

TRIAL OF EDMISTON.

EVIDENCE TO SHOW THE BANKER KNEW OF THE INSOLVENCY.

The Defense Will Endeavor to Show That the Defendant is Being Made a Scapegoat.

NORTH YAKIMA, Feb. 13.—The case, sit in number against J. M. Edmiston, of Seattle and Walla Walla, for accepting money as president and manager of the Walla Walla Savings bank when he knew that institution was insolvent, has been tried throughout the day. In addition to the 24 witnesses from Walla Walla, about a dozen arrived on the train late last night from the East. The interest displayed in the trial was intense. William Smith, George Whitney, Henry Tobin, H. E. Estee, George W. Bradley, J. L. Stubbins, N. S. Chadwick, T. S. Paine, and Judge Griffin, H. B. Goldenstein and Leon Phelps were the witnesses on the stand for the prosecution today. The evidence was mainly to show that Edmiston had received money and sold bills of exchange after telling various persons that the bank could not meet its obligations. Phelps, who was cashier from October until the bank closed its doors, was the star witness, and he created a sensation when he stated that the Saturday before the bank closed, Edmiston, his brother, Frazee and Phelps were in the bank. Edmiston then said that the bank would have to close on the following Saturday night, on account of it being impossible to raise funds, and that the bank was heavily in debt.

The defense will endeavor to show the utter lack of knowledge on the part of Edmiston that the bank was insolvent until he became manager. His attorneys maintain that the defendant is being made a scapegoat and that he was approached by certain bank officials prior to the failure of the institution. They also asked to leave the country; that he was not a party to any of the fraudulent transactions, and that he paid \$5,000 of the indebtedness of the bank in the two months in which he served as president and manager. They will maintain that during the panic of '83, the health of Manager Edmiston was such that he was unable to discharge the duties of his position, and he also, failing to meet the requirements, Mr. Edmiston was called from Seattle, and knowing the financial instability of the bank, he accepted the position, and counting on his resources to bring it out all right, was met with a failure of the wheat crop, which rendered securities worthless.

Phelps, while on the stand this afternoon, refused to answer several of the questions put by the defense in cross-examination. On the second day, he testified that he was not at the bank at the time Edmiston resigned, and that, in case of a conviction, information would be filed against him, and the prosecution pushed.

NOT A TRUE BILL.

F. M. Broadbent, of Hood River, discharged. THE DALLIES, Feb. 13.—The grand jury today found not a true bill against F. M. Broadbent, of Hood River, charged with breaking and entering the store of the last term of court for this offense. Broadbent was not tried, as the name of one of the witnesses before the grand jury was not indorsed on the indictment. He was committed to go forth before dismissal, Judge Bradshaw lectured Broadbent severely, and assured him if ever the offense was repeated punishment would follow. The case caused much excitement in Hood River, as the affair against Broadbent was being pushed by prominent people.

An exciting case was heard in the circuit court today. The interest taken is because it throws some light on the recent North Dakota case, in which the time occupied much of public attention, and subsequent disfavor. O. D. Taylor was the head of that concern and he is being sued for breach of contract. One Cornell, who was a partner in the firm, induced by Taylor to buy stock in a fruit concern, and Taylor promised in case, after a certain time, Cornell repented of the bargain, he was allowed to get out of the stock. Cornell assigned the claim to Mitchell, who now is suing Taylor to make him keep his promise.

The jury in the case of the State of Oregon vs. Guy Southwell, charged with killing a horse, brought in a verdict of acquittal. The horse killed was alleged to have had a different owner than that alleged in the indictment.

A large audience filled the Congregational church last evening to listen to a lecture on "Ben Hur," by J. W. Fairbanks. Many illustrated scenes, descriptive of the story, were shown by means of a new system, which was realized to the church.

JACKSONVILLE VISITED. Grand Master Parker, on His Southern Circuit. JACKSONVILLE, Or., Feb. 12.—C. Parker, grand master of the I. O. O. F., is in Southern Oregon officially visiting the several lodges. He attended Jacksonville lodge Monday evening, and after the ceremonies were over all were invited to a fine supper, prepared by the Rebekahs of the order for the occasion.

The funeral of Eddie Noman, who was thrown from a horse last Sunday and sustained injuries from which he died Monday, took place today. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery. The Rev. Father officiating. A large concourse of sorrowing friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

Superintendent Newbery held the regular quarterly examination of teachers today. A large number were present, mostly young women.

The storm has passed, and we are experiencing delightful weather.

VISITING COMMITTEES. Legislators inspect the Reform School at Chehalis. CHEHALIS, Feb. 12.—The joint legislative committee on state institutions was in this city yesterday and this forenoon. The committee inspected the reform school and the buildings adjoining. The members of the committee expressed themselves as well pleased with the appearance of the institution. They have been no trouble for weeks, but the negro stevedore in charge of the loading of vessels was shot several weeks ago by white men. The committee also visited the river front where the schooner "The Pacific" has prevailed since October.

The Cuban Steamship Company, which has two vessels loading here with cotton, was a signal failure yesterday in the United States court. The company, sending the loading of its vessels prevented or interrupted by the strike of the crew men and other labor men on the river front, attempted to use its crew for loading. The laborers here protested against this, and under an act of the legislature of 1889, which prohibits vessels using their crews to load or discharge cargoes, the mayor and chief of police were appealed to and stopped all work. The company appealed to the federal courts yesterday for an injunction, Judge Partridge's decision was strongly in its favor. He declared the law passed by the legislature, which has been enforced for 15 years without ever being challenged before, unconstitutional. The company then applied to the police for interfering with the crew working, and announced that the company had a good suit for damages against the laborers, but the laborers to which it had already been subjected.

At the Ellensburg Normal School. ELLENSBURG, Feb. 13.—A joint legislative committee inspected the state normal school today. Tonight an entertainment and reception was given the members.

AN INSURANCE CASE. Award of the Spokane Court has Been Affirmed. OLYMPIA, Feb. 12.—The supreme court has affirmed the important Spokane case of J. N. Glover, plaintiff, vs. the Rochester-German Insurance Company, defendant. This was an action to recover for damages by fire. The insurance company and the plaintiff were unable to agree on the amount due, so appointed appraisers to settle the matter. Glover claimed he had a stock valued at \$25,750, which he said was damaged to the extent of \$625.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.

After a Visit West of Wei-Hai-Wei, Troops Were Land on the East and Marched Inland.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 13.—The Emperor of China arrived this morning. Yokohama advices to February 1 are interesting, because they show the events which led up to Wei-Hai-Wei and the preliminary work of the commission. The third of Japan's great military expeditions was launched January 15, when the first detachment of the newly-organized army corps set sail from Tsingtau by 13 transport vessels, conveyed by a strong naval force. Its destination was an inlet at the extreme eastern point of the Shan Yung peninsula, near Yung Ching, but in order to reach the enemy, a small squadron was sent on the same morning to the fortified port of Teng Chow, some 40 miles west of Che-Poo, with orders to open the heavy bombardment and make a show of attempting to land troops. This ruse was considered necessary to divert attention from the real place of embarkation, and it is certain that the invaders encountered no vigorous opposition at the spot they had chosen. The transports arrived at dawn on January 20, and before evening the soldiers were all landed on the beach. A battery of four guns opened fire from small earthworks, as the first boats approached, but this was silenced by a few shells from the transports. The Japanese defenders, about 600 in number, scamped in and disappeared, leaving their artillery to be seized by the assailants. Although severe snow storms somewhat delayed the movements, the Japanese army, the infantry advanced the same night to Yung Ching, eight miles from the coast, and about 25 miles east of Wei-Hai-Wei. The main body of Japanese troops, consisting of 20 ships arrived, bringing the remainder of the corps, which is now understood to consist of the second grand division of the army from Senda, under Lieutenant-General Senda, which is estimated from a large body stationed in the Liau Tung peninsula. The reasons for changing the original plan of formation have not been made clear, but it is held that a Chinese light-house was found in working order on the promontory in charge of an Englishman and a German. The Japanese army has no intention of continuing the performance of their duty and to look for their pay to the government. This bit of business concluded, the army was taken up until a considerable portion of the troops were at Yung Ching. Further progress westward was deferred until full information could be received as to the probabilities of success in the route to Wei-Hai-Wei, and the actual condition of the passes over the intervening ranges of hills, the difficulties of surmounting which had been a serious question. The Japanese officers, however, being confident, it was soon learned from scouting parties that the enemy were posted in some strength at Kie-shan, on the coast road to the naval station, and at a Chinese port of the interior. These positions are, respectively, 17 and 15 miles from Yung Ching, but, though the distances are slight, dispatches from Marsal Oyama's headquarters in Japan, indicate it may be impossible to reach them for several days. Much engineering work must be done along the course before the artillery can be carried forward with safety. The Japanese march on to the guard was still at Pailutseu, five miles beyond Yung Ching, and the rest of the corps was distributed between that point and the landing place. The Chinese, later despatches, up to the 28th, indicate no change in the situation.

After an unusually long passage from Vancouver, ex-Secretary of State Foster arrived at Yokohama January 21. He was welcomed by the minister and consuls-general of the United States and proceeded with Mr. Dun to Tokio, and called at the Japanese department of foreign affairs, where he was received with special honors. The minister, Count Ito, accompanied him to the station, and the Japanese emperor and queen were also present to see him off. He was warmly received by the Japanese people, and the Japanese government is expected to treat him with great respect and honor.

In the supreme court today the case of P. O'Hara, appellant, vs. H. B. Parker, respondent, appeal from Clatsop county, was argued and submitted.

A Liquor License, After All. ASTORIA, Feb. 13.—At a special meeting of the city council this evening, a liquor license was granted to the proprietors of the new variety theater. The vote stood 6 to 1. It is expected that considerable feeling over the affair will be manifested by the various religious organizations, and the promoters of the theatrical enterprise are satisfied, and it is more than likely that the conversion of Liberty hall into a variety theater will result in the erection of a new opera-house.

Large Fire at Walla Walla. WALLA WALLA, Feb. 13.—This morning destroyed two warehouses in this city, owned by Schwabacher Company and DeMent Brothers. In the latter was 2,000 bushels of wheat, which was also destroyed. The Schwabacher warehouse was empty, loss, \$2000. DeMent had an insurance on the wheat for \$5000. The cause is supposed to be incendiary.

Postmaster at Express. ASTORIA, Feb. 13.—G. W. Olds was today appointed postmaster at Express, Baker county, Or.

RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS. Dynamite Found Concealed in a Cotton Bale. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The United States marshals who are protecting the negro laborers engaged in loading the steamer "Florida" at the West Indian & Pacific steamship line, at Southport, the southern terminus of the Mississippi Valley railroad, just above the limits of New Orleans, were surprised yesterday morning among the cotton bales on the wharf. He was watched and detected concealing something in a bale of cotton. He was arrested at once and the cotton bale was examined. It was found that he had put enough dynamite in the cotton to blow the Florida to pieces. The federal authorities refuse to give the name of the man, but the reason to the police is that the attempted crime was due to the bitter feeling growing out of the labor troubles here.

The West Indian & Pacific Steamship Company was one of the first lines to employ negro labor in loading as against whites. The white laborers were indignant, and on the morning after the company was set on fire a few days afterward, and burned with all the freight, the total loss being \$20,000.

At Southport, where the man was arrested, there has been no trouble for weeks, but the negro stevedore in charge of the loading of vessels was shot several weeks ago by white men. The committee also visited the river front where the schooner "The Pacific" has prevailed since October.

The Cuban Steamship Company, which has two vessels loading here with cotton, was a signal failure yesterday in the United States court. The company, sending the loading of its vessels prevented or interrupted by the strike of the crew men and other labor men on the river front, attempted to use its crew for loading. The laborers here protested against this, and under an act of the legislature of 1889, which prohibits vessels using their crews to load or discharge cargoes, the mayor and chief of police were appealed to and stopped all work. The company appealed to the federal courts yesterday for an injunction, Judge Partridge's decision was strongly in its favor. He declared the law passed by the legislature, which has been enforced for 15 years without ever being challenged before, unconstitutional. The company then applied to the police for interfering with the crew working, and announced that the company had a good suit for damages against the laborers, but the laborers to which it had already been subjected.

China's intentions with respect to the handling of the railway. The Japanese explained to Mr. Foster that, although their rank would be considered sufficient in China or Europe for the weightiest international matters, the Chinese invest interest of their grade with high authority. The question thus raised, undoubtedly demanded grave attention. Mr. Foster had received assurances that ample powers were guaranteed by their credentials, the envoys would not even be admitted to a hearing. In this event all his time and energy in coming to the East would be wasted. What was the professional fee might be. It would never compensate for his disappointment at losing an opportunity of promoting peace between the nations in which he has the friendliest interests.

The envoys started from Shanghai on the Empress of China January 3, and arrived at Kobe on the 2nd. Chang Tze Yuen was the only one of the party who landed in Kobe, the others being transhipped directly to a steamer prepared to convey them to their destination. In company with Mr. Foster, the senior envoy passed a few hours on shore, and then embarked the same afternoon. The embassy arrived at Hiroshima early on the 21st, and were received with the formalities of the government. The Japanese provided for the two heads of the mission in government houses, and Mr. Foster was invited to the residence of a member of the Amemura family, to which a province in Hiroshima formerly belonged.

The Chinese generals are striving to dislodge Lieutenant-General Katsura from his advanced position. The chief reason for their successive demonstrations is that, by proceeding westward a few miles, Katsura can separate all the native troops in the province of Shing King from their base of supplies, and although they may not expect to inflict material damage upon him, they hope to keep him in the Japanese rear, and thus prevent the Japanese from gaining what they desire by instituting a winter campaign in Manchuria. Their work in Shan Yung will tell more heavily upon the enemy than they expect they can do at present farther north.

Admiral Count Katsura, for many years head of the Japanese navy, has published an emphatic denial of the statement sent forth by one of the foreign correspondents at Port Arthur that the torpedo-boats sunk in junkie filled with terrified people. The admiral was on board a Japanese warship during the whole engagement. He asserts that it was totally impossible for any one accompanying the torpedo-boats to have seen anything like the scene. As a matter of fact, he testifies no Chinese vessels were sunk. One was chased, but it ran ashore before it could be caught, and its occupants all escaped, and he adds that the British gunboat Archer and others witnessed the scene, and can bear evidence to the untruthfulness of the accusation. Admiral Katsura professes that he is unable to comprehend the motives of so false a calumny.

For the first time in several years the Japanese government's budget has been accepted by parliament with scarcely an amendment proposed, and virtually without opposition. The cabinet appears, however, to have been compelled without regard to the special exigencies of war. Estimated expenditures amount to \$3,700,000, only about 4,000,000 less than the budget of the previous year. Almost the whole of this increase will be devoted to hastening the construction of ships ordered by the navy in 1892; but these cannot, in the present emergency, be completed for part in the present conflict. The pecuniary demands of the war will not be apparent until the next budget is introduced a year hence. The revenue anticipated is \$2,200,000, only \$1,000,000 more than that of the preceding fiscal year.

WORK OF REFORMERS.

HOUSE VOTED TO ABOLISH THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Vote, However, Does Not Show the Temper of the House Upon This Question.

SALEM, Feb. 13.—The house passed an hour and a half this afternoon on the railroad commission problem, and finally adjourned without a settlement of it. Three days of debate resulted, but were not, as actually indicated the views of the members. Speaker Moore's house bill No. 1; house bill No. 4, of Smith of Polk, and Sehbreder's house bill No. 72, all abolishing the commission, were taken up, creating a new commission, were taken up as a special order at 4 o'clock, Moore's bill being the first taken up. Daily motioned for the extension of the commission elective. Daily spoke in favor of a commission, saying it would be necessary in view of the proposed extension of the Oregon Pacific. Moore said the party was pledged to abolish the commission, and hoped it would be done. Paxton said he was in favor of a properly constituted commission, but not the present one. Sehbreder, who had been called to the chair by the speaker at the outset of the debate, said he hoped the house would vote on the constitutional question of the commission. Upon Daily's motion to recommit, Boothby, Conn, Daly, McCracken, Paxton, Smith of Josephine and Thompson voted aye; Cole, Long, Estee, Hoffman, Johnson, and Johnson voted no. The next vote occurred on the final passage of Moore's bill, and was no criterion, inasmuch as some like dates, who so explained his vote as being against the commission, and some, who were not present, and starting in over again with a new one. On the passage of Moore's bill, Boothby, Conn, Daly and Thompson voted aye; Cole, Long, Estee, Hoffman, Johnson and Johnson voted no. Boothby said he was personally opposed to a railroad commission, but his people were anxious for its retention on account of the state of the railroad. Boothby said the Oregon Railway & Navigation line, where, he said, without a commission, shippers would be at the mercy of the railroad companies. Boothby said he had committed for the purpose of amendment, so that the current expenses should be limited to \$1000 annually. Burleigh also offered an amendment providing that one-third of the commission be composed of men appointed from each of the three leading political parties. On the question of recommitment, the aye vote was: Durbin, Cole, Long, Estee, Hoffman, Johnson, and Johnson. The nays were: Sehbreder, Johnson, Rinearson, Smith of Clackamas, Templeton and Wright did not vote. The question occurred on the passage of Gates' bill, and in its support Gates made a long speech, going over the whole question of railroad commissions, which had been discussed by the other states, with a view to proving that his plan of election by the people, raising the commission's expenses by special taxes on the railroads, etc., was the most desirable. The committee on the bills reported on the passage of Gates' bill, and in its support Gates made a long speech, going over the whole question of railroad commissions, which had been discussed by the other states, with a view to proving that his plan of election by the people, raising the commission's expenses by special taxes on the railroads, etc., was the most desirable.

The members of the Associated Press in each of said grand divisions shall elect, annually, at the annual meeting, a committee of five members, who shall act as an advisory board, and shall have the right to be heard by the board of directors on any subject which may be brought before them, and shall have the right to be heard by the board of directors on any subject which may be brought before them.

Holt's Election Judges Bill Halted by a Party Vote. SALEM, Feb. 13.—The morning session of the senate was taken up exclusively by the discussion of the measure of the bill to elect judges in Clatsop county, designed to replace the present law concerning judges and clerks of election by an act requiring three political parties to have representation on the board of election judges. The bill, which is of some length, advocating it as a fair measure, to which no honest man should take exception. McElin attacked the bill, saying that its effect would be to place the judges and clerks under the control of a public and democratic party, and that the bill would be a man's right to be elected. He was supported by the Democrats and Populists. The bill was defeated by a party vote.

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THE NEWSGATHERERS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The second annual meeting of the Associated Press was held this afternoon at the Auditorium today. The following members of the board of directors were present: President V. F. Lawson congratulated them on their ability to rise superior to the weather. Every newspaper is represented, of which were representatives of the Portland Oregonian, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the Tacoma Ledger. A number of papers were read, and the board of directors and general manager had been given to each stockholder. They showed in detail the financial condition of the association, with the receipts and disbursements of the last 12 months, amounting up to December 31, and that the income was now more than sufficient to cover the outlay. The following resolutions were presented: "Resolved, That the territory of the Associated Press shall be divided into four grand divisions. The Eastern division shall comprise the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia; the Central division shall comprise the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; the Southern division shall consist of Arizona, California, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico; the Southern division shall consist of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana." "Resolved, That the members of the Associated Press in each of said grand divisions shall elect, annually, at the annual meeting, a committee of five members, who shall act as an advisory board, and shall have the right to be heard by the board of directors on any subject which may be brought before them, and shall have the right to be heard by the board of directors on any subject which may be brought before them."

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