

VOL. 4.

CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON. FRIDAY. AUGUST 24, 1894. NO. 23.

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CHINESE LABORERS.

Provisions for Visiting Their Homes and Returning Again.

WASHINGTON, August 15 .- White of California to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to supplement and carry out the provisions of the Chinese treaty apthe provisions of the Chinese treaty approved yesterday. It provides that Chinese laborers on leaving the United States with the intention of returning shall make oath before the Collector of Customs of the port of departure to a full statement as required by the treaty, and furnish proofs of facts entitling them to return under regulations provided by the Secretary of the Treasury. False swearing will make the affiant liable to prosecution for perjury. The Collector is authorized to issue a certificate if he believes the Chinaman is entitled to return, and its transfer to another person turn, and its transfer to another person will make it void and prevent its original States. Every Chinese laborer holding a return United States certificate shall have the right to enter the United States have the right to enter the United States at the point where it was issued. Masters of vessels are obliged to report whether they have any Chinese on board, and failure to do this will render the offender liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. Persons who change, alter or forge this certificate are made liable to punishment by a fine of not more than \$1,000 ment by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

More Orders, Less Wages. Pirranuag, August 18,-The passage of the tariff bill has already made itself felt here by a marked revival of business. Stocks in all lines of manufactures have been reduced to a minimum, especially iron, steel and glass. To-day large orders were received by local manufacturers, and more are expected. It is asserted a slight reduction in wages will be preserved. be necessary in the case of glassworkers, tin-plate men and workers in some branches of the iron and steel trade, but the scales generally allow for reductions to fit the tariff changes.

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The Ex-Vice-President and His Staff on the Bennington.

LYING OFF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Salvadorian Refugee May Have His Day in Our Courts, or He May be Transferred From the Bennington at Sea-Right of Asylum.

WASHINGTON, August 18 .- The State Department has finally decided that the Salvadorian refugees now on the Bennington, lying beyond the three-mile limit off San Francisco, shall have full and fair opportunity to come into court and show, if they can, that they are not subject to extradition. Orders have been issued to Commander Thomas of the Bennington, which were communicated to him by tugboat, to keep his vessel beyond the three-mile limit until the extradition papers arrive at San Francisco. These papers were handed to the San Salvador Minister at 5 o'clock last Sunday evening, and should reach San Francisco to-night or to-morrow morning. When they arrive they will be placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, the Bennington will steam to the harbor and the refugees will be taken into cus-tody and produced before the United States Court. They are General Ezeta, late Vice-President of San Salvador; General Catacheco, General Kolones and Lieutenant-Colonel Cienfuegos, all of Ezeta's staff. Before the court they will be represented by Gonzalie de Nuesado and Hon. Horatio Ruebens of New York and Hon. Horato Ruebens of New York as counsel. While this counsel may in-voke the spirit of habeas corpus, it will be unnecessary, as they will have their opportunity when the refugees are brought before the court, in pursuance of extradition proceedings, to show that extradition is sought on political grounds and that the offenses charged are not criminal in character.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, August 18,-In the quistest manner that official methods will permit the Navy Department has amend-ed the naval regulations in such fashion as to entirely reverse the policy regulat-ing the right of asylum as laid down by Secretary Tracy in the case of General Barrundia, when Commander Reiter of the Ranger received his reprimand. The new regulation appears to completely justify that unfortunate officer in his refusal to protect Barrundia, for, if its construction of the proper duty of a na-val commander is correct and in con-formity with international law, then he could not have offered to take the Gen- Dare Island August 8. There we took eral from a merchant vessel. The de- on Professor Oyen, the geologist, and partment has been induced beyond ques-tion to make this new regulation re-stricting the granting of asylum by the great trouble it has been put to in harboring the Salvadorian refugees on the cruiser Bennington. The old naval reg-ulation reads as follows:

"In reference to the granting of asylum in the territorial waters of a foreign State the ships of the United States shall not be made a refuge for criminals. In the case of persons other than criminals they shall be afforded shelter whenever t may be needed to United States citiens first of all and to others, including political refugees, as the claims of hu-manity may require and the service upon which the ships are engaged will permit.

VALUE OF THE ENEMY.

The Chinese Offer Rewards for the Destruction of Japanese.

LONDON, August 18 .- A Shanghai correspondent says that the Governor of Formosa offers 6,000 taels for the destrucof a private.

WAR FEELING INTENSE IN JAPAN. correspondent of the Times says 50,000 Sapanese troops are already in Corea, and others are constantly landing. The Chinese fleet is passive. The correspondent adds: "The war fever in Japan is intense. The press and popular orators are advocating schemes for the conquest of Manchuria. There is a strict censorship over the news. Everything reported concerning the war is extremely par-

The Central News' Shanghai correspondent says: "A fleet of eight ves-sels are reported to have passed Chee Foo August 14, bound westward."

TO ABOLISH CONSULAR COURTS. YOKOHAMA, August 18.—Notice has been given that the revision of the treaties between Japan and the foreign powers will be taken in hand forthwith. An essential feature of the revision will

San Francisco, August 18.—The steamer City of Peking will sail to-day for China and Japan with another large cargo of flour and canned goods. The Peking will take about 1,500 barrels of flour and 2,900 cases of canned meats and fruits.

SHIPPING PLOUR AND MEAT.

THE SINEWS OF WAR. BERLIN, August 18.—It is rumored that the Disconto Gesellschaft is negotiating a loan of \$50,000,000 for China. WELLMAN'S STORY.

He is Determined to Test the Spitzbergen Route Again.

TROMSOE, Norway, August 19.-Walter Wellman with the crew of the crusled steamer Ragnvald-Jarl arrived here yesterday by the fishing yacht Berntone, Captain Johnson, from North Spitzbergen. All the members of the party are well. Discussing the failure of his expedition to reach the pole, Mr. Wellman

"After the loss of the Ragnvald-Jarl, and the consequent breaking up of my line of retreat I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work and make sure to be able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than I intended, though the expidition reached within a few miles of the 81st parallel May 12, eleven days from Tromsoe. The season had then changed to the other extreme. North of the Seven Islands at the extreme north of Spitzbergen as the extreme north of Spitzbergen as far as we could see were masses of heavy unbroken ice, which appeared absolutely impassable. The expedition then turned its face east along the northeast land, and then northeast gales broke up the ice, which had promised to afford some easy taveling. The whole northeast land was explored. The scientific men of the party were making interesting observations in geology and natural history. Professor Owen French of the coast and geodetic survey, Washington, surveyed a large part of the coast. Among the points added to the map, by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey, are Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott and Walsh Island.

"July 1 I started with seven men and

"July 1 I started with seven men and an aluminium boat on my way over the pack ice, but was compelled after several days of frightful struggling with the ice to give up the attempt. July 4 I started to return to Walden Island. I started to return to Walden Island, crossing Dove Bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through water waist high. The screwing of the pack ice threatened to destroy the boats and sleighs, but, though they were subject to the hardest usages, the aluminium boats came through uninjured. Had it not been for the protection afforded by not been for the protection afforded by their water-tight cases progress would have been impossible in the pack ice, where men and sleighs were half the time in the water and half the time on

time in the water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove Bay, Alme, the meteorologist of the party, broke a bone of his right leg, and had to be carried in the boat to Walden Island, which was reached July 22. We waited a fortnight for open water, and August 4 decided to push through the ice. The attempt, which was a most dangerous one, was successful, and four boats reached Low Island August 6, where we sighted the Berntone. Eventually we hired her to convey our party to Tromsoe. We sailed convey our party to Tromsoe. We sailed from Low Island August 7, and reached Hydahl, the runner and sportsman from the University of Christiania, and the stores which they were guarding for us. Though we were unable to reach as far north as we hoped to get in 1894, bebad nature of the season, I am deter-mined to test the Spitzbergen route again in 1896."

MYSTERIOUS WHITE MAN.

He is Recruiting Californians for the Mikado's Army.

Los Angeles, August 19 .- The Chinese and Japanese colonies here have been greatly stirred up lately by the presence of a mysterious white man who moves secretly and to those he has confidence in exhibits credentials from the Japanese War Department authorizing him to make contracts with persons or corporations in the name of Japan. It is learned that his purpose is to enlist 1,000 sturdy Americans, men who have tion of any big Japanese warship, 4,000 had experience as soldiers, in the servfor a small warship, 200 for the head of ice of the Mikado for the particular work a Japanese officer and 100 for the head of fighting Chinese. This emissary has made contracts with the steamship companies for the transportation of his men. He offers \$20 a month to the men who LONDON, August 18 .- The Shanghai can pass the physical examination, and promises them the best of rations and accommodations. The prospect of looting some Chinese Mandarin's palaces is not the least of the prospects which dazzle those adventurously-inclined young men who are flocking to the support of the chrysanthemum dynasty, and as far as can be learned the regiment will soon be completed. The men will be armed with the latest pattern of military rifles, similar to the Mannlicher type, and their uniforms, it is claimed, will be a thing of dazzling beauty, abounding in color effects. The men are guaranteed return passage to this country if they survive or continuous employment in the army if they prefer.

Sued for a Large Sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Carey Friedlander has sued the Bank of California for \$750,000. He alleges that this be that foreigners will not have the right of trial in their own Consular Courts. Foreigners are greatly concerned, being strongly of the opinion that the time has not arrived when their interests can be left to the Japanese government. that the transfer was absolute.

May Meet in Boston.

CHICAGO, August 18 .- There will be no Arion-Directum race in Chicago. Failing to secure the Washington Park

SANTO EXECUTED

Assassin of President Carnot Expiates His Crime.

HIS COURAGE FORSOOK HIM

It Was Necessary for the Attendants to Almost Carry Him to the Van Walting for Him-The Death of President Carnot Avenged.

Lyons, August 17.-The Republic of France avenged the death of her beloved President at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at which hour Santo was guillotined in the public square. With the cry of "Vive l'anarchie" on his lips, the head of the trembling assassin was severed from his body by the keen blade, and another anarchist had died for a mistaken cause. There were no unusual demonstrations attending the execution.
The news of the decision to execute
Santo in the early morning spread
rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts to
keep it secret. The wineshops and reskeep it secret. The wineshops and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all the evening with people who wanted to witness the execution. However, these were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as tavernkeepers had orders to close their doors at that hour, and the streets leading to the prison were occupied by troops.

Santo had to walk fifty yards from his cell to the scaffold, which was in the square facing the prison. When the preparations of Deibler had been completed, he tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25

nounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock, and the troops had closed in around the guillotine. When daylight arrived the square and the street near by were thronged. Escorted by a squad of gen d'armes, the executioner and his men entered the prison at 4:30. M. Raux, the Governor of the prison, awak-ened Santo, saying to him, "Courage; the hour has arrived." The condemned man with a great effort raised himself; his face turned livid, and his arms and legs trembled convulsively despite his efforts to appear careless to his fate. The trembling of the assassin continued until the last appear. the last moment. He could hardly stand, and his limbs were so stiff from cold and fright that his clothes were put on with the utmost difficulty. In reply to the question whether he would have breakfast Santo declined either food or drink. He also refused religious consolation. Asked whether he desired to speak to the Judge he replied in the persitive the Judge, he replied in the negative. He also declined to see his counsel.

"Have you any last wishes to communicate?" he was asked.

"No," he answered, "only send my letters to my mother."

When Governor Raux spoke to Santo

of his mother the condemned man's eyes filled with tears, and he nearly choked with emotion. He soon regained his habitual indifference, although still pallid and trembling. From this moment he said nothing more. When he was assisted into the wagon he was in a most pitiable condition. His knees shook together, and his teeth chattered. He no longer appeared like a man, but a being half dead with terror. The coming half dead with terror. The coming half dead with terror. The coming half dead with terror. mand to "fix bayonets" was now sound ed from squadron to squadron of troops, while murmurs arose from the ever-growing crowd. Deibler and his assistants and the officials issued from the prison at 4:50 o'clock. At the command to present arms and draw swords the wagon issued from the building, and took up a place on the left side of the guillo-tine. The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who ap-peared not to see him. When Santo appeared, walking with extreme difficulty his open shirt displaying his breast, frai and bony, his eyes were first fixed on the guillotine, and then wandered to the troops and the crowd. He uttered the

cries: "Courage, my comrades!" and "Vive l'anarchie!" but the sound issued feebly from closed teeth and was nearly inaudible. The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the bascule. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light, and his excutioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward. He made another frantic movement, obliging Deibler to come to the assistance of his men and place Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Deibler pressed the handle which released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of the vertebræ, a spurt of blook sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust, and the body was rolled into another. Bravos sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

[Caesario Santo assassinated Sadi Car-not, President of France, at Lyons June 24, 1895. The President was attending the international exhibition in Lyons, and at the time was in a carriage at the head of a procession on his way to the theater. As the President's carriage passed down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, Santo rushed out of the crowd, sprang late Isaac Friedlander. The complaint upon the steps of the President's landau states that the bank loaned the father and stabbed him to the heart, killing money on lands in Fresno and adjoining him almost instantly. The assassin was counties and the lands were conveyed to the bank in trust. The bank's claim is at the hands of the multitude, who beat him unmercifully. Santo was an Italian, having been born in Molta Visconti, northwest of Pavia, in December, 1873. He was a baker by trade.]

The President Signs It.

Washington, August 16.—President Cleveland has signed the bill to author-ize the taxation of the treasury notes by States and municipalities on the same track for themselves, Doble and Hickok refused the offer of the Northwestern Breeders' Association, and notified the management that the race would not go, and that Directum will go East. The chances are that the pair will meet in Boston.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—President Cleveland has signed the bill to authorize the taxation of the treasury notes by States and municipalities on the same that other money is taxed. It gives authority for their taxation merely, and it remains for the States to take any advantage of its terms.

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ADVERTISING BATES.

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Legal advertisements will in all cases be charged to the party ordering them, at legal rates, and paid for before affidavit is furnished

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

The Details of the Disagreement Between the Champions NEW YORK, August 17 .- After two

years of long-distance fighting through the public press James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson came together yesterday afternoon, and nearly settled their respective claims to superiority on the spot. While an actual encounter was averted, the champion and the negro had a wordy battle of the fiercest kind, during which the lie was practically passed, and when the smoke of fight cleared away the principals had settled one thing, that there is extreme improbability of a match being pulled off in the future. Jackson arrived in town the future. Jackson arrived in town from San Francisco early in the day, and put up at the Grand Union Hotel. He had made an appointment to meet Corbett at Manager Brady's office at 2:30 o'clock. The champion was on hand, with Billy Delaney and his manager. When the appointed time arrived a curt message came from Jackson that he would meet Corbett to-morrow morning at the Police Gazette office. Corbett was at the Police Gazette office. Corbett was very wrathy. He was going to Asbury Park, and could not put off the meeting. He determined to go to the Grand Union and have it out then and there. The meeting between the two men was as if meeting between the two men was as if each was sparring for an opening. They did not shake hands, but eyed each other suspiciously. Jackson was seated upon a wooden settee, while Corbett occupied a chair and drew it up to Jackson so that they faced each other about two feet apart. When Corbett became excited he drew the chair up until his face was brought within less than a foot of Jackson's. Tom O'Rourke was talking to Jackson when the champion arrived. During the wrangle that followed he frequently put in a word for Jackson, but he did not get excited, as did Manager Brady. Corbett plunged at once into business, and said bluntly: "I want this thing settled." Jackson sneered contemptuously, and

"You're in a great hurry now; what's been the trouble since I first challenged

Then Corbett got angry, and in a moment epithets were flying to be followed by recriminations. Corbett pulled out of his pocket a newspaper clipping, in which Jackson was quoted as saying Corbett was afraid to fight. Corbett

thundered for an explanation. Jackson laughed insolently, and said:
"You know you are a big bluff."
Corbett clenched his hand, and fairly

issed back; "You are another big bluffer, and I'm dying to fight you." "I'm anxious to meet you," answered

Jackson, warming up.
"That's right, gentlemen; keep cool and get down to the match," admonished Delaney, and there was a murmur of approval from all present. But a minute later they were at it again.

call you a liar when you say I am a big bluff," said the Australian. Corbett retorted in kind. Each accused the other in keeping out of each

other's way.
"Where will you fight?" finally asked Corbett. "Not south of the Mason and Dixon

"Well, then we will fight in the London National Sporting Club."

"I know positively they will only permit twenty rounds, and I will only fight to a finish. I can't whip you in twenty rounds, but believe in a finish fight my youth will tell," shouted Corbett, shak-

ing his hand in Jackson's face.
"We can have all the fighting we want in twenty rounds," answered Jackson.
"Not enough for me; besides, I have no faith in the treatment which would be secorded an American in the hands of those Englishmen. You and O'Rourke stand in with Lord Lonsdale, and I would be discriminated against. Now, won't you fight in the South?" almost

begged the champion.

"Get your brains together; that's the third time you have asked me that questhird time you have asked me that questhird time you have asked me that question. would probably get shot if I whipped you in the South," continued the Aus-

"If you are interfered with," said Cor-bett, "I agree to give you the stakes

bett, "I agree to give you the stakes and gate money."

"How generous," said Jackson, "but what will that avail me if I am dead?
No, I positively refuse to fight in the South, and if you insist on doing so, everything is off between us."

Brady and Delaney whispered to Corbett to refuse to fight in England. "And I absolutely refuse to fight in England,"

announced Corbett. Then the fighters indulged in dispar-aging each other in high tones. Each said he was confident of being able to knock the other out. Jackson kept saying that Corbett had evaded meeting him, and should have done so before he fought Mitchell. He said: "Your fight with Mitchell has been a death blow to pugilism in this country ever since."
"I can't help that," said Corbett.

"Would not you make easy money if you could?"
"Well," finally said Jackson, "the only way I see is for us to wait for some club in the North to offer an acceptable

"You know the North can't be the battlefield," answered Corbett. the ambition of my life to whip you, and it's a shame we can't pull off a fight." Corbett was induced to shake hands

with Jackson, and then went home.

Each principal lays the blame on the other for the failure to come to an agree-

A Queer Alliance.

LONDON, August 14 .- The correspondent of the News at Vienna states that Great Britan, France and Russia have agreed to jointly interfere in case the Japanese attempt to attack Pekin.