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CONDON GLOBE

VOL. 5. CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1896. NO. 42.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Professional cards, \$1.00 per month One square, 1.50 per month One-quarter column, .75 per month One-half column, .60 per month One column, .40 per month Business locals will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line thereafter. Legal advertisements will in all cases be charged to the party ordering them, at legal rates, and paid for before affidavit is furnished.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

SCARE PRODUCED BY MENTION OF WAR ABOUT OVER.

The Wall Street Panic Ended - Realizing Sales Cause a Retrograde Movement - American Securities Advancing in the English Markets.

New York, Dec. 26. - The stock market opened in good tone, with speculation very brisk. There was good buying, in which foreign houses were prominent, and nearly all active lists made rapid advances. Some realizing sales caused a retrograde movement, and declines were recorded from 1/2 to 3 per cent. The market, however, was fairly steady, and there were no indications of panicky condition.

The depression which came on the market at 10:15 continued about half an hour, the extreme decline being in sugar, which fell 2 1/2 cents. At 10:15 prices were again moving upward, Pullman selling at 6 per cent and others at from 1/2 to 2 per cent advance. Money has ranged between 6 and 25 per cent on actual transactions, but at one time was 35 per cent, with no business. The rate at noon was 20 per cent, and at 12:50 \$200,000 was loaned at 20 per cent. Loans have been made on dividend-paying stock at 6 per cent.

Gould, Hall & Company suspended today as a result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one, and the suspension had no effect on 'change.

The London Stock Exchange. London, Dec. 26. - At 1 o'clock this afternoon there was less excitement on the stock exchange, but the market was still unsettled. There was a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the Venezuelan question politically, but grave apprehension is felt regarding the financial outlook of the United States. There was not much improvement in foreign government securities. The American railroad market, which was very excited at the opening, was quieter at 1 o'clock. In fact the panicky feeling seems to have given way to one of more confidence. On the Liverpool and Manchester and Glasgow

stock exchanges the tone showed a marked improvement and prices for American securities were steadily advancing.

Await Further News.

London, Dec. 26. - The afternoon papers today, comment editorially at length on the Venezuelan matter, but their remarks are on the financial rather than the political phase. While there is no abatement of expressions of belief that the ground taken by the United States is untenable, the tone is altogether more pacific. Yet there is considerable display of satisfaction at financial difficulties in the United States.

Business during the day was exceedingly quiet on the exchange. Operators generally were disposed to await further news from the United States. American stocks, however, closed steady; Brazilians particularly heavy.

Reaction in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 26. - There was a noticeable reaction from the panicky condition of last week's market at the opening this morning. It is believed the worst is over. The advance in prices noted during the first few minutes of business was not seriously broken, and a feeling of greater confidence was apparent.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Basis of Settlement Reached by the Company and Striking Employes.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26. - The great trolley strike is ended. This is the final John Wannamaker is the man who brought about the settlement. He was aided by members of the Christian League. The basis of the settlement is as follows:

First - While the Union Traction Company will treat only with the workmen in its employ, it will allow them membership in any lawful organization.

Second - It will take up their grievances and give them full and fair consideration.

Third - It will immediately put on the old men as fast as vacancies arise; will give preference to any of the old men yet unemployed, and endeavor to arrange the trips of the cars to favor the old men as far as possible without violating its contract with the new men.

The questions of compensation and hours are left for future determination.

Concessions were made by both sides. The battle has been mainly fought on the question of the employes' membership in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, which the company has persistently refused to recognize. The new men engaged since the strike began number nearly 1,000. There were about 5,000 strikers. They will report for work tomorrow morning.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Movement to Substitute the Popular Vote for the Electoral College.

New York, Dec. 26. - A local paper says:

T. M. Curtin, a cousin of the late Andrew Curtin, who was governor of Pennsylvania, and a relative of Jeremiah Curtin, who for many years was connected with the United States legation at St. Petersburg, is preparing to spend \$100,000 to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Most of the money will come from Mr. Curtin's own pocket. The balance will be given by two friends, who are earnest believers in his project and who have the utmost faith in his ability to accomplish his object.

Mr. Curtin and his private secretary are at present visiting friends in this city. The amendment to the constitution for which Mr. Curtin is now working is the election of the president by a popular vote instead of by a college of electors.

After he has accomplished this, as he feels sure he will, he intends to work for a change by which United States senators will also be chosen by popular vote. Such a change, Mr. Curtin thinks, would be of great benefit to the country and would prevent much injustice from which the people are now suffering. As a first step toward bringing about the change, Mr. Curtin and his friends are about to establish a bureau in Washington through which an expression of opinion as to the best man to be nominated for president by the leading parties will be secured. This bureau will be opened in a few days and will be at work until after the Democratic and Republican conventions.

GROWING RAPIDLY.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWEST INDUSTRIES.

Discovery of Coal in Grant County - The Gold Yield of Josephine County is Larger Than for Many Years - East Kootenai Oil Excitement - Oregon.

Long Creek has been having great religious revivals. Over 100 conversions are reported.

Mutton sheep are being purchased in Southern Oregon for Portland markets for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head.

The discovery of coal in Grant county is reported. It is lignite in character. If true, the extension of the railroad to the mine in the near future is probable.

The southern part of Josephine county will yield more gold this season than for many years past. Old mines are being operated that have lain idle for a long time, and everything points toward a revival of the mining industry.

Some years ago Frank Dekam, of Portland, procured from Europe a large number of nightingale songsters, which were turned loose through the state. They are said to be thriving and are now in districts where they are seen for the first time.

Railroad rumors are rife on the Lower Klamath. A party of seven or eight men were discovered last week from Eureka with transits, levels and all the apparatus necessary for making a preliminary survey. After a few days they returned to Eureka.

The following is given as Oregon's gold yield by counties for 1894: Baker, \$447,995.72; Benton, \$2,045; Coos, \$106,353.77; Crook, \$1,050; Curry, \$8,800; Douglas, \$670,872.88; Grant, \$128,853.09; Harney, \$1,500; Jackson, \$187,648; Josephine, \$143,876.61; Lane, \$32,500; Linn, \$2,000; Malheur, \$13,500; Marion, \$928.88; Union, \$1,059,070; total, \$3,213,356.42.

A Umatilla county stockman says that it looks worse for stockmen in that section than any time for a great many years. There is no grass on the range, owing to the dry summer, and there was no hay to speak of grown on the uplands. There is no bunch grass at present and they cannot sell any cattle or sheep as they are too poor for beef or mutton. He believes that a large number of cattle, horses and sheep will starve this winter. It is reported in the sheep district that the scab is spreading.

The census roll of Wallawa county came to hand in the secretary of state's office, and a cursory inspection of its contents reveals the following facts to the credit of that distant "pocket borough": With a total population of 3,980, she has 1,175 legal voters; wood, 385,190 pounds; sheep, 53,902; hogs, 4,215; horses, 7,650; mules, 30; cattle, 15,095; acres of land in cultivation, 25,187; wheat raised, 115,655 bushels; oats, 78,880; barley and rye, 70,223; corn, 874; hay, 20,639 tons; butter and cheese, 71,005 pounds; potatoes, 31,992; bushels apples, 2,960 bushels; prunes and plums, 1,149 bushels; poultry, 1,980 dozen; bacon, 85,800; pounds; gold, 40 ounces, and 926,000 feet of lumber.

Washington. The flouring mill at Asotin has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$6,000.

Hillyard has at last been declared incorporated by the commissioners of Spokane county.

A brick building has been begun in Walla Walla. It will be used for a bottling works.

North Yakima is bidding for a scouring mill and cloth factory. One of her citizens has gone East to interest capital.

An organized effort is being made among the shingle manufacturers in Eastern Washington to close the mills down for two months so as to strengthen prices in Eastern markets. Various county associations are being organized and it is believed the movement will succeed.

The fate of the state capitol building is to be in the hands of the supreme court. Preparations for legal formalities are now in progress, on account of the passage of the following resolutions by the state capitol commission: Whereas, It appears to the state capitol commission that the said commission can dispose of the warrants on the "state capitol building fund" for the full amount of the unexpended appropriation for the said state capitol at par in cash issued on the letting of the contract for the superstructure of the capitol building for which bids are or will be invited, and that by so doing the completion of the said building wholly and solely from said "state capitol fund" and without resort to any other fund of the state is insured, and the contract price for the said letting can be reduced several thousand dollars and the said sum saved to the state, and without so doing said contract cannot be let; therefore be it resolved, That on the letting of the contract the commission, with the consent of the contractors, issue to the auditor its certificate or certificates, directing the au-

ditor to issue warrants on the state capitol building fund payable to the order of the contractor, to be indorsed by the contractor, and to be delivered as so indorsed by the auditor in exchange for cash at not less than par, said certificate or certificates and warrants to be for a sum or sums not exceeding the amount of the appropriation still unexpended; said moneys realized by the commission from the said warrants to be held by the state treasurer solely to be disbursed upon certificates issued by the board upon and with vouchers duly presented, passed upon, examined and allowed in the method provided in section 14 of chapter 183, laws of 1893, certifying that the services have been rendered and material furnished, and that the person therein named is entitled to be paid the amount therein named, and said certificates to be audited and allowed by the state auditor. The supreme court will be asked to pass upon the legality of the action which the above resolution calls for, and it is understood that an effort will be made to have this matter made a special feature and acted upon at once. In the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General James A. Haight, the immediate sale of the warrants for cash can be legally made. The state land commission has invested \$160,000 of the permanent school fund in state warrants. This amount, together with the sum already invested in county bonds and the amount drawing interest on contracts to purchase school lands, will make the whole sum of the permanent fund now drawing interest about \$2,000,000.

INSURGENTS ADVANCE

THE CAPITAL CITY OF CUBA IN IMMINENT DANGER.

An Army of 12,000 Insurgents March on to Havana In Spite of the Efforts of Captain-General Martinez de Campos - A Cuban Victory.

Havana, Dec. 27. - Further details reached here today from Matanzas of the rapid advance of the insurgent army, numbering about 12,000 men, upon Havana after forcing its way through the province of Santa Clara and into the province of Matanzas, in spite of the efforts of Captain-General Martinez de Campos and about 8,000 troops at his disposal in the territory invaded.

The reported important battle between the Spaniards under Campos and the insurgents at Coliseo plantation, twelve miles from Cardenas, does not appear to have been a very severe engagement. Cardenas is a seaport, and quiet an important place for Cuba, of about 40,000 inhabitants. It is only twelve miles from Matanzas, the capital of the province of that name, and the largest town between Cardenas and Havana.

The Spanish forces do not appear to have encountered the main body of the insurgents, as at first announced. The fight at the Coliseo plantation was between a portion of the northern column of the insurgent columns, now pushing through the province of Matanzas, and instead of turning out to be a great victory for the Spaniards, the result of the engagement was virtually a defeat for Campos' forces, for the Cuban army pushed onward unchecked, and is still advancing on the city.

The fighting took place amid burning cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and was of the usual guerilla nature. At times both the troops and insurgents were surrounded by walls of flames, and the smoke was so dense over certain portions of the ground that the Cubans and the troops were unable to see each other, and kept banging away at open space, wasting good ammunition. It is true that this indiscriminate ring was more noticed upon the part of the troops than on the side of the insurgents, but for one insurgent killed, at least 2,000 shots must have been fired. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away into the distance as soon as the troops got within fighting distance of them, and nearly all the firing was at very long range, although the soldiers made several gallant charges through the burning territory. This style of fighting is termed a defeat for the insurgents, but as they succeeded in accomplishing their object - holding the Spaniards in check while the Cubans pushed on southward - the result was really a Cuban victory.

The captain-general was as near to the front as possible throughout the battle, encouraging the troops by words and actions. One of the captain-general's orderlies, who was sitting on his horse beside Campos, received a bullet in his breast and fell to the ground badly wounded. The shot was, no doubt, intended for the Spanish commander.

Montana. The Castner Coal & Coke Company are going to put in a \$23,000 electrical plant at Great Falls for lighting purposes.

The season just closed has been a fairly profitable one to the cattlemen of Montana. Over 147,000 head were shipped over the Great Northern road and the average price was \$35 per head.

Congressman Hartman wants an Indian industrial school opened at Keogh reservation at Miles City and wants \$75,000 for that purpose, \$40,000 of which is to be used for buildings.

One hundred and fifty men are at work at Clancy preparing the grounds and foundations for the buildings to be erected there for the use of the Great Northern railroad. A steam plow is in operation there and the work is progressing rapidly.

It is calculated by the most conservative business men of Butte that the present payroll for labor alone in that camp exceeds the enormous sum of \$800,000 per month. That sum of money is sufficient to maintain and keep booming a city four times the present size of Butte.

The capitol building commissioners expect soon to establish the validity of the warrants issued by the board, and will then make an effort to dispose of them to the bankers of the state. Several prominent bankers have already shown a disposition to accept the warrants at par, provided they are valid, the commissioners say.

Idaho. The railroad mileage of the state is nearly 1,600 miles.

Idaho has 718,389 sheep, which are assessed at \$1 per head.

The contractors of the Mink creek canal have accepted one piece of the work, and have just let another contract.

J. F. Gaffney, the receiver of the bank of Genesee, has taken charge of the defunct institution. The assets and liabilities of the bank have been inventoried by the sheriff.

An electric light plant is to be erected at Canyon creek for the purpose of supplying lights at Burke and Gem, and intermediate points. Water power will be used from Canyon creek.

The new city of Nez Perce is making rapid progress. At present there are eight or ten buildings in the course of erection. Contracts have been made by persons who have leased the saw mill to deliver 1,000,000 feet of lumber to the town site by January 1. About twenty buildings have been erected so far, but further progress has been retarded owing to the cold weather.

British Columbia. A new sawmill has been built at Wellington.

A smelter company has been organized to commence operations early in the year at Grand Forks. The plant will be similar to that now being erected at Trail.

The surface indications in the oil fields in East Kootenai are considered good. Two different qualities of oil have been obtained. On Kiahneena creek, a short distance north of the international boundary line, black oil similar to the Pennsylvania and Ohio oils, is found. But on Sage creek, some eight miles north, there is found an oil that is nearly pure, of a light yellow color, which will burn in a lamp as it comes from the ground. Close by there is natural gas escaping from bedrock which burns freely on ignition. Some of the oil sent to the geological museum at Ottawa, caused considerable excitement and comment, and was pronounced a fraud on account of its purity.

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