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CONDON GLOBE

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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.

The president has nominated Allen B. Crossman to be postmaster at Portland, Or.

The combined fleets of Spain, says a Lisbon dispatch, are ready to sail for American waters.

The battle-ship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta have sailed from Rio Janeiro, presumably to join Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters.

The British consul at Santiago de Cuba is said to have been attacked by a mob, to have killed a Spaniard, and to have been imprisoned.

President Dole has sent a long communication to President McKinley offering to transfer the Hawaiian Islands to the United States for the purpose of its war with Spain.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, former surgeon-general of the marine hospital service of the United States, in an address at the Physicians' Club, of Chicago, maintained that the danger from yellow fever in Cuba is much exaggerated.

A new Spanish fort just being built near Cofino, was reduced in two minutes by the gunboat Wilmington. The ruin was complete, and at least two Spaniards were killed during the bombardment.

Troops will be sent to the support of Commodore Dewey at the Philippines. It is probable that not less than 10,000 troops will compose the expedition.

A London dispatch says England has advised Spain to yield, saying that resistance of the American demands at Manila is worse than useless.

Deficiency estimates of \$10,000,000 for the purchase of supplies for the Asiatic squadron have been prepared for submission to congress.

Report that the Spanish fleet was completely destroyed is confirmed in a dispatch received by the New York Herald direct from Manila.

Secretary Long says Commodore Dewey's gallantry will be recognized, and that he will be made acting admiral and later nominated rear-admiral.

Fearing an attack upon the seaports of the North Atlantic coast by Spanish men-of-war now on their way to Western waters, Secretary Alger has taken steps to further improve the seacoast defenses.

William Astor Chanler, a New York millionaire, is to fight for the freedom of Cuba. He will head an expedition of wealthy New Yorkers and join the army of General Gomez, paying the expenses of the expedition himself.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from New York saying that a Wall street news agency publishes under date of Hong Kong a dispatch declaring that Manila has fallen, and that the Stars and Stripes float over the Philippines.

The government will take steps at once to supply Dewey's fleet with provisions and other supplies, including ammunition and coal, and to this end will dispatch at the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply as fully as possible needs of the Asiatic squadron.

The British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is to be recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, permanent under-secretary of state for the foreign affairs and one of the most prominent officials in the British service.

LATER NEWS.

The anti-English sentiment in Cuba is being fostered by the Spanish press, and it is rapidly becoming stronger.

The cruiser Charleston has been placed in commission at Valero, Cal. She will be dispatched with supplies for Dewey after being docked and overhauled.

The house agreed to the conference report on the general Alaskan homestead and right of way bill. After some discussion the labor arbitration bill was passed.

A Rome special says the pope sent a telegram to the queen regent of Spain earnestly advising an immediate appeal to the European powers for mediation in the war with America.

Certain powers, it has been definitely learned, says a London dispatch, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States.

The German reichstag has been closed. In a speech from the throne, referring to the war, the emperor said: "The government will fully fulfill the duties imposed by its neutral position; but on the other hand will protect as far as possible German navigation and commerce from molestation or injury."

Water spouts and tornadoes have played havoc and done hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage near Van Buren, Ark. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of Boston mountain, is entirely gone.

The second battalion of the Leinster regiment, of Halifax, was given an enthusiastic farewell as the troops marched to the wharf to embark. The band played "Rule Britannia" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Porto Rico is said to be on the eve of revolt. The inhabitants are unable to longer endure the present situation.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Neuvitas, Gantanamo and Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish gold premium is nearly 80 per cent and the government is trying to place treasury bills in London, offering as much as 15 per cent, but at present with no prospect of success.

Frederick R. Conder, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, says the United States may rightfully retain the Philippine Islands.

Captain Kent, a British torpedo expert, who has returned to Toronto, after an examination of the Maine wreck gives it as his opinion that a mine laid by Spanish officers destroyed the battle-ship.

Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 went up in flames and smoke on the Linnton road about three miles from Portland, Or. The property destroyed was M. Borebach's crematory and outbuildings, together with 110 head of hogs. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin.

San Francisco will at once become a base of important military and naval operations. Before many days 6,000 armed men will be encamped in the Presidio reservation. Orders have been received to this effect by General Merriam, commanding the department of California and the Columbia.

The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Marbohead contained a letter from Havana under date of April 26, which spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support.

Lynde Bradley, an expert electrician in Milwaukee, has perfected plans for the use of the X-ray on board of war vessels and on the field.

Many cases have been discovered in which rich New York women hired proxies to go to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

DEWEY'S VICTORY

Revised Story of His Fight With the Spaniards.

YANKEE SKILL AND DARING

The Spanish Fleet Was Caught Without Steam—A Futile Attempt Was Made to Blow Up American Ships With Submarine Mines.

Hong Kong, May 10.—Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American ship seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flag ship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was steaming on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns.

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The battle, which was started at about 5 A. M., and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 P. M. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Spanish defenders on shore.

On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship. On the other hand, about 160 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time.

The Reina Cristina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge. About 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whale-boat of the Raleigh was smashed. Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continually during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of the capitulation were left unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, but it was said Commodore Dewey feared riding upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they had capitulated. It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

It is understood that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is said that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a shell and her steam pipe burst.

As yet, there are no further details. After the day's fighting had ceased Commodore Dewey sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard it.

EXPENSES OF WAR

The Issuance of Bonds Favored by the President.

TALKED OVER BY CABINET

Senate's Action Causes President Uneasiness—May Throw Out Bond Feature, Which Would Interfere With Plans Mapped Out.

Washington, May 9.—At a cabinet meeting today, besides the war situation in its general aspect, there was some discussion of the relative merits of persons seeking brigadier-generalships and other commissions in the army. The president expressed himself very pronouncedly as opposed to the appointment to such responsible positions of those who have had no military experience.

One feature of the session was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war" for defraying the expenditures of the war. The president has positive information that the senate committee on finance, which is still struggling with the war-revenue bill, will report the measure with the bond feature eliminated.

This causes the administration great uneasiness and embarrassment, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action of the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety.

The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and, while not expressing absolute confidence in favorable action by the senate with the bond feature incorporated, expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent appropriations for the war will have to be held back.

The money to be secured from bond sales, it is said, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate was likely to interfere unless the money is otherwise provided, and by as speedy a method as by the issuance of bonds.

The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress, so that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There was considerable gratification evinced at the general war outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the sea to intercept the Oregon or to come into the waters near home to begin operations, would be found eventually to be now progressing to some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean.

While there is great reliance on the part of members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

It was announced by Secretary Alger today that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major-general.

Theodore Roosevelt was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel today. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major-generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. Wheeler has the distinction of being the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States.

MANY FAILED TO PASS.

Twenty Per Cent of Washington Guardsmen Rejected.

Tacoma, May 9.—About 20 per cent of the members of the National Guard companies thus far examined by the examining surgeon at Camp Rogers have failed to pass on account of physical disability. Thursday night a meeting of the line officers of the regiment was held in one of the major's tents, and an expression was given by some of the company commanders that, if the same percentage of their men was refused, they would take their companies home and make no attempt to be mustered in.

The officers also agreed upon a telegram, which was sent to Washington today, asking that the examining and mustering officers be instructed to admit the line officers of the regiment without subjecting them to the physical examination.

BUT FEW CHOSEN.

Portland, Or., May 9.—Fully 40 per cent of the men examined yesterday at Camp McKinley failed to pass muster, most of them because they weighed too much or too little in proportion to their stature. Thirty men were rejected from Captain Heath's crack company from McMinnville. Company A of Portland, suffered a like fate. Not a jot or tittle was abated from the strict letter of the army regulations, and when the labors of the examining officers are included there remains to be little more left of the First regiment of volunteers than was left of the Light Brigade after the charge of Balaclava.

American Missions in Morocco. Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 7.—It is said that the insurgents engaged in the rebellion, which has grown out of the dissatisfaction with the hut tax and was announced yesterday, who burned the headquarters of the American missionaries in Shengay, in the Sherbro district, have attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk. It is further said that the members of the American mission located there, who were Sierra Leoneans, have been massacred.

"Unconditional surrender, or fight." To this, the Spaniard answered: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition, because our stores is exhausted."

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

Commodore Dewey Has at Last Heard From. New York, May 9.—The World, in an extra edition just issued, publishes a dispatch from Hong Kong to the effect that news received there from Manila on the dispatch-boat McCulloch is to the effect that the entire Spanish fleet of 11 vessels was destroyed. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and 400 wounded. No lives were lost on the United States boats, but six persons were injured. Not one of the American ships was injured.

THE LAFAYETTE RELEASED.

French Embassy Had Requested That She Be Allowed to Proceed.

Washington, May 9.—An international difficulty, connected with the seizure of the French steamer Lafayette, has been removed by the prompt release of the vessel immediately upon notice of her capture reaching the state department. The explanation of the action of the administration is given in the statement which follows, and which was issued from the White House tonight:

The Lafayette was released in pursuance of orders which were issued by the navy department previous to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the vessels that made the capture. The facts are that, on April 29, the French embassy made an informal inquiry as to whether the Lafayette, which left Saint Nazaire, France, for Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, before war was declared, or information of the blockade was received, would be allowed to land in Havana, her passengers, mail bags and the dispatch bag of the consulate-general of France, and take some French passengers on board. An assurance was given that, if this privilege should be granted, the steamer would be forbidden by the French consul to land goods.

The matter was duly considered, and it was decided that, without regard to the strict law of blockade, and as an act of courtesy, the request of the French government should be acceded to. Orders were accordingly sent on the second day of May.

When information was received of the capture of the steamer and of her having been brought to Key West, these orders were communicated to her captors, with instructions to release the steamer and see that the orders were duly delivered, so that they might be carried into effect. No demand was made either by or on behalf of the French government, directly or indirectly, for the steamer's release. The Wilmington will escort the Lafayette to Havana tonight.

Caused Excitement in Paris. London, May 9.—A special dispatch from Paris says the seizure of the Lafayette has intensified the bitter feeling against the United States. Angry expressions are heard. The United States embassy is under special police protection, in view of a possible hostile demonstration.

TO SOLVE ARCTIC PROBLEM. Another Expedition Starts to the North. Headed by Walter Wellman.

New York, May 9.—Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andre, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon. Mr. Wellman, who was at the Gilesey house, said:

"I am extremely hopeful that this expedition will be more successful than our last, when we reached 81 degrees 10 minutes north of Spitzbergen, and then met with disaster. We were absent about eight months before; this time we expect to remain about 18 months.

"After leaving Archangel, Russia, we are to get 75 dogs and will proceed direct to Franz Josef land. While taking observations there we shall try to hunt Andre. If he is alive I believe he is near there. We hope to reach Cape Flora about July 15 or August 1, and to establish a supply station.

"We expect to pass the winter between parallels 82 and 83 in huts, now and then, however, running about on snowshoes, training our dogs and testing our equipments. About February 10 we propose to start north over the ice. Contrary to the popular idea, even at the north pole, the summer is too warm for good traveling, because the power of the sun constantly shining makes the snow soft and slushy, and renders it difficult to drag the sledges. The favorable season, therefore, lasts from early in February to early in June, a period of about 16 weeks. It is for this 16 weeks our plans have been laid, carrying just enough provisions to take us through June.

"The distance from our winter station to the pole will be about 500 statute miles, or a round trip of about 1,000 miles. If we are able to cover from nine to 10 miles a day, and keep everlastingly at it, we may do the whole thing. In my judgment we are going finely outfitted on a sound plan, and we shall have a big chance of solving what is known as the Arctic problem. At any rate, we expect to be back home a year from next fall."

Purchased Heaton's Trench. Cleveland, O., May 9.—The steamship did steam yacht Commodore, built by the Globes Iron works for the government in 1896, has been bought by the navy department. The vessel has a general cargo capacity of 1,500 tons, and is valued at \$150,000.

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