

The Dalles Chronicle



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SENSATION AT EUGENE

A Prominent Young Man is Under Arrest.

FOR ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER

His Family Much Esteemed in the Community, and He Was a Favorite in Society.

EUGENE, April 19.—A sensational arrest was made here last night, and R. M. Stevens, a prominent young man in society, is now in jail with a charge of burglary against him. The clerk in the store of A. V. Peters have for some time been missing articles out of the store, and suspected that some one was entering the store at night. They notified the officers, and a plan was at once adopted to ascertain whether a burglar was entering the store. Money was marked and left in the till, and a seal put on which would have to be broken if the till was opened. This was Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning the till had been opened.

Last night the officers thought they would watch for the burglar. They hid in a store across the street, where they could command a full view of Peters' store.

Shortly before 12 o'clock R. M. Stevens was seen to walk down the main business street, and in the full glare of an arc light unlocked the front door of the store with a key he took from his pocket and entered. The officers then placed themselves so as to capture him when he came out. He went in and helped himself to a pair of ladies' shoes and several other articles, and opened the till and took a portion of the small change left there. He came out at the front door with the plunder, and was then placed under arrest. He waived examination this morning, and was bound over to appear before the grand jury, under bonds of \$1500.

Much sympathy is expressed for his widowed mother and his sisters and brother, who are highly esteemed by their neighbors, and who have been sorely afflicted the past year or two in the loss of their husband and father and a son and brother by an accident.

The Indemnity is Payable in Seven Years.

YOKOHAMA, April 19.—Nichinichi today publishes the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between China and Japan. The new details furnished are that the indemnity is payable in seven years, with interest at 5 per cent, but if the amount of 200,000,000 taels is paid Japan in three years no interest will be demanded. Japan is also entitled under the treaty to the most-favored-nation treatment, and has the right to navigate the Chung Liang, Foo Chow and Hong Kong rivers, to import goods of certain grades, and machinery, free of duty, and establish factories. A new treaty of commerce is to be concluded, based on existing treaties with foreign powers. China is to comply with the customs laws of Japan, and part of the expenses of the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Arthur, etc., by Japanese troops, are to be borne by China.

China engages not to punish returned prisoners, nor to inflict punishment upon Chinese who may have aided the Japanese army and navy. China also binds herself to return Japanese prisoners unconditionally. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty will take place at Che-Foo not later than May 8.

One stipulation of the treaty between China and Japan is that Chinese who have been captured by the Japanese, and others who had sold supplies to the Japanese troops, should not be beheaded, according to the Chinese customs. Until the beginning of the war between China and Japan each country had consular jurisdiction over its subjects in the other country. It now appears that Japan will no longer grant this privilege to China, on the ground that China is a barbarous country, and foreigners residing there must be protected by their own country.

The Coroner's Jury Returns a Verdict Against Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The coroner's jury shortly before noon rendered a verdict declaring Durrant guilty of the murder of Minnie Williams.

The usual crowd of curiosity-seekers was present when the inquest was resumed this morning. Durrant and his attorneys were also present.

Elmer Wolf, the young man whose statements have been questioned recently, was recalled to the stand and offered to produce witnesses to substantiate all he had said previously in re-

gard to his movements on the night Minnie Williams was murdered, but the coroner declined the offer, and both that official and the chief of police said they were satisfied with Wolf's statements and did not believe he was connected with the crime.

Two of Durrant's comrades in the National Guard company were examined and said that on the afternoon of the night that Minnie Williams was murdered they saw Durrant loitering about the ferry at the foot of Market street, and talked to him. They said Durrant told them he did not expect to be at the armory that night, and he asked them to respond to his name at roll-call.

Dr. Bartlett, who conducted the autopsy, testified that Minnie Williams died of asphyxiation, as the result of having part of her clothing forced down her throat by the murderer, and that the knife wounds found on various parts of her body were inflicted after death. He also testified that the girl had been outraged, and that previous to the time of the tragedy she had led a blameless life.

Several other witnesses were examined on minor matters, and about 11 o'clock the coroner announced that he had no more testimony to offer, though he called Durrant to take the stand and the latter left his seat as if to present himself for examination, and then looked toward his attorneys, who advised him not to speak, and no further effort was made to question him.

The jury did not occupy an hour in deliberation, and returned a verdict before noon, charging Durrant with the murder of Minnie Williams. It was the case of the death only that was being investigated. The case of the murder of Blanche Lamont will be taken up later.

Durrant awoke this morning in a cheerful and even flippant frame of mind. He laughed and cracked jokes with the prison officials, to whom he has heretofore shown intense reserve, and when Captain Douglas entered the prison for the purpose of escorting the prisoner to the inquest, Durrant greeted the captain pleasantly, and smiled as the handcuffs were snapped upon his wrists.

Chief Crowley said today: "The evidence against Durrant is clear and convincing, and I am fully satisfied of his guilt. We shall prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that he met and murdered Miss Williams, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the evidence in the case of Blanche Lamont is even stronger than in the former case."

Coroner Hawkins has decided to hold the inquest in the case of Miss Lamont on Monday morning next.

Captured Without Resistance.

OMAHA, April 19.—A Special to the Bee from Pender, Neb., says: The posse who went to the reservation country last night after the Indian police, captured two, who are now in jail at this place. The posse took the Indians by surprise and with no resistance. It is said that in case Captain Beck, the Indian agent, continues his forcible ejections of leasers, a conflict may result between the civil and federal authorities.

A Negro Hanged.

WINCHESTER, Va., April 19.—Thorton Park, a negro, who lately attempted an assault on Mrs. Nelson, at Middle-terre, Va., was hanged this morning in the jail yard here. About 3000 persons witnessed the execution. Parker stood without a tremor and addressed the crowd, telling them he was the right man, that he had repented his sins and hoped to meet them in heaven.

Held in \$5000 Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Dr. G. T. Dixon and Alex. Forbis, charged with the murder of Maud Whitley by a criminal operation, have been held to answer to the superior court. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$5000. Dixon furnished a sufficient bond and was released. Forbes was unable to do so and was taken to the county jail.

Plague Expected at Hong Kong.

HONG KONG, April 19.—The plague which broke out a short time ago caused many deaths at Macao at the mouth of the Canton river, China. As Hong Kong has refused to establish a quarantine against Macao, an outbreak of the plague here is probable.

Hoyt Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 19.—The jury in the Hoyt case retired last night at 10 o'clock and at 1:30 this afternoon returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. He will be sentenced Friday, April 26, by Judge Sullivan.

A Noted Columbian.

PANAMA, April 20.—Jorg Isaacs, a celebrated author of the Republic of Colombia, and in politics an eminent liberal, died at Ibague, in the department of Cauca, yesterday. His loss to the country is generally lamented.

BLACKBURN ON SILVER

Kentucky's Senator Declares for Free White Metal.

HE CHALLENGES HIS OPPONENTS

They Are Asked to Openly Declare Themselves Upon the Question at Issue.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—In an interview published in today's Courier-Journal, Senator Blackburn, in unmistakable terms, outlines his position on the silver question and boldly throws down the gauntlet to his opponents for similar candor on the same subject. With his usual aggressiveness the senator almost dares his opponents to meet him on the issue he represents, and it may be assumed the issue will be promptly accepted. The senator has written with his own hand the statement of the position on which he expects to stand or fall in the senatorial race. He declares his position as follows:

"If I have heretofore shown any indisposition to be interviewed by the daily papers of this city, it has not been because of any purpose to conceal from the people my views on any public question, but because I was anxious to avoid, if possible, a perversion and distortion to which my utterances have generally (of course, unintentionally) been subjected. I never had, I have not now, and I never intend to have, any secrets in politics. I am at a loss to understand how any one, especially in Kentucky, can remain in ignorance as to my sentiments upon the silver question if they feel enough interest in the matter to desire such information.

"For the last twenty years, in congress and on the stump, anywhere and everywhere, I have earnestly and persistently insisted upon the restoration of the silver metal to that place in the money system of the country which it held prior to the passage of that disastrous act of demonetization in 1873. It there is one man in public life in all the country whose views on the subject were entitled to be known to all men by reason of his acts and utterances, I had reason to believe I was that man. Upon this subject I have never held an opinion or made an utterance that I have in the slightest degree altered or modified in all these years. Yet, if there is still any uninformed who desires to know my views I will reiterate them in the shortest space possible by saying I am in favor of opening the mints of this country to unlimited coinage of the silver metal on an equality with the coinage of gold. I am opposed to monometalism and just as much opposed to silver monometalism. Without reservation, I am a bimetalist. I want and mean to continue to insist upon the use of both metals on even terms as the redemption money of this country. I would be glad to see this result brought about by the action of an international conference, provided it could be done without delay. I am opposed to this government waiting for any such conference to act. Our experience with such agencies has not been such as to give us either confidence or hope of the attainment of this purpose. Upon the contrary, our participations in such conferences have, in their very barrenness, become farcical and ridiculous.

"In 1790, this country, with only 3,000,000 of people, was bold enough to prove itself able to discard the monetary system of Great Britain and establish one of its own, which for nearly 100 years met every demand and stood every strain that the growth and development of the country put upon it. I believe the destruction (entailed upon us by this demonetization policy) of one-half of our redemption money has contributed more than any cause to this shrinkage of all values; the depreciation of all property; the stagnation of trade; the paralysis of industry; the financial troubles in which we now find ourselves. While the restoration of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage and unlimited legal tender function may not prove a panacea for the ills that we now suffer, yet I am convinced it will do more, and go further in that direction than any one piece of legislation that has been suggested. I have an abiding faith in the capacity of this metal to work out and maintain its permanent parity with gold, provided the oppressive hand of the law is removed, and the mints of the country thrown open to its coinage. I believe, and always did believe, that the act of 1873 was an unconstitutional measure. I believe that the act of 1873 would have been so held by

the supreme court of the United States had not partisan spirit dominated the action in that case. This conviction I have stated in debate on the floor of the senate as broadly as I put it here.

"I agree with Daniel Webster, who, in his day, and even to this day, was and is still held to be something of an authority as a constitutional lawyer. He declared the constitution of the United States made gold and silver the redemption money of this country, and that neither congress nor any state had any rightful power to substitute any other, nor to destroy either the one or the other of these metals. If congress had the power to demonetize silver, it must be conceded that it had the same power to demonetize gold. It has seen fit to exercise this assumed power as to one of these metals. Had it exercised the same power over the other, under the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing condition, they would not have obtained any money at all. If they could strike down half they could strike down all.

"I am in favor of the restoration of the silver metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing, in the light of an experience that covers a century, such ratio will establish and maintain permanently the parity between the two metals. I believe we should take this action at the earliest day possible, independent of the policies or views of other nations. I have abiding faith in the ability of my country to establish and maintain its own monetary system, as that which I cherish in its ability to defend its own soil from invasion, or its institutions from assault. In my judgment, we are as independent of foreign dictation or domination in the one as in the other.

"In August, 1893, when the bill proposing to repeal the purchasing clause of what was known as the Sherman act was before the senate, I said, in a speech, then and there, that I wanted the right of coinage for the silver metal, and that without limitation; that if seigniorage was what my opponents demanded, I was willing, not as a matter of fairness but in a spirit of compromise, that the government should take 10 or 15 per cent, or 20 per cent, or even 25 per cent, of the silver bullion presented for coinage; or that if the question of ratio was what was troubling, I was willing, not as a matter of justice, but in a spirit of compromise, if 16 to 1 was not acceptable, to take 17, 18, or 19, or even a ratio of 20 to 1. But the opponents of this metal were not to be placated by any concessions, either on the line of increased seigniorage or advanced ratio. They had destroyed the metal by a process that has never been, in my opinion, successfully justified, and from the hours of its taking effect until now, they have never been willing that it should be reinstated. Let those who will seek to distort and pervert the issue pending, the effort will fail. The American people are not to be hoodwinked or deceived further. They are at last thinking, and the result of their investigation will vindicate the right. No employment of catch phrases will determine the popular verdict. The people are rapidly coming to know that the issue before them is not gold monometalism upon the one side and silver monometalism on the other, but it is rather a contest between the advocates of a single gold standard, upon the one hand and those who demand the use of both silver and gold upon the other.

"For one to claim that he is a bimetalist, coupled with the condition that bimetalism is to be brought about only as a result of an international conference, is a mere evasion of the situation. That is simply the work of the lawyer who files an affidavit for a continuance.

"My friends in Kentucky, I am sure, know my position upon this and all other public questions, and are satisfied with it. Now, if there be one upon the list of the announced candidates for the senate who will avow himself an opponent of silver coinage and an advocate of a single gold standard, or, in other words, who is in accord with the views held and advocated by your paper, and will so declare himself, I will ask and urge every friend of mine in Kentucky holding these views, and who, in spite of that fact, is now supporting me, to withdraw his support from me and give it to the candidate who is bold enough to make such a declaration; but I apprehend that no one of these worthy gentlemen will make such an avowal unless he couples with it an announcement of his withdrawal from the canvass. If this be true, if no senatorial candidate will espouse or accept your views, what advantage comes to you by continuing a war upon me, because of my convictions, unless you are able to find on that list of aspirants some man who stands on your platform?"

Representative Hitt is Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Hitt, who is lying dangerously ill here, was worse this evening. The trouble is aggravated case of la grippe.

TODAY'S EXAMINATION

The Courtroom Crowded to Suffocation.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

At Least Three Days and Perhaps More, Will be Taken Up by the Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—District Attorney Barnes of the preliminary examination of Theodore Durant, for the murder of Minnie Williams, before Judge Conlan this morning, stated that the prosecution would put twenty-eight witnesses on the stand, several of whom had not testified at the inquest, and that the examination would last at least three days, probably more. The prosecution is keeping back a good deal of cumulative evidence.

The defense, it is stated, will dispute that the purse found in Durant's overcoat pocket belonging to the deceased but the prosecution says the evidence on this point is overwhelmingly in their favor. A baker named Young, of Alameda, will testify that the celluloid tablet found in the purse was given by him to Miss Williams on the day she met her death.

For hours before the preliminary examination commenced in Judge Conlan's court, a crowd began to gather and a squad of police were stationed at the entrance to the hall to preserve order. Judge Conlan's courtroom was crowded to suffocation, and policemen were stationed in different parts of the room on the lookout for numerous cranks who have written threatening letters to the judge. Court opened at 11 o'clock.

When the defendant arrived in court all eyes were turned upon him. The prisoner looked pale and concerned, but showed no emotion.

A photographer exhibited several photographs of scenes in the church, and two large pictures of Minnie Williams showing her wounds and the work of the physicians were exhibited and attracted great attention. They presented a revolting sight.

Mrs. Morgan, with whom Miss Williams lived in Alameda, was called to the stand. She said that she last saw Minnie Williams on the morning of the 12th inst., and that the deceased had told her she was going to Mrs. Voy's house. She knew Durant. He had called at her house last summer and had stayed half an hour. She could not identify the faces shown in the photos either. He also failed to identify the purse found in Durant's overcoat pocket.

Here the name of A. E. Williams, the father of the dead girl, was called, but in his place a young woman rushed to the stand and said that no one should testify before her. She gave the name of Williams and said that she would be the one to judge Durant and ordered him released. The police tried to remove her but she would not let them, and left the stand voluntarily after some words. She handed an incoherent letter to the clerk. She said she was sent by God to judge Durant.

A North Carolina Village Overrun by Negroes.

BATH, N. C., April 22.—Two miles from Bath are the timber mills of the Roanoke Railroad company, where about one hundred negroes are employed. They are paid off every Saturday night and spend their money lavishly in Bath, many of them frequently landing in the police station.

Those arrests have enraged the negroes to such an extent that last night nearly all the employes of the mill marched to the town, which has a population of three hundred, determined to take revenge. They filled themselves with whisky, and after they had overpowered the officers ran rampart through the streets, breaking into stores, helping themselves to what they wished, and threatening to burn the town and murder the inhabitants.

The mayor telegraphed to the sheriff at Washington for aid, and company G, of the N. C. S. G., was ordered out. With the assistance of a posse from neighboring farms the mob was gotten under control last night, and five of the

ringleaders were arrested. Solomon Lanier, one of the rioters, was shot twice, and the chief of police and four deputies were injured. The prisoners were transferred to Washington in a sailboat. Negroes pursued the boat, but no trouble resulted.

Huntington's Arrest.

New York, April 22.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railway, was arrested today on the charge of giving a free pass to one Frank Stone, in violation of the interstate commerce law. President Huntington was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He was represented by Frederick Coudert. Huntington admitted his identity. He was taken before Judge Brown, of the United States district court, for a warrant of removal to California.

The indictment against Huntington was found March 26, in San Francisco, a certified copy of which was sent United States District Attorney MacFarlane, who notified the railroad president to appear before the United States commissioner and furnish bonds.

When Huntington was arraigned, Commissioner Shields said the only question he could inquire into was one of identity, which Coudert, for Huntington, said would be admitted. An order was then made out holding him to await the issue of a warrant of removal. His counsel then went before Judge Brown, in the United States district court, and the hearing was fixed for next Thursday at 3 o'clock, Huntington meantime being allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Huntington said to a reporter after the proceedings before Commissioner Shields: "I have known Frank Stone 25 years. He is a San Francisco lawyer. I would not call him a wicked man, because a wicked man would not do things that way. He is an innocent kind of a fellow. I supposed he started this thing because I picked him in some way or other, how I don't know. I may have given him a pass; probably I did, but I give out so many passes I don't remember a third of them. The passes usually given out are endorsed as a rule, 'Not good outside,' and I presume his pass was not so stamped and he took advantage of it. I don't know anything about the matter beyond that, for I don't pay any attention to such things. In fact, I don't care a tuppence one way or the other. It don't amount to anything, any how. I really don't know what action was taken in court this morning. Some routine business, I suppose it was, but I did not pay any attention. The arrests are among the high and low, and criminal procedure is not confined to any class. I don't know what will be done. I guess Frank got his pass all right, but I have not time to attend to all the details. I have too much else to do. I think the root of the whole matter lies in the fact that when I became president of the Southern Pacific railroad I discharged twenty-three men in San Francisco, who were, as far as I could see, mere political agents and go-betweens for politicians. They did no work for the railway that I could discover, so I cut them off. Perhaps they are hungry now and have got to make a strike somewhere."

The pass is said to read as follows: "Pass Frank M. Stone over the Southern Pacific Company lines in 1894 until December 31, unless otherwise ordered."

(Signed), C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Wheat Traders Were Wild.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Transactions in wheat this morning about equaled the heaviest entire day's trading this year, being 18,525,000 bushels, and the advance of 2½ cents in prices over Saturday was the big get single jump the market has had in months. Traders were fairly crushed in their wild efforts to execute buying orders. The price fluctuated violently, and soon after opening began to slide down again, only increasing the excited feeling. It is generally conceded the advance was the result of bull enthusiasm, which had at last broken loose in real earnest, well backed up by outside support.

There was a lot of short stuff covered and a good amount of switching done. May opened 2½ cents higher, at 65½ cents, sold up to 65½ cents, and back to 65 cents. Corn and oats made a quick response to the rise in wheat, but sustained the sharp noon reaction.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Rheumatism and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. One cent a dose.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE