the hides and tallow.

A handsome traveling saleswoman is doing the Sound towns for a San Francisco grocery house, and even Washington chivalry does not prevent the local trade journal from laughing her to scorn.

At Tacoma the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Canadian Pacific railroad has been stricken from the Federal Court docket, and the case of citizens of Tacoma against Hugh Wallace et al., growing out of the sale of land near Tacoma, was dismissed by stipulation.

A MILITARY EDICT.

General Miles Issues Instructions to His Troops.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

To Aid the United States Marshals to Disperse, Capture or Destroy All Bodies of Men Obstructing the Mail Routes in Hostility to Injunctions.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following order was issued this afternoon by General Miles, addressed to all United States troops serving in the Department of the Missouri:

The acts of violence committed in the last few days in the stopping of mail trains and postroads; the blocking of interstate commerce; the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States Courts; the assaults upon the Federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the different States, and other acts of rebellion and lawlessness have been of such a serious nature that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

The proclamation of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, and the State militia, when called on to serve, is understood by the military to be in the interest of humanity and to avoid the useless waste of life, if possible. It is an executive order for all law-abiding citizens to separate themselves from the law-breakers and those in actual hostility to the action of the United States Courts and the laws of the national government.

This does not change the relationship of the Federal officials with the local authorities, as it is expected the State and municipal governments will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction. Should they fail or be overpowered, the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of leaving unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States. The officer in the immediate command of the troops must be the judge as to what use to make of the forces at his command in executing his order in case serious action be required, and when he has the time he will communicate with his next superior for his instructions.

DECREASE IN THE CATCH.

PACK OF ROYAL CHINOOKS WILL FALL FAR SHORT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

ASTORIA, Or., July 10.—During the past week there was a marked decrease in the quantity of salmon received at the various canneries here. M. J. Kinney who began operations at the old Devlin cannery thirty-six hours after the fire which destroyed the great buildings of the Astoria Packing Company, put up but 1,700 cases of Chinook fish during the six days ending Saturday night, which is a shortage of over 4,000 cases as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The traps are yielding large quantities of bluebacks, and at the Cascades McGowan Bros. are doing better in packing this variety of fish than for some years past, but it is almost a settled fact that the pack of royal chinook fish will fall far short of that of any previous year in the history of the industry.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Curtis has filed with Fish and Game Protector McGuire his report of arrests during the month of June for violations of the fish and game laws, particularly fishing for salmon during the weekly close season.

NEZ PERCE TREATY.

It Will Open Half a Million Acres of Land to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Wilson from the Committee on Indian Affairs has submitted an extended report on the bill to ratify the agreement made with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, submitting also a substitute measure, the passage of which is strongly recommended.

May 1, 1893, Robert Schleicher, James F. Allen and Cyrus Beede concluded an agreement with the Nez Percés by which they released to the United States about 565,207 acres of land to be opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead, townsite, timber and stone and mineral laws of the United States.

The estimate was submitted by Robert Schleicher, Chairman of the commission which negotiated the treaty, and is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Land Type, Acres. Prairie agricultural land... 250,000

The estimate thus made at the prices fixed by the bill would bring to the government the following sum:

Table with 2 columns: Land Type, Amount. 350,000 acres agricultural land at \$3.75... \$1,312,500

It further appears, says the committee, that Mr. Schleicher has resided near this reservation and in the county in which it is situated many years. He is familiar with the resources of that country, a conservative man in all things, and his judgment good with reference to the matter upon which he has expressed an opinion.

VERY LITTLE FRICTION.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The naval appropriation bill was passed in the Senate to-day with very little friction or delay. There was one amendment offered that might have led to considerable debate. It was for the construction of two new steel-armored cruisers at a cost not exceeding \$2,750,000 each.

A Columbia Quarantine Station.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senator Dolph has introduced a bill for a quarantine station at the mouth of the Columbia river. It appropriates \$40,000. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends it and indorses the recommendations of special agents for the quarantine station.

Constantinople Shaken.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily News correspondent at Constantinople says: Yesterday's earthquakes were the severest that have been felt here within living memory.

Troops for the Cour d'Alenes.

SPOKANE, July 11.—Troops have been sent into the Cour d'Alenes. Company C and one part of Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, from Vancouver, under command of Major Burke, left here for Wallace. The Union Pacific train was held one hour for them.

THE MILITARY ARM

Systematically Used to Bring Order Out of Chaos.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Justice is Aroused, and the Courts Have Begun to Indict and Arrest the Offenders—Normal Conditions Already About Restored.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Slowly but steadily, calmly and certainly, as befits the supreme power of a great nation throughout all the wide stretch of its domain where evil-disposed persons are taking advantage of the exceptional industrial condition to incite violence and bloodshed, the Federal government is moving to the accomplishment of that for which its powers were delegated to it by the people, the preservation of order and the safety of life and property.

That it is the intention of the national authorities not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities was evinced at the outset by the brusqueness by which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in, when the jury called for the messages from President Debs to the members of his order which had been transmitted over its lines.

Touching the outlook for the future outside of Chicago, it may be said that to-day's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor to the effect that normal conditions had already been restored, or that they were rapidly approaching that state, and there seems to be no reason at this writing to suppose that the progress towards a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with any serious check as the coming days shall succeed each other.

Apparently, therefore, their only hope of final triumph lies in aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of their organization. As this is being written, the order for all classes of labor in Chicago to go on strike to-morrow morning is being promulgated, and it is said that that of Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, calling on all members to strike and all who sympathize with Pullman strikers all over the country to come out with them, is expected to follow quickly.

Hopkins Censures Pullman.

CHICAGO, July 11.—"It is labor lost; not fifty Mayors would have the slightest effect on the Pullman Company," said Mayor Hopkins when asked if Mayor Pingree of Detroit had asked him to become one of the fifty Mayors to join in an appeal to George M. Pullman to allow the differences between him and his men to be submitted to arbitration.

WHAT SOVEREIGN SAYS.

Text of the Manifesto to the National Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The manifesto of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Knights of Labor was issued to-night. It is as follows: "Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1894. To the Knights of Labor of America—Greeting: A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the Republic.

"Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations, to the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you and through you to the conscience of the whole people imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and under the banner of peace and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, use the power of your aggregated numbers through peaceable assemblages to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of amicable settlement of the issues growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman Palace Car employees; and you are further requested not to return to your usual vocations until a settlement of the pending troubles is made known to you through some authentic source.

"In the present strained relations between corporations and their employes is involved a principle near and dear to all true American citizens—the right of labor to present its grievances to owners and representatives of corporations and capital. The Pullman Palace Car Company refuses to arbitrate the differences between itself and its employes on the ground that cars were built below cost, and, therefore, there is nothing to arbitrate. But the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind must be that, if such were the facts, it could have nothing to fear at the hands of an arbitration committee. But the Pullman Company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the Board of Aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the General Managers' Association of the railway corporations, backed by the United States, as the aiders and abettors of this social crime.

"Suppose the Pullman Company had invited organized labor to arbitrate and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not? It is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of the country, and no more could be formed during the next fifty years. The stigma of such a position would follow every man connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis the corporations, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are prior to and above their creator. Like the brigands of old, they rob the laboring masses and employ the sword and bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished and hold their divine right to rule over the remainder, Pullman claims that, notwithstanding the wages of the employes were reduced to starving point, there is nothing to arbitrate because cars have been built at a loss, yet neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and that the company has been able not only to pay its regular dividend on water and all, but its stocks have long been and at the present time are at a premium on the stock market.

"Pullman cries poverty to his starving employes, and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on the St. Lawrence river, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like Nero, he laughs in luxury, while his devoted martyrs burn. If the present strike is lost to labor, it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thrall-dom of greed. The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you in your obligations in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of a generous public, stand firm and united in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful. (Signed) J. B. SOVEREIGN, General Master Workman."

Ex-President Harrison's Views.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, having been quoted as saying President Cleveland has established a new precedent in sending Federal troops into a State without a request from the Governor of the State and over his protest, said to-day: "I have never said what I am quoted as saying as to the use of United States troops by the President, nor do I think the President has transcended his powers. On the other hand, I believe there is no spot in the United States where United States troops may not go under such orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of these laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of troops."