

Published every Friday by G. A. PATTISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CONDON GLOBE

VOL. VIII.

CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

NO. 20.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Professional cards... One square... One-half column... One column...

Legal advertisements will in all cases be charged at a party ordering them, in legal fees, and paid for before delivery is furnished.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Madrid newspapers say a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution.

The Washington volunteers who have been stationed at Vancouver for some time have received orders to proceed to San Francisco, where they will embark for Honolulu.

Captain-General Blanco has cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. As a result General Toral will be tried by court-martial.

A special dispatch from Madrid says Spain is not ready to sue for peace, and the powers are exchanging notes regarding the coming of Commodore Watson, and the progress made thus far is satisfactory to Spain.

A London dispatch to the New York Journal says that Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, has been fully informed of the terms upon which the United States government is ready to make peace.

New Jersey and part of New York was swept by a storm which caused great destruction to life and property. Four men were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and five others were badly injured, while seeking shelter from the storm under a tree near Trenton, N. J.

A serious riot has occurred at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. The Spanish residents of the place attacked the natives, whom they accused of being American sympathizers and intending to aid the invading army from the United States.

According to Hong Kong advices Manila is ready to surrender. The backbone of Spanish resistance at the Philippines is said to have been broken, and no fight is probable. A real show of force by the Americans will be followed by the hauling down of the Spanish flag. The continued presence of the German fleet at Manila gives rise to much unfavorable comment.

General Parreda, the Spanish commander, refuses to be included in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. A commander can surrender the troops he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held that the capitulation only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

The New York World has a dispatch from Manila which says the German admiral has apologized to Admiral Dewey.

The bureau of construction and repairs is expending \$1,250,000 a month upon repairs, fitting and refitting vessels for the war with Spain.

Our money is to be the money of Cuba. The government proposes to introduce it by paying off the American soldiers at Santiago in coin.

The output of smokeless powder for the navy is steadily increasing, and the ordnance bureau is receiving more than 8,000 pounds daily for the big guns.

The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie, near Manzanillo, on July 8, have arrived in Key West under prize crews.

The Spanish flag no longer waves over Calmanera. The town and harbor, together with 5,000 Spaniards, have surrendered to officers from the Maribashed.

The transport steamer Pennywafnia, with the First Montana regiment and 800 recruits for the First California volunteers, has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines.

Four Oregon volunteer officers are in trouble at the Philippines. Captains Heath, Wells and Prescott and Lieutenant Teifer are likely to be court-martialed for having overstayed a leave of absence.

The cruiser Buffalo, our purchase from Brazil, is to be fitted out at once for service. Commander Hemphill will superintend the work of repair and command the vessel when she goes into commission.

From Oakland, Cal., comes a report of a terrible deed committed by a Chinese murderer. Brought to bay in a powder magazine, he blew it up and wrecked the entire plant, killing six persons besides himself.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners has been included in by General Toral, and that the total is 23,789 men. General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceed in number the strength of his own army.

The actual cash expenditures on account of the war thus far amount to \$60,000,000.

In the event of an uprising of the populace in Spain there is grave danger of a mutiny in the army.

Mail advices from Hong Kong say that the Caroline islanders have revolted against Spanish rule.

The defenses of the coast cities of Spain are being strengthened to meet expected attacks by American warships.

LATER NEWS.

Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation in Havana announcing the capitulation of Santiago.

News received by the steamer Alki says the town of Sagway is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed.

General Garcia has left Santiago, but notwithstanding his grievance, the Cuban leader will help us conquer Holguin and Manzanillo.

Senor de Castro, of the Porto Rican Junta, says his Junta favors American annexation of Porto Rico, and pledges the support of his people to that end.

General Wood, the leader of the rough riders, has been appointed military governor of the city and province of Santiago. He succeeds General McKibben.

The Spanish minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazato, is authority for the statement that a peace honorable to the Spanish army will shortly be concluded.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, has returned to Washington to report to the navy department regarding the necessity for prompt action in the work of raising Cerbera's ships.

Nine hundred men embarked on the steamer Rio Janeiro from San Francisco, bound for the Philippines Saturday. A continuous ovation was tendered the men as they marched through the streets of San Francisco. The departure of two more transports is expected to complete the present movement of troops to Manila.

American trade with Porto Rico is the subject of a bulletin just issued by order of the secretary of agriculture. A shrinkage is shown in the transactions during the past fiscal year, being smaller than those of any preceding year since the civil war except 1895.

The falling off in the trade is mostly in our imports from the islands. Several London people prominently identified with the Central Pacific are arranging to visit this country within a few weeks, in consequence of the recent action of congress in creating a commission to confer with the company's representatives and jointly prepare a plan for settling the road's debt to the government of \$60,000,000.

A dictatorship has been proclaimed at the Philippines. Aguinaldo announced martial law in authority and proclaimed martial law in the islands. General Anderson telegraphs that the natives expect independence. The insurgents have begun attacks on Pondo, Santameso and Malata, and are getting their artillery into action. The Spaniards were driven from trenches at Malata and the positions occupied by the insurgents.

The Cerati claim, which threatened to cause trouble between Italy and Colombia, has been paid.

Camp Merritt, in San Francisco, will soon be deserted, the remaining troops taking quarters in the Presidio.

The United States domestic postal service will be extended to the Hawaiian islands as soon as the flag is raised there.

General Garcia says he will no longer co-operate with Shafter at Santiago. He claims he has been mistreated by the Americans, and will withdraw his forces to the hills.

The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower, Tuesday, off Glenfuegos, into which harbor she was heading.

A Norwegian captain who has reached New York, says the Havana blockade is not effective and supplies are reaching that city through Batabano from Yucatan and being shipped across the island.

A Washington authority says Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. His possession will go toward making up the heavy expenses of war to the United States.

News has been received from the Bear relief expedition. The imprisoned whalers have been reached and were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels could be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having existed on fish and wild reindeer.

A report comes from Madrid that Weyler will form a new cabinet, in which General Polaviejas will be minister of war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to its utmost limits.

Cuban must see the mark, and the captured territory around Santiago will be governed with a firm hand. No trouble is feared by the officials at Washington. The discontent now so noticeable among the insurgents is expected to wear away when once the motives of the United States are fully appreciated.

The second expedition has reached Manila. The transport steamer China arrived July 16, and the Zealand, Colton and Senator the day following. American forces now await the coming of Merritt before moving on Manila. Commanders of the expedition is expected about a week hence. Aguinaldo's forces still surround the capital. News of the destruction of Cerbera's fleet caused consternation among the Spaniards. Four American soldiers died on the voyage.

Peace agitation is spreading in the provinces of Spain.

It is again hinted that there will soon be a third call for troops.

Spanish bonds with a face value of \$5,000,000 were sold in New York for \$100.

It is reported from London that the Spanish ambassador to England "recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was a friendly alliance between Great Britain and the United States before the war began."

Not Written by Garcia. Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—It now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded to the Cubans, and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Aras, who has been acting on the staff of General Garcia. It is not clear that Garcia ever saw the letter. Shafter makes no mention of it.

FEVER PREVAILS

New Cases at Santiago Amount to Four Hundred.

FOUR DEATHS IN ONE DAY

Victims Are Not All Suffering From Yellow Jack—Disease of a Mild Type—Shafter Reports That His Men Are Being Located in Better Camps.

Washington, July 26.—A dispatch received by General Corbin from General Shafter says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths, none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of fever cases in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the yellow fever cases are of a mild type. Previous dispatches from Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in camp of a very large number of cases of malarial fever and dengue fever, the latter common in the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

General Shafter's dispatch received by General Corbin is as follows: "Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—Number of new cases of fever of all classes yesterday approximately, 396. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel Stone, company D, First Illinois, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergeant J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, died July 22 of dengue fever; Privates William Peacock and Garratt Lounsbach, both of company E, Second Infantry."

General Shafter reported by cable today that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have the men located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover.

He is feeding 11,000 Spaniards, prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good, and their condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender.

Troops Mentally Depressed. Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 26.—The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division proves on investigation to be unfounded. Captain House reports that there is no sickness. The First, Sixth and Ninth cavalry, the First and Tenth infantry regiments and six companies of the Randolph light artillery, are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy, as to the location, and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained.

Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment in the course of four or five days. The fact that immunes of the regiment have this fever as freely as the other men shows that it is not yellow jack. There have been no fatalities from malarial fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rain and heavy dews, malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions.

The army is mentally depressed by inactivity, and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

SURRENDER OF SPANIARDS. Interior Garrisons Lay Down Their Arms. Washington, July 26.—The war department at midnight posted the following: "Santiago, via Hayti, July 26.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Palmas Sorauio, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand and five Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in to lead on ox-carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis, and all were apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away, nearly 13,000 here; 8,000 from San Luis, 6,300 from Guantanamo, and over 3,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

"SHAFER," "Major-General Commanding."

Not Written by Garcia. Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—It now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded to the Cubans, and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Aras, who has been acting on the staff of General Garcia. It is not clear that Garcia ever saw the letter. Shafter makes no mention of it.

ENGAGEMENT AT NIPE.

Particulars of the Battle on the North Coast of Cuba.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—Acting under orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, four American warships Thursday afternoon entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor. The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden.

In the course of an hour they silenced the forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan and scattered the Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement. Captain Honker then ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartet, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear. The channel is very narrow, and on the bluff to the right was a fort and signal station.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point, the forts fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with her three-pounders. Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the forts, and the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time, another small fort to the left of the channel, fired on the American ships; but it was silenced as easily as the other.

Meanwhile, the Wasp and Leyden opened a cross fire at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the south, in front of the town of Mayari. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach, and behind her was the third fort. This fort opened on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up, the Spanish gunboat joined in the fighting, and a general battle followed. The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semi-circle. The Americans then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring in a destructive fire and on the forts behind. The Topeka sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within 30 minutes.

When the firing became heavy, the officers and crew of the Spanish fort took off in a small boat and made the shore under a heavy fire and escaped into the woods. Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun dropped squarely into the Mayari forts. The Spanish pennants disappeared and the white flag was run up. This ended a short but one of the most vicious battles of the war.

CHEERED THE ENEMY'S FLAG. New Spanish Prisoners Thanked Uncle Sam for His Kindness. New York, July 26.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, and just as she backed out of the dock, one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord, the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn bridge, and could be heard on Governor's island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while prisoners. The Hesperia left at 3 P. M. The prisoners were a happy lot, and their appearance showed that they had been well treated while in enforced idleness. Among the prisoners were six officers. They have saloon accommodations, while the others are in the stowage.

THE MAINE DISASTER. Examination of Cerbera's Ships Proves It Was Due to an External Cause. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—"Any doubt that may have existed that the Maine was blown up by an outside bomb is dispelled by an examination of the destroyed Spanish ships," said a member of the board of survey that examined the remnants of Admiral Cerbera's fleet. "Of the four ships examined, three were blown up by their magazine exploded and every torpedo in addition, yet on none of them was there the same effect produced as by the explosion on the Maine. There was no upheaval of the keel, and little bulging of the plates, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. The effect was nearly all directed upward, in some cases the protected deck being lifted; but outside the springing of a few plates, the hulls were intact."

The examination of the wrecks of the Spanish ships was made first for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of American gunnery, and second, to find the effect of an internal explosion. Both subjects bore upon the Maine incident, as noted above.

Out of Harm's Way. London, July 26.—Lloyd's agent reports that two Spanish gunboats have entered the harbor of Figueira, at the mouth of the Mondego, Portugal.

More Klondike Gold. Seattle, Wash., July 26.—One hundred and thirteen Klondikers, who arrived at Victoria this morning on the steamer Garrene, reached here this afternoon. The most conservative estimate places the amount of gold they brought at half a million dollars. Dr. D. W. Ward, of Portland, says there are many who have large amounts, while on the other hand, many are coming out broke. All are reticent.

CITY IS DOOMED

Americans and Insurgents Investing Manila.

DISSEMBARKING THE TROOPS

General Anderson's Forces Land Near the City—Boston Covers the Operation—Aguinaldo Getting His Artillery in Action Against the Saboteurs.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 26.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field, near Paraque, and others will be transferred without loss of time.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of three guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila, June 7. She arrived at Honolulu June 24, and left there again on June 29.

The insurgents are gradually getting their artillery into action against Pinar, Santameso and Malata. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside of Malate, and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the forts. The insurgents began to bombard Malate first, and struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

It is said on semi-official authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is a "vile English fabrication" that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that Admiral Camara's squadron coasted at Singapore and is expected here July 27.

SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA. Terrible Execution by Dewey's Six-Inch Shells. New York, July 23.—A correspondent of the Journal writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17, relates the result of the inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's 8-inch shells can be clearly traced by the line of ruin extending from stern to waist. There are very few large shot holes through the hull, the principal ones being from six-inch shell and from four-inch shells. The cruiser Castillo is less burned but terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immense holes in the wooden hull. When the fire started, the weight of guns caved the hull inwards. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams—a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Three large shells entered the Don Antonio de Ulloa amidships, but the vessel did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by six-inch shells.

AGUINALDO THE DICTATOR. Insurgent Chief Declares Martial Law Over the Philippines. Washington, July 25.—The following telegram has just been received at the war department: "Playa del Este, July 25.—The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines were not removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Luna, defending the place, was destroyed without loss. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commander-in-chief of the army on arrival at Porto Rico."

"RAMPSON." The brief report from Admiral Sampson is really more important than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is proposed to establish a base there, which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operation against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe in connection with Santiago would be an effective means of doing this.

Interior Garrisons Surrender. Washington, July 25.—The war department has posted the following: "Santiago, July 26.—I sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive the surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of the loss of Cerbera's fleet or Toral's surrender, and declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of men and officers came in last night, and returned this morning, apparently satisfied."

Acceptance of Volunteers. Washington, July 25.—A question of great interest as to the acceptance by the government of volunteers raised on the Pacific coast has been referred by the war authorities to Attorney-General Griggs. General W. H. H. Hart, of California, raised a regiment of California rangers, consisting of mounted riflemen, two regiments of infantry, and three batteries of light artillery. The administration has decided to accept the troops if the attorney-general

GARCIA IS HURT.

Tender His Resignation and Accuses Shafter of Treating Him Unfairly. New York, July 26.—A Santiago dispatch gives the following as being a letter sent by General Garcia to General Shafter: "Sir: On May 12, the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wish of my government, and I have been, until now, one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders, so far as my powers have allowed me to do it. When the city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from you, inviting myself nor any of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion."

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as the enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the queen of Spain."

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts. I would give my co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best, under American military law, to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes for you to fulfill the solemn pledge to establish in Cuba a free and independent government, made by the people of the United States. But when the question arises of appointing officers in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our 30 years' strife against Spain's rule, I cannot see, but with the deepest regret, that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty."

"A rumor, too absurd to believe, ascribed as the reason of your measure and of your order, forbidding my army to go into Santiago, the fear of massacre and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized war. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of our forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice."

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and, therefore, I have today tendered to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximino Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of his army."

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior. Very respectfully, "CALIXTO GARCIA."

TAKING OF NIPE. New Cuban Base Falls Into Our Hands—Spanish Cruiser Destroyed. Washington, July 25.—The following message has been received at the navy department: "Playa del Este, July 25.—The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines were not removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Luna, defending the place, was destroyed without loss. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commander-in-chief of the army on arrival at Porto Rico."

"RAMPSON." The brief report from Admiral Sampson is really more important than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is proposed to establish a base there, which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operation against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe in connection with Santiago would be an effective means of doing this.

Interior Garrisons Surrender. Washington, July 25.—The war department has posted the following: "Santiago, July 26.—I sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive the surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of the loss of Cerbera's fleet or Toral's surrender, and declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of men and officers came in last night, and returned this morning, apparently satisfied."

Acceptance of Volunteers. Washington, July 25.—A question of great interest as to the acceptance by the government of volunteers raised on the Pacific coast has been referred by the war authorities to Attorney-General Griggs. General W. H. H. Hart, of California, raised a regiment of California rangers, consisting of mounted riflemen, two regiments of infantry, and three batteries of light artillery. The administration has decided to accept the troops if the attorney-general

Printed at the Postoffice at Condon, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

O. R. & N. Co., Time Card.

ARLINGTON, OREGON.

New time card, taking effect Sunday, February 13th.

RAILROADS.

No. 2—Via Huntington, leaves... 1:30 a. m.

No. 4—Via Spokane, leaves... 7:30 p. m.

No. 24—Local freight, leaves... 7:30 p. m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 1—Portland, leaves... 12:47 a. m.

No. 3—Portland, leaves... 4:02 a. m.

No. 23—Local freight, leaves... 11:30 a. m.

F. C. HINDLE, Agent, Arlington.

D. R. J. HOGAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Condon, Or.

Office—Oregon ave., between Catholic Church and residence of A. B. Hunt.

L. W. DARLING

Attorney at Law.

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Condon, Or.

Collections and Insurance. Terms reasonable. Office in rear of postoffice building, Main street.

GUILLEY & DORRIS.

R. A. D. Gurley, W. H. Dobyne.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Arlington, Or.

U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public in office. Practice in all the state and federal courts of Oregon and Washington. All kinds of land and legal business transacted.

ARLINGTON-FOSSIL

Stage leaves Arlington every morning (Sunday excepted) at six o'clock; in days at Condon at 5 p. m. and arrives at Fossil at 7 p. m. Comfortable coaches and careful, experienced drivers.

..STAGE LINE..

H. REED & A. C. O'NEILL, PROPRIETORS.

Fare from Arlington to

Fossil (60 miles) \$3.00 Round trip \$5.00

Mayville (50 miles) 4.00 Round trip 7.00

Condon (60 miles) 3.00 Round trip 5.00

View (20 miles) 2.00 Round trip 3.50

Olas (10 miles) 1.00 Round trip 2.50

Stage leaves Arlington every morning (Sunday excepted) at six o'clock; in days at Condon at 5 p. m. and arrives at Fossil at 7 p. m. Comfortable coaches and careful, experienced drivers.

We Make WHEELS, Tools

MILLER RODE ONE 2