

THE CONDON GLOBE

H. A. HARTSHORN
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Published Every Friday.

In the Condon Athletic Club, this city has an organization of which it may justly be proud. Very few cities of this size can boast of a well-organized athletic institution. At the time the local club was started two years ago there were some who sneered at the proposition and gave the organization about two months in which to exist but nevertheless it is still very much in existence. It is one organization started in this city from which politics have been entirely eliminated and therefore it has been successful. At the beginning of this, the third year of its existence it is as much alive as ever and is taking the routine of winter work with renewed zeal. With careful management and the proper support from the residents of the city, the club will continue to grow each year. Without these necessities it cannot flourish and each and every citizen of the city of Condon as well as the club members should be willing to give a few moments of their time and a little support toward the upbuilding of such an institution.

The Oregon Good Roads Association is making a supreme effort to have a law passed at the November election which will be a step toward better highways in this state. An amendment to the constitution is proposed which will allow counties, if they desire, to issue bonds for road building. It is argued that by so doing permanent construction work can be done instead of having to confine their efforts to small work that is worn out before another application is had. By putting the roads in first class condition it would then require but little expense to keep them up.

The amendment has received the endorsement of the Oregon State Grange and this of itself should prove the worthiness of the measure.—Hermiston Herald.

Every voter should remember in considering this measure that not only will the country be benefitted by this amendment, but also the cities and towns, for they are dependent upon the country. Whatever benefits the farmer is of benefit to everybody else and whatever develops the country develops the city also. The object of this amendment is to enable the people of a county to build permanent roads—roads, that with reasonable repairs, will last practically forever, and to build them now so that we may have the use of them and let those who come after us (and who will also use them) help pay for them.

In referring to the holding-up of the Globe from the mails on September 23rd by Postmaster Reischer, the Times said in its issue of October 1st, "The fact is that ignorance of the Postal laws on the part of the Globe management was the cause of the trouble." There are, perhaps a very few people who accepted this statement as being the truth of the matter and for the benefit of these few we wish to say that Mr. Reischer has been notified by the Department that the Globe was sufficiently

TAR AND FEATHERS.

A Coat of These Means Excruciating Torture to the Victim.

People who read of tarring and feathering know that the punishment is a very unpleasant one, but few imagine how terribly painful and dangerous it is. Hardened tar is very hard to remove from the skin, and when feathers are added it forms a kind of cement that sticks closer than a brother. As soon as the tar sets the victim's suffering begins. It contracts as it cools, and every one of the little veins on the body is pulled, causing the most exquisite agony. The perspiration is entirely stopped, and unless the tar is removed death is certain to ensue.

But the removal is no easy task and requires several days. The tar cannot be softened by the application of heat and must be peeled off bit by bit, sweet oil being used to make the process less painful. The irritation to the skin is very great, as the hairs cannot be disengaged, but must be pulled out or cut off. No man can be cleaned of tar in a single day, as the pain of the operation would be too excruciating for endurance, and until this is done he has to suffer from a pain like that of 10,000 pin pricks. Numbers of men have died under the torture, and none who have gone through it regard tar and feathering as anything but a most fearful infliction.

TOBACCO IN THE ARCTIC.

Resource of Miners When They Can Neither Chew Nor Smoke.

"When the wind is blowing thirty miles an hour and the temperature is 40 below it is some cold," said a man from Alaska. "If a man used tobacco in the ordinary way out of doors during such weather and got his lips wet through smoking a pipe or chewing he would be apt to get into trouble. First thing he knew he'd have his lips cracked, and they would be raw all winter long."

"The regulars stationed at the military posts up in Alaska found that if they tied a tobacco leaf in their armpit previous to undressing they would become very sick and could pass the post surgeon for hospital, getting rid of detail work they wanted to avoid."

"The miners up there learned something of this and found that the tobacco craving could be satisfied by binding a quantity of the leaf either in the armpit or against the solar plexus. This avoided broken and bleeding lips during the winter, and they weren't prevented from smoking indoors as well if they wanted to. It was the outdoor smoking or chewing that made all the trouble."—New York Sun.

Way to Treat Venison.

The sportsman was explaining to a few of his uninitiated friends.

"If you don't like venison," he said, "it is because it has not been prepared properly. I think I know the kind you have tried to eat, and I agree with you it is not fit. After the deer has been shot the carcass probably has been allowed to lie around until the blood has discolored the meat and really has almost tainted it. Few hunters dress their game carefully enough. As soon as a deer is killed the carcass should be thoroughly bled, skinned, the entrails removed and the meat hung up in the dry air for some hours. Thorough and prompt bleeding is of the utmost importance. Venison prepared in this way is comparatively light in color—that is, it is a clear, bright red, and the fat is white and clean. There is no strong, rank taste."—New York Press.

Revenge.

"Stop!" The brakes of the motor were suddenly applied, a pandemonium of whirling wheels ensued, and the motorist came face to face with Constable Coppel, who had been hiding in the hedge.

"Excuse me, sir," said the portly policeman, taking out his notebook and pencil, "but you exceeded the speed limit by two miles over a measured piece of road."

"I have done nothing of the kind," retorted the motorist, "and, besides"—"Well, if you don't believe me I'll call the sergeant, bein' as it was 'im as took the time. He's in the pigsty yonder."

"Don't trouble, Robert," the other hastened to reply. "I would sooner pay fifty fines than disturb the sergeant at his meals!"—London Answers.

Faithful Woman.

I tell you that women, as a rule, are more faithful than men—ten times more faithful. I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very ditch and dust of degradation and take her in his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where she was wrecked, waiting for the waves to bring back her corpse to his arms, but I have seen a woman with her white arms lift a man from the mire of degradation and hold him to her bosom as if he were an angel.—Ingersoll.

His Way of Doing.

"Could the cashier of that company explain the muddle in the books?" "He said he would clear it all up."

"Did he?" "No, he didn't clear it up. He cleared out."—Baltimore American.

Ungallant.

Henderson—Ever met with any serious accident while traveling? Hendrick—Did I? I met my wife while traveling abroad.

A DEED OF DARING.

Twenty-seven Lives Saved by One Man in a Shipwreck.

A historic case of daring and endurance rarely equaled in life saving annals was that of the rescue of twenty-seven souls by one man in 1807. The fishing schooner Sea Clipper was driven by the tempest against a reef near the Spotted Islands on that coast and speedily went to pieces. Captain William Jackman, in charge of a fishing crew at these islands, had wandered in a direction he had never been before as if by inspiration and suddenly saw the whole tragedy enacted before his eyes. Hurrying his one companion back to the fishing station to summon help, he plunged into the howling swirl himself and eleven times swam to the ship. Each time he took back a human being to safety, battling splendidly against wind and tide.

Then help arrived, but no means was available of communicating with the vessel, so Jackman fastened a rope around his waist and made fifteen more trips, returning with a castaway on each occasion. It was then discovered that a woman had been overlooked and left on board, and the belief was expressed that she was dead, but he declared that he would not leave her there, living or dead. Accordingly he plunged into the surf again and soon bore the hapless creature to the shore, where, divesting himself of his lanthorn, he wrapped her round her, as she was almost at death's door. She expired a few hours later, but lived long enough to thank her preserver for his noble efforts in her behalf.—Wide World Magazine.

BROUGHT UP HOT WATER.

The Friction of the Boat Made the Ocean Almost Boil.

The steamship was speeding over seas with a record breaking list of passengers when one of the gay, young and inquiring girls who are found on every trip skipped up to the captain and asked:

"Captain, are we really going fast? It seems as if we were just crawling."

"Fast," answered the captain gruffly, "of course we're going fast. With nothing to see but water and sky you can't judge our speed, but, my dear young lady, the friction of the boat is so great it makes the water hot aft."

"I don't believe it," giggled the girl, and the captain, with a great show of indignation, called for a rope and bucket to prove his words. These brought, he slung the pail down aft of the vessel directly under the drainpipe of the galley, where hot water runs all day, and brought it up smoking, to the astonishment of the awestruck girl.

A long, lean Yankee who had been watching the performance then came forward and drawled, "Say, cap, that must make you change your course mighty often."

"Change my course?" blustered the captain. "What would I change my course for?"

"Well," said the Yankee slowly, "so darn much friction as that must wear the ocean out mighty quick."—Philadelphia Times.

Sugar.

Our word "sugar" is said to be derived from the Arabic "sukkar," the article itself having got into Europe through the Arabian Mohammedans, who overran a great part of the world in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries. According to Dr. Van Lippman, a Dutch writer, as a result of the Arab invasion of Persia sugar found its way into Arabia, whence again its culture was carried to Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily and Egypt. In the last named country the preparation of sugar was greatly improved, and the Egyptian product became widely famous. From Egypt the industry spread along the northern coasts of Africa and so entered Spain, where, about the year 1150, some fourteen refineries were in operation. Columbus introduced sugar cane into the new world.—Argonaut.

His Bad Dream.

Truly oriental was the defense put forward by a prisoner at Alpoore. Charged with stealing a Hindu idol with its ornaments, he stated that the goddess told him in a dream the night before that, as she was not properly worshiped by the Hindu priest, she would be better taken care of by him, a Mohammedan, and that unless he took care of her worship she would in her wrath destroy his whole family. The magistrate, however, was not satisfied with the story and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine.—Bombay Gazette.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given that execution and order of sale was issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, Gilliam County, on the 7th day of October, 1910, upon a decree therein rendered on the 7th day of October, 1910, in favor of John W. Davis, plaintiff and against Minerva C. Cochran, Executrix of the estate of Elma M. Case, deceased, W. J. Case, Noba Sayer and Alice Portwood, defendants which said execution and order of sale is to me directed and commanding me to sell the property hereinafter described

Thoroughbred
The Hat Without
A Peer.
From \$3 to
\$4.50.

Wade & Veatch Co.

Square
Deal Hose
For Men.



If You Want

---to enjoy the most interesting half hour you ever spent in a clothing store, come around and take a look at the special display of FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS we've arranged to sell at from

\$15 to \$30

Browns and tans are quite the vogue for this season; grays and blues, however enjoy their usual popularity among careful dressers. The ED. V. PRICE & CO., clothes are very attractive, selling at from

\$16.⁵⁰ to \$50

And They Are Worth It.

Hundred and no—100 (700.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent. per annum from the 26th day of August, 1907, and \$75.00 attorney fees, and the costs and disbursements of said suit taxed at Sixteen and no-100 (16-00) Dollars.

Therefore, in compliance with said execution and order of sale, I will on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1910, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in Condon, Gilliam County Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of satisfying the judgement and decree above mentioned, the following described property: To-wit:—All of Lots One (1) and Two (2) in Block Forty-seven (47) in the Townsite of Condon, Gilliam County, Oregon.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1910. R. M. Rogers, Sheriff, of Gilliam County, Oregon.

D. R. Parker, Att'y for Plaintiff. First Publication October 7th. Last " November 4th.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR GILLIAM COUNTY.

E. B. Schomp, Plaintiff, vs. George B. Duke, Administrator of the Estate of W. E. Morgan, deceased; Lydia I. Morgan, Mary G. Morgan, Joseph E. Morgan, Charlotte E. Morgan, J. H. Hill, A. D. Halsey and John Knox, Defendants.

SUMMONS.

To Mary G. Morgan, one of the above-named Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby commanded and required to be and appear and answer or otherwise plead to the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled court, on or before Friday, the 4th day of November, 1910, and if you fail to so appear and answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's complaint for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which is in substance as follows: 1st. Judgment and decree against the defendants. George B. Duke, Administrator of the Estate of W. E. Morgan, deceased; Lydia I. Morgan, Mary G. Morgan, Joseph E. Morgan, Charlotte E. Morgan, for the sum of \$2,500, with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, 1910, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until paid, the sum of \$320 attorneys fees, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit. 2nd. For judgment and decree against all the above-named defendants foreclosing the lien of plaintiff's mortgage on the lands and premises therein described and described as follows, to-wit: The Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty-two, the North half of the Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty-eight, and the Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty-one, all in Township Five South of Range Twenty East of Willamette Meridian in Gilliam County, Oregon. And that said lands be sold in the manner prescribed by law, and in accordance with the practice of this court, and that the proceeds of such sale be ap-

To the payment to plaintiff of the sum of \$2500, with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, 1910 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid, the further sum of \$220, attorneys fee together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this suit made and expended and the accruing costs and expenses of sale.

3rd. For a decree against each and all of the above named defendants foreclosing and barring all the right, title, interests and claim of each and all of said defendants, and all persons claiming or to claim by, through or under them or either of them in and to said premises or any part or parcel thereof.

4th. Decree of the above entitled Court allowing any of the above named defendants or any part to this suit to become a purchaser of said property at said sale, and placing the purchaser of said premises into the immediate possession thereof and of the whole thereof from the date of said sale.

5th. For such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable, just and meet in the premises.

GEO. W. PARMAN, Attorney for plaintiff.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, September 21st, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Wilfred L. Lantle, of Condon, Oregon, who, on December 9th, 1909, made Homestead, No. 01970, for E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4, Sec. 22 and SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 15, Township 3 South, Range 19 East, Willamette Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on 1st day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Walter Rogers, Ezra D. Lantle, S. J. Overlander and E. Patec, all of Condon, Oregon. C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, September 16, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas W. May, of Croly, Oregon, who, on October 17th, 1901, made Homestead No. 13864, Serial No. 03320, for E1/2 NE1/4 Section 18 and E1/2 NE1/4 Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 20 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George W. Farman, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 24th day of October, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: William Underwood, of Ajax, Oregon; L. L. Turner, of Ajax, Oregon; Charles Lewis, of Mikkalo, Oregon; William Smith, of Croly, Oregon. C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Gilliam County.

In the matter of the Estate of W. E. Morgan, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Gilliam County, duly made and entered, has been duly appointed administrator of the above entitled estate. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims duly verified to the undersigned at the office of D. R. Parker at Condon, Oregon, or to the undersigned at Mayville

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Gilliam County.

Nellie Underwood and C. A. Underwood, husband and wife, Plaintiff, vs. W. F. White, Annie White, husband and wife, Fred Weiser and Fred Weiser, husband and wife, Harrison J. W. Harrison and Eva Harrison, husband and wife; John Billingsley and his Billingsley, husband and wife; Max and Fred May, husband and wife; J. Thompson and Austin Thompson, husband and wife; Charles Harrison; Cecily Palmer Palmer, husband and wife; Fred H. Francis Harrison, a minor; Julia G. and Henry Greenfield, husband and wife; Megec and John Megec, husband and wife; Hattie Woolsey and Frank Woolsey, husband and wife; and Amos Slack and Ada Slack, husband and wife, Defendants.

To W. F. White, Annie White, Thompson and Julia K. Thompson, defendants above named. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above suit on or before Friday the 18th day of November, 1910, said date being six full weeks date of the first publication of this notice and if you fail to so answer on or before said date, or want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the following relief:

1. That said defendants and each of them may be required to set forth the nature of several claims advanced to said plaintiffs following described lands in Gilliam County, Oregon, to-wit:

E1/2-SE1/4; SW1/4-SE1/4 & SE1/4-SW1/4 SW1/4-NW1/4 Sec. 22; S1/4-NE1/4 & NW1/4 Sec. 21, T. 5 S. R. 22. E. W. M., and claims be determined by this Court.

2. That a decree be entered in which declared and adjudged that the said defendants and each and all of them have no estate, interest in or to said lands and premises any part thereof and these plaintiffs title to is good and valid.

3. That said defendants are each and all of them be forever debarred and enjoined asserting any claim or interest in or to part of the said lands or premises adverse these plaintiffs, and for such other and relief as to the Court shall seem meet and the costs of this suit.

This summons is served upon you by citation thereof for six consecutive weeks in Condon Globe, a newspaper published at Condon, Oregon, commencing with the issue of September 30, 1910 and ending with the issue of November 11, 1910, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Dunn, County Judge of Gilliam County, State of Oregon, duly made, filed entered herein on the 28th day of September, 1910.

T. A. Weinke, D. J. Kavanagh, Attorneys for Plaintiff. First publication September 30, 1910, Last publication November 11, 1910.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, September 20th, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Charles R. Johns of Gwendolen, Oregon, who, on February 1909, made Homestead, No. 02319, for SE1/4 NE1/4, Section 11, and SW1/4NW1/4, Section 10, Township 3 South, Range 22 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George W. Farman, U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Condon, Oregon, on the 1st day of November, 1910. Claimant names as witnesses: E. N. Beck