

The Dalles Chronicle



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COURT ROOM CROWDED

Second Day of Durrant's Examination.

BUT FEW WITNESSES TESTIFIED

His Imprisonment Is Beginning to Tell on Him—Recess Was Taken Until 3 O'clock This Afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Another large crowd assembled in Judge Conlon's court room this morning to hear the examination of Theodore Durrant, which commenced about 10:30. When Durrant entered the court room in charge of the officers, he appeared pale and slightly nervous, his muscles twitched, his lip worked slightly, but otherwise he appeared cool and possessed. The court room was packed by the same crowd that attended yesterday's proceedings, with a number of new faces added.

Miss Williams, who created the scene at yesterday's session, applied for admission this morning, but her request was refused.

The first witness was Harry Partridge, a classmate of Durrant's, at the Cooper medical college. Partridge testified that he answered to Durrant's name at roll-call at one of the clinics on April 8th, Durrant not being present to answer for himself. April 8th is the same day that Miss Willis, who testified yesterday, said that she rode on the same train with Durrant in Alameda, the day he is supposed to have called on Miss Williams, the murdered girl.

Charles A. Dukes, another student, testified that he saw Durrant at the ferry on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and in a conversation with the prisoner, Durrant asked him to answer to roll-call at the clinic next day, as Durrant would be absent on a trip to Mount Diablo with the signal corps. Durrant said that he was at the ferry to see some comrades of the signal corps. Clarence Dodge, also a student, who accompanied Dukes, gave corroborative evidence of meeting with Durrant at the ferry.

Emma Struven, a young girl, was next introduced to prove that on the Friday on which Miss Williams was murdered Durrant accosted the witness and two girl companions near the church, between 9 and 9:45 o'clock. The witness said she did not get a good view of the man's face, but he looked like Durrant from the back. Cross-examination failed to shake her testimony.

Miss Lucille Turner was the next witness. She said she had known Durrant about a year. Durrant had spoken to her in words not those of a gentleman and had asked her to undergo an examination, and had suggested a quiet place in the church to conduct the same. She told him her folks could attend to such matters. He spoke to her of an examination some time during the first of this year. The witness said she created Durrant as if nothing of the kind had ever taken place, because she didn't want a coolness to attract attention. She said Durrant had given her several questions to answer on the subject. A paper was introduced which she said contained her handwriting. The paper is said to contain the answers. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The Income Tax Question.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The United States supreme court today, through Chief Justice Fuller, made the following order regarding petitions for a rehearing of the income-tax question: "Consideration of the two petitions for rehearing is reserved until Monday, May 5, when a full bench is expected, and in that event two counsel on each side will be heard at that time."

Although the order does not explicitly so state, it means that argument will be heard not on the merits of the income-tax question itself but upon the question of whether or not there shall be a rehearing of the suits heretofore decided. Justice Jackson is expected to return by the date named.

A gentleman familiar with the procedure of the courts for many years, can recall but one instance in which like action has been taken. That was in the 70s. No authoritative statement could be secured of the reasons for the order, but the theory is advanced that the court is again evidently divided and Justice Jackson will virtually be umpire of the question of reopening the cases.

The British Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—British Admiral Stephenson, commanding the vessels at Corinto, Nicaragua, is an experienced officer. He has a very large land-

ing force, and should be able promptly to enforce England's demand. The British vessels there are Royal Arthur, Sattelite and Wildswan. The United States coast-defense vessel Monterey arrived at Acapulco yesterday. She could easily make the run to Corinto in case of need. The Alert at Panama and the Ranger at Buenaventura could also reach Corinto quickly in case of an emergency.

A Railroad Rumor.

TACOMA, Wash., April 23.—Report here has it that president Jim Hill, of the Great Northern, has secured control of Northern Pacific railroad. This report is given as the cause of the recent shaking up among the officials of the latter road.

None of the officials here can confirm the rumor, and do not take much stock in it, although it is generally believed by the people.

A general feeling of uneasiness still prevails among Northern Pacific officials, as it is expected several more of them will be asked for their resignations.

Second Vice-President Prescott's office is said to be booked for abolishment, together with that of second assistant land commissioner, occupied by George P. Eaton. The latter headquarters are here and Prescott's are in Portland.

Hill Has Denied It.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—The report from Tacoma that President Hill, of the Great Northern, has secured control of the Northern Pacific is the same story that was telegraphed from New York last week and was promptly denied by Hill.

Foretold in a Dream.

LAUREL, Del., April 23.—Charles Fooks, son of Daniel Fooks, Laurel's wealthiest citizen, died yesterday. Three months ago Edward Taylor, an aged citizen, was laughed at for telling the story of a strange dream he had had, foretelling the death of eight prominent citizens.

A few days later he seriously said that he was worried by the return of the dream, and that the four persons first named to die would be the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the county. They were Benjamin Fooks, Governor Marvel, William Daniels and Daniel Fooks. The first three are dead and so is the eldest son of the last-named. Two other seen in Taylor's vision are ill.

Heir to a Large Fortune.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 23.—George Elliott Stewart, a talented author is heir to a fortune valued at \$1,000,000, and will soon take possession. The property is a part of the vast Bentley estate. The Western executor says there will be no contest, and the property will be amicably divided in Chicago next July. Mrs. Stewart will build some kind of an institution in Saginaw and turn over her large farm near town as a refuge for aged persons without means.

Expect No Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Notwithstanding the presence of the English war vessels at Corinto, it is regarded as unlikely that any overt action will be taken by the British because of Nicaragua's failure to comply with the ultimatum. The Nicaraguan minister had a secret conference with Gresham today. It is said he presented Gresham with a statement of the latest developments in Nicaragua, which the secretary communicated to the president at today's cabinet meeting.

Three British Warships.

MASAGUA, Nicaragua, April 23.—Three British warships have arrived at Corinto to enforce the British ultimatum.

President Zelaya has cabled the English foreign secretary, Kimberly, asking him to defer a hostile demonstration until the proposition of a compromise sent by Nicaragua through the Salvadorean minister in London can be considered. Much surprise is expressed that there is no American vessel at Corinto.

Returned to San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—The Half Million club left last night for the north, after spending yesterday as guests of Riverside, where they participated in Riverside Orange day. President W. C. Patterson, of the chamber of commerce, and a number of other Southern California citizens, accompanied the excursionists northward.

The Spot Marked.

QUEBEC, April 23.—A marble tablet with an inscription has been placed over the spot where the thirteen skeletons of soldiers, who fought under General Montgomery were found near Citadel hill, last fall. The tablet was donated by American citizens, residents in this city.

Wheat Took a Fall.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Wheat opened with a decided slump today. There were no buyers, the short interest seeming to have been covered. May opened at 60½c, touched 60¼c, and reached 60¼c. Corn and oats were weak with wheat.

WHAT WILL BE DONE

Information Received of England Intention.

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE LANDED

Will Permit It in Order to Draw Attention to the Infringement on the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Exact official information has been received as to Great Britain's belligerent steps in Nicaragua. British troops are to be landed at Corinto, the custom-house is to be occupied and British officers are to exercise the functions of collectors of customs. At the same time Nicaraguan local commerce is to be crippled by a blockade. The coast-defense vessel Monterey is still at Acapulco, Mexico, about 800 miles north of Corinto. She is expected to sail southward very soon, but no special orders have been sent her since she sailed from San Diego.

The limit of time allowed Nicaragua to yield expires tomorrow, and the blockade, etc., is to begin immediately afterward. There is good reason to believe that Nicaragua will not yield, but will allow the British troops to occupy Corinto in order that conspicuous attention may be drawn to what is regarded by Nicaragua as an invasion of the Monroe doctrine.

President Zelaya Notified.

MANAGUA, April 24.—The British admiral has notified President Zelaya that the three days given Nicaragua to comply with the terms of the ultimatum will expire tomorrow. The failure to pay the indemnity will be followed by a seizure of the custom-house at Corinto and collection of the duties by British subjects, presumably officers of the fleet detailed for that purpose. The note of the British admiral contains the declaration that force will be used to collect the money if opposition is made. Great excitement exists. The government if it is reported, will refuse to pay the indemnity and will abandon Corinto as a port of entry. The belief is general here that if Great Britain obtains possession of Corinto she will continue to occupy it, as she has occupied territory in Egypt and other countries where she obtained a foothold.

Special Meeting Held.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gresham had a long interview with Pauncefoot today, and also saw Minister Guzman of Nicaragua, who communicated to him the intelligence he had from his government. Very shortly afterwards members of the cabinet drove out to Woodley, the president's country home, where a special cabinet meeting was held.

The British Blockade of Nicaraguan Ports—Wishes to Give a Lesson.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Reports from Nicaragua confirm the statement that the blockade of Nicaraguan ports by Great Britain will be the means of executing her demands. The understanding is the blockade is to begin next Saturday. There is good reason to believe the demands will not be altered, reduced or compromised in the slightest particular. One of the main purposes of Great Britain is to administer a lesson to Nicaragua, and, indirectly, to all southern republics as to British methods of redress.

Admitted in London.

LONDON, April 24.—The foreign office today authorized the Associated Press to state that news sent out from Corinto, Nicaragua yesterday, as to the arrival of three British warships there for the purpose of presenting Great Britain's claim for indemnity for the expulsion of the British consular agents, etc., was correct. It is added, instructions to the British admiral on the Pacific station were sent some time ago to insist upon Nicaragua's compliance with the terms of the ultimatum of Great Britain or, failing such compliance, to blockade the port of Corinto, seize the customs within two days after and thus enforce satisfaction from Nicaragua for the insolence with which British subjects have been treated.

An English View.

LONDON, April 24.—The Chronicle, commenting on the presence of English warships at Corinto, Nicaragua, says it shows the affair is nearing a crisis. Nicaragua is evidently working on the sympathy of the United States, but if the latter country takes these small republics under its protection she must impress upon them the importance of maintaining international observances. The paper declares the Monroe doctrine is good enough in its way, but can hardly prevent a European power from obtaining redress for an insult.

The Minister's Testimony in Durrant's Examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Theodore Durrant passed a quiet night and when he appeared in Judge Conlon's court-room this morning was as refreshed and self-composed as ever. He conversed with his attorneys earnestly for some time before court opened.

H. E. Snook, the undertaker, who was called to the church by Dr. Gibson and Dentist King to look after the body of Miss Williams, who was the first witness. He said that he had known Miss Williams in life three months, and had known Durrant for two years. He described the position of the body and gave several unimportant details on the condition of the body.

Mrs. Amelia Voy, with whom Miss Williams was to stop before going to Tacoma, testified that Miss Williams had come to her house on the afternoon of the murder and had left about 8 o'clock alone. Mrs. Voy was not allowed to tell where Miss Williams was going. Mrs. Voy identified the clothes worn by the dead girl when she left the house and which were found on the murdered girl.

Adolph Hobe, of Oakland, testified that he had seen Durrant with whom he was acquainted, at the ferry on the afternoon of the 12th. Hobe says that Durrant was in the company of a young lady smaller than himself. He did not see the lady's face, but she wore a cape. He did not speak to Durrant.

Miss Florence Voy corroborated her mother's testimony.

Half a Dozen Witnesses for the Prosecution Failed to Respond to their Names.

Dr. Gibson was the next witness called. He answered the questions put to him in a loud, clear voice. Dr. Gibson said that he had seen Durrant on Good Friday night, at the Christian Endeavor meeting held at Dr. Vogel's home. He thought Durrant came to the meeting about 9:30 o'clock, after the conclusion of the business meeting. Durrant remained until the party broke up. The witness had seen Durrant in the library of the church alone one week before the 17th of March. He had known that a new lock had been put on the library door, but was not allowed to tell why, on motion of the defense. He did not have a key for the new lock. Witness was at the church on the morning that the body of Miss Williams was found. He heard a noise in the church, but did not investigate. The janitor's boy came and told him that the library lock was broken. He went to see about it, but for some reason did not open the door. He went to his lodging-house and was later informed as to the finding of the body by Mrs. Nolt. He went to the church with Dr. King, father of George King. Dr. Gibson gave some information as to his past life. He was born in Edinburgh, in 1857, came to America in 1888, and went to Red Bluff, thence to this city last November. He had known Miss Williams. He saw her for the last time to his certain knowledge, March 2, in the Sunday school room when she told him she was going away and bid him good bye. After some questioning of the witness as to certain addresses in his memorandum book, which was admitted as evidence, the court adjourned until 2 p. m.

A close investigation of the washroom in Emanuel church was made yesterday. This room could only have been reached by some one thoroughly familiar with the building. Besides a number of stains on the splashers, they are numerous on the splashers surrounding it. Blood stains have also been found on the walls leading to the washroom. The extent of the blood stains go to prove that the murderer had no light, for a judicious person, as his actions prove him, would not have splattered so much blood around had he seen what he was doing. The blood-stained coat, which was brought to light in Berkeley on Monday, has caused a sensation there, but there is considerable difficulty in determining the date on which it was found. Mrs. Boillot, with whom the package was left, tells three different stories as to the date on which a strange man asked permission to leave a bundle at her home for a few hours. Mrs. Boillot says the man resembled Durrant very much, and she believes she could identify him.

Justice Jackson Improving.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—There is little if any doubt about Justice Jackson being able to go to Washington to hear the arguments for a rehearing of the income-tax cases. Reports from his home are that he is still gaining in strength and health, and can go to Washington unless there is a sudden and wholly unexpected setback.

Disastrous Fire.

LEBANON, Pa., April 24.—This city was visited by a disastrous fire today causing a loss of over \$100,000. It started in the boiler-house of the Reinecht Lumber Company in North Lebanon, and was caused by a spark from the furnace.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY

Will Not Interfere With the Occupation of Corinto.

RECOGNIZES ENGLAND'S RIGHTS

Monroe Doctrine Cuts No Figure So Long as England Makes No Attempt to Acquire Territory.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: "from the most trustworthy sources it is learned today that the president has again upset the policy which Secretary Gresham had outlined in dealing with the Nicaraguan question, and has taken matters practically in his own hands. There is to be no protest on the part of the United States against any action Great Britain may take in enforcing her demands for the prompt payment of the \$75,000 indemnity called for for the expulsion of her consul-general, Mr. Hatch, who Nicaragua said had conspired to overthrow the existing government, and Lord Kimberly will practically carry out his plan, which now seems certain to lead to complications, and which may bring upon the United States the serious question of demanding the withdrawal of British sailors and marines from Nicaraguan territory."

"Mr. Gresham's carefully outlined program was to prevent the landing of troops, the seizure of the custom-house and the cession of any land which Nicaragua might be willing to transfer to Great Britain in payment of the indemnity. The president, however, has decided that so long as England makes no direct attempt to annex any part of Nicaragua, this country will not interfere with her purpose to receive prompt reparation for Hatch's expulsion."

"Lord Kimberly's disavowal of any intention on Great Britain's part to extend territorial jurisdiction over any part of Nicaragua, has satisfied the president that she has every right to adopt what methods she may please in collection of the payment, and while this assurance was only of a verbal nature, and given to Ambassador Bayard at the time of the landing of British sailors on the Mosquito strip some months ago, there is a general feeling that if she once lands troops on Nicaraguan soil, she will most probably remain there for a longer time than the president dreams of."

"The exact policy of the administration toward Nicaragua has been somewhat vague for months, but there is no longer the slightest doubt as to its attitude. No instructions have been cabled to Ambassador Bayard asking that no peremptory steps be taken by British warships in enforcing the demand, and none have been forwarded to the United States minister at Nicaragua warning him of the British purpose of occupying Corinto. Minister Guzman, the Nicaraguan representative to this country, has been pacing the corridors of the state department endeavoring to see Gresham and secure through him intervention on the part of the United States. The minister has received information from his government which tends to make him extremely anxious of the outcome of British intentions this week. It is the opinion here among both officials of the state department and diplomats that before the end of the week British sailors and marines will be in possession of the little commercial city of the republic and that they will remain on shore until the money is forthcoming, or some guarantee is given of its payment."

Gibson Again Testifies.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Dr. Gibson was again called to the stand, on the resumption of Durrant's examination this morning. He was asked for specimens of his handwriting, but declined to give it. After a tilt with counsel for the defense, however, the clerical witness finally wrote his name on a piece of paper, and at the request of the counsel also wrote the names of George R. King and Professor Sherostern, which were on the newspaper in which the rings of Blanche Lamont were enclosed. It was evident from this that the defense are trying to connect Dr. Gibson with the Lamont tragedy. The witness identified the chisel and hammer introduced by

"40 Years Without a Stomach"

was Carlyle's expression of the experience of many people who reach middle life before their digestive organs loudly protest against improper food. The first warning generally comes from food cooked with lard. How often we hear the remark, "I like it, but dare not eat it." To anyone in this common condition

Cottolene

the new vegetable shortening, is indeed a boon. By the use of this new and wonderful food-product the disagreeable effects of lard-cooked food are altogether avoided. The features of economy, convenience and adaptability, emphasize the above, and demand the attention of careful housekeepers to COTTOLENE.



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defense as his property. He testified that they were kept in a drawer in his study. On being questioned as to his connection with St. Andrew's Baptist church, Scotland, the witness stated that he could not remember the name of the street upon which it was situated, although he had lived there three years. He was asked to give the location in Emanuel church of the washbasin in which the blood stains were found, and replied that it was very close to his study. He further stated that he supplied the towels that were used, and that they were kept in an unlocked drawer in the study. Dr. Gibson corrected the statement he made yesterday that the library door was locked with the old lock on his first visit before the discovery of the body of the murdered girl. He now stated it was unlocked.

W. C. McElroy, another new witness, testified that he saw a man meet a woman at 8:30 Friday evening, at the corner of Bartlett and Twenty-third streets. As the couple passed him, the man threw his shoulder around in such a way as to screen the woman from McElroy's view. The man also partially turned around and looked at witness. The couple stopped at the gate leading to the side entrance. Durrant seemed to be a little shorter than the man he saw. Witness afterwards passed through a passage to a lot in the rear of Bartlett street to meet a friend, Bert Minna, and while waiting there he saw a light in the rear of the church, moving around, as if from a candle or lantern. When his friend joined him he pointed the light out to him.

Bert Minna, McElroy's friend, next testified and corroborated McElroy's statement as to the light. The time they saw the light was about 9:40, the train due at that time having passed shortly before.

Japan Can Make no Further Concessions.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The Japanese government, replying to the note of the Russian government, intimating that there are various conditions in the treaty of peace between Japan and China that Russia cannot allow to be put into execution, has informed Russia that if Japan yielded to the exactions of Russia, France and Germany, she would expose herself to a revolution, as the Japanese people are intoxicated with the victories and would assent to no concessions. In spite of this reply, Russia is determined to maintain her demands.

Chang Surprised.

COLOGNE, April 25.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch says: Li Hung Chang, recently expressed surprise at the large proportion of the European press taking the side of Japan. The viceroy declared it would be a long time before Japan would permit Europeans to share her markets.

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

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