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NO. 19.

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LETTER FROM JUDGE COOLEY.

He Warmly and Feelingly Commends Cleveland's Course

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- In view of the criticisms that have been uttered in certain quarters on the legality of the course pursued by President Cleveland in using Federal troops, notably at Chicago, not to preserve the peace, but to execute the decrees of the Federal judiciary and keep in operation the provisions of the interstate commerce law, the following letter from one of the most able exponents of the constitution in the

able exponents of the constitution in the land, Judge Thomas H. Cooley, has peculiar application. It was sent to-day to President Cleveland:

"Now that the great strike in which your official intervention became so necessary has been clearly shown to be a failure, I beg to be allowed to express my unqualified satisfaction with every step you have taken in vindication of the national authority and with the restoration of law and order which has been followed or is now in progress. restoration of law and order which has been followed or is now in progress. The caution and deliberation with which you have proceeded are, I think, worthy, like the accompanying firmness, of high praise, and I am specially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time with remarkably little bloodshed. You and the Attorney-General also have won the gratitude of the country, not for this generation only, but for all time, and may God bless you for it, is my sincere prayer." is my sincere prayer.'

Spears Are Preferable, PORT TOWNSEND, July 16 .- Captain McAllen arrived from Unga Island, Alaska, to-day He reports having discussed the new scaling regulations with several scaling captains, all of whom expressed the opinion that scals could be more successfully hunted by Indian spearsmen than with firearms. With the latter many wounded scals escape and die, but with spears it rarely happens any of the wounded escape.

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THE SMALL POSTS

Will Practically be Abandoned by the Government.

THE OUTCOME OF THE STRIKE

The Troops Now Gathered at Chicago Will Constitute Fort Sheridan's Permanent Garrison-The Commander on His Way to Bar Harbor.

Washington, July 18 .- Daily reports received at the War Department from troops engaged in preventing disturbances on the railroads in the West show that the disturbance of the strikers has generally diminished from formidable rioting to petty operations and obstructions. General Merritt at St. Paul reports obstructions have been encountered on the Great Northern running north from St. Paul, likewise at Livingston, Mont. There is friction on all the Pacific roads. From San Francisco General Ruger reports that it will be necessary to send the trains under guard for some time. General Miles reported the frightful accident at Chicago day before yesterday, and will take steps to ascer-tain how it occurred, and may appoint a

As soon as in General Miles' judgment it will be advisable to do so, the regulars in Chicago will be withdrawn, but until General Miles so recommends no sugges tion of the outside or request will have any effect with the authorities. The history of the Chicago riots has con-firmed in official circles here a belief in the soundness of General Schofield's policy of concentrating troops at great central points near the large cities. It is the intention now to carry out this idea as far as practicable. The first man-ifestation of this decision will be at Chicago, for, although the troops will be withdrawn from the city, they will go to Fort Sheridan, fifteen miles distant, and none of the companies of batteries and troops that have been brought to Chi-cago from Eastern and Western points will be sent back to their posts. They will constitute the permanent garrison of Fort Sheridan, which, with this pow-erful force so located as to be easily and quickly marched to Chicago or to any point of disturbance, will become one of the first units of the new system of army posts. Unless Congress shall provide for a substantial increase of the regular army, this may involve the practical abandonment of many of the small posts in the West.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S VIEWS. on his way to Bar Harbor. In conver- the total cost is \$3,204,600. sation with a reporter he said that the late strike in Chicago had caused him to modify somewhat his views expressed in a recently published article signed by him, in which he had taken the ground that a small but well-disciplined army with better coast defense would be sufficient to protect the country from inva-sion. The question of interior disturbances had not been reached at that time. The General said:

"I think upon considering the events which have recently taken place that an ncrease of the army's forces is needed several thousand men should be added at once. A small army well disciplined is obviously superior to a large one ill-trained, but a larger army well drilled is now absolutely required."

In speaking of the massing of troops

near large cities he said : It has been the policy of the government to mobilize troops near railroad centers, and as these centers have been large cities, the problem has been solved to a great extent. The troops are placed near Chicago, for instance. I was in command of that division in 1884. At that time this mobilization of soldiers

frontier. We can send a large force un-der this system to any desired point." OLNEY IN DOUBT

was done. It is done yet because Chi-cago is a large city and because it is the

railroad center of the entire Northern

is to Exact Nature of Bill in Equity Filed Against the Southern Pacific. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Attorney-Gen-

eral Olney to-day expressed his doubts Railway Company at Los Angeles. Late last week the Attorney-General received a telegram from Attorney Denis, stating hat he had reasons for believing the Southern Pacific was not making proper efforts to run its trains and asking for authority to file against the company a bill in equity under the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. This authority was given, and its intention was to compel the company at least to try to fulfill its contracts with the government toward resuming interests. Its file. The conduct of the interstate traffic. The conduct of the Southern Pacific Company had been in marked contrast with that of some other companies in this respect, and it was the Attorney-General's understanding that the suit would be brought to compel the performance of its duties under the law the suit would be under the law performance of its duties under the law and, so far as he knew, for no other purpose. Mr. Olney questions the corrections of that part of the report which stated that one purpose of the suit was to cancel and annul all agreements by which the Southern Pacific and certain other companies were considered. It is the opinion of the officials at the Department of Justice that such considerations are not only legal, but were contemplated by the interstate act. Just what the facts are has not yet been illearned.

The Metropolitan Elevated railway vs. Millionaire Warren Springer over a strip of land valued by Springer at \$700,000. One of the jurors, George Marmon, told the Judge that a woman had called on his family and offered a bribe in Springer was left to Representative Pence and Bell:

"On behalf of our Pacific Coast neighbor we urgently request favorable action on the Nicaragua canal bill before Congress adjourns."

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco this message was dispatched:

"Reciprocating favorable action on husband indignantly denies that she is connected with the affair, claiming that the facts are has not yet been learned."

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ALIENS GOING HOME.

Exodus From Chicago That Will Make

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Evening Journal prints the following: The European low rates inaugurated by the trading steamship lines may result in a wholesale exodus from Chicago of many men connected with the late strike. Never before in the history of steamship rates has it been possible to go from Chicago to an European port so cheaply. Since the cut rates have been inaugurated, the exodus from Chicago and the Northwest to various points in Europe has figured up a third of the local traffic to New York according to estimates of local steamship lines, and the announcement of the last cut in rates has started a real hegira of European-born people. Dozens of men who said they were now on strike have been making inquiries at the local steamship offices within the last few days, expressing their intention of going to the "old country" in case the strike to the "old country" in case the strike was a failure. There were a half-dozen interesting phases of the present situation, and their is much food for thought in the depletion of the standing army of unemployed in this country by return of workers to their homes abroad. It is estimated that before long labor will be at a premium instead of a discount, and there are not a few who figure on a season of prosperity as a consequence of the son of prosperity as a consequence of the return to Europe of thousands who have been in the past six months unsuccessful candidates for employment.

CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS.

Her Speed Even Better Than at First Indicated. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Minneap olis has done even better than the first reports indicated on her trial trip. Yesterday Commodore Selfridge telegraphed the Navy Department that the vessel made 23.05 knots, subject to tidal corrections. These corrections were made last night, and to-day the Commodore reported that after making allowance for tides and currents the average speed was 23.07 knots. By the contract she was re-quired to make 21 knots, and the contractors were to receive a bonus for excess of speed on the basis of \$50,000 for each quarter knot, so that according to Commodore Selfridge's figures the premium earned will amount to \$414,600, the largest ever earned by a vessel. When proposals were received for building the Minneapolis, it was found that the Bath Iron Works were the lowest bidder at \$2,690,000. Cramps coming next with a bid of \$2,745,00. The Secretary of the Navy thought the Bath Iron Works had hardly a sufficient plant to undertake the construction of so large a ship, and he offered to bestow the contract on the Cramps if they would re-duce their bid to the figure of the Bath Boston, Mass., July 18.—Major-Genduce their bid to the figure of the Bath eral Schofield, commanding the United Iron Works, which they did, so that, States army, arrived in Boston last night with the premium earned on the trial,

NO CHANGE IN COREA.

Chinese Government Still Demands th

Removal of Japanese Troops. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Latest telegraphic advices received here indicate that the Corean situation is substantially unchanged. It states that the Russian government has expressed itself as sat-isfied with the reply of the Japanese government, disavowing any design upon Corean territory, but declining to withdraw the Japanese troops from Corea until some action was taken to prevent the constant recurrence of the disturbances in that country of which Japan complains. It is also stated that the Chinese government has promptly re-fused to consult with the Japanese gov-ernment for the purpose of devising means to assist Corea in her cause and simply reiterates its demand for the removal of Japanese troops from Corea. This, it is understood, was the substance of the answer made by Sung Li Yamen last week, when the British Minister in Pekin tendered his personal good offices to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the two countries.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

A New Plan Suggested for Revenue on

Washington, July 16 .- The tariff conferrees have had suggested to them a plan for revenue on whisky, one of the largest revenue-producing items, which of the correctness of published reports has not heretofore been considered in as to the basis and purpose of the suit either the House or Senate. It was probrought against the Southern Pacific posed by one of the Senators, and sentiment toward it is quite favorable. The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per gallon on whisky out of bond at the end of five years and advancing 5 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years and not exceeding nine years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1; six years, \$1.05; seven years, \$1.10; eight years, \$1.15. By this arrangement the eight years' bonded period is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon if advantage is taken of the full nine years.

Alleged Jury-Bribing. CHICAGO, July 18 .- A sensational jurypribing case developed in Judge Baker's court to-day in the condemnation suit of

NEW STATE

She Will Take Her Place as the Forty-fifth Star.

HER FUTURE VERY BRIGHT.

The Conditions Under Which the Territory of Utah is to Admitted to the

holder. The implement is from an artisan's standpoint a fine piece of work, but if it fulfills its mission, it will never be dipped in ink but once. That will tested. The President frankly admits

secured the signature of Vice-President
Stevenson and Acting Speaker Richardson to the enabling act, will carry it to the White House for the Presidential autograph. The ceremony would have taken place Saturday but for Richardson's absence from the city, and it was hoped to have Speaker Crisp's name on the document; but the Speaker will not return from Georgia in time. No one but the President will sign the act, and when he has done so Rawlins will take when he has done so Rawlins will take charge of the pen which made it a law. At first it was intended to have a solid gold pen and holder, but as Utah comes in as a bimetalism State, and Westerners, who are making the silver fight in politics attach some sentiment to the fact the white metal (silver) was alfact, the white metal (silver) was allowed to share honors at the accepted ratio. After the pen has done its work Rawlins will take possession of it. It will be suitably engraved and enshrined in the State capitol of the new State with its other historical souvenirs.

The signing of the act does not make Utah a State, but merely sets in motion the machinery by which she becomes one. December of 1895 will probably be the time when Utah will be entitled to the forty-fifth star in the flag. The constitutional convention will meet next March to frame a State constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification at an election in Novem-895, when the Governor and other State officers and a member of Congres will be elected. If the constitution is ratisfied, and if the President finds that it provides for a republican form of government under the provisions of the act of Congress, he will issue a proclamation announcing the fact and declaring Utah a State. The Legislature elected at the November election will meet early in December, and one of its first acts will be to choose two United States Senators. It may safely be said that the senior Senator is likely to be the present Dele-gate from the Territor, whose fight for statehood is expected to certainly receive recognition, if the views of Congressional colleagues are shared by his constituents. The government pays the expenses of the Territorial Convention, as it does for the Territorial Legislature.

There will be a new registration of the voters, upon which the apportionment of 117 delegates to constitute the conven-tion will be made. Each county is to have at least one delegate and one additional for every 2,000 of population. First the convention must declare on behalf of the people of the State to adopt the constitution of the United States. Several important requirements for the State constitution are made by Congress That it shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rank on account of race or color, except as to Indians, who are not entered; that it shall not be repugnant to the consti-tution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Inde-pendence. One of the most crucial requirements of the State constitution which was ever evoked by the power of the Mormon Church is that it shall provide by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of the State shall ever be molested on account of his mode of religious worship, provided that polygamous or plural mar-riages are forever prohibited.

Nicaragua Canal Bill. DENVER, July 17 .- The Chamber of Commerce to-day received the following from the San Francisco Chamber of

"Will you aid by telegraphing to your Senators and Representatives in pre-venting an adjournment until the Nicaragua canal bill is reported?" After due consideration the following

Commerce:

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line for first insertion and 5 cents per line there-

charged to the party ordering them, at legal rates, and paid for before affidavit is furnished

INDIAN HEAD TESTS.

A New Armor-Plate Must be Found for the New Projectiles. PHILADELPHIA, July 17 .- The appar-

ent ease with which the heavy armorplates were punctured in the tests at Indian Head during the past few days has been a disappointment to Pittsburgers, who are proud of the big mill at Homestead; but the projectile used was also a product of home industry, and both could not prevail. President Cy Wheeler of the Sterling Steel Company, manutory of Utah is to Admitted to the Union — Polygamous or Plural Marriages Forever Prohibited.

Washington, July 15.—Private Secretary Thurber has in his custody at the White House a gold pen set in a silver thinks he has worked out a plan, and thinks he has worked out a plan, and thinks he has worked out a plan, and the Carperia Company is now making be dipped in ink but once. That will be Monday, July 16, 1894, and it will inscribe the name of Grover Cleveland on a parchment headed:

"An enactment to authorize the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

Delegate Rawlins of the Territory of Utah, whose efforts were largely instrumental in bringing about the enactment of the act, secured the pen and holder and entrusted them into the keeping of Secretary Thurber until the time for their use. To-morrow Rawlins, having secured the signature of Vice-President Stevenson and Acting Speaker Richard-

NEW YORK, July 17 .- The Herald's Valparaiso dispatch says: The correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends the

following news: Admiral da Gama, who is in Portugal, has informed President Peixoto that he is ready to surrender. This action has probably been taken to keep Admiral Mello in exile.

TO BE DECIDED THIS WEEK.

The World this morning prints the following from San Salvador: A telegram to the government from Washington reports the question of surrendering Antonio Ezeta will be decided this week. This news was received with satisfaction. A complete survey of the country has

been ordered, something never done

VARIOUS ITEMS. The Herald's Panama dispatch says: The arms and ammunition which have been arriving in Colon recently on British steamships have been transferred to a sailing vessel in the bay, which takes them to the Mosquito coast. The correspondent in San Jose, Costa

Rica, sends word that an envoy from Celaya has arrived there and hopes ably to settle matters with General Ygle-

From Port of Spain the correspondent wires a yellow fever epidemic has broken

Word comes from Belisle that in the future American gold will be the only legal tender in the colony of British Honduras.

From Tegucigalpa the correspondent ends word that Congress is in session there framing a new constitution.

Spokane Banker Escapes San Francisco, July 18 .- H. L. Cutter crossed into Mexico at Tia Juana the night of June 30, and thus evaded arrest by officers who were in pursuit of him. The fleeing banker, for Cutter was cashier of the defunct First National Bank of Spokane and President of the Spokane Savings Bank, is wanted at Spokane for embezzlement. Upon this charge the grand jury indicted him, and Governor McGraw of the State of Washington issued requisition papers, which were approved by the Governor of Cali-fornia, Cutter having left Spokane and taken up his residence in San Diego.

England's Eye on the Canal. LONDON, July 17 .- In the House of Commons to-day attention was called to the bill regarding the Nicaragua canal introduced in the United States Senate, and the government was asked what steps it would take to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Foreign Secretary replied that attention would be given to the subject. The House fin-ished this evening the report on the stage of the budget. William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced

French Ironclad Set on Fire.

the third reading.

Toulon, July 14 .- Just previous to the launching of the new French ironclad Carnot a dockyard official discovered smoke issuing from the hold. The fire was easily extinguished. A large bottle of turpentine was emptied over the woodwork in a manner well calculated to cause a rapid spread of the flames. It is reported a dockyard workman, sus-pected of being an anarchist, was ar-rested and confessed he and his accom-