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THE KAISER'S VIEWS.

What He Thinks that the Modern Battle Ship Should Be.

LONDON, October 2.—Edward Reed, M. P., in an interview to-day gave an outline of a conversation which he recently had with the Emperor of Germany on the subject of a war between China and Japan. Mr. Reed said: "The Emperor expressed clear and pronounced views on the situation, which have been remarkably fulfilled through the results at Yalu. His Majesty recognized the value of strong armor, and particularly dwelt upon the efficacy of an armor belt reaching virtually from stem to stern, but he emphasized his opinion that it was of the utmost importance that a vessel in action should be given the greatest possible scope of gun fire."

The Emperor at the time of his interview with Mr. Reed gave to that gentleman a portrait of himself with his signature indorsed on its back. Preceding the imperial signature were these words: "In the modern battle ship the distribution of weight necessitates a compromise between armor and artillery. Give her a full all-around belt, and after that always decide in favor of artillery." Mr. Reed expressed his opinion that the Yalu battle was remarkable for its emphasis of the value of speed and armament multiplied by the quick-firing gun.

The Anarchists Active.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says that an Italian anarchist has been arrested at Cairo, charged with an attempt to murder the Khedive. It is alleged that he went from Italy to Cairo for that purpose, and that the Italian police authorities warned the Italian Consul at Cairo of his coming. A dagger was found in the possession of the man when he was arrested.

ALASKA'S WANTS.

She Will Ask Congress to Make Certain Changes.

TO SECURE THEIR PROPERTY

Laws Are Badly Needed Which Will Establish Closer Relations Between Alaska and the States—They Want a Delegate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—An attempt is to be made during the coming session of Congress to enact legislation for the better governing of Alaska. Persons who have gone to that Territory and made investments are anxious to have laws which will make secure property, and which will also establish closer commercial relations between the Territory and the United States. It has been suggested that one of the first steps toward bringing Alaska into closer communication with the United States and making it more useful to the government would be to reorganize the Territory as others have been organized and send a delegate to Congress to represent it, who will point out the needs of the people to the legislators. This idea is combated by those who claim that at present there are enough white people there to constitute a representative government, and that the native population has not attained a degree of intelligence to entitle it to participate in government affairs. Because of a lack of legislation the development of Alaska mines, said to be very rich, is retarded. Most of the mines are of a character that they require a great deal of machinery to operate them, and considerable capital must be invested before any results can be obtained. It is possible that during the short session of Congress there will be no time for passing adequate laws for the government of the Northwest Territory, yet men who have been pushing the west for years are determined that something must be done for Alaska, and her interests will be pressed upon Congress in the short session. Even if no action is taken it is expected that the way may be opened for something substantial in the next Congress.

JAPANESE WAR SONGS.

They All Breathe of a Spiritual Bitterness Toward China.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The officials of the Japanese legation have received a budget of news and gossip by the last mail from Japan. The spirit of the people is shown in the war songs sung by the Japanese troops as they push toward Peking. The songs were officially compiled by Prince Arisugawa. They breathe great bitterness against China, and declare that now is the time to plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the walls of Peking and to illuminate its darkness. Each verse of the song begins and ends with "Strike and chastise China." Various verses describe the Chinese as arrogant and insolent, with an army of "cowards." The Chinese troops' war songs say of the Japanese: "They are an undisciplined rabble, and however fine their arms look, they are useless, like fine ladies in pictures." The Japanese Minister of Finance has officially made announcement that the war will not be allowed to interrupt the internal improvement of Japan. Consequently railway construction is to proceed with the same vigor as in peaceful times. The Minister has arranged so that the treasury shall keep separate accounts of war expenses and those for internal improvements in order that the former may not overshadow the latter. The late customs-house reports in Japan show that her trade with the United States is greater than with any other power. The total trade last year was about 4,000,000 yen. British trade, which comes second, is 500,000 yen. The Japanese people and press are retorting to the Chinese Emperor's proclamation directing that the Japanese "wo jen," meaning pigmies, should be driven to their lairs. The Chinese are being called "chan chau, meaning puerility; "tounpi kau," meaning pig-tailed yagabonds. China is referred to as "mei-so-kuku," the country in which the people cannot make up their minds. The Japanese papers are already printing cuts showing the rout of the Chinese on land and sea.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The Subject Debated in the Hungarian Upper House.

BUDA-PESTH, October 6.—The Hungarian Upper House to-day opened the debate on a bill granting liberty of worship to all sects. In the course of the discussion Cardinal Schlanck, Archbishop of Transylvania, declared the bill, if it should become a law, would ruin society and the State. The Serbian Patriarch and the Roumanian and orthodox Bishops spoke in a similar strain. Ex-Minister Czaky and the Calvinist Bishop, Szvaz, warmly supported the proposed reform, which was introduced by the Minister of Public Education. Baron Eostevics declared that the bill was prompted by a true sense of liberty and was the outcome of the spirit of the age. The debate was adjourned.

Court of Private Land Claims.

SANTE FE, N. M., October 4.—The Court of Private Land Claims has just concluded a term wherein much important business was transacted. During the past year the court confirmed Spanish and Mexican grants in New Mexico to the amount of 779,000 and rejected such claims to the amount of 3,840,000 acres. In Arizona none were confirmed, and grants amounting to 195,000 acres were rejected. United States Attorney Matthew Reynolds of St. Louis receives much credit for this favorable showing to the government. The court will meet again January 25 next, when claims to the amount of several million acres will be taken into consideration.

May Remain Open Sundays.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—The saloons of San Jose may hereafter remain open Sundays. The State Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day in the case of the People vs. Scherer, declaring that a county law passed by the Board of Supervisors cannot affect the city of San Jose.

NEW YORK POLICE.

Sensational Testimony Before the Lexow Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Mr. Moss, attorney for the Parkhurst Society, opened to-day's proceedings before the Lexow investigating committee by placing in evidence a chattel mortgage given by David Kroman to David Kroman. The first David has already testified before the committee that he gave the mortgage to raise money to give the police for protection. Policeman Hussey was the next witness. Mrs. Urchitt, who some time ago appeared before the committee, had testified that an officer had walked her around the streets all night and taken down her stockings to search for money. The prosecution tried to show that Hussey was the officer. Hussey testified that a stool pigeon named Black had told him that a policeman named Charles A. Place was the policeman who took the money. An affidavit from Black was read, saying he was present when Place demanded money in the woman's store. Place took the stand, and swore he never saw the woman or took the money from her. He said Hussey had asked him to help him out by swearing that the woman was disreputable. The woman then took the stand. Her story was a shameful one. Her children were torn from her by the police and Max Hochstein, an East Side politician. Hochstein at first under the guise of a friend advised her to pay the police, and later insulted and hounded her. Looking around the courtroom, her eyes lighted upon Hussey; she recognized the author of her troubles in a moment, and became intensely agitated. She pointed dramatically at the officer, and half starting from the witness chair, cried: "That's him; that's him!" For a moment it looked as if she would spring at the officer. It was some time before she became quiet. Elias Mandel, a restaurant-keeper, testified that Hussey had come to him and demanded \$100 for protection for gambling. He was arrested by Hussey on a charge later, being subjected to much persecution. In court to-day Officer Hussey accused Narberth Peffer, a detective employed by the committee, of being the author of his trouble. After calling him a foul name, the policeman threatened to blow Peffer's brains out. Later he denied having made the accusation or threat. Morris Masch, a cloak manufacturer, testified that clothing had been stolen from his store. Officers Hussey and Shelby assisted in finding the thief, but, although they made arrests and had a strong case, Masch was not allowed to call his witnesses, and the thieves were discharged.

DIED OF THIRST.

Terrible Suffering by Prospectors Crossing the Desert.

SAN DIEGO, October 6.—Jose Garcia, a peddler, who has just returned from the Cocopal country with Quirino Cosilio, a half-breed, and Fred Cota, a Mexican, tells of the finding on the desert below the national boundary of the body of an American who had died of thirst. There were no means of identifying the remains, save that contained in the clothing and a piece of an envelope or paper sack addressed to "James Moore, paymaster A. T. and S. F., Topeka, Kan.," a common class purse, which held this paper, and the part of a greenback in it. The boot was about a No. 6, and the man did not appear to have been large. The party was three days without water, suffering untold hardship, but afterward afforded relief to Margarita Angulo and Felipe Moseno, two Mexicans, and an American, supposed to have been Fred Wasson of this city. Angulo was insane from thirst, but all recovered. On the return trip the trail of another wanderer was discovered, and certain circumstances led the party to believe that he had fallen a victim to the desert, as the hovering vultures and coyotes howling up the canyon among the hills afforded good grounds for the suspicion. Much suffering is reported on the desert by returning prospectors. The water is poor, and there is but little of it.

First Cargo of the Season.

TACOMA, October 4.—The ship City of Athens sailed last night for the United Kingdom with the first cargo of new wheat shipped from this port. It amounted to 1,800 tons. Four larger ships have arrived to load wheat in charter for Balfour, Guthrie & Co. and Sibson & Kerr. They are the Androsa, Captain York, Glenocva and Windsor Park. The Androsa arrived yesterday. Captain Lockhart reports that August 3, 240 miles southeast of Shanghai, the ship encountered a terrific gale, which lasted thirty hours. For twelve hours it assumed the proportions of a typhoon. Two ships were dismasted near the Androsa, and she met three steamers disabled by the storm. The Androsa lost a lower mastsail, but suffered no other casualty.

Japanese Arsenal Are Busy, But Are Telling No Secrets.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—H. E. Keller of Philadelphia has arrived from Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and other Japanese points, where he has been for three months. "The arsenal at Tokio," he said, "is as busy as it can be, and nobody is allowed there. Strict secrecy is preserved. I dined with Iwasaka, the richest man in Japan, who recently gave 5,000,000 yen or \$250,000 to aid the war, and became quite intimate with him, but he told me he could not, acting in accordance with the policy of the Japanese, give any facts about the war. Everywhere I found the same secrecy observed. I met frequently Count Matsugata, the James G. Blaine of Japan and ex-Prime Minister, and his son, with whom I graduated at college. Both told me the policy was to give nothing out that could give the Chinese an insight into what was being done. Going from Hong Kong to Shanghai, I met four English gunners who had been engaged for a Chinese warship at \$300 a month and five years' pay to their families if killed. An English Captain was with them, who was to receive much greater pay. The Chinese are engaging all the Englishmen fighters they can, and they are paying them big sums. In Japan it is believed to be the intention to move immediately on Peking and capture it before winter sets in. The Japanese see they have got to do it quickly, or it will be much harder later."

Questions for Diplomacy.

LONDON, October 3.—The Standard's correspondent at Paris says: The Politique Coloniale, reflecting the views of the Minister of the Colonies, gives, exclusive of the questions of Egypt and Madagascar, a list of eleven outstanding difficulties between France and England connected with frontier and similar disputes in various African colonies. Many of these have practically been settled, and none of them would justify a rupture, unless one country was bent upon picking a quarrel with the other, which, the paper says, is not the case.

JAPAN AND CHINA

The Latest Movement Made by Japanese Troops.

THEY LAND AT POSSIET BAY

The Japanese May be Preparing to Resist a Possible Advance of the Russians Into Corea—Anti-Foreign Feeling in Tien Tsin.

TREN TSH, October 3.—It is officially announced 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Possiet Bay near the Russian frontier. It was reported here that a Japanese fleet had been sighted September 20 ten miles south from Shan Hai Kwan, 200 miles from Peking. Large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district the last few days to prevent the Japanese landing.

OFFICIALS ARE PUZZLED.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Officials here, who have been closely watching the progress of the war in the East, are puzzled to account for the landing of 5,000 Japanese troops at Possiet Bay, as announced officially from Tien Tsin. This bay lies directly on the eastern boundary between Corea and the Russian maritime provinces. It is not believed any Chinese troops are in the neighborhood, as the country is too rugged and barren to warrant the plan of marching the troops overland clear across Corea to join the army marching on Moukden, and it is considered conceivable that the Japanese are preparing to resist a possible advance by the Russian troops from the north into Corea.

PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The purpose of the movement reported from Tien Tsin of the reconnoitering by the Japanese fleet off the Chinese coast near Shan Hai Kwan is more reasonable and apparent. Shan Hai Kwan lies on the boundary between the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Chi Li at the eastern end of the great wall which traverses China. It is directly on the railroad building from Tien Tsin to Moukden, and as the line is already in operation between it and Tien Tsin, the town is a place of great strategic advantage. Should the Japanese effect its capture and land an army, there would be nothing in the way of a rapid advance on Peking, the capital, and unless the Chinese resistance is more formidable than it has been so far, the march could be made in a week or ten days.

YEAR FOR PEKING.

SHANGHAI, October 3.—The anti-foreign feeling at Peking is increasing hourly, and the authorities find it difficult to repress outbreaks of the Chinese population. Leading Chinese representatives at Peking fear that, if the Japanese march upon Peking, the capital will be captured, as the Chinese soldiers gathered to defend it are dissatisfied and unreliable. It is reported Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Corea.

ANTI-Foreign FEELING.

LONDON, October 3.—A Shanghai correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: There is no sign in Tien Tsin that Li Hung Chang's power is waning. His audiences are well attended, and he has several thousand well-armed troops, who protect Europeans. Much anxiety is felt by foreign residents, as the populace is behaving insolently and becoming unusually threatening. The removal of the treasure and archives from Moukden made a bad impression.

SECRECY OF WAR.

Japanese Arsenal Are Busy, But Are Telling No Secrets.

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After Fifty Years of Strife.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—After fifty years of strife and twenty-seven years of litigation the famous Alvarado ranch case has virtually past out of the courts. To-day was the last day for the payment of the costs of the suit. The costs of the suit were \$102,000, and the amount caused much dissatisfaction among the litigants, but on the advice of their attorneys the amount was paid, and the litigation is probably ended. The rancho consists of 17,000 acres of land lying between San Francisco and San Pablo Bay, and forms one of the boundaries between Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Its estimated value is \$1,700,000.

Train Robbery Prevented.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 3.—Lee Jones and "Scar-faced Charley" Frizzle were arrested here to-day, charged with conspiracy to rob the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train. They were betrayed by one of their own band. A week ago it was planned to rob a west-bound Rock Island train and blow it up, if necessary. This was postponed and last night finally abandoned, the would-be robbers learning that the police were after them.

Competition in Beer.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Within the past two months two plants have been established in this city for bottling Eastern beer, and the brewers of Milwaukee and St. Louis are endeavoring to compete with the local brewers by supplying bottled beer to families, hotels and restaurants at the same price per dozen as that charged for local beer.

FREIGHT RATES RAISED.

The Expected Advance Will Take Place October 20.

PORTLAND, October 3.—Press dispatches received yesterday confirm the statement already made that commodity rates from the East are to be raised in the near future. The following is the text of a dispatch sent out from Omaha: "The Missouri river roads to-day announced that after October 20 all freight rates to Portland and adjacent points will be advanced 7 to 25 per cent. This is a discrimination in favor of San Francisco, though the object is a mystery." Local freight men had not last evening received official notification of the proposed advance, but feel satisfied that the change will be made. The following dispatch was received from San Francisco last night: "Inquiry among the local railway agents resulted in the confirmation of the statement contained in a dispatch from Omaha to-day, which announced that after October 20 all freight rates to Portland and adjacent points would be advanced 7 to 25 per cent. All of them united, however, in disagreeing with the proposition that the raise in freight rates had been ordered with the intention of discriminating against Portland." "It is simply a case," as one of the railroad men remarked, "of an attempt to get fair pay for the work done. Heretofore it has so happened that Portland has had very low rates, and these in spite of the fact that she had not those advantages in the way of possible sea competition in freights to and from the East which should tend to keep rates down. It has now been agreed by the companies that something like a fair profit should be exacted on business which has heretofore been done practically for nothing."

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

The Commissioner of Railroads on Government Ownership.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, was at his desk to-day for the first time in several weeks, having returned from an extended trip over the government roads which are under his supervision. The Commissioner says he encountered in California a great deal of clamor for government control of not only the Union and Central Pacific roads, but of all the roads. Both of these propositions are opposed by the Commissioner, who will submit his report to the Secretary of the Interior November 1. "In the first place," he said, "the bonds on these roads are not due until 1898, and the government cannot foreclose until that time. If the government should foreclose, it having only the second mortgage, would be compelled to pay the first mortgage, amounting to many millions. A government such as ours cannot operate railroads. In autocratic governments it is possible, but not in this. The demand for foreclosure of the Pacific road does not come from the best-informed people of the Pacific Coast, although it has got to be a very popular movement in the West."

MAKING CITIZENS.

Right of Citizenship Given to Sailors of the United States Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—In compliance with a recent act of Congress Secretary Herbert has recently promulgated a general order which gives to sailors of the United States navy the right of citizenship. This order has been forwarded to every vessel of the navy and to each naval station with instructions that it be published at general muster and copies conspicuously posted. The order sets forth an act of Congress granting to enlisted men of the navy the right of citizenship after five years' service without any previous declaration, the same as provided for in the case of the United States army and marine corps. The granting of this suffrage to the United States navy will permit about two-fifths of the enlisted men to become citizens, and already a large number have procured their citizenship papers. It is reported from the New York navy yard that fully 1,000 sailors have secured their papers since Secretary Herbert's order has been issued.

After Fifty Years of Strife.

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