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CONDON GLOBE

VOL. VI. CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897. 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.....2.50 per month. One-half column.....4.00 per month. One column.....6.00 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.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

A Birmingham, Ala., special says that Joe James, colored, was lynched at Woodstock. He attempted to assault Fannie Smith, aged 17, while she was on her way to school.

An irade has been issued granting amnesty to all Armenian prisoners, except those sentenced to death for murder. The terms of the amnesty include about 100 Armenians under sentence of death for other offenses than murder.

Contrary to advices from Spain, it has been ascertained that the Spaniards were ignominiously defeated by Philippine insurgents in the combined naval and foot attack on Novleta from November 8 to 14. The Spaniards lost heavily.

A special from Paris says it is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy, the powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States, and terminate the revolt.

Dr. E. Forbes, representing a London firm, arrived on the last steamer from the Orient in San Francisco, with cases of medical instruments valued at \$80,000. He claims they are works of art, and should be admitted free of duty. The customs authorities are withholding the instruments, however, until the duty is paid.

The postmaster of Des Moines, Ia., had his carriers look up worthy cases of poor families and delivered presents to them on Christmas morning. Several hundred dollars was subscribed by business men for the purpose. Scores of letters were received from poor children telling what they desired Santa Claus to bring them.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has proposed an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing for auxiliary fish-cultural stations at points to be selected by the commissioner of fish and fisheries in Oregon, Washington and California, for the propagation of salmon, trout and other fishes. The amendment appropriates \$17,000 for the purpose.

Jerry Burke, the colored boy, who hacked Mrs. John Foss and her daughter, Mrs. Cavanaugh, with an ax, at their home at Clito, Livingston parish, Louisiana, last Sunday, was captured by a posse of citizens about a mile from the scene of the crime. In view of the fact that the ladies are not dead, the plan to burr him at the stake was abandoned, and he was simply riddled with bullets.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress a computation of the Pacific railroad debts as made by the government actuary. The statement shows that the advances to the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, by the government, will, at maturity, by the first of next July, amount to \$92,846,285, of which sufficient has been repaid to reduce the amount to \$53,289,593. The balance due on account of the Central Pacific on July 1 next will be \$80,318,377.

Dr. Thomas Powell, of Missouri, recently made some remarkable experiments before a party of doctors in Los Angeles in order to prove the efficacy of his remedy for certain diseases. He alarmed the physicians present by injecting bacillus tuberculosis and bacilli diphtheria into himself, appearing to take them without evil effect. He also injected some bacteria into two guinea pigs, which promptly died. His next experiment will be to inject sputum from a woman dying of consumption into himself.

The annual statement of construction published by the Railway Age, of Chicago shows that during 1896 only 1,802 miles of railway lines were built in the United States. This is one mile less than the total reported for 1895, and the smallest mileage built in any year since 1875. The number of lines on which this track was laid is 163, which is eleven less than the number of new lines added in the previous year. Track was laid in thirty-eight of the forty-four states and territories. The longest mileage was built in California—187 miles on eight lines.

A Paris paper publishes interviews with prominent men of France and a foreign diplomat, all of whom reproach Great Britain and Spain for abandoning France in the Mexican expedition of 1862, the object of which, they say, was to create an American government to counterbalance the power of the United States.

The Russian ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, has had an audience with the sultan of Turkey, at which he urged the introduction of reforms and the granting of amnesty to imprisoned Armenians. The sultan asserted that the reforms agreed upon by the powers already had been executed and promised to issue an amnesty decree in a few days.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Senate.

Eighth day—The senate today passed the immigration bill, known as the Lodge bill, with a new section providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The strength of the bill was greater than had been expected, the final vote being 52 to 10. As passed, the bill amends the immigration laws so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years old who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language, but an admissible immigrant over the age of 16 may bring in with him, or send for his wife or parent or grandparent or minor children or grandchildren, notwithstanding their inability to read or write.

The Cuban section added to the bill provides that the act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there; provided such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island. The house amendments to the bill concerning lands of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company were nonconcurred in.

Ninth day—The main event of the day was the presentation by Mr. Cameron of the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable to his resolution, recognizing the independence of Cuba. The proceeding was brief and perfunctory, the report not being read, and an agreement was speedily reached by which the resolution and report go over until after the holidays.

Aside from the Cameron report Morgan of Alabama presented a further report on the same lines, embodying the views of himself and Mills. The offering of the reports served as a prelude to several brisk exchanges between senators. Mr. Gear made an unsuccessful attempt to take up the Pacific railroad funding bill, and then gave notice it would be urged after the holidays.

Tenth day—The senate was unexpectedly diverted today from Cuba to the Pacific railroads. An unusually large crowd was in the galleries, anticipating that Vest would continue his speech begun yesterday on the attitude of Mr. Olney toward the Cameron resolution. Soon after the session opened Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution relative to the trust notes of the Pacific railroads. The senator made a savage onslaught on the Pacific railroads in general, charging that a combination of private interests was seeking to absorb the roads and close out the government. This opened the entire question, and Mr. Morgan followed with a bitter arraignment of the Pacific roads, charging them with fraud and crime on a gigantic scale.

The speech lasted until shortly before 2 o'clock, when the morning hour expired, thus sending over the Cuban question until after the holidays. Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolution asking the secretary of state for information relative to the killing of Charles Gavin, an American citizen, by the Spanish forces in Cuba. Further than this the session was uneventful, and the senate adjourned for the holiday recess, lasting until January 5.

House.

Eighth day—The house today passed the third of the regular appropriation bills (that for the support of the army), and entered upon consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The latter bill carries \$21,669,369, or \$36,399 more than the law for the current year. Fair progress was made today. It is expected this bill and the military academy appropriation bill will be passed before the holiday recess. The army bill, as passed, makes no provision for the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Ninth day—Almost the whole day was devoted to a debate on the provision of the bill relating to the control of the new congressional library. Both the appropriations and library committees offered plans for the future care of the building. After a somewhat acrimonious contest, the appropriations committee gained the victory, defeating the substitute of the library committee by a vote of 27 to 85. An amendment designed to place the employees of the library under civil service law was also defeated, 27 to 73. Librarian Spofford's salary was raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The senate amendments to the immigration bill were nonconcurred in. Bartholdt, chairman of the immigration committee, sought to have the bill and amendments recommitted to his committee.

Tenth day—The house today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and then adjourned for the holiday recess. This is the first time in the history of congress that the legislative bill has been passed before the holidays. The day was devoted to the annual debate on the civil service law, and, as usual, the attempt to strike out the provision for the commission was overwhelmingly defeated. There was a good deal of thrashing over of old straw and sparring for political points. Brodus, chairman of the civil service commission, defended the law. The bill as passed carries \$22,669,369.02—\$36,379 more than the current bill. During the morning hour a bill was passed authorizing the railroads in the Indian territory to change their alignments.

A TRAP IS SET FOR GOMEZ

Spaniards Forming Three Lines to Crush Him.

OPERATIONS ARE IN MATANZAS

Weyler Expected to Strike a Hard Blow, So That Spain Can Call for Another Loan—Cubans Confident.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says:

Havana advices are that Gomez's advance guard has captured the town of Las Pasasga, in Santa Clara province, taking the entire garrison and all the stores. A battalion of fresh troops was sent from Havana to Matanzas this morning, to be sent to the front. Great exertions are being made to get a strong force to oppose General Gomez, and three lines are being forced to get the Cubans entangled between them and crushed.

Funds Running Low.

New York, Dec. 28.—A Madrid special to the World says:

It is rumored that General Weyler has delayed fresh operations against the insurgents in order to give time to discover the disposition of bands and their chiefs since the death of Maceo, with a view to feeling his way to prepare the ground for finishing the present Cuban war like the past insurrections in Spain and Cuba, where official negotiations proved more telling arguments than force of arms, directly the insurgents saw no more hope of foreign aid.

It is also believed in diplomatic circles that Spain will take advantage of the disposition of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney to negotiate quickly and directly with the United States to secure a neutrality by granting discriminating concessions in the contemplated Cuban tariff, and fair promises of colonial autonomy before the accession of McKinley.

One of the principal reasons of the Spanish government for insisting upon Weyler making a decisive attempt to clear the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, within a few weeks, is the urgent necessity for scoring a military success before Spain has once more to appeal to the native and foreign markets for fresh loans, when she shall have exhausted the money obtained by the recent interior loan, which will be in March of next year.

At present the minister of the colonies disposes of this cash, and Cuban bonds to the value of about \$5,000,000 only remain out of the proceeds of the loans. The expenses of the war in Cuba are \$12,000,000 monthly, and in the Philippines at least \$4,000,000. Up to the present time, the Spanish treasury has assisted the Cuban treasury by guaranteeing advances made by foreign and native bankers upon Cuban bonds, and by pledging the sources of imperial revenue for the recent \$80,000,000 loan.

The moment is fast approaching when the Spanish parliament and the Spanish taxpayers must be asked to provide, in the shape of additional taxation, \$26,000,000 annually for the interest and sinking fund of \$250,000,000 thus far raised, to meet only in part the expenses of the Cuban war, up to March, 1897, and which the Cuban budget and the Cuban taxpayers could not possibly undertake to pay, even if the war were soon terminated, considering that their budgets showed deficits, averaging \$5,000,000 annually, before the present insurrection.

Rivera Warns Weyler.

New York, Dec. 28.—A special from Key West to the World says:

Steamship passengers say that General Rivera, who is in command of the army of Maceo, has sent a formal warning to General Weyler. General Rivera notified the Spanish captain-general that if he persisted in his threats to kill pacificos found in the country, the Cubans will make reprisals on all Spaniards whom they may capture.

General Weyler is affecting to disregard the warning. Those near him, however, say he will not dare to carry out his ideas as ruthlessly as he intended. His guerrillas still have full authority to capture or to kill pacificos in the country and to force their families into the garrisoned towns. As the troops in such places have little extra food and the residents none to spare, this order lays a great hardship upon the poor country folk. Hundreds will soon be starving.

General Rivera is moving out of his entrenchments. All indications point to an important engagement soon.

General Weyler has visited various points on the trocha and San Cristobal. He is always accompanied by a large force.

There is skirmishing daily along the trocha and on the outskirts of Artemisa.

A battle has been fought in Santa Clara province between guerrilla bands. The Cubans forced the Spanish to retire into Remedios with heavy loss.

Regia, across the bay from Havana, was attacked again last night almost under the guns of the fortress. Several houses were burned and a running fight maintained for two hours.

A MOB OF BOHEMIANS.

Tried to Lynch a Motorman Who Ran Down a Boy.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—George E. Denmark, 7 years old, was killed by a trolley-car at Troop and Eighteenth streets, this afternoon. Fred Bernier, motorman, was threatened with lynching, for killing the boy, and was with great difficulty rescued from the mob of Bohemians, who, incensed at the terrible accident, surrounded the car and dragged Bernier from the platform, determined to hang him. Patrick Hanley, the conductor, managed to save Bernier from the mob, and then a riot call was sent to the Maxwell street station. The police took charge of the motorman and conductor and locked them up.

After the boy had been killed, Motorman Bernier took refuge in the car, which stood within a few feet of where the accident occurred, and in an instant it was besieged by angry men. He attempted to keep them out by latching the doors on the inside, but they broke the doors in, knocked him down and kicked and beat him for a few moments in a shocking manner. He managed, however, to get away from them, and ran to the door of the drugstore, where he was handed a pistol, and was admitted inside by Mr. Krivick, the proprietor, before any further harm befell him. The crowd surged around the store and yelled: "Break it in! Kill him!"

It looked for a minute as if the store would be raided, but Mr. Krivick had made use of the telephone. He called on the Maxwell station first for an ambulance, but by that time matters had got so warm that he requested a patrol wagon. In a few minutes the wagon brought a number of officers, who did all they could to quiet the mob. When some degree of quiet had been restored the police arrested the endangered men and took them to the station. There the men seemed unconcerned, and declined to make a statement.

There were many versions given of the accident. Well-informed people living in the neighborhood said they had been expecting something of the kind for a long time, and were only surprised that it did not happen sooner.

THE SON'S SACRIFICE.

Benton Wilson Went to Prison to Save His Father.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 28.—Benton Wilson, who went to the penitentiary for a long term of years for murder, came into Spokane last night, and today went to Mica, where his parents live. He had been unexpectedly pardoned.

The circumstances under which Wilson was sent to jail were most peculiar. Two years ago, some small boys unearthed the body of a man that was subsequently identified as that of James Johnson, brother-in-law of Benton Wilson. The body was found two miles from the Wilson homestead. Benton Wilson and his father were arrested and charged with murder. The father was first placed on trial, and the case looked black for him. Perceiving this, Benton arose and confessed to having murdered his brother-in-law. He said Johnson had abused his wife, Wilson's sister; had returned to the farm and had threatened his wife, if she did not come back to the city. Wilson said that he accompanied them to a lonely stretch of woods, and, at an opportune moment, fell upon him and clubbed him to death. For this he was sentenced to a long term of years in the penitentiary. It is a case of a son sacrificing his life to save that of his father.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

American Arrested for Driving Into Prohibited Mexican Territory.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 28.—Harry Mansur, the American who was arrested several weeks ago by the Mexican customs officials at Tia Juana for alleged infraction of the laws governing the free zone, has been released by the Ensenada authorities and is again at his home on this side. His release was obtained through the intervention of Hon. Anthony Godbe, American vice-consul, and a cash bail was obtained, which allowed Mansur to leave the country.

Mansur said today that his case was temporarily settled, and he did not expect it to come up again for six months or a year. It is probable the cash bail will be quietly accepted and no further action taken, especially as Mansur's infraction of the law was slight.

Mansur's wife's family lives at Rosario, about two miles south of the free zone. Mansur had often visited them, taking his team and paying no attention to the law, being an old resident and acquainted with the officials. But a new administration of the Tia Juana custom-house, Senor Motavelasco, caused Mansur to be arrested for smuggling a horse into the country, and imposed a heavy fine upon him. Failing to pay the fine, Mansur was arrested and sent to Ensenada to be dealt with by the higher authorities. Since that time until a day or so ago he had been in jail.

A steel fly wheel twenty five feet in diameter and requiring 250 miles of wire in its construction, has been made in Germany.

ANOTHER MINE EXPLOSION

Twenty Men Were Imprisoned in Afterdamp.

RESCUE WORK BEGAN EARLY

Fourteen Were Taken Out Alive—Touching Scene About the Mine—Rock Fell on Dynamite Magazine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 23.—A terrific explosion occurred this afternoon in Baltimore shaft No. 2, of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Over twenty miners were imprisoned, but at a late hour tonight fourteen had been rescued alive, and there was hope of releasing the others before the deadly afterdamp claimed them as victims.

Immediately after the disaster became known, rescue gangs descended the shaft, but it was some time before the ventilation had been so managed that they could work in safety. The party which entered the mine at 9:45 tonight succeeded in pushing their way to the plane where the imprisoned men had been working, and there they stumbled over the bodies of a number of unconscious men. As quick as the work could be accomplished they were brought to the surface, where a corps of doctors were in waiting. Wrapped in blankets, some of the victims were sent to their homes and some to hospitals. The physicians have hopes that all may recover. Had they been in the damp five minutes longer all would probably have died of suffocation.

John Healey, one of the rescuers, who was first to discover the bodies on the plane, says the men were huddled closely together. They had apparently abandoned all hope of rescue, and were resolved to die together. The supposition is that the men, when they realized their danger, made their way to the highest point on the plane. The smoke found its way to them, however, and they were all but suffocated when found.

The theory of the explosion is that there was a fall of rock on the slope where the dynamite was stored; that the dynamite exploded and the smoke filled the plane.

Grief was turned to joy when the rescued men were brought to the surface. Women and children wept and strong men clasped each other in their arms. It is probable that those who were in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the explosion occurred were the only ones killed, and they may not be over four or five in number. The mine is in the northeast section of the city, and employs, when in full operation, about 350 men and boys. One-third of this force was at work today, and the number of workers was further reduced after 3 o'clock, when the day shift came out.

When the explosion occurred, an hour later, there were probably sixty men in the mine. Of this number, forty or thereabouts succeeded in getting safely to the surface. Those imprisoned were at work in a plane fully a mile from the shaft. They were driving a tunnel, and were in what was considered a safe place.

The first knowledge of the catastrophe came to the surface by the noise of the explosion. The men in the engine-house, who had charge of the hoisting carriages, gave the first alarm. A rescuing party was organized, but it was after several efforts had been made that the imprisoned men were reached.

A FATAL BOAT RIDE.

Three Young Men Attempted to Cross the Swift Hood River.

Hood River, Or., Dec. 23.—Charles Bell, Carl Woods and W. W. Edgerman, working on the flume of the irrigation ditch where it crosses Hood river, about twelve miles from town, built a boat to be used in carrying lumber over at this point. The river is very rapid, and, while crossing this afternoon, the boat became unmanageable and started down stream, striking a rock, capsizing and throwing the unfortunate men out and at the mercy of the cold, rushing water. Bell, being an old log driver, managed to reach shore in safety. Woods and Edgerman were drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

A rescue party will endeavor to recover the bodies before they float out into the Columbia. Woods and Edgerman were both single men. Woods was a resident of Hood River, but Edgerman's residence is unknown, as he had but lately arrived here.

American Students in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the council of the university of Paris, Vice-Rector Girard read a communication from the professor of political science upon the American students in Paris. The memorandum had agreed with the views of Professor Henry Motissan, the distinguished chemist and a member of the French institute, pointing out that American universities are sympathetic to France, and that their students wished to study in French universities. But, he added, they needed to return to America with a diploma. The council finally decided to examine the suggestion of granting diplomas to American students.