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CONDON GLOBE

VOL. 4. CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894. NO. 27.

HAS THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

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Trains arrive and leave Arlington as follows:
EAST-BOUND. Train No. 2, fast mail, arrives at Arlington at 1:26 A. M.

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Office - Oregon ave., between Catholic Church and residence of S. P. Shutt.

D. J. H. HUDSON, Physician and Surgeon, Condon, Or.

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Will practice in all the courts of the State. Collections made and general law business transacted.

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Collections and notarial work promptly and carefully attended to.

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OCEAN STEAMERS LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agent, PORTLAND, OR.

Eckel's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The annual report of the Controller of the Currency was made public to-day. It is a record of the work of the Controller's office, and shows that the total number of accounts, claims and cases settled during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was 33,165, involving \$280,602,602.

Back Pay of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The claims of the letter carriers for back pay, for which judgments were rendered by the Court of Claims and for which appropriations were made in the last deficiency bill, will be paid at the treasury. The vast majority of these claims, however, are still pending before the Court of Claims; but it is expected when the court meets October 22 judgment in those pending will be quickly rendered, based on the decisions in former cases.

General Booth Coming Here.

LONDON, September 12.—Detachments of the Salvation Army from all parts of London assembled at Euston railroad station to-day to bid farewell to General Booth, who started for America. The general will reach New York about October 20 and proceed to the principal Northern and Western cities of the United States until reaching San Francisco and finishing his tour at Seattle, Wash., December 28.

Corbett to be Indicted.

NEW YORK, September 11.—It is now known almost definitely that in his charge to the jury Judge Dupuy will declare that the grand jury must find indictments against James J. Corbett and James Courtney, who fought a six-round contest at Edison's laboratory Friday.

THE UNION SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST. NEW STYLE SKELETON CASE. HANDSOMEST COVER EVER MADE.



WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY.

UNION MANUFACTURING CO., WM. PETER, Owner, TOLEDO, OHIO.

O. R. & N. CO., E. McNEILL, Receiver.

TO THE EAST TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES

VIA SPOKANE DENVER MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA

AND ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY

LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

OCEAN STEAMERS LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agent, PORTLAND, OR.

TWO CYCLONES.

Parts of Missouri and Tennessee Visited by Them.

COLORED CHURCH WRECKED

Trains of Cars Picked Off the Track and Carried Twenty Feet Away—Funnel-Shaped Cloud Dealt Destruction to Everything in Its Path.

CHARLESTON, Mo., September 13.—Two men were killed and a score injured, half of them fatally, in a cyclone to-day, during which a train was blown from the track. The killed are:

Palmalis Dempsey of Missouri and Frederick McClellan of Eldorado, Ill.

Among the score of injured only the following names could be obtained: Baggage-master Coyle, badly bruised; —Davis, Eldorado, leg broken; —Dexter, Centertown, O., internally injured; W. H. Decamp, Hamilton, O., side badly hurt; A. D. Leming, Alto Pass, Ill., fatally injured; H. V. Dexter, Moorehouse, Mo., shoulder dislocated; F. W. Humphrey, Lenora, Mo., arm broken; J. McClendon, Joplin, Mo., arm hurt; Mrs. J. W. McCollom, Dexter, Mo., arm broken; C. H. Millen, Corning, Ark., badly bruised.

It was 3 o'clock to-day when the west-bound express on the Iron Mountain road was struck by a cyclone, and the result was one of the most serious wrecks ever known on the system. The train was in charge of Conductor Jack Lower and Engineer Andy Hill. It had just reached the limits of the city when the passengers and crew noticed the approach of a funnel-shaped cloud that was dealing destruction to everything in its path, uprooting trees and hurling missiles before it.

Memphis struck by a tornado. A portion of North Memphis was swept by a tornado this morning at 11:30, destroying and damaging property to the extent of \$3,500, killing a negro and injuring two other persons slightly. The portion of the city visited is the seat of the lumber mills. The negro, Robert Outh, an assistant fireman employed by the Hardwood Company, in his effort to seek a place of safety was caught beneath a falling smokestack. One hundred yards of the Wolf-river bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern siding was picked up and thrown 100 feet away. In addition to this work of destruction many negro houses in the neighborhood were unroofed or wholly wrecked, and the Ebenezer Colored Baptist Church was destroyed. The tornado came from the south, and traveled almost due north. It is said by the weather bureau to have been purely local, no warning having been received of its approach. Corn and cotton in the path of the tornado were destroyed.

STOOD IN WITH THIEVES. What the Lexow Investigation is Bringing to Light. NEW YORK, September 11.—The investigation of the police department was resumed to-day by the Lexow committee of the State Senate. Mr. Goff was inquisitor-in-chief. He first stretched Detective Sergeant Charles A. Hanley upon the rack. The handsome gold watch which Hanley carried served for a text for Goff's interrogations, which were directed to showing the police were upon too friendly terms with the pawnbrokers for the good of the public, and that it was not uncommon for pawnbrokers to sell officers valuable articles at ridiculously low prices. Goff also questioned Hanley as to his relations with Jimmy McNally, well known as "Green-Goods Jim," the interrogations implying the thief taker had accepted gifts at the hands of the man whom he denounced as a thief. The detective was asked if he ever received money from McNally, and made an equivocal answer. This was followed by the question if he had not received from McNally two handsome banquet lamps. His reply was: "I don't know anything about the lamps. My wife got them."

Want to Sell the Property. SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—The State Board of Prison Directors are planning to place the State property at San Quentin upon the market and build a new prison at Folsom with the proceeds. They have made a recommendation to that effect to the Governor and Legislature. The San Quentin property comprises 118 acres. Objection is made to San Quentin because its accessibility enables persons to land liquor, arms and opium for contraband distribution among the prisoners. The directors believe the San Quentin property could be turned into residence lots and sold for \$3,000 an acre.

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS. What is Said of England's Intention to Investigate. LITTLE ROCK, September 11.—Governor Fishback to-day received a telegram from a New York newspaper as follows: "An English committee has been sent here to investigate and denounce lynching. Please telegraph us what you think of English meddling with our affairs." In reply the Governor sent the following: "That England, a foreign country and one which pays less than one-third as much money per capita for the education of its people as the States pay should assume the role of missionary to teach as our duty can but excite ridicule as well as resentment. If this committee is sincere in its efforts to suppress lynching, it is sadly wanting in common sense not to have learned this much of human nature. My advice to the committee, if it is indeed in earnest and honest, is to go home."

The Anarchists Active. BERLIN, September 11.—The Grandener Zeitung says, while the imperial party was at Marienburg last Saturday, anarchists distributed revolutionary leaflets throughout the neighborhood. Besides stating the principles of anarchism the leaflets threatened personal violence to the imperial party. The police around Marienburg have adopted the most elaborate precautions. Every stranger is obliged as soon as he arrives to sign a document giving the details of his business, family and residence.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASKED.

Reason Why the Transcontinental Lines Have Failed.

ST. PAUL, September 11.—An official of the Great Northern to-night gave the following statement of inside facts of the recent unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Transcontinental Association. The representatives of the transcontinental lines adjourned Saturday night without having made any decided progress in the formation of an association. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was asked to become a member of the association, which was to be established for the maintenance of rates. The road signified its willingness, and was represented at the meeting, but requested before an organization was made that it be placed on terms of equality with the other transcontinental lines by an equal representation of tickets with the Southern Pacific that other lines through Portland enjoyed, claiming the right in connection with its steamship lines to make the same rates through Portland as were made by the Pacific Steamship Company through Seattle. It did not ask for differential fares, but simply for equal rates. The Southern Pacific Company declined to interchange traffic with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company unless it would agree to maintain by its water routes the same rates as made by the Southern Pacific over its Shasta route and ignore the competition of the Pacific Steamship Company through Seattle. The Oregon Railway and Navigation deemed this proposition unfair, and declined to join in any agreement until it was placed on terms of equality with the other roads represented at the meeting. The position of the Oregon Railway and Navigation was fully endorsed by the Great Northern, with which the Oregon Railway and Navigation has recently made arrangements for an interchange of traffic through Spokane.

THE KILLING MUST STOP.

Otherwise the Seals Will Soon be Extirminated.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—J. Stanley Brown, special United States Treasury agent for the seal islands, has arrived from Pribilof Islands after an absence of several months. He was accompanied by several other agents. He says the seals were in good condition this year, and the weather was not unusually unpleasant. The continued taking of seals in the open sea is tending steadily to reduce the seals. Unless a stop is put to this seal-killing at sea the number of seals that annually visit the islands will be greatly reduced. "The contractors killed this year," said Brown, "about 16,000 of the 20,000 that the government permits to be taken from the rookeries. Besides these sealers who were taking seals in the open sea killed 30,000. These are far too many. At this rate the seals will be exterminated. It should be remembered that, while the government does not permit the taking of any but immature males from the rookeries, the mariners who go after seals in the open sea kill males and females indiscriminately. At present the killing of seals in the open sea cannot be under the laws entirely prohibited. It is not poaching, for hunters do not come upon the islands or within a marine league of them. At least this is not the rule. It is very fortunate that Assistant Secretary Hamlin visited the sealing grounds this year. He worked very hard to gain an exact knowledge of the conditions. This was just what we, who have been visiting the islands for years, desired. One might write and speak incessantly, but he could not depict all the facts as they exist. Mr. Hamlin is a high official, and now he thoroughly understands the situation. His report is certain to be a very important and interesting document."

JAPAN AND COREA

They Enter Into an Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

CHINESE TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

The Mikado Will Do the Fighting and Corea Will Sell the Army Garden Truck at Market Rates—Assurance of Autonomy to Corea.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation this afternoon that a treaty had been negotiated between Corea and Japan, which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China.

The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual desire on the part of the Emperor of Japan and the King of Corea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other, with a view to clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and Corea, which have been created by the request which the Korean government has made to the Japanese government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Corea. To require concerted action for the more effective accomplishment of this object the treaty of alliance between the two countries was signed at Seoul August 26 by Oteri, the envoy of Japan, and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. The treaty consists of three articles. Article 1 defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuating of the independence of Corea as an autonomous State and the promotion of the mutual interests of Japan and Corea by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Corea and by obliging China to abandon her claim to the right to dominate the affairs of the country. Article 2 binds the Japanese government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive. The Korean government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements and to furnish them with supplies of provisions at a fair remuneration so far as such supplies may be needed. By article 3 it is provided that the treaty shall terminate so soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, said to-day regarding the new treaty between Japan and Corea:

"We have nothing but the announcement of the telegram, but my inference from its terms is that it will prove advantageous to Corea. There has existed under Chinese auspices the most corrupt system of government known. The constant intrigues of China there have been a threat to the peace of the East. The Japanese government has decided the settlement of this question on terms of peace to the East. It has done so without expectation of territorial aggrandizement or exercise of suzerainty of Corea. With the assurance of autonomy to Corea, which is the design of this treaty, there will be an opportunity for great improvement in her system of government, internal administration and other affairs. Already she has advanced from a condition of the rule of an individual influenced by China, and has a Cabinet of six members and a Prime Minister, to whom the ruler looks for advice and guidance. This change was made under advice of the Japanese representative at Seoul.

"He said he did not think the treaty could be called a step toward the peaceful settlement with China. China might, he said, have put an end to the difficulties before now by consenting to some improvements in Korean affairs. The improvement in government institutions in Corea, he admitted, requires foreign advisers and counselors, and these might be Japanese or might be other foreigners. He did not admit the termination of the present treaty by making peace with China could open the way for a revival of the old Japanese claim of suzerainty, which, he said, Japan had expressly relinquished, for it would put herself in as bad a position as China by renewing.

"Corea under the inadequate government that China gives her," he says, "is weak, and other governments, such as Russia, are constantly threatening to come in and seize a portion of her territory and thus cause war in the East. A guarantee of her autonomy will guard against this. All great powers will be interested in protecting her from outside attacks."

WAR NEWS HARD TO GET.

YOKOHAMA, September 12.—The Mikado and several of his Ministers will go to-morrow night to Hiroshima, the embarking place of the Japanese troops sent to Corea. The headquarters of the Mikado will be transferred to Hiroshima after that date. Authentic news of the war cannot be obtained. The native press is subject to vigorous censorship, and reporters of foreign papers are not allowed to approach the seat of war. It is also impossible to transmit private advices in regard to the warlike operations, as the telegraph lines and mail routes are controlled by the government.

New Panama Scheme.

LONDON, September 12.—The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The new Panama canal shares are for 100 francs each. Some 300,000 shares will be offered to the public. If the amount is not wholly subscribed, provision will be made with funds in the hands of the liquidators. It is estimated that the present issue of 650,000 shares will suffice to carry on the work for at least eighteen months. The terms of subscriptions for the new shares are 25 francs on application and 25 francs more October 15, the remainder to be paid in later installments."

THE BIG FIGHT OFF.

It is Said That Jackson Would Not Sign the Articles.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Jackson has refused to sign the articles to fight Corbett. Edward Lloyd, representing the Sioux City Club, met Jackson and his manager, "Parson" Davies, at the Briggs House at noon. Lloyd produced the papers, which Corbett had signed in New York. Jackson glanced over them, and at once said they would not do.

"I will fight for your purse and a side bet of \$1,000," he said, "but the fight will have to come off within three months."

"That's the idea exactly," said Davies. "Corbett is on the stage now, and we don't intend to advertise him until next May or June. This agreement calls for a fight between May 15 and June 15. Now you people name your place and make the time within the next three months and Jackson will sign."

This Lloyd said he could not do, and Davies proceeded to pick flaws with the papers. He declared the deal did not look honest. No place was named; there was no specification as to whether the men would fight ten rounds or ten years or to a finish, and the whole matter had a peculiar look. Jackson chimed in with an objection to fighting at any outdoor place.

"I want to fight before a club and in a house," he said. "I don't want the affair to take place in a field or tent."

Lloyd became considerably excited over the fun Davies poked at the papers, but kept his temper and tried hard to obtain the necessary signatures. He declared positively, however, he could not bring off the fight in the time specified by Jackson.

"It's three months or nothing," declared Davies, and Jackson added, "That's right." "Well, it's off," said Davies as he picked up his hat. "I did not like the looks of this thing, anyway."

It was announced later that Jackson would leave for New York to-night and immediately sail for the West Indies, whence he goes to London.

"It is apparently useless to try to get a fight with Corbett," the pugilist said. "I could not afford to lie around doing nothing all winter, while Corbett was on the stage making money out of the advertisement this fight would give him. I will try London for awhile."

CORBETT HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Champion Corbett talked freely to-night concerning Jackson's refusal to sign articles for a fight under the auspices of the Sioux City Athletic Club next year. Corbett insisted that Jackson's objections to the conditions of the articles that they failed to point out the place of fighting and duration of fight were very trivial and ought not to have any consideration in the minds of people. He pointed out in this connection that in his fight with Mitchell there was no certainty regarding the place and time of the fight, even the day before the battle.

"Will you accommodate Jackson by agreeing to fight him within three months as he desires?" Corbett was asked.

"Certainly; I will fight him in three months, or in two weeks, and even tomorrow, if it were possible," replied Corbett.

THE APILLI DISASTER.

Twelve Bodies Have Been Taken From the Wreck.

PARIS, September 11.—The disaster to the Paris and Cologne express train at Apilli, between Noyon and Chauny, yesterday was more serious than at first supposed. The first estimates placed the number of persons killed at ten, with twenty injured. Twelve bodies have already been taken from the wreck. The accident was due to the slow shunting of a freight train at Apilli. The engineer of the express saw the cars on the line, and reversed the engine. The shock of the collision was borne by the three front cars. As soon as the accident became known a priest and others hurried to the railroad station, and did everything to assist the dying and injured. The report that the station master at Apilli had committed suicide by jumping in front of the express train when he saw the collision was inevitable turns out incorrect. The station master ran along the track to signal the express and the freight train, and was caught between the two trains and killed. It seems certain there were Americans among the killed or injured.

Date of Issue Postponed.

LONDON, September 13.—A correspondent of the Standard at Paris says: "The issue of the new Panama canal shares has been postponed from September 18 to September 22. Thirty million francs will be expended in the first instance at the Culebra cutting. It is estimated the present issue will suffice to carry on the work eighteen months, perhaps longer. Several thousand workmen are already assembled at Panama awaiting the resumption of work."

San Francisco Bank Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—The Pacific Bank has begun suit against Charles Montgomery to recover almost \$50,000, borrowed from the institution during his term as director of the sister bank, the People's Home Savings. Montgomery is now under indictment for criminal acts while running the People's Bank affairs. Several other directors of the People's Bank will be brought up for trial on grand jury indictments.

Military Interference.

PARIS, September 12.—Le Temps says military interference in Madagascar is inevitable unless the Hova government comes to time.