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Table listing United States officials: President (Grover Cleveland), Vice-President (Adlai E. Stevenson), Secretary of State (Walter Q. Gresham), etc.

State of Oregon.

Table listing Oregon state officials: Governor (Wm. P. Lord), Secretary of State (W. R. Kincaid), Attorney-General (Phil Metcalf), etc.

Seventh Judicial District.

Table listing judicial district officials: Circuit Judge (W. L. Bradshaw), Prosecuting Attorney (W. A. Jayne), etc.

Gilliam County.

Table listing Gilliam County officials: Joint Senator for Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties (W. W. Steiner), Judge (W. J. Ralston), etc.

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CONDON GLOBE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates: Professional cards \$1.00 per month, One square \$3.50 per month, etc.

Business locals will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line thereafter.

FIERY FRENCHMEN

Jeff Garrigus, the Resurrectionist. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 28.—Jeff Garrigus, a grave robber who makes no effort to conceal his ghoulish business, has just made his will, in which he leaves his body to the Indiana Medical College of this city. He directs that, after his body is dissected by the students and made the subject of lectures by members of the faculty, the skeleton is to be placed in an upright position in the dissecting-room of the college with the right hand on the handle of a new spade and the left foot resting on the blade, the latter to be highly polished and the words, "Jeff Garrigus, the Resurrectionist," printed upon it in large black letters. Garrigus says this is the only monument he covets, and the faculty has promised to carry out his wishes to the letter.

Socialist Deputy Jaures Attacks the Government.

HE IS DENOUNCED AS A LIAR

It Creates a Tumult in the Chamber of Deputies, and Was Followed by the Usual Challenge—Premier Dupuy Reproached Jaures.

PARIS, December 28.—General Mercier, Minister of War, introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing the death penalty for such military traitors as Captain Dreyfus. Deputy Jaures, Socialist, was delegated by his party to demand the abolition of the death penalty in the army. In the course of his attack upon the government he said that Dreyfus escaped sentence because the government feared the consequences of executing him. Premier Dupuy reproached Jaures for voicing the theories of international socialism on a subject which should appeal to every Frenchman's loyalty. Jaures shouted in his reply, pointing to the Ministers: "You are the internationalists. You favor the internationalism of Hebrew capitalists, whom you screen and protect. Yet these Hebrew capitalists, whom you adopt as your wards, are swindlers and scamps." The Chamber was brought to a high pitch of excitement by this harangue. The Socialists cheered approvingly. The Ministers interrupted the speaker frequently with their protests. As Jaures reached the climax of his charges M. Berthou, Minister of Public Works, sprang to his feet and shouted: "You lie, and you know you lie." Jaures' reply was drowned in a tumult, which was still after five minutes by the President's bell. There were calls for the censuring of Jaures, and eventually Brisson, the President, requested him to retract his accusations. Jaures refused flatly. He was censured by the President and expelled temporarily from the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned in confusion. Jaures sent his seconds to Berthou. According to the arrangements made by the seconds the duel will be fought with pistols at twenty-five paces. The duel was the main topic of discussion during the intermission, and the Deputies were still talking of the probable conditions when the sitting was resumed. The previous question was demanded by the government as soon as the Chamber came to order, and was carried against M. Jaures' proposal. Alexander Miller, Radical, argued in a speech on General Mercier's bill that the existing laws would enable the government to punish Dreyfus with death. Lawyer Levellie, Republican, denied this. Eventually urgency was voted on the Mercier bill.

ON THE RESERVATION.

The Recommendations Made by Indian Agents in Their Annual Reports.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—General complaint against the issuance of government rations to the Indians is made in the annual reports of agents. Captain P. H. Ray of the Shoshone agency, Wyoming, says: "They will never become self-supporting so long as the government gives them the semblance of support; neither can they begin to accumulate property so long as the supply of the necessities of life is solely in the hands of white traders." Another factor retarding the development complained of by Captain Ray is the fact that chiefs are allowed to dictate to the agent as to the issue of annuities and affairs of the agency. The removal of troublesome chiefs is recommended. The Shoshones are regarded as communists, who are loth to take up any untrodden pursuit. Their agent recommends that the ration issue, except to indigent and helpless, be gradually discontinued and the money now used for rations be devoted to the payment of Indian labor.

The international treaty governing seal-hunting on the North Pacific and Behring Sea has worked great hardships to the Indians at Neah Bay, Washington. These Indians cannot agree upon a head man or chief, and consequently are divided among themselves, their agent regarding their failure to select one as a disadvantage to them.

Considerable opposition to the work of the commission preparing lands on the Puyallup reservation in Washington for sale is being shown by a minority of these Indians, but the faction is evidently influenced by having all restrictions removed.

The progress made at Tulalip agency, Washington, indicates that within a few years these Indians will become self-supporting and independent of government aid.

Some definite action is urged upon the department to restore to the Yakimas their rights at their accustomed fisheries on the Columbia river in Washington, a dispute over which has resulted in considerable trouble. The Yakimas refuse to take the allotments, but have marked off a line which they claim as their reservation in bad financial condition and in great need of government assistance.

INSURANCE WAR IMMINENT.

Companies Give Notice of Intention to Withdraw From the Pacific Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—The Commercial Union, the Firemen's Fund, Home Mutual, Manchester, Caledonia, America, Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y.; Lancashire of Manchester, St. Paul, Teutonia of New Orleans and Girard of Philadelphia, insurance companies, have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the Pacific Insurance Union. The Northwest National, the New Zealand and Sun are involved in a difficulty with the union over the payment of salaries to solicitors, prohibited by union rules, and the Phoenix and Home are already out of the insurance compact. Many agents, some representing the companies mentioned, do not want to disband, recognizing the advantages of concurrent action. They have given notice of withdrawal to be able to meet the rate-cutting expected from those companies already out of the union. Notices of withdrawals are expected from many other companies, but extraordinary efforts are being made to reorganize the union on new lines. Rate-cutting would greatly diminish the profits, and would force many small companies to the wall.

Turbulent Tong Haks.

YOKOHAMA, December 27.—Although Japanese rule is accepted by the Koreans generally, the Tong Haks are still active. They have just captured Hai Chin, capital of the province of Whang Hai Do. They expelled the Governor, and installed one of their number in his place. Three towns in Southern Corea have been burned by them. Their numbers are increasing, reinforcements from the tiger hunters being secured.

The Giollitti Documents.

ROME, December 28.—The Senate Committee to consider the famous Giollitti documents reports that they are unworthy of the Senate's attention, as they in fact do not deserve the name of documents, but should be classed merely as irrelevant sect papers.

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CATTLE EMBARGO

Why Our Live and Dressed Beef Are Shut Out of Germany.

THE REPORT OF OUR AGENT

Authorities Say There Can No Longer be Any Doubt that the Disease Was Texas Fever—Denmark's Action Looked Upon as a Self-Interest Move.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—An agent of the Department of Agriculture, now in Germany, has been looking into the reasons for the German movement against American live cattle and dressed beef, and has made the following preliminary report to the department, additional time being required to prepare a complete report:

"I hasten to forward this information in advance of the report, as it may not only be of interest, but of immediate value to the department. The general opinion among the importers of American live cattle and dressed beef is that the German authorities will never recede from the position they have taken unless they could be induced to revoke the prohibition order on condition that German veterinarians be employed to inspect the live cattle and dressed beef before loading for transportation to Germany. This must also have been the opinion of the directors of the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Directors Ballin and Wolf of this company inform me that they have made the proposition to the German government to employ German veterinarians to inspect every cargo of dressed beef or cattle in the United States which is to be landed at German ports. What the ultimate answer will be remains to be seen. This company has built four magnificent steamers for the purpose of transporting livestock and dressed beef to Germany, but these steamers now take their freight to Havre.

"The veterinarians employed at the Hamburg stock yards and slaughterhouse were rather reluctant at first to call the disease discovered Texas fever; they were unacquainted with the symptoms of the general nature of the disease. They concluded that the sixteen head infected had been watered from a tank probably in a filthy condition and full of bacteria, which would be responsible for the slimy condition in which the intestines were found. An analysis of the water, however, proved this theory to be incorrect; therefore the veterinarians were almost at a loss to know what the disease was or what could have caused the sickness. The matter was reported to the Imperial Sanitary Department at Berlin, and they demanded an inspection of the intestines, lungs, liver and heart of one of the diseased animals. Three weeks after it was declared by the Imperial Sanitary Department that the disease was Texas fever, and a prohibition order was issued.

"The veterinarians at Hamburg now affirm that, according to the diagnosis made at the time of the killing of the diseased animals, it corresponded exactly with the description given by American authorities, and, therefore, there can no longer remain any doubt but that the disease in reality was Texas fever. The chief veterinarian, Vollers of Hamburg, and the director of the Hamburg slaughterhouse, Mr. Brien, have gone to England to give this matter special attention and to learn what precaution the English authorities take against the spreading of the disease when they discover cases of Texas fever. Chief Veterinarian Vollers has also written a pamphlet giving the complete details of the matter, a copy of which will be forwarded to the department as soon as the pamphlet is printed.

"Denmark following Germany's lead in prohibiting the importation of American live cattle and dressed beef is looked upon here as a move dictated by self-interest. The larger per cent of the cattle killed at Hamburg are from Denmark, because all the cattle arriving from Denmark must be slaughtered, as they cannot be transported to the interior of Germany alive. Denmark is evidently hopeful that by excluding American cattle she may receive permission from the German authorities to transport their live stock to the interior of Germany. One of the directors of the Hamburg-American Packet Company informs me that Rotterdam has also prohibited the landing of American live cattle at that port. Hamburg dealers in cattle and commission merchants in general are now making efforts to obtain permission to import live cattle from Canada, there being no Texas fever in the Northern States. They would load them at Halifax, but they doubt very much if further permission will be granted. The American live cattle sold at Hamburg were of first-class quality, and gave excellent satisfaction, with the exception of the thirty-two bulls, sixteen of which had to be killed and condemned, thereby creating all this commercial disturbance. The other animals were principally short-horns and far superior to any European beef cattle killed at Hamburg.

"If the exportation of live cattle is again allowed, special care should be taken to export the best quality only to Germany. The dressed beef was also first quality in every respect, but unfortunately the cooling machinery did not work satisfactorily, and the appearance of the meat was somewhat against it. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, states that none of the information so far obtainable would indicate that these animals were suffering from Texas fever."

Controller Eckels' Call.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for reports of the condition of the national banks at the close of business December 19.

RETALIATION THREATENED.

American Ports May be Closed to the Products of Spain.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Interesting developments are expected as a result of the strained relations between the United States and Spain over the tariff. Secretary Gresham has directed Minister Taylor at Madrid to notify the Spanish government that, if the United States is not removed from the list of countries not having satisfactory treaties, this country will retaliate. It is not believed Spain will yield to the protest of Secretary Gresham. In that event President Cleveland will probably issue a proclamation closing American ports to the products of Spain. The first effect of this will be to shut out enormous shipments of raw sugar, which come to this country, and cause a sharp advance in price, besides closing refineries and throwing out of work many thousands.

In official circles it is said Cuba furnishes seven-eighths of all the sugar, and Louisiana and Hawaii the remainder; but it is said that it would be impossible to make up this seven-eighths now drawn from Cuba. It is also asserted, therefore, by those in no way identified with or partial to the sugar refineries that the action would cut them off from their supplies and close them up, throwing 20,000 employes out of work. This statement was made by a high official, who had much to do with the negotiations, and who is very apprehensive of its results. He added that the ultimate effect of the war would be to advance the price of sugar from 3 to 6 per cent per pound, thus making the public bear the burden.

In laying duties Spain arranges the countries in two columns. The first column includes those who have not entered into satisfactory treaty arrangement with her. Until recently Brazil was the only one on the globe which Spain had put in this column, all other countries being in the "second column," which includes those having satisfactory treaties. The United States now joins Brazil in Spain's "first column," and thus stands apart from all other countries in the common benefits Spain grants.

The immediate effects of Spain's action has already proven disastrous to the American trade in flour, and this trade has passed almost exclusively into the hands of Canada. Under the old reciprocity arrangement with Spain American flour was shipped to Cuba in great quantities. But when the new United States tariff raised the duty on Cuban sugar Spain responded by raising the duty on American flour. The duty on flour is \$4.75 in the first column, while in the second column it is \$4. As Canada is in the second column, she enjoys an advantage of 75 cents a barrel on flour, and this has proved ample to allow Canada to wrest the Cuban flour trade away from the United States.

It is understood from authoritative sources that a question has been raised as to the right of the President to issue a retaliatory proclamation against Spain, such as Secretary Gresham has threatened. This proclamation, if made, would be under a law of 1890, which authorizes retaliation against countries making unjust discriminations against the United States. But Spain claims she is making no unjust discrimination if she arranges her tariff in two columns according to whether countries are friendly or unfriendly to her and leaves the countries to choose their own place. The recent American tariff putting sugar on the dutiable list had the effect of placing this country in Spain's first column without any intentional discrimination on her part. Under this circumstance it is urged that Secretary Gresham has no authority to invoke the retaliatory law of 1890. These contending views are now being urged between our Minister and the members of the Spanish Cabinet, and definite results are expected this week.

IT HAS BEEN SMOKING.

That is What the Investigating Party Says of Mount Rainier.

SEATTLE, December 27.—The Post-Intelligence exploring party has fully confirmed the previous statements that smoke has ascended from the summit of Mount Rainier in the last two months, for the explorers are now camped on the side of the mountain over half way to the summit and have actually seen great volumes of smoke and geysers of steam pouring from the crater. This news was brought by a homing pigeon to Fred S. Meeker's loft at Puyallup, another pigeon released in the meantime not having arrived. The men are all well in spite of the cold, and seem to be boldly pushing on to the summit. The pigeon which brought this news arrived at Puyallup at 3 P. M., Christmas day. The bird liberated Monday has not yet arrived, and some accident has evidently befallen it. The following is the message received: "St. Elmo's Pass, altitude 8,000 feet, 12 M. Christmas day. The expedition has demonstrated beyond doubt that Mount Rainier has been smoking. Yesterday afternoon, about two hours after the pigeon was liberated, while crossing the vast snow field dividing the Elysian fields and Winthrop glaciers—Major Ingraham suddenly shouted: 'See the smoke! See the steam!' The top of the mountain was fully five miles away, and as he spoke jets of steam like geysers shot upward 200 feet or more, and farther to the right a column of densely black smoke rose from the crater in fitful curls to a height of several hundred feet. Major Ingraham declares that the smoke is a revelation to him."

International Wine Exposition.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The French embassy at Washington has been informed that applications for space at the International Wine Exposition, which will be held at Bordeaux May to December, 1895, will be received as late as January 31 by the Societe Philomatique of that city, which has the matter in charge.