PAID PENALTY

(Continued from page one.)

ing he had betrayed and even since his waking and sleeping hours have been haunted by the spectre of the broad-armed chair, with its bright metal base and cruel network of wires.

Beginning in the little Cape Cod village of Hyannis, the love tragedy which culminated in the murder and today's execution was the world old triangle—two women and a man. Back in 1909, Richeson, graduated only a few months before from the Newton Theological Seminary, was called to the pastorate of the Hyannis Baptist church. Handsome, polished in manner, with a wonderful amount of personal magnetism, he was soon a social favorite. Young and old were attracted to him and the church congregation was doubled in the first few months of his incumbency. Little comment was occasioned by the fact that he was seen frequently in company of seventeen-year-old Avis Linnell, the brightest of the local high school students. She had been baptized and received into the church by the young minister and the old gossips of the little village considered them naturally attracted to each other and looked for them to wed.

There was no formal announcement of an engagement. But Miss Linnell had given up most of her social diversions and was spending nearly all of her time in church work. She was the "right hand" of the pastor in most of the events and took his part in a dispute that arose from his methods of preaching. It was Richeson's boast that he always called "a spade a spade", and his forceful preaching, in which he assailed sin n every guise, soon split the congregation in factions. In April, 1910, Rev. Richeson resigned and stated that he had accepted a charge in Immanuel, Cambridge. He had planned to stay there only a short time and later to marry Miss Linnell, according to what their friends understood, and go to China as a missionary.

Then Avis Linnell, who had a splendid voice left the little country village and went to Boston. She stated that she was going there to study in the conservatory of music so that she might be better able to "aid her husband" in his church work. At that time she was wearing a handsome diamond ring which it was understood by her people had been the gift of the minister.

Meanwhile Richeson had been installed in the fashionable Cambridge church. Here his work was crowned with success and he became a favorite with many members of the congregation who professed to be charmed with his plain talks from the pulpit. One night at a church reception the young pastor was introduced to Miss Viola Edmands. She was the daughter of Moses Grant Edmands, one of the wealthiest residents of Brookline, and reputed to be in possession in her own right of half a million dollars received from the estate of her grandfather.

Miss Edmands was a different type from the little country village maid who had done so much for the preacher down on Cape Cod. Proud and imperious in manner she was attracted toward the young minister and soon he was paying devoted attention to her. In a short time he was her slave and soon she told her intimates that she and the minister were to wed soon.

Whether Avis Linnell knew of the other woman at this time is not known. It is certain, however, that early in the summer she took the diamond ring from her finger and wore it no more. But there was no announcement to the home people that the engagement had been broken and there were only a few people who knew that another woman had come between the preacher and his little country sweetheart.

Miss Linnell went home in August and shortly afterward Richeson also came to Hyannis to spend his vacation. Prior to that time the minister had been noticed dining in Boston restaurants with Miss Linnell and in Hyannis, and in the old town the couple were much together and the rumor was soon afloat that they had patched up their differences and would eventually be married.

In September Richeson returned to his pulpit and Miss Linnell went back to her music studies. At times, her friends say, she seemed much distraught and troubled. Finally on Saturday, October 14, the young music student told her girl friends at the Young Woman's Christian Association, where she boarded, that she was going to take dinner with her "gentleman friend". Although she did not call Richeson by name, she was understood to mean him by her friends.

No one saw the couple at their meal. The last time they are known to have been seen on the street together was the day before Miss Linnell's mother, who had been visiting in Boston, returned home. Her daughter accompanied her to the railway station and after her train left, according to the story of George Baker, of Hyannis, who was there, Richeson joined Miss Linnell. They left the depot together.

Following her visit to her "gentleman friend" for dinner, Miss Linnell returned to the Y. W. C. A. in high spirits. She told her friends that she had been given some medicine and that she was sure now that her "headaches" would be cured.

That night young women occupying adjoining rooms heard groans in the bath-room adjoining Miss Linnell's bed-room. They broke down the door but the girl became unconscious and died before a physician arrived. For a short time it was believed that she had killed herself. It was suggested that Richeson told her that he was to wed the "other woman" and that this fact had caused her to end her life. An autopsy, however, revealed that she was about to become a mother, and that cyanide of potassium had been the cause of death.

The fact that the girl was in a delicate condition aroused suspicion and the police began to shadow Richeson. It developed that, when the little country girl was found dying her nearest chum telephoned to Richeson who demanded to know whether she had said anything about him. When told she had not, it is alleged that he demanded why he had been called and notified the girl to tell Miss Linnell's people and the police.

Richeson immediately deserted his fodding and went to the Brookline mansion of Moses Grant Edmands where he stayed in strict seclusion. The next dy he went down town and engaged an attorney to represent his interests.

On October 19, William Hahn, a druggist in Newton Centre, where Richeson attended theological school, told the police that he had sold Richeson cyanide of potassium.

"He told me that he had a pet dog that he wanted to kill," Hahn told the police, "and I told him he ought to use ether. He said that he didn't like the odor and then I suggested cyanide. I gave him a package, but he insisted on more. As he was leaving he cautioned me to say nothing about the matter."

On this evidence and the known acquaintance of the minister with Miss Linnell the arrest of Richeson was determined. The police surrounded the mansion on the night of October 19, but admission was refused. Finally early next morning they were admitted and found the minister in bed. He was formally arrested on a murder charge and protested his innocence.

The theory of the police from the start was that the minister was responsible for the girl's condition and that he had promised to get her medicine which would effectually hide her shame from the world. Instead, the latter admitted he gave her capsules filed with dry cyanide. The girl, believing implicitly in the minister, partook of the deadly drug believing it was in reality medicine for the purpose intended.

After his arrest the members of the Edmands family stood by the minister. They proclaimed their belief in his innocence and it was announced that they would finance his defense. On Thanksgiving day Miss Edmands sent flowers and dainties to the accused man in his cell and said she had implicit confidence that he would soon be free and they would be wed in the end.

On the night of December 20 Richeson was heard moaning and crying in his cell. Finally he asked a guard to send for a doctor. One was soon there and investigation revealed the fact that the minister, probably in a moment of mental aberration, had fearfully mutilated himself with a piece of tin he had secured and sharpened to a razor edge on the floor of the cell. So serious were the wounds inflicted that the doctors who were hurriedly called were forced to complete the operation the man had began and for a time he was in grave danger of dying from blood poisoning.

That Richeson had planned to have the operation attempted figure in his defense was charged by the prosecutor and he was little surprised when, on January 6 last, he was furnished with a confession of guilty by Richeson's lawyers. When the confession was repeated in court on January 9, there was nothing for Judge Sanderson to do but impose the only penalty by law for first degree murder. Friends of Richeson started an agitation to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, but the governor and his council refused to act. A petition claiming insanity was filed in the case but promptly overruled.

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APPORTION SALARIES.

Governor West Preparing Equalization Bill.

For the purpose of procuring a uniform system of paying salaries to county officials throughout the state, Governor West is preparing a bill which will be submitted to the next legislature. Copies of the measure will be distributed to the members of the legislature before the session in January, so that each one will have an opportunity to study it thoroughly.

The governor said last night:

"Salaries to state officials throughout the state are made without relation to each other. One county, for instance, may pay its county judge $300, while another county may pay its judge $1,200, though the counties may not vary any or but little in their respective populations, areas or assessed valuation of porperty. Again, a county clerk may be getting more salary than a county judge, or another officer may be drawing more than a county clerk. There should be a uniform basis for salaries.

Boost Salaries.

"Whenever the legislature convenes, friends of some officials in a country who are elected come in with bills to boost those officials' salaries. Officials without friends in the legislature consequently do not get any of the raises. A score of bills to raise salaries was introduced at the last legislature, but I vetoed them all.

"Salaries should be equalized and reduced to some system. What I propose to do is this: I will prepare a statement showing the salaries of each county official in every county in the state. These statement for each county will then be submitted to Granges and other organizations, as well as prominent individuals in each county, and they will be asked to return to me an estimate of what they think their county should pay out in salaries. Out of all that are submitted an average will be struck for each county and a total secured for the state. For example, say that after all these figures have been returned, it is found that $450,000 is required to pay all county officials. This will be submitted to the tax commission and it will determine what amount of assessment will be necessary to raise this amount. The present total valuation of the state is $900,000,000, so that 1-20 of one per cent will be sufficient to secure the $450,000 necessary.

Each County Apportioned Share.

"Each county will then be apportioned a share of this total, according to area, population and assessed valuation. Multnomah, for instance, though small in area, is much larger in population and assessed valuation than any of the other counties, and consequently would be entitled to a larger part for the salaries of its officials.

"As the state grows, a new apportionment of the state would automatically adjust the salaries of the county officials. If in any county there has been no increase in population or in assessed valuation, this county consequently could not share in the benefits accruing to other counties from their growth along these lines."

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Why is yawning infectious?
Do we think in words?
Why does water freeze?
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LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Lowe leaves Wednesday noon.

Dr. Lowe will return to Portland Wednesday noon.

Miss Louise Althaus left for Portland last evening where she expects to remain permanently.

At noon sharp Wednesday, Dr. Lowe leaves for Portland.

J. F. Smith, of Camas Valley, spent the day in Roseburg looking after business matters.

C. M. Whiting, of Portland, arrived in Roseburg this morning to spend a few days looking after business matters.

Mrs. F. D. Owens, of Edenbower, left for Portland this morning where she will look after business interests and visit with friends.

James C. Alexander returned here this morning after a few days spent at Portland and other northern cities looking after business matters.

The city this morning had a crew of men engaged in picking up stray nails discarded by the carpenters who removed the several street shows in progress during the carnival.

The state commander of the Maccabee order will be in Roseburg tomorrow night, and will meet with the local tent at their temple. All Maccabees are urged to attend this meeting.

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Dr. Lowe leaves Wednesday noon.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the city hall in the city of Roseburg, Oregon, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 27th, 1912, for the improvement of the City Hall in the City of Roseburg, in the manner provided by the plans and specifications therefor, prepared by Joseph W. Dow, Architect, and filed in the office of the City Recorder on the 6th day of May, 1912.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

By order of the Council.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1912.

CARL E. WIMBERLY,
Recorder of the City of Roseburg, Oregon. m27

PIANO INSTRUCTIONS.

Piano instructions given, advance pupils especially. Will call at house. Terms: Four lessons for five dollars. Inquire 217 S. Stephens street.

tf PROF. G. L. MILLER.

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