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Trains arrive at Arlington as follows:  
No. 2—East-bound, via Walla Walla, 12:28 A. M.  
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No. 23—West-bound, (passenger), 7:40 A. M.  
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No. 21—West-bound, freight (passenger), 3:10 P. M.  
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No. 21 will connect at The Dalles with No. 8, the local passenger train between Portland and The Dalles.  
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# CONDON GLOBE.

VOL. VI.

CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

NO. 47.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

|                                                                                                           |                  |
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| Professional cards.....                                                                                   | \$1.00 per month |
| One square.....                                                                                           | 1.50 per month   |
| One-quarter column.....                                                                                   | 3.00 per month   |
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| Business locals will be charged at 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line thereafter. |                  |

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## 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 Called From the Telegraph Columns.**

Two men lost their lives in a hotel fire in Fort Smith, Ark.

August Balts, driver of a brewery wagon in Seattle, fell from his wagon through a hole in a wharf at the water front and drowned before he could be rescued.

Two painters at work on a building 100 feet above the sidewalk in San Francisco, fell to the pavement, one being killed instantly and the other fatally injured. The suspending rope broke.

The secretary of war has authorized the removal of a strip of earth fronting Percival's dock, in Olympia, not included in the present contract for harbor improvement, to facilitate the landing of vessels on the whole frontage. This will give an available dockage of 1,000 feet, with a depth of water of ten feet at low tide.

An unparalleled accident occurred at the Illinois steel plant, at Joliet, whereby Nelson Johnson was decapitated. He was employed in the rod mill, and in falling from a high platform his head came in contact with the edge of a platform, and the connecting rod of the engine cut his head off at the neck.

Among the bills recommended for passage in the lower house in Indiana has been one making it unlawful to play football in the state. The bill went to the committee on rights, which decided that it was only fair that the house should have a fair chance at the bill. The bill as it stands does not discriminate in favor of professional football.

Delegate Murphy, of Arizona, has introduced a bill in congress to assist the wandering Papago Arizona Indians to establish homes and induce them to cease their depredations upon the cattle herds of white citizens. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to purchase the Quijotas well and machinery, in Pima county, and the commissioner of Indian affairs is authorized to appoint a farmer to assist and to pump water for their use.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend, from Alaska, upon schedule time. It is reported that the weather at Juneau and Sitka is at present quite as mild as that of Puget sound.

Great preparations are being made for the spring rush of miners to Alaska, which it is expected will be greater this year than ever before. Few prospectors are planning to go to Cook's inlet this season, the excitement in that section having about died out. Port Townsend has had another landslide. Tons of dirt fell from the hill on the west side of Taylor street, at the second flight of terrace steps, carrying with it the high cribbing and completely obstructing the passage on that side of the street.

James McCoy, one of the founders of the town of Oakesdale, Wash., died at his home in that town at the age of 66 years. Mr. McCoy came to Oregon in 1853, and resided in Benton county till 1887. He then removed to Whitman county, Wash., where he has since resided.

A Madrid dispatch says snow and rain storms threaten serious floods in Spain. Harrowing distress prevails in Andalusia. At Jaon, the people are plundering the bread shops, and thousands are begging in the streets. Similar scenes, accompanied by fights with the police, have occurred in many other towns. The authorities are powerless to cope with the destitution.

Joseph Meehan, 16 years old, of San Francisco, met his death in a strange and shocking manner. He was attempting to close a window in a room occupied by himself and parents on the third floor of a lodging house, when he slipped and plunged headlong through the opening to the street below. He struck on his head and his neck was broken.

A London dispatch from Odessa, describing the military preparations going forward there, says that the activity has only been equalled during the period which immediately preceded the two last great wars. The Turkish government is unable to make its usual annual purchase of horses in Russia, all of the stud farms being closed by the Russian government.

Congressman Sturtevant, of Pennsylvania, who has recently called on President-elect McKinley, quotes him as saying: "I will call a special session of congress on March 15, and unless I change my mind you may be in Washington by that time. I desire to have my protective system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a measure passed that will immediately stimulate business and give idle men work." Congressman Sturtevant said further that no Pennsylvania man would be in the cabinet.

## THE DEFEAT OF DUBOIS.

Henry Heitfeld Elected Senator by the Idaho Legislature.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Henry Heitfeld, Populist, was today elected United States senator to succeed Dubois. The vote stood: Heitfeld, 39; Dubois, 30; T. F. Nelson, 1.

Fourteen Democrats joined the Populists for Heitfeld, and he also received the vote of the single Republican member. Four Democrats went to Dubois.

In the campaign, the Democrats and Populists entered into fusion under which the Populists were to have the non-renewal and senator. The Democrats refused to endorse any man named by the Populist caucus for senator. Judge W. H. Claggett was overwhelmingly the choice of the Populists, but the Democrats would not vote for him in sufficient numbers to elect.

Henry Heitfeld is a man of limited education. He was born in St. Louis in January, 1859. His father, Henry Heitfeld, was a German by birth. The future senator of Idaho attended the common schools of St. Louis until 1870, when, with his mother, he moved to Seneca, Kan. He lived there until 1882, being employed at farm work and learning the trade of stone mason. In 1882 Mr. Heitfeld moved to the Northwest, locating at Pomeroy, Wash. For a time he worked in the shops of the Northern Pacific at Sprague, Wash., remaining there until the fall of 1883, when he became a resident of Nez Perce county, Idaho. Since that time he has been engaged as a farmer, fruit-grower and cattleman. In politics Mr. Heitfeld was a Democrat until he joined the Populist party. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and it was through his connection with that organization that he was influenced to ally himself with the Populist party. He was elected to the state senate as a Populist in 1894 and again in 1896.

## DOORS WERE CLOSED.

The Open Session of the Senate Was Very Brief.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The open session of the senate was comparatively brief today, as more than half the day was spent behind closed doors. During the open session, the bill for an international monetary conference was debated, Chandler speaking in favor of it, and Stewart against. Chandler's speech was carefully prepared, and was in the nature of a statement of the attitude of the Republican side of the chamber on the bill. Stewart, although criticizing the commission as futile, stated that he would not oppose the measure. It is expected a vote will be reached Monday although Pettigrew announced a speech which may lead to further delay. The Nicaragua canal and the bankruptcy bills were before the senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either. Early in the day, a lively debate occurred over Allen's resolution questioning the president's right to foreclose against the Pacific railroads. The resolution went over for a speech by Thurston Monday.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The house passed the Indian appropriation bill today, and steered upon consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, but all interest in these measures was overshadowed by two very remarkable speeches—one by Grosvenor, attacking ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and the other by DeArmond, heaping ridicule upon Secretary Morton, for the recent issue of a pamphlet, entitled, "The Farmers' Interest in Finance."

## Run Down by a Train.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 30.—Five men were killed this afternoon by a freight train near East Norwalk station. It is supposed that while walking upon the track they stepped from in front of the express train directly in front of the freight. The dead are: James Powers, section foreman; John Griffin, John Shea, Spleen, and an unknown man. All were instantly killed except Shea, who survived five minutes. The men were engaged under the direction of Foreman Powers in work upon the road bed, and stepped from one track to avoid the approaching express, to another upon which the freight was bearing down.

## To Determine the Alaska Boundary.

Washington, Feb. 1.—One of the greatest obstacles to the ratification by the senate of the general arbitration treaty has been removed in the arrangement by negotiation of a plan of settlement of the Alaska boundary question. In a day or two a treaty on the subject will be laid before the senate for action. It provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the country and fix definitely the 141st meridian, which, under the treaty of cession of Alaska to the United States, forms the boundary between that territory and British Northwest territory.

## March of the Unemployed.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—It is expected that Coxe's call for a parade of the unemployed on Washington's birthday will be answered by the 20,000 idle men in St. Louis and the Federation of Labor claims 15,000 in the unions affiliated with it. Out of the total of 20,000 men belonging to the unions, it is estimated that 2,000 are unemployed. Besides these, it is estimated, there are over 15,000 unemployed clerks and unskilled laborers, not connected with any organization.

## DARING MIDNIGHT HOLD-UP

Southern Pacific Train in  
Hands of Highwaymen.

### WORK DONE NEAR ROSEBURG

Express Car Burned and Safe Blown Open—No Passengers Were Hurt and the Highwaymen Escaped.

Grant's Pass, Or., Feb. 1.—The north-bound overland, due at Roseburg at 11:40 P. M., was held up two miles west of Roseburg tonight. The train was in charge of Conductor Sam Veatch and Engineer Morris.

As soon as possible after the hold-up began, Fireman Hendricks, of the train crew, slipped out of the engine and ran on to Roseburg and gave the alarm. Arming himself quickly, he started back to the scene of the trouble.

Superintendent Fields, who was at Roseburg, quickly took a posse of a dozen armed men and an engine and started for the trouble. Heavy explosions of dynamite or powder were distinctly heard at Roseburg when the hold-up was in progress, and a light of either torch or fire was seen from the city, but just what occurred was not then known.

Fireman Hendricks stated that the train was first flagged by the highwaymen, but he was in too great haste to make any detailed statement.

It is learned that the express-car was looted and burned, and the safe blown open. No one was hurt, and the highwaymen escaped.

### As Told by Officials.

Portland, Or., Feb. 1.—The following particulars were given out by the Southern Pacific officials here:

Train No. 15, north-bound Oregon express, was held up last night at Shady point by two or three men, two miles south of Roseburg. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers, and the door blown open with dynamite. The two smaller safes in the car were then blown open and looted, though it is not thought the robbers secured much.

The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save it after the robbers had gone, but the flames had too good a start, and the car and contents were destroyed.

The train was on time at Shady point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track, waving a flag.

He slowed up for the signal, and just as he brought the train to a stop, a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the car and covered him. At the same time, another armed man, who was the man who had flagged him, appeared at the side of the cab, and, presenting a revolver at him, ordered him not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go with them to the express car. The fireman in the meantime had got down on the other side.

The two robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the robbers ordered the express messenger to open the door. This the messenger refused to do.

The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine and kicked the train back, leaving the express car separated.

In the meantime, the express messenger had seized the opportunity to step out of the car.

After breaking the train the robbers returned to the express car, and, with heavy charges of dynamite, the detonations of which were heard at Roseburg, blew the door open. Entering the car, they attacked the two smaller safes, which they succeeded in entering. The messenger thought the robbers did not succeed in getting into the big safe, and consequently they could not have secured much. The mail car was also visited by the robbers, and it is believed some registered mail was taken. But they did not pay much attention to the mail car.

The explosions set fire to the express car, and when the robbers drew off, it was a mass of flames. The train crew worked like tigers, but were unable to save it, and the car and contents were almost totally destroyed.

Superintendent Fields, who was in Roseburg at the time, took a special engine and went to the wrecked train as soon as he heard of the robbery.

The passengers were considerably shaken up, and some of them frightened, but no one was injured. The hold-up will make the train from eight to ten hours late in getting into Portland.

An imperfect description of one of the robbers was secured. It is presumed they were masked.

### Gage for Treasurer.

Canton, O., Feb. 1.—At 7:30 o'clock this evening, Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank of Chicago, emerged from the dining room of the McKinley home here, and said to a reporter: "Mr. McKinley offered me the treasury portfolio. I told him I would accept the high honor and fill the position to the best of my ability." Beyond this Mr. Gage had little to say. He declined to discuss any feature of the policy of the incoming administration.

## REFORM IN FINANCES.

Report of the Committee on Banking Laws.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The national board of trade today adopted the report of the committee on banking laws. It was the opinion of the committee that there should be established a consistent and deliberately planned financial system.

The plan presented was briefly as follows:

"First—Gold coin shall remain standard money.

"Second—Steps shall be taken to retire all United States notes in such a way as not to disturb business relations. National banks be allowed to issue currency to the par value of their bonds, the tax on the circulation shall be reduced and the banks be allowed to issue currency based on their assets, under such national supervision and restrictions as will make it safe, elastic and redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and at the city of New York.

"Third—Such banks of issue, with a capital of \$20,000 or more shall be authorized to be established in towns and villages of less than 3,000 population." The committee on the subject of a monetary commission, made a report in which congress is asked to create a commission to consist of eleven persons appointed by the president, two of whom shall be selected from the senate committee on finance and two from the house banking and currency committee.

Of the other seven members, two shall be bankers of recognized experience and ability, two agriculturists of prominence and ability, two merchants or manufacturers of standing, the remaining member to be elected on account of recognized ability and learning in the science of political economy. In no event shall more than six members be of the same political party.

It shall be the duty of this commission to enter upon a thorough and comprehensive consideration of the banking affairs of the United States and the laws relating thereto. On or before January 1, 1898, they shall make a concise and exact report.

The commission shall frame a bill to carry their recommendation into effect. In case congress, for any reason, fails to cause the appointment of this commission the board shall approve the alternative plan of the Indianapolis convention to appoint such a commission itself.

## AT GREGORY SIDING.

Southern Pacific Southbound Freight Train Wrecked.

Ashland, Or., Jan. 29.—The south-bound freight train on the Southern Pacific, which left Ashland at 9:15 this morning, was wrecked at Gregory siding, on the south side of Siskiyou mountain, just over the California line, and twenty-four miles south of Ashland, at noon today. Fireman John S. Sibley was seriously but not fatally injured, and George Smith, of Medford, who was working his passage south, was fatally injured, dying two hours after the accident. The other trainmen escaped uninjured.

The train was going down the mountain at what is said to have been twelve miles an hour, with the engine and thirteen loaded cars and cabooses, when, it is supposed, the engine struck a defective switch frog. The engine and eight cars were seriously wrecked.

## Fatal Fight in Kentucky.

Albany, Ky., Jan. 29.—David Hoffman and W. J. Leonard, of Campbellsville, who have just returned from the Cumberland mountains, state that Tuesday, in Morgan county, Tenn., a mob of men went to the farmhouse of Mr. Gage to chastise his son for immoral conduct. Young Gage had a friend in the mob, John Porter, who, after they arrived in the yard, declared they should not touch Gage. A fight followed, in which John Porter was stabbed and killed. When Porter fell young Gage ran out of the house with a revolver in each hand, firing at the members of the mob, who ran. One of them, whose name is not learned, fell mortally wounded. The bodies of the two dead men were left lying on the porch all night.

## A Family Fued in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 29.—A terrible battle occurred Tuesday afternoon on Green river, near Brownsville. The combatants were Eugene Carrier, J. J. Carrier, Nathan Scaggs and Luther Scaggs on one side, and G. W. Hazelip, Alfonso Hazelip, his son, on the other. G. W. Hazelip was shot in the groin and hand, and Alfonso in the breast, arm and side. Nathan Scaggs was shot in the shoulders, and Ben Scaggs, a bystander, in the arm. The two Hazelips will die. The trouble occurred over the alleged betrayal of Carrier's sister. The Carrier brothers are large merchants. G. W. Hazelip is uncle of State Treasurer Long. His brother is president of the Grayson county bank.

## Bruswitz Is Convicted.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Lieutenant Bruswitz, after his second trial, ordered by Emperor William, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years and twenty days for killing a workman at Karlsruhe by running him through with a sword. The man's only offense was accidentally brushing against the lieutenant's coat while entering a cafe.

## OFFER TO BE WITHDRAWN

Our Government Must Act Promptly.

### VIEW OF FRANK P. HASTINGS

Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires Thinks We Should Not Hesitate to Avail Ourselves of the Opportunity.

Washington, Jan. 27.—"There is not much time for the United States to avail itself of the proffered concession of a submarine cable between the coast of California and Hawaii," said Frank P. Hastings, charge d'affaires of the Hawaiian embassy in this city, "for that offer only extends to May 1, 1897. It is simply a question of expediency, and as a monopoly of the proposed cable connection for a score of years would be granted it does not seem likely this country will let such an opportunity slip. On all sides there is nothing but commendation for the project and it would be \$60,000 well invested for the United States to meet Hawaii a little more than half way on this proposition.

"According to the terms of the proposed concession, power is given to take and hold exclusive possession of the line of cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, refusing any and all business in the way of messages that might be prejudicial to the interests of this government. With the vast and safe harbor of Pearl river as a rendezvous for its warships and the exclusive control of communication between Hawaii and the outside world, the United States would secure a vantage ground that would give it practical control of the Pacific ocean.

"No suggestion has ever been made by any private person or corporation to lay such a cable with private capital and without government subsidy. Uncertainty as to its financial success and the indefiniteness regarding the amount of commercial business that would come to it has always stood in the way of investment by private capitalists.

"There is no reason why the government should not contract for carrying its dispatches as well as its mails, and class an ocean cable company within the category of the postoffice. In 1857 the United States granted a subsidy of \$70,000 per annum, as well as the use of two government ships, to assist in laying a cable from the coast of Ireland to the coast of Newfoundland. This action was taken at a time when the necessity for cable communication was hardly realized and was in the nature of an experiment. The whole cable line was to be outside the domain of the United States, and practically beyond its control. Its messages were not to be transmitted free, nor was it to have any advantages from the successful laying of the cable through the aid so granted. But it was a necessity to stimulate the investment of private capital, which has resulted in spanning the Atlantic with twelve separate cables between South America and Europe.

## FORMED IN OLYMPIA.

The Pacific Northwest Labor Congress Organized.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—Representatives of different trades unions, farmers' alliance and Grange, now in this city, completed the work of organizing tonight an association to be known as the Pacific Northwest Labor Congress, having for its purpose to promote the welfare, protect the interest, extend the organization and defend the rights of the laboring and producing classes. The following officers were elected:

President, William Blackman, of Seattle; vice-president, Senator Augustus High, Vancouver; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Walker, Spokane; executive council, J. L. Holland, Olympia; T. R. Lawlor, Spokane; R. H. Norton, Roslyn; A. C. Little, Aberdeen; W. P. C. Adams, Seattle.

The organization will meet annually the third Wednesday in January, it being the intention to meet every two years in Olympia, and off years in some other city in the state.

## Would-Be Burglar Shot.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 27.—Fred Borman was shot in the legs last night by William Hill, while trying to enter the latter's house, a mile southeast of town. The would-be burglar is now lying in the county jail suffering from two badly shattered shins, with the prospect of losing the use of his right knee.

## Killed by a Falling Tree.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 27.—Joe Martin, Jack Ford and Pat Donohue were returning to their lumber camp in a blinding snow storm when a tree fell on them, killing the first two outright. Donohue was horribly mangled.