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nity From Mexico. Washington, August 24 .- A celebrated case, which has occupied a good part of Organized Labor Demands Free

for years and has also figured in Congress several years, has just come to a successful termination, and the Mexican government has placed with the State Department to the credit of Mrs. McLeod Baldwin the sum of \$20,000 as indemnity for the assassination of her husband. Mr. Baldwin was superintendent or manager of the Valencia mines. In August, 1887, while making a tour of a group of mines belonging to a party of American capitalists he was fired on by two desperadoes and badly wounded, and sought refuge in a tunnel. The desperadoes called upon the unarmed miners to surrender Baldwin or they would fire on them. To save the lives of the helpless Baldwin surrendered himself on the promise that he would be allowed to pay a ransom and go free. The bandits put him on a mule, hurried him down the road, and in a few minutes shot him through the brain and for years and has also figured in Conutes shot him through the brain and disappeared. The Mexican government renounced responsibility for the assassi-nation, and it has taken seven years to

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Mrs. McLood Baldwin Receives Indom-

the attention of the State Debartment

The six assessins who participated in the crime were promptly killed, Mrs. Baldwin claimed an indemnity of \$100,000 through the United States government, and Secretary Bayard wrote some strong dispatches on the subject to Mr. T. B. Conley, American Charge d'Affaires at the City of Mexico.

determine otherwise.

Bank Dividends Declared. Washington, August 21.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of creditors of insolvent banks as follows: Fifteen per cent of the Columbia Bank, New Whatcom, Wash., and 10 per cent of the Linn County Bank, Albany, Or.

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THE DECREASE OF VALUES.

Representative Hartman of Montaus Presents Resolutions for the Free Columns of Silver, Accompanied by an Address of the Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, August 24.-Representative Hartman of Montana has presented in the House resolutions for the free in the House resolutions for the free coinage of silver, which are regarded by the free-silver advocates as one of the most significant expressions in favor of their doctrine which have been elicited by the agitation of the past year. The resolutions have been considered and formula in the champion's commander then agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing with the Philameter of the naval commanders caused unusual commander then agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing with the Philameter of the Champion's commander then agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing with the Philameter of the champion's commander then agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing with the Philameter of the resolutions have been elicited by the agitation of the past year. The resolutions have been considered and resolutions have been considered and adopted during the present session by the most powerful labor organizations of the country, are strongly worded and are signed by the chief officers of the various unions. The signers are J. D. Soveriegn, Grand Master Workman, and John W. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor: Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance; Henry H. Trenor, President, and P. F. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. A. Rollinson, resolutions have been considered and comotive Engineers; C. A. Rollinson, President of the Farmers' Mutual Bene-fit Association; Frank Sargent, Grand Master Workman, and F. W. Arnold, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomo-tive Firemen, and John McBride, Presi-dent of the United Mine Workers of

Accompanying the resolution is an ad-dress to the members of organized labor and all other producers and toilers throughout the United States. The ad-dress declares "that in view of the gen-eral distress at a time when granaries are full and in the natural order of things producers and toilers should be enjoying the fruits of their labors it seems the time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country." One of the causes which has brought about this condition, the address says, is the departure from the wise bimetallic financial principle of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and the substitution of the monometallic

policy dictated by the European money-bolders and their American allies. A review of the financial legislation is iven to show what part was enacted in the interest of the producing and what in that of the non-producing classes. The proposition is set forth that before ionetization of silver 3,500 bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of cotton equaled the annual pay of a Senator or Congressman, while to-day 10,000 bushels of wheat or 100,000 pounds of cotton barely suffice; that formerly 35,000 bushels of wheat or 350,000 pounds of cotton would have paid the salary of the President, while to-day he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the same proportion applies to all other fixed salaries and incomes.

Demoralization of the food-producing ections is said to have caused the manufacturers to lose the markets for their goods, so that hundreds of thousands of workmen have been thrown out of emoloyment; and the demonetization of of the world's volume of money makes it comparatively easy for capital-ists to corner and manipulate the other half. In the review of financial legislation it is charged that all the acts since the civil war have been in the interest of bondholders and against the produ-cers, and the Sherman Iaw is said to have been repealed at the demand of European financiers, although a grand fight was made by the people's repre-

entatives.

The resolutions are as follows: "We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the constitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873. We also condemn the increase of the public debt in a time of peace and the issue of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

Indians Becoming Troublesome.

EL RENO, O. T., August 25.-Reliable nformation has reached here that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians are becoming alarmingly troublesome, because \$60,000 due them by cattle men and for the lease of their country has not been paid. The Indians are assuming a war-like attitude toward the cattle men, and in some instances the disturbing element has destroyed range fences and slaughtered cattle.

He Calms the Irish. LONDON, August 25 .- Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has succeeded in calming the storm aroused by the Irish

members as a result of the veto by the House of Lords of the evicted tenants bill. All motions made by the Irish members with a view of forcing Harcourt to announce the government's policy were defeated to-day in the House.

The Kearsarge's Flags. New York, August 25 .- The schooner SCARE AT HONOLULU.

Talk of Another Uprising on the Ha-

FRANCISCO, August 25 .- The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived this afternoon from Honolulu, bringing the following advices dated August 12: Several days ago it was announced that the cruiser Philadelphia was to leave here, and about the same time the Captain of the British ship Champion stated that his vessel was Champion stated that his vessel was about to leave on a two weeks' cruise, ostensibly to look over the route of the proposed Pacific cable. On the day following these announcements a petition was circulated by British residents asking that the Champion remain. The petitioners professed to be in fear of trouble if left without armed protection. The Champion's commander then agreed

The war between China and Japan threatens disturbance of more or less seriousness on the islands. A report has been received of one fight between Chinese and Japanese laborers, and further outbreaks are feared on some of the large plantations.

PROTECTION OF SEALS.

All Maritime Powers Asked to Join in an Agreement.

Washington, August 25 .- The State Department has initiated the next phase of the sealing question by addressing similar notes to all maritime powers inviting them to agree to an agreement reached by the United States and Great Britain relative to the protection of seal fisheries. This was made necessary by the award of the Paris arbitration, which found the United States have no exclusive jurisdiction over the seal waters, and that these could be protected only by mutual agreement. By the terms of the treaty submitting her case to arbitration Great Britain was bound to agree to the arrangement as to closed seasons and closed seas imposed by the arbitration tribunal. This, of course, could have no effect upon other nations, and ships sailing under the flags of Gerand ships sailing under the flags of Ger-many, France, Russia, Sweden or even Hawaii were left by the award free to prey upon the seals anywhere outside the three-mile limit from Alaskan shores and islands. To meet this the tribunal recommended that an effort be made to secure the adhesion of other powers to Britain and the United States. There were indications that certain enterprising merchants were making ready to conduct a raid on seals under other flags than our own and Great Britain's, prouably the Hawaiian and German flags, and it was felt to be the only prudent course to avoid any disagreeable in-cidents in the future by securing the ad-hesion of the maritime nations to the agreement.

CANADA'S DEVOTION.

The Dominion's Efforts for a Pacific Cable Praised.

LONDON, August 25 .- In reviewing its own articles on the Ottawa intercolonial conference the Times says: "Canada's keenness for the Pacific cable is remarkable, because she already has direct and virtually unassailable telegraphic communication with Great Britain, The Canadians in this are working for one of the noblest ideas they could entertain, namely, the unity of empire, its security and its prosperity. As regards the steam-ship scheme the difficulty is with the Australian colonies, which do not yet display such devotion to the idea as is shown by Canada. For the cable scheme nevertheless there is abundant sympa-thy, which doubtless will develop into active concurrence. It is expected that the Earl of Jersey's report will be in fa-vor of subsidies for Atlantic and Pacific steamers. The idea of an imperial serv-ice promises such solid advantages that no minor objections ought to be listened to for a moment. On the contrary it would be sound policy and good finance to incur some expense in order to estab-lish it, even although the prospect of its becoming fully self-supporting is somewhat remote. The stimulus to imperial commerce would be immense, and would indirectly bring imperial advantages far more liable than any that can be ap-praised in a statistical abstract."

An Indiscreet Missionary.

WASHINGTON, August 23.-Some days ago dispatches from Mexico announced that Rev. H. R. Moseley, a Baptist minister, had been imprisoned at Santillo, Mexico, as the result of publishing a pamphlet entitled "Three Centuries of Romanism in Mexico." As the Mexicans who profess any faith are generally arrested by the authorities to preserve him from harm quite as much as to pun-Relief from St. Andrews to-day brought three flags from the ill-fated Kearsarge, which were given to Captain Malcolm of the Relief by the wreckers on Rancador Reef. The flags are the Union Jack, an eighty-foot and a twenty-foot United States flag.

THE ANARCHISTS

House Judiciary Committee on Their Deportation.

IT FAVORS EXCLUDING THEM

and Declares Public Safety Demand the Immediate Passage of the Bill for Deportation-Full Constitutional Power for the Laws' Enactment.

WASHINGTON, August 23 .- A strong report favoring the rigid exclusion and leportation of alien anarchists has been made by the Committee on Judiciary. The report says: "It is admitted on all hands the question is one of very great importance, and that legislation on the subject is called for by every consideration of public safety. The committee advises that, owing to the severe legislation recently adopted by France and Italy, a great many dangerous anarchists are making their way to the United States, and as under existing laws they cannot be denied admission to our territory, the United States will soon be the rendezvous of these human monsters unless the proposed legislation is speedily

"Your committee is of the opinion the United States is fully instified by the existing conditions in using all its power to prevent the immigration and settlement in this country of men who repudiate all law, all government and practically proclaim themselves enemies of mankind.

Your committee has no disposition to hamper the rigorous and prompt ex-ecution of all laws providing for the ex-clusion and deportation of these classes by unnecessary proceedings and delays, and is now willing to concede that the Superintendent of Immigration and the Secretary of the Treasury may be fully trusted to confine the operation of the law to those justly subject to its provi-

The report takes up the various ob jections made to the proposed measures, and disposes of each of them. Concern-ing the objection that the bill is faulty in not defining anarchy the report says. "As the meaning of the word is defined as 'absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of lawleseness; political confusion,' and as its meaning is well known, it is considered unnecessary to encumber the act with a special definition. The committee meets the object tion that persons could not be charged with anarchy and deported without jury trial by saying: "It would hardly be contended, we suppose, that the govern-ment ought to maintain a jury at every port of entry for the purpose of passing on the qualifications of immigrants who desire to enter. We are unable to per-ceive upon what principle a jury trial is insisted upon in order to deport an alien whose residence in the country is conthe same arrangements that bound Great sidered detrimental to the public wel-

In conclusion the report states there is full constitutional power for the enactment of the proposed law, and that there is urgent necessity for the imme-diate passage of the bill.

SOVEREIGN'S ADDRESS.

The Dude and the Tramp a Product of Our Civilization.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign addressed a large meeting of workingmen last night, in the course of which he said:

"In America to-day there are 3,000,000 men willing to work who are idle for want of work to do, molding themselves or rather being molded into felons and beggars. Charity has been strained as it was never strained before, but still the cry for bread from starving throats is heard all over the land. These men are being turned into tramps. The tramp has been described as a cross between poverty and crime, but I think the dude a product of our civilization, can justly be described as a cross between nobody and nothing. Both are the results, the outcome of monopoly—the monopoly that, unless it is throttled, will cause the death of the Republic."

Bendy for the New Law.

WASHINGTON, August 25 .- Prepara tions for carrying into effect the new tar in bill are going forward at the Treasury Department with all possible speed. Secretary Carlisle has already prepared a blank form of license for custom-house brokers provided for in the bill, and it is now in the hands of the printer. Sev-eral clerks are hard at work preparing an index for the new tariff. The tariff volume of the bill for the convenience of customs officers will contain both the new laws and the McKinley law of 1890. It is expected by the time the new bill becomes a law all preliminary work save that of issuing instructions to custom and internal revenue officials will have

The Nes Perce Treaty. WASHINGTON, August 25 .- The bill rat-

ifying the Nez Perce Indian treaty, now a law, carries with it \$1,668,622; \$668, 622 is to be paid as soon as the depart-Catholics, this publication caused great excitement in the country, and it is Representative Sweet of Idaho after sevprobable the reverend missionary was eral interviews with department officials reports the work progressing rapidly.

The division on accounts is preparing a list of those entitled to payments under the agreement. The land will be opened for settlement by proclamation of the President in ample time. The agricultural land is to be sold at \$3.75 per acre; mineral, stone and timber lands at \$5 an acre.

Output Division on accounts is preparing a the construction and maintenance of such a railroad and for all stations, depots, sidings and other purposes necessary to successfully construct, work and carry on the business of such a railroad. The road shall be for transportation of passengers, mails, freight and express. The length is 250 miles. There are 50,000 shares of stock, valued at \$100 each.

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Business locals will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line there-

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

CHINESE VICTORY.

For Once the Japanese Are Routed With Henvy Loss

London, August 23 .- The Times has received the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 21: General Tio, commanding the Feng Tien division of the Chinese forces, telegraphs as follows: The Chinese Friday attacked the Japanese forces at Ping Yang, driving them back with a heavy loss a distance of eleven miles to Chung Ho. The Chi-nese made a second attack Saturday, and drove the Japanese from Chung Ho, which is now in Chinese hands. The

Japanese again lost heavily in Saturday's fighting. Another great battle is expected to-day.

Admiral Freemantle, the British commander, has established the headquarters of his fleet at Chee Foo, where the British Pression and American Minimum. British, Russian and American Minis-ters now are. The Chinese fleet is enters now are. The Chinese fleet is enjoying full possession of the Gulf Pei Chi Lei. The Japanese are embarking troops at Fusan. Nothing is known regarding their destination.

The Chinese force which occupied Yashan has evacuated that place and marched eastward in the direction of Second The force which is under Gen.

Scoul. The force, which is under General Yeh, has been augmented by the adhesion of numbers of sympathizing Coreans. The Chinese forces are converging on Ping Yang. The English line at the latter point remains in possession of the Chinese. Nine thousand Japanese troops have left Seoul and marched in the direction of Ping Yang. Two German fathers of the Catholic mission at Si Ning Conjuctor. at Si Ning Cou in the southern part of the province of Shan Tung have been captured by banditti and held for ransom. A government posse is in pursuit of the robbers.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF MEN. SHANGHAI, August 23 .- It is reported there was a great slaughter of men in the battle between Japanese and Chi-nese forces at Chung Ho Saturday, in which the Japanese were driven from that place.

It is stated that James Wylle, a Presbyterian minister, had died from injuries received at the hands of Chinese

WANTS TRANSPORTATION. The Corean Minister is Anxious to Get Back Home

Washington, August 23 .- Yee Sung Soo, Corean Minister, and Jarng Bong Whan, Secretary of legation, left Washington this morning at 10:30 on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago on their way home. They will leave San Francisco on the 28th instant, and expect to reach Yokohama about the middle of September. As the regular lines of commerce between Japan and Corea are interrupted, the Minister yesterday applied to Secretary Gresham for permission to go aboard an American warship at some convenient Japanese port, and that instructions be sent to Commodore Carpenter to have him and his Secretary landed on Corean soil.
The State and Navy Departments have
the matter under consideration, and it
is likely the Coreans will be taken aboard the Concord, Petrel or Monocacy at Nagasaki and landed at Chemulpo. only question arising is the taking of a foreign representative aboard a United States man-of-war under the existing condition of affairs in the East, especially when the United States is pursuing a policy of absolute neutrality. The Minister has a wife and large family in Corea, and he goes to see them as well as to learn for himself the condition of affairs there. The usual time for leave of absence allowed the Ministers of the United States is six months.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Only Three Errors That Need to Give Any Concern.

Washington, August 25.—The legislative and engrossing clerks of the Senate have been comparing the statement of errors in the tariff bill in various papers to-day, and say there are only three errors that need to give officers of the treasury any concern. These are the paragraphs relating to free admission of alcohol in the arts, the diamond schedule and perhaps the omission of a period in the paragraph relating to stamping foreign manufactures.

In the case of diamonds they believe the construction placed will be that intended by Congress, and they will pay the duty imposed on precious stones. As to the other errors enumerated it is claimed that by no system of construc-tion can the alleged mistakes be made to either impose higher duties or allow the free admission of the articles named. Members of the Finance Committee are of the same opinion.

Another California Railroad. San Francisco, Cal., August 23.-The United States Railroad Company has

incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000. It purposes building a railroad up the San Joaquin Valley from Stockton to Bakersfield. It is particularly described in the petition as follows: Commencing at Stockton, San Joaquin county, and extending in a southwesterly direction through the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tu-lare and Kings and thence in a southerly direction through Kern county to Bakersfield, with branches from the main line to the towns of Modesto, Merced and Fresno. Also to acquire, hold, trade in and use all such real estate and other property as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such a railroad and for all stations, de-