

# OREGON COURIER

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY, OREGON

## ARE OPPOSED BY ALL

### The Fighters Can Find No Battleground.

### THE GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND

Commissioner Browning, of the Indian Bureau, Says They Shall Not Fight in Indian Territory.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Commissioner Browning, of the Indian office, has taken prompt and decisive steps to prevent the Corbett prizefight in Indian territory. He has prepared the following letter of instructions to General M. W. Wisdom, at Muskogee:

"It is stated in the press dispatches of yesterday and this morning that arrangements are being made, or have been completed, by parties interested, to have a prizefight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons come off in the Chickasaw nation, the plan being to pay into the treasury of the Chickasaw nation the sum of \$5,000, in consideration of which the two fighters are to be adopted into the nation with a view of defeating the authority of this department to prevent such fighting.

"It would be, in the opinion of this office, a great detriment to the peace and welfare of the Indians of Indian territory to permit a prizefight to take place within that territory, and you are, therefore, instructed to use every precaution necessary to prevent anyone from entering the Chickasaw nation, or any other nation in Indian territory and under your charge, for the purpose of having said fight come off in that territory. You will advise the governors of the various nations in Indian territory that this office will not permit a prizefight to take place within your jurisdiction, and you will call upon the United States marshal, and if necessary report to this office, and troops will be furnished you to prevent the fight.

"Section 2149 of the revised statutes authorizes and requires me, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to remove from the limits of any Indian reservation any person found there without authority of law, or whose presence there would be, in my opinion, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

"In the United States vs. Crook, it was held that the commissioner of Indian affairs had authority under the section above cited to remove an Indian from the reservation, as well as a white man. As I have said, it will be, in my opinion, decidedly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians to permit anyone to enter the Chickasaw reservation, whether he be a citizen of that nation or not, for the purpose of carrying on a prizefight, and the whole force of this government that can be brought to bear will be exerted to prevent the same; and you are instructed to keep this office constantly advised in order that proper steps may be taken in time to prevent the fight in case an effort should be made to 'pull it off' in Indian territory.

"You will make these instructions public so that the people interested in this fight may be advised of what the government intends to do in the premises if called upon to act."

Commissioner Browning was asked if the admission of Corbett, Fitzsimmons and others connected with the fight to citizenship in one of the tribes would make any difference in the authority of the government. He said it would not change the conditions in the least. The government has power to expel a full-blood Indian from the territory if the peace and good order of the Indians require it. He added:

"The government would be able to exercise a great deal of discretion in the affair. The United States marshals or the Indian agent and his police, backed up by the United States troops can remove the fighters as intruders and keep them out and then answer as to violation of the law afterward. It is not a case where the fight may take place and the fighters then be called upon as to whether they have violated the law. The government will not even wait for the affair to progress that far. The principals and others connected with the fight will be unceremoniously hustled off the Indian lands on the ground that they are intruders whose presence is undesirable. If they make any complaints about it the courts will have to determine the rights of the matter and it is believed the probabilities are that the power of the United States government will be broadly interpreted."

**Cholera Subsiding in Honolulu.**  
Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 9.—The steamer Corona arrived from Honolulu today. She is the first vessel arriving from there that was not sent into quarantine here since the outbreak of cholera in Honolulu. The Corona brings the news that the contagion is on the decrease, and the scare is rapidly dying out.

**Happy Mexico.**  
City of Mexico, Oct. 9.—The banks are glutted with amounts entirely without precedent here. Money is abundant in private hands, and manufacturing is enjoying a boom, with mills running extra hours. Trade is improving, and all prospects point to a busy winter all over the republic.

## FATAL BRIDAL FEAST.

Three of the Guests Dead and Eighty Are Very Sick.

Sabula, La., Oct. 9.—The singularly distressing illness among the guests at the wedding of John Taplaw and Anna Gage is still occupying the attention of the medical fraternity of this and other cities, but so far no physician has been able to correctly diagnose the disease. Three deaths have occurred and eighty persons are confined to their beds, and several of these are not expected to live.

The peculiarity of the disease is causing great apprehension, and is attributed to the failure of physicians to successfully combat it. It is similar to common forms of poisoning and its imperviousness to all antidotes and usual remedies is a puzzler. Some of the victims show every symptom of trichinosis, though the ordinary treatment fails to eradicate the disease, or allay the fever with which it is accompanied. They appear to be afflicted with ptomaine and the antidotes administered in case of mineral poisoning have not the slightest tendency to check the illness. The fact that most of the victims were not stricken until three weeks after partaking of the wedding feast, furnishes another surprise to the physicians.

There are twenty-five cases in Sabula. In the surrounding country of Jackson county there are fifty or sixty more patients. The symptoms are alike in every case. Jackson county is terror-stricken. Those who are slightly ill are apprehensive of more results and consequently no medical assistance relieves them. Those who are not ill, but who were at the wedding, are fearful that the disease may soon assert itself on them. The outside physicians called in are in the dark as much as the local doctors.

It transpires that after the meats which were served at the feast had been cooked the wedding was postponed for four days. In that interval the weather was very warm and the meats became tainted.

## WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL FUND.

What Is Included Thereunder by the State Law.

Olympia, Oct. 9.—A. W. Haster, prosecuting attorney for King county, having inquired of the attorney-general as to what funds the rule of apportionment prescribed in chapter 68, session laws of 1895, providing for a state school fund, applied, has been given the following answer by Assistant Attorney-General Haight:

"The phrase 'all state annual school funds,' as used in this law, plainly means the proceeds of the state tax and of the income of the permanent school funds annually collected and applicable to the expenses of the common schools. That this view is correct is indicated by the requirement that the income from the permanent school fund shall be deducted from a sum equal to \$6 for each child of school age, in order to determine the amount of the state school tax. As to the other school funds coming into the county treasury, the rule laid down in section 3, chapter 127, laws of 1891, relating to the duties of county superintendents remain in force, this section not having been repealed either expressly or by implication."

## JERSEY LILY'S DIVORCE.

It Will Be Soon Begun and a Marriage May Soon Follow.

New York, Oct. 9.—It has been frequently said of late that Mrs. Langtry's object in suing for a divorce was to enable her to contract a marriage with Sir Robert Peel, whose attentions to her were not only the talk of the Monaco, where it is said the couple first met, but also of half of Europe. Mrs. Langtry and Sir Robert also spent some portion of the summer together at Baden. The "Jersey Lily" is at present in London. In reference to the rumor that Mrs. Langtry was to marry Sir Robert Peel, her counsel, A. H. Hummel, said:

"I have no knowledge that Mrs. Langtry intends any such thing, but it would not surprise me in the least if after her present marriage bonds are shattered she should soon marry again, and, possibly, a scion of the British nobility. Under the laws of California, Mrs. Langtry is entitled to a divorce on the grounds of nonsupport. She has been a resident and citizen of that state for seven years, and owns a ranch in Calistoga, Lake county. The summons and complaint in her action are in the hands of our London correspondents for service upon the defendant, but until the issue is joined no steps can be taken in court."

## A Pittsburg Official's Shortage.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—The committee of the council which is investigating the city attorney's office received itemized statements from two banks today, which show that Assistant City Attorney W. H. House has received, in the past ten years, on city deposits, interest to the amount of \$29,319, of which no apparent record is made. There is one more bank to hear from, which will probably run the amount up to \$50,000. Mr. House as yet will say nothing in his defense.

## The Floods in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 9.—The government has also opened a credit with the sum of \$5,000 for the relief of sufferers in the inundated districts of Abajo. A popular subscription for the same purpose was also opened. Captain-General de Campos headed the list with \$1,000, and his brother-in-law, General Aderius, the commander of the forces here, gave \$250. The Marquis of Pilar del Rio subscribed \$5,000. In all, the sum of \$20,000 has been forwarded. The bodies of ten victims of the flood have been recovered.

## THE ARMENIAN RIOTS

### English Ambassador Asks That Arrests Cease.

### THE POWERS' COLLECTIVE NOTE

In Reply the Turkish Grand Vicer Expressed His Anxiety to Have the Situation Improved.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Saturday Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with Kiamel Pasha, the grand vicer, in which he made a strong representation and forcibly urged upon him to cease making arrests of Armenians. Kiamel Pasha, in reply, expressed his anxiety to improve the situation. It is expected that he will advise the sultan to grant amnesty to all Armenians who have been arrested in connection with the riots since Monday.

The ambassadors of the powers held a conference today and drew up a collective note, which will be presented to the porte tomorrow. Afterward they went to the porte personally and made verbal representations on the subject of Armenia.

The foreign men-of-war which are acting as guardians have been ordered to moor in the harbor for the winter, in order to protect foreigners in case of need.

Sir Philip Currie has asked leave of the government to visit the Armenians now in prison, in order to draw up a report. Up to Friday eighty bodies had been registered as victims of the disorder, all of whom had been terribly wounded. Some of them contained over twenty gashes, besides bullet wounds, and others had been battered with bludgeons so as to be unrecognizable. All accounts concur that the number of victims thrown into the sea was only three. The gendarmes killed a few of the wounded.

Said Pasha has been appointed minister of foreign affairs to succeed Turkhan Pasha, who was appointed to that office to succeed Said Pasha when the latter was made grand vicer.

## THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Comment of the English Papers Upon the Defeat of Cambridge.

London, Oct. 8.—The papers this morning commenting upon the Yale-Cambridge contest at New York, say: "The Graphic: 'America has taken the conceit out of us in a way unequalled since Australia beat England at the oval in 1892, and it may perhaps be a long time before we recover from the shock. As a first step toward accepting defeat gracefully, we might perhaps cease to talk so much about the differences of climate as a contributory cause to our defeat. When the Yale men came over here and were beaten by Oxford, they had to compete under conditions of cold and damp, quite as foreign to their experience as the heat of New York has been to the Englishmen. We do not urge the disadvantages of which Yale had suffered in diminution of their triumph, and it is not quite game to enlarge upon similar causes in mitigation of our defeat.'"

The Standard: "The victory was most decisive, in view of the fact that except for Fitz-Herbert, the Cantabs performed as well as they have generally done at home. One is driven to the conclusion that Oxford was somewhat lucky to beat Yale, or decidedly unlucky in subsequently losing to Cambridge. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that at this time America is particularly rich in capable athletes of all kinds."

The Sportsman: "The result is not so utterly disastrous as the London Athletic Club's defeat, but it does not leave us much to boast of. It is quite evident that the Cantabs have not done well at their training owing to the heat."

## When All Hope Had Gone.

Plymouth, Oct. 8.—The Indian liner Dunera, from Calcutta for London, has landed here nine of the crew of the Italian ship Filippo, Captain Mortona, which left Cardiff September 17 for Buenos Ayres and foundered en route. The Filippo sprung a leak in midocean and the crew worked incessantly for three days, but they were obliged to abandon the ship. Captain Mortona, who refused to leave his ship, and the carpenter were drowned. The others of the crew had a terrible experience in an open boat. They had no oars, sails nor water, and they were in a raging storm for thirty-six hours. They had abandoned all hope, when they were picked up by the Dunera.

## The Wright Law in California.

Perris, Cal., Oct. 8.—Who has been received that Joseph H. Choate, of New York, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, have been retained by the defense associations of the state to fight the Wright law, when it comes up in the United States supreme court on appeal from Judge Ross' decision. The San Diego Land & Town Company, which has a lot of land in the Linda Vista and Otay districts, has engaged Judge Work, ex-state supreme justice, to assist the other counsel. Ten thousand dollars has already been collected for the purpose.

## The Coast Football Championship.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The Olympic Club has secured Harry Walton, the star fullback of the coast, for its football team. Walton is well known for his splendid work on the Stanford and Reliance teams, and his playing is conceded by all to be of the first order. He was a great favorite with Walter Camp and the other coaches who had him under their eyes. The Olympic Club is going to make a great effort to win the coast championship this year.

## IN CHINESE WATERS.

Navy Department Preparing for Any Possible Emergency.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Among the naval movements reported to the navy department today were the arrival of the Monocacy at Shanghai, and the departure of the Machias from Han Kow for Shanghai and the treaty ports. While no reason is assigned by the commanding officers of these vessels for the movements, it is assumed to be a desire of the admiral commanding the station to have them in Southern China, where they may be readily available in the event of trouble, such as has been experienced during the past summer in the looting and burning of missionary property. Both the Machias and the Monocacy are of light draught and adapted for navigating the Chinese waters.

In accordance with section 2 of the act of congress approved March 3, 1891, and as amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, Secretary Morton has issued the following:

"It is ordered that all beef for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of this department, showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease and that the meat was sound and wholesome, and, in order that it might be determined whether all beef exported has been so inspected and found free from disease and wholesome, it is further ordered that the meat of all other species of animals, which is packed in barrels, cases or other packings, shall be legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animal from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, will be subjected to unpacking and examination in order to ascertain if it is unspiced beef.

"Notice is hereby given to exporters of beef, whether said beef is fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of vessels upon which said beef is exported, that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said beef until the provisions of this order are complied with.

"As reliable evidence has been submitted, showing that a large quantity of unspiced beef has been prepared for export, the identity of which has been lost in the process of curing, it is directed that this order shall not be enforced until January 1, 1896. All orders and regulations of this department inconsistent with this order are hereby revoked."

Yang Yu, the minister from China to the United States, accompanied by four members of the legation, left here this morning for New York. Yang Yu is also the accredited representative of his country to the Spanish government, but he has not yet visited there in his diplomatic capacity. The party will remain in New York until the 12th, when they embark on board a French line steamer for Havre, and from there they will go to Spain. While in New York they will be the guests of the Chinese consul. During the minister's absence, Mr. Hoo will be in charge of the legation in this city. The minister expects to be absent two months.

## IN BEHRING SEA.

The Rush Has Returned to San Francisco From a Summer Cruise.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The cutter Richard Rush arrived today after her summer's cruise in Behring sea. She left for the North early in May last. Since then she has been keeping a watchful eye on the sealing fleet to prevent any infractions of the international law regarding the taking of seals, and also the national law in regard to the importation of liquor into Alaska. The Rush cruised almost continuously about the eastern part of the sea, while the Commodore Perry, the Thomas Corwin and the Grant went further west.

During the season there were sixty-five sealing schooners in Behring sea and the cutters were kept busy overhauling them. The schooners E. B. Marvin and Beatrice, of Victoria, the Louis Olsen of San Francisco, and the Shelly of Puget sound were seized for violating the sealing law, and sent home. All of them were charged with using firearms in capturing seals, instead of spears, as provided by the international agreement.

The cutter's officers say there is absolutely no truth in the reports circulated by the masters of some of the sealing schooners of discrimination against them in favor of English sealers. The basis for the stories, probably, originated from the fact that by a clause in the international agreement regarding the killing of seal in Behring sea the English have the right to board the American vessels and seal up their arms. The American patrol vessels cannot exercise this privilege on board the English vessels and examine the skins, and by that means it is not difficult to tell whether a gun or a spear has been used to kill the animal. Whether the guns are sealed or not, the results are practically the same and there is little chance for an offender to escape.

## Steel Rails on the Northern Pacific.

Tacoma, Oct. 9.—The Northern Pacific is preparing to begin laying the 1,400 miles of new steel track which the report of ex-Receivers Oakes, Rouse and Payne, recently filed with Judge Jenkins, states will be necessary during the next five years to keep the road in good condition. The cost, according to their report, after deducting the value of the rails taken up, will be \$2,500,000. The purchasing department has just awarded contracts for supplying 500,000 ties during the next year to W. C. Davies, of Tacoma, and T. F. Greenough, of Missoula, Mont. The ties are to be laid when the first of the new rails are put down.

## HE HAS A WEAK CASE

### Enough Evidence Now to Convict Durrant.

### HIS ALIBI IS SLOWLY CRUMBLING

Rev. Gibson Was Placed on the Stand and Compelled to Show Specimens of His Handwriting.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—If the manner in which the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Theodore Durrant are handling their case is any indication of the strength of their position, the prosecution believes the developments of today leave little doubt of the prisoner's conviction. To the surprise of everybody, the defense this afternoon began the calling of witnesses to show the previous good character of the young Sunday-school superintendent. To the prosecution this step is interpreted to mean that the defense has introduced all of the evidence it has to refute the testimony piled up by the people. If this be true, the verdict of the jury is a foregone conclusion. Not only has the defense failed to establish an alibi for Durrant, but it has actually strengthened the case against the prisoner.

Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel Baptist church, was called by the defense for the purpose of identifying specimens of his handwriting. The witness refused positively to identify any of the specimens handed to him. He said the writing was like his own, but as the documents had not been in his possession for some time, if at all, he could not positively identify the writing. At the request of Attorney Deuprey, Rev. Mr. Gibson printed the name and address of Mrs. C. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt. He also wrote several specimens for the district attorney, which was introduced in evidence. The writing of Rev. Mr. Gibson will play an important part in the future proceedings, as Attorney Deuprey announced in his opening statement that he would prove that Gibson directed the wrapper in which Blanche Lamont's rings were returned to Mrs. Noble.

While Rev. Mr. Gibson was writing the specimens for the defense he became very excited, and bobbed out of the clerk's chair, in which he was sitting, very frequently to ask questions of the court or to complain that the task asked of him was unfair. Mr. Gibson was asked to write the name and address of Mrs. Noble with the letters "N" and "B" in Noble printed. This occasioned some trouble, and as the minister became confused, he was "all at sea."

"I see a paper here, if your honor please," he said, "with these letters printed. Do I understand that I am to follow these?"

"No, sir," said the judge. "Just print in the ordinary way, as if you had never seen the paper in your life."

"I can't do that," replied the minister.

"Can't you print?" inquired his honor.

Gibson said he could.

"Well, print those letters, then, in your ordinary way."

The pastor did as he was bid, seated at the clerk's desk. All the people in the courtroom craned their necks to see the minister write, and Durrant peeped behind the shoulder of his attorneys, intently gazing upon the exhibition of penmanship. Mr. Gibson was a trifle slow, but at length the writing was finished and introduced in evidence by the defense.

L. L. Levings, a newspaper reporter, was called by the defense for the purpose of ascertaining if he wrote an article which was published April 15, in which Detective Gibson was quoted as saying that he saw the prints of a No. 8 or 9 shoe in the belfry where Blanche Lamont's body was found. The witness said he could not positively say whether or not he wrote the article, but he was of the impression that he did not.

The defense summoned ex-Congressman Hanley and several other witnesses to show the bad reputation of Attorney Quinlan, who testified that the afternoon of April 3 he saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont walking toward Emanuel church.

Fifteen witnesses were placed on the stand to show the previous good character of Durrant. The witnesses regarded Durrant as a model young man; not one had ever heard of his doing wrong.

The cross-examination was brief, as the prosecution expects to have no difficulty in proving that Durrant's immorality was notorious among the lower classes, with whom he often associated.

Summed up briefly, the result of the first ten days' of testimony introduced by the defense is as follows:

Dr. Cheney failed to testify, as Attorney Deuprey said he would, that Durrant was present at the lecture given the afternoon Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prosecution established the fact that the roll-call book in which Durrant was recorded present at the lecture is unreliable, as another student is recorded present who testified that he was absent. To offset these two strong points gained by the prosecution, the defense has placed on the stand fifty-six students, who testified that they did not answer to Durrant's name at roll-call on the 3d of April.

The Herrick cannery at The Dalles, Or., has put up about 5,000 cases of salmon so far.

## LAND DECISIONS MADE.

Secretary Smith Acts on Oregon and Washington Cases.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Secretary Smith has decided in the case of Charles H. DeWitt against Henry Miller and the state of Oregon in favor of DeWitt, reversing the decision of the commissioner of the general land office. DeWitt was a homestead-entitled man. Miller claimed as a purchaser of the state, and the state claimed under the swamp-land grant. The secretary says that it is proven that the land was not swamp at the time the grant was made. The tract is in the Lakeview district.

In the case of Baptist Rober against the state for a tract in the Oregon City district, the secretary affirms the decision of the commissioner, holding that the land was swamp, and not subject to entry.

Secretary Smith has decided a case from the Seattle land district, which is of considerable importance. It is the case of the Northern Pacific Company against John Flett, and the land, which comprises 160 acres near Tacoma, is very valuable. The department in 1891 decided in favor of the railroad company, and the land has been patented to the company. The secretary reverses and recalls the decision, and directs that steps be taken to secure reconveyance from the railroad with a view to securing the land for Flett.

In another decision, in the case of Frank Tarbell against the Northern Pacific in the Seattle district, the secretary reverses the commissioner and awards the land to Tarbell.

The secretary has decided four cases in the North Yakima district (Washington): Roland Tillotson against Gustave Lindstrum, commissioner reversed and the land awarded to Lindstrum; John J. Rudkin against Henry J. Bicknell, commissioner reversed and the land awarded to Bicknell; Anda Gibson against Carroll O. Swain, commissioner reversed, and the land awarded to Swain; John J. Rudkin against John R. Cooper, former decision of the department in favor of Rudkin is reversed, and his contest dismissed.

## A PAPER IN NEW YORK.

Young Hearst Is Said to Have Purchased the Morning Journal.

New York, Oct. 7.—The World says that for some time past William R. Hearst, son of the late Senator George R. Hearst, the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, has been negotiating with John R. McLean, for the purchase of the Morning Journal, and it now seems probable that this will be accomplished in a few days. Mr. Hearst said at the Hoffman house that nothing had been settled in regard to the matter, but that he hoped for a satisfactory outcome.

Another local paper says the report of the sale of the Morning Journal, of this city, to W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, was confirmed by Mr. Allen, the New York correspondent of the Examiner. There is excellent authority for saying that Mr. Hearst will take possession of his new property some time next week. He is now in this city, and is accompanied by the managing editor of the San Francisco paper, S. S. Chamberlain.

The Morning Journal will retain its present name for a time at least, and its price will remain at 1 cent. But many changes in its management and its features will probably be made soon. The Journal was purchased some weeks ago by John R. McLean from its founder, Albert Pulitzer.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The afternoon papers here publish the statement that W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the Examiner, has purchased the New York Recorder. This fact is borne out by the fact that Homer Davenport, the well-known artist; Mrs. Orrin Black, better known as "Annie Laurie," and Charles Dryden, a clever writer, left tonight for New York, in compliance with orders from Mr. Hearst.

## MILLIONS WERE AT STAKE.

Thomson-Houston Defeated in Its Suit Against Western Electric.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The United States circuit court of appeals today handed down, among others, an opinion upon which depended, it is estimated, not less than \$25,000,000, and a practical monopoly of the electric-lighting business for four years. The Thomson-Houston Electric Company was the unsuccessful party in the suit. The action involved the device known as the automatic regulator, which as electric lighting performs a function similar to that of a governor on the steam engine.

The suit was begun against the Western Electric Company, of this city, praying for an injunction to restrain defendant company from using the regulator and asking an accounting. The suit came to trial before Judge Grosscup in June, 1894. The court upheld the Western Electric Company that the contract, which it was claimed was being infringed, was void, because the second issue of the patent covered the device. An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, which today affirmed Grosscup's ruling and ordered a dismissal of the case. This is final.

## Trouble Among the Theosophists.

London, Oct. 5.—Herbert Burrows has written a letter announcing that he has left the theosophists' society, owing to recent disclosures, which have convinced him that deception in the society has been rampant for years, by both Messrs. Olcott and Sinnett. He says he believes that Mme. Blavatsky is partially fraudulent.