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CONDON GLOBE.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising Rates table with columns for Professional cards, One square, One-half column, One column, and Business locals.

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 Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

Agent W. R. Russell, of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, of Moscow, Idaho, has purchased over 20,000 bushels of wheat at 70 cents. The last large purchase was 3,000 bushels. Some wheat in that section is being held as high as 75 cents.

Another attempt has been made to get the stranded Glenmorag off from the sands of North beach. This trial proved unsuccessful like the previous attempts and it is now thought the Glenmorag will be abandoned to the mercies of the waves.

Very Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D., has been installed as rector of the Catholic university of America in Washington, D. C. It was a notable event in the history of the institution, and drew together a distinguished assemblage of churchmen and educators.

While hunting near Elk Point, S. D. W. J. Murphy, aged 17, became separated from his companions and was frozen to death. When first missed he was supposed to have returned home, and not until some time later did searching parties start after him. His body was found.

James Stephens, who is said to have started several incendiary fires in Walla Walla during the summer of 1896, has been convicted of arson in the superior court for setting fire to the Hamilton-Rourke warehouse, January 9, 1896. The defense had very little evidence to offer, and the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

In digging a well at Quilcene, Wash., at the base of the Olympic range of mountains, a vein of coal was discovered. It is thought it is a good vein, and it is located within one mile of the Port Townsend Southern railway. Within the past three years over \$100,000 has been spent in prospecting for coal in this county, and this is the first coal yet discovered.

An earthquake occurred on the island of Kishma, in the Persian gulf, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishma is near the entrance of the Persian gulf and is the largest island in that body of water, being surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is seventy miles and its average breadth twelve miles. The population is estimated at 5,000, chiefly arabs.

Two people were seriously injured and a score of others bruised and battered as the result of a rear-end collision of two trains in the Oakland yards. Instead of holding the Berkeley local train as usual, the signalman allowed it to proceed on the main track, just as the sunset limited was approaching. Before the latter train could be stopped it crashed into the rear car of the local, completely demolishing it.

The senate committee on fisheries have listened to an argument by Professor Elliott in advocacy of the bill providing for a new international agreement for the protection of fur-bearing seals. Professor Elliott exhibited a large number of charts, showing the habits of seals. He contended that from an economic and humane point of view, it would be far better for the United States to kill all the remaining seals outright than to permit the slaughter to continue under present regulations.

The First National bank of Newport, Ky., has closed its doors. Heavy investments in real estate is said to be the cause.

An important pooling arrangement has been brought about between the Alaska Packers Association and the Alaska Improvement Company that will materially affect the salmon industry in Northern waters and the price of canned salmon in the country next season. It is said that the entire product of the coming season will be pooled and marketed at uniform rates.

Louis Contencin, chevalier of the crown of Italy, former president of the Italian chamber of commerce in New York, and formerly Italy's consul-general to the two Sicilies, died at his home in New York. He had been one of the most prominent Italians in this country and was a man of marked ability, to which Italy frequently paid honorable tribute.

A Washington special says the administration is determined that Peru shall pay the claim for \$200,000 growing out of the outrage committed in 1855 upon V. H. McCord, a consul of the United States. A cable dispatch has just been sent to Mr. McKeanie, the United States minister stationed at Lima, directing him to inform the Peruvian government that the case must be settled without delay. A communication received from the minister a few days ago stated that Peru desired to investigate the case. Secretary Olney at once advised Mr. McKeanie that Peru had had more than ten years to investigate, and the time was quite sufficient.

TURPIE HAS RUN DO WN.

End of His Three Days' Speech Against the Canal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate was on the verge of a deadlock today, and for a time there were prospects of a protracted test of endurance, extending the session late into the night. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted, however, by Turpie and Vilas. Thereupon, Morgan announced he would ask the senate to "sit out" the bill, remaining in continuous session until a vote was forced. This evoked sharp criticism. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion, which, on roll-call, disclosed the absence of a quorum, and Morgan was obliged to give up his plan for today, although he expects to execute it, if an agreement for a vote is not reached.

Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, the third day being a continuation of the former bitter invective directed against the measure. During the day, Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as senator from Delaware. The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented.

In the course of a discussion over laying electric conduits in the Washington streets, Hill spoke against trusts and monopolies in general, as a serious menace to the public welfare.

Washington, Jan. 23.—After a two days' debate, in the course of which considerable partisan passion was aroused and an ineffectual attempt made to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, the house today decided the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, from the tenth Virginia district, by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The Republicans were badly divided, fifty-four of them joining with the Democrats and supporting the claims of the Democratic contestant. When the supporters of Yost's contention found they were defeated by a narrow margin of eight votes (the vote being 119 to 127 against him), they inaugurated a filibuster in the hope of gaining time, and for two hours there was a succession of roll-calls, but they were finally overpowered and the resolutions confirming Tucker's title to his seat were adopted. Yost is a member-elect of the next house, and Tucker, who is a son of Randolph Tucker, has been a member of the last four congresses. He declined a renomination because he did not agree with his party on the money question.

WANTED HIM TO DIE.

An Unnatural Daughter Allowed Her Father to Kill Himself.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25.—Knowing that her aged father had taken poison with suicidal intent, Nellie Curran, 28 years old, went to bed without calling a physician, and arose this morning at the usual hour to find the old man dead. Thomas Curran was 54 years old, and has for years been employed by the railroad company. He lived at 1664 Atlantic street, and Nellie Curran, his daughter, kept house for him. For the past few months the old gentleman has been in poor health, and about three weeks ago took a large quantity of laudanum to end his troubles. Physicians saved his life on that occasion, but his desire to end his life never left him. Last night Curran came home at the regular hour. He secured a bottle of chloroform during the day, and, after taking it, bade his daughter good-bye and told her his troubles would soon end. His lifeless body was found this morning and removed to the morgue. "This is a peculiar case," said Coroner Baldwin. "This old man's daughter told my deputy this morning, when he visited the house, that she knew her father had taken poison, but did not call a physician because she thought it too late, and then her father wanted to die, anyhow."

The young woman will be given a chance to tell her story to a coroner's jury.

STARVATION IN CHICAGO.

Supplies for the Needy, but No One to Distribute Them.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Men, women and children are starving in Chicago in sight of relief, because the county commissioners, blind and deaf, do not allow the county agent enough help to distribute supplies. The county treasury is rich in its surplus, and there are an accumulation of appeals from hungry families. Hundreds of these applications are more than two weeks old. The heads of the families were discouraged then, and as a last resort appealed to the county for aid. They have seen their wives and children grow weaker and colder, and no aid has come, no bread, no coal. These men are desperate now.

The county agent is helpless to save these famine-stricken men, women and babies. He has relief on hand, but no way to distribute it, because the commissioners have tied his hands, and are deaf to the cries of the hungry.

A warning has been given that the deserving poor are becoming dangerous and that hunger is likely to drive them to deeds in which their cry will be "bread." Men who gave this warning know whereof they speak.

WAR TO THE BITTER END

President Palma, of the Cuban Junta, Issues a Statement.

NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE

Insurgents Will Not Accept Autonomy—They Are Fighting for Their Independence and Nothing Else.

New York, Jan. 25.—Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, tonight issued the following statement:

"So much has lately been said of the probability of the termination of the Cuban revolution by the acceptance, on the part of the Cubans, of autonomy or reforms, that I feel it incumbent upon me, as the accredited representative of the Cubans, to make a brief statement on the subject:

"Reforms were passed by the Spanish cortes, but the outbreak of this revolution was not thereby stayed for one hour. There was and is but one idea for which the Cubans are fighting. We had enough of so-called reforms, enough of promised autonomy. Every intelligent man would rightly condemn the leaders and participants in this movement if anything short of independence were the basis of a treaty of peace with Spain. It is claimed that General Gomez is willing to treat with Spain on the basis of autonomy, and that a letter to that effect has been received by me. There is no such letter. Gomez is made of too stern material to surrender on any such terms, particularly when, in his latest letters to me, he writes of his own convictions that this winter's campaign will be most successful.

"But, even though any one of our foremost leaders should be inclined to terminate the war by the acceptance of autonomy (which is barely within the bounds of possibility), while he himself might surrender, he would do so alone. We Cubans are not worshippers of individualities. We are steadfast followers of our ideals. The death of our glorious Maceo brought sorrow to the hearts of every Cuban, but we did not falter; his forces did not surrender; the revolution received no perceptible check. The leader who proposed peace under the Spanish flag would find himself without followers. No treaty of peace can be made by the Cubans unless ratified by a specially convened assembly. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to expect that the Cubans, after two years of sanguinary strife, when they find themselves in a position such as has never before been their good fortune to occupy in point of numbers, equipment and resources, will now weakly accept terms of compromise. Every Cuban, every American, knows that the apparent generous and conciliatory spirit of Spain springs not from her strength, but from her weakness. How can we, then, under the circumstances, be expected to waver?"

"If the Cubans in the field are too strong to even consider such proposals, the Cubans in the cities are too well advised of Spain's plans and Spain's precarious situation to counsel this step. In the cities, Spain's only stronghold, men of position, of refinement, of wealth, have but lately signed a statement, in which they unequivocally say to those in this country, who seem to labor under the error that autonomy would be a solution of the so-called Cuban problem, that nothing short of independence is acceptable to them. They base the statement, not only on political, but also on economic reasons.

"What form of autonomy would help Cuba, when saddled not only with her previous debt, but with the added burden of the cost of the present war? The future of the country would be ruin and starvation. News of our success in the field may be suffocated by the censor; pacification of the island provinces may be falsely proclaimed, as in the case of Pinar del Rio; decrees allowing grinding of sugar may be issued where all cane has been destroyed; promises of reforms and autonomy may be given and amnesty promulgated, and foreign countries may, by these means and mendacious Spanish diplomacy, be cajoled into the belief that Spain is mighty, is generous, and that we are weak, are ungrateful, and we Cubans will continue to fight for independence, first, last and all the time. Our leaders may fall, but others will take their places. The opportunity will find the man. Gomez has written that, even should he fall, the revolution is strong enough to continue its triumph. The only excuse we will have for having begun the war will be its triumph; the only fitting monument for our fallen comrades will be the independence of their country."

Powerless to Save Them.

New York, Jan. 25.—The three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, of Rockland, Me., coal-laden from Baltimore to Boston, went ashore near Quogue, L. I., at an early hour this morning, and her entire crew, consisting of nine men, was lost in sight of hundreds of people who had gathered on the beach, but were powerless to render assistance.

Mexico raises fifty different kinds of fruit which can be exported.

ATTACKS THE TREATY.

Pettigrew Aims His Opinions on the Venezuela Question.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate today proceeded with the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, Turpie continuing his speech in opposition. He has not yet concluded, and tomorrow will be the third day of his speech. His remarks today were bitterly antagonistic to the Nicaragua Canal Company, the senator characterizing its methods as those of Peter Funk. Morgan will ask to have a time fixed for a final vote as soon as Turpie closes.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$23,000,000, was passed during the day.

Pettigrew severely criticized the legislative authorities for concluding the Venezuela boundary agreement, which he said, was a complete surrender of Venezuela to Great Britain. His resolution calling on the secretary of state for information was referred to the foreign relations committee. Unanimous consent was secured for taking up the bill for an international monetary conference on Tuesday next.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Before the Yost-Tucker contested election case from the tenth Virginia district was called in the house today there was a call of committees. A bill was passed to amend the laws relating to the general land office so as to reduce fees to be charged for taking testimony from fifteen to ten cents per hundred words and withdraw the privilege of excess fees now allowed at land offices west of the Rocky mountains.

The contested election case was called up by McCall of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on election, at 12:30 P. M., and the house spent the day debating it. Much interest was manifested in the case, owing to the fact that the Republicans on the committee which reported the case were divided, four siding with Henry St. George Tucker, the Democrat, and sitting member, and but two, Walker of Indiana and Thomas of Michigan, with the Republican contestant, Yost. The latter is a member-elect of the next house, and Tucker is one of the most prominent and popular Democrats on the floor. Tucker had 892 plurality on the face of the returns, but several imperfect ballots were rejected under the then existing Walton law of Virginia, which, the contestant claimed, if counted, would have reversed the result. Yost himself was accorded the privilege of addressing the house in his own behalf. He was very sarcastic in his reference to the Democratic election officials of the Old Dominion state, characterizing them as "chivalrous Virginians, who assaulted the mentally weak and unarmed and robbed them of their rights."

He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the house for justice. "The stigma of foul elections," said he, "disgraced and debauched the South for years; its deadly influence paralyzed the public conscience; but now, thank God, in Virginia, at least, the shock of this ballot broke the stupor. The fear of the negro rule disappeared. But, lashed by the scourge of public opinion, the guilty tricksters still dare to bring infamy to the doors of congress. If you accept their machinations, you approve their methods and give them fresh license."

Cannon Has a Plan.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, has introduced the following as a substitute for the Republican national conference bill: "Within ninety days after March 4, 1897, the president of the United States shall invite the leading commercial nations of the world to appoint representatives to an international monetary conference to convene on or before October 1, 1897, at such place in the city of Washington as the president may designate, and also within said ninety days after March 4, 1897, the president shall appoint five commissioners to represent the United States at such conference; the duty of which United States commissioners shall be to urge the adoption by said conference of a plan for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at some ratio ranging between 15 and 16 to 1 between the nations represented at such conference."

Bureau of Mines.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Perkins, of California, today introduced a bill which is intended to pave the way to the establishment of a bureau or department of the government to be devoted to the mining industry. The resolution recites, by way of preamble, that the mining interests of the United States have no clear representation in the organization of the government, and it provides for a commission, to be composed of the commissioner of the general land office, commissioner of labor and director of the geological survey, "whose duty it shall be to determine the best methods of ascertaining all facts of general importance relating to mines and mining within the United States, whether by a mining bureau, a secretary of mines and mining, a commissioner of mines, or a commission, to report to the secretary of the interior a bill providing means, or securing all necessary information concerning mining and related industries in the United States."

A GUNBOAT BLOWN SKYWARD

Cubans Used a Torpedo With Deadly Effect.

PLANTED IN THE RIVER CAUTO

Destroyed the Vessel and Killed and Wounded All the Crew—Court's Decision in Three Friends Case

Havana, Jan. 20.—The gunboats Centinela and Relampago left Manzanillo on the night of January 16, with the object of going up the river Cauto to Fort Guamo, in compliance with the orders of General Boech. At 10 o'clock in the morning of January 17, both gunboats were near Mango landing, when an explosion of a torpedo, which had been well planted in the river, sunk the Relampago. Those of the crew who survived swam toward the shore, but were fired on from the banks. At this critical moment a boat was launched from the Centinela, which rescued the men in the water. In view of the instructions and the fact that the commander of the Centinela and nearly all of the crew of both boats had been wounded, the expedition had to return to Manzanillo.

Senor Martinez, of the Relampago, was seriously wounded in the explosion, as well as Gunner Francisco Martinez and three seamen, while Paymaster Antero, Chief Officer Masquero, Engineer Pazadela and the assistant pilot and four others were slightly wounded. Six of the officers and crew were killed outright, and all of the rest received wounds of more or less severity.

On the Centinela the commander, Senor Puerto, was seriously wounded, while one of the crew was killed and Corporal Manuel Cabanas, the pilot, Assistant Engineer Martinez and six of the crew were wounded.

Cuban Expeditions Not Illegal.

Jacksonville, Jan. 20.—Judge Locke, of the United States court for the southern district of Florida, rendered his decision today in the Three Friends case upon the exceptions of the defense to the libel of the government for violating the neutrality laws. The point was raised by counsel for the defense that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States they were neither a people nor a body politic, as defined by section 5283, under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke, and the district attorney was given ten days in which to file an amended libel. The point was one that had never been raised before.

FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.

The Man Who Wrecked the Alabama Mineral Train Confesses.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Atlanta says: Sam Palatka, cross-eyed, a fiend in expression, revolting in countenance, has confessed to having perpetrated the horrible Cahaba bridge disaster, which occurred three weeks ago in Alabama. Stolidly and with immovable lines of criminal hardness on his face, he admits that, single-handed, he sent twenty-five persons to a horrible death, and wounded and maimed a score more. There was no romantic reason back of the work of this courageous coward, a man who dared discovery, which, in Alabama, meant certain death, to drive a train to destruction in order to gain a few dollars.

Palatka was arrested in Eaton, Putnam county, in Middle Georgia. His first captors believed him half-witted, as he gave himself away. Those in charge of him today in Atlanta, as he was on his way to Alabama, say he is absolutely reckless and entirely without human feelings. Today he spoke of the fearful wreck with no sign of emotion.

"I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. I did it. I found it very easy. I say this for the benefit of those who want to wreck trains. It's just as easy to wreck a freight train. There's no money in freight. I did not get any money out of the wreck. I moved a rail, put it across the track, and the whole business seemed to fall. There were plenty of dead folks with money—one had \$500—but before I could get at the money the live ones got up and then the crowds came and I skinned out."

At a Hungarian Wedding.

New York, Jan. 20.—John Ornis, a rejected suitor, caused a riot and bloodshed at the wedding of Agnes Hafri, whom he had loved in vain. The bridegroom, Michael Roman, and three guests, were stabbed before the police moved upon the wedding feast, which had become a riot, and arrested the enraged and disappointed lover. Ornis is a tall, powerfully built Hungarian. When Roman and Agnes were betrothed he concealed his chagrin and was the first to congratulate the couple. After the ceremony last night, however, the guests turned to Ornis and chided him for his ill luck in not winning such a fair girl. A second later a scene of wild confusion ensued. The furniture was overturned, women fled shrieking from the flat, and some of the men tried to overpower Ornis, who cut right and left with a knife.