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TELEGRAPH NEWS

An Important Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Frank W. Young, who conducts a bakery in Alameda, promises to be one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams. Young knew her well and says that the day before she was murdered she explained her depression of spirits by saying that she knew too much about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont.

"She came to the store on Thursday, the day previous to Good Friday," he said, "and I noticed at once that she was quite changed in manner from what I had always seen. She had always been so lively and chatted and jested so good-naturedly. But I noticed on this day that she wore a very long face, was preoccupied and seemed very much worried about something, and being, as I say, accustomed to talk with her on subjects aside from the business she came on, I naturally asked her what was the matter. I knew she had been acquainted with Blanche Lamont, and supposing that she had been quite intimate with her, I asked, more in the way of saying something than for any other reason, if she was downhearted over the disappearance of her friend. She hesitated a moment and then replied: 'I know too much about the disappearance of Blanche.' I was somewhat surprised at the reply, but I must confess that I did not say so. Still I was surprised enough to be interested, and asked her what she knew. She acted as if she had said something she had not meant to, and making an evasive answer, which I do not recall, left the store.

"I gave the matter no attention until Durrant was accused. Then that conversation came back to me. I kept still about it, however, as I did not wish to be drawn into the case, for I knew it would take me away from my business and that I could not afford. I felt this way till Durrant was held by the coroner's jury, and then felt relieved, for I had also felt as though I should have offered my testimony. But after that I decided to keep still and keep out of the case, for I have always believed that there would be enough evidence for conviction without my testimony."

The Issue in Manitoba.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A special from Winnipeg says: Of the scores of documents that have been issued since the parochial school agitation began, by far the most sensational has just been published by the Manitoba government. It has been kept by the government to be sprung on the eve of the general elections, and the effect of the startling documents is all that had been expected. It arraigns the Catholic hierarchy for falsifying.

The Roman Catholics have all along contended that their schools were preserved to them under the bill of rights adopted when Manitoba entered the confederation of Canadian provinces, in 1870. The protestant contention has been that while reference was made to parochial schools in a rejected bill of rights submitted in 1873, there was no such reference in the bill ratified and adopted in 1870 by both provincial and dominion government. In answer to this protestant contention, the Catholics produced a manuscript, bearing date of 1870, which read that the rights of Roman Catholics to their schools should never be interfered with. This manuscript bore evidence of being definite and authentic, and seemed conclusive. Now, however, the government shows that the date of the document was really 1873, and a scientific photographic process reveals that the figure 3 was changed into a cipher. The original figure 3 is by a photograph revealed in faded ink like the rest of the document, while the cipher is in fresher and blacker ink.

Strikers Enjoined.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Nov. 7.—At midnight last night Jay H. Adams, attorney for the Great Northern at Spokane, applied to Judge Hanford of the federal court, now in session here, for an order enjoining the strikers from interfering with the operation of the road. Accompanying the petition was an affidavit, setting forth that Dan Reardon and other members of the A. R. U., had been unlawfully obstructing and interfering with the operation of the road, including the carrying of United States mails and interstate traffic, by means of intimidation, threats of violence upon railroad employes, and threats of the destruction of their property.

Judge Hanford issued an order to defendants to appear before him in Seattle, November 23, to show cause why they and other members of the A. R. U.

should not be restrained and enjoined from interfering with the operation of said road. Until such hearing Judge Hanford issued a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants and their associates from molesting or causing the destruction of the buildings, or rolling stock equipment of the road, or from assaulting, threatening, or intimidating the employes to cause them to leave the employ of the company. They were also enjoined from further combining and conspiring together unlawfully to obstruct or embarrass the railroad company in the conduct of its business. The injunction was telegraphed to Spokane immediately and given to a United States marshal for service.

"The Crime of a Century."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—R. C. White, author of "The Crime of a Century," the drama based on the story of the Emanuel church murders, announces that he will produce the play at a local theatre next Monday night, notwithstanding the injunction issued by Judge Murphy and served when the play was produced on August 20. White contends that if there ever was any merit in Judge Murphy's injunction the order ceased to have force when Durrant was found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont.

In order to make his work more realistic, White has rewritten much of it and made an addition to the title. He now calls it "The Crime of a Century; or the Demon of the Belfry." An exact representation of the exterior of Emanuel Baptist church will be given in one of the scenes and the story of the murder of Blanche Lamont will be in accordance with evidence introduced in the trial. After Judge Murphy stopped the play at the Alcazar, White took his play to the interior, but could not find a manager to produce it. He found it necessary to wait until the jury had rendered a verdict.

Now, however, he feels that he is safe in going ahead. T. K. Moore, the proprietor of the Alcazar, believes also that the court cannot interfere, inasmuch as the Minnie Williams case does not figure in the play as it stands, and as to the other case, the law itself has said all that the playright says.

Advertisements announce the Monday night event as "A realistic production of the sensational drama of the age—"The Crime of a Century, or the Demon of the Belfry," an original drama by R. C. White, author of "Evans and Son-tag."

Engene Deuprey was surprised to learn of White's intention, but would not say in advance of consultation with Dickinson what action would be taken in the premises. He declared, however, that if Mr. Dickinson agreed with him as to what should be done, he supposed Judge Murphy would be asked to prevent the presentation of the amended play.

At Devil's Lake.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—A Devil's Lake (N. D.) dispatch says: "The backbone of the Great Northern strike was broken this morning by the arrival of a train with 70 special policemen, 18 new conductors, 25 brakemen and three firemen. Deputies are patrolling the yards and trains have all been started out. The recruits enlisted at Chicago by a detective agency are a sorry-looking lot for clothing, but there has been no disturbance and none is expected."

The Cuban War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the World cables the following:

"I am able to send you the authentic translation of copies of official cable dispatches now on file at Madrid, which passed between Captain-General Campos and Minister Ultramar at Madrid. They are:

"Campos to Ultramar—Referring to your cablegram of October 30, expressing dissatisfaction at the newspaper interview in which I said that the United States would recognize Cuban belligerency, I repeat my statement, and say further that if this war is not brought to a speedy termination by granting home rule to Cuba, the United States will surely give aid to the insurgents and espouse their cause sooner or later. I urge that autonomy be granted to the island, believing this to be the only means of ending the struggle without the loss of many lives and the waste of immense wealth on the island."

"Ultramar to Campos—The question of autonomy is being considered, but we fear the Cubans will not accept it."

Steamship Canada Ashore.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—The German steamship Canada, Captain Hahn, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, from Hamburg and Antwerp for Quebec

and Montreal, with a large passenger list and cargo, is ashore at Little Metis light, 175 miles below Quebec. The bottom of the steamer is cracked, and the tanks are full of water, which is rising in the forehold.

Late reports say the Canada went too near the shore when passing Matane and struck a reef, and it was necessary to beach her to save her from foundering. Passengers and crew are safe, as the vessel lies on a sandy beach.

An Oregon Beach Mine.

The best paying black sand beach mine that has been discovered on this coast, says the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press, is near the Port Orford lighthouse. The claim when first discovered, nearly 40 years ago, was yellow with gold for over 20 feet in width and three feet in depth, and paid \$200 a day to the man. The claim is being worked this year for the fourth time by leasers. The sand is thrown on a grizzly, carried over amalgamated plates to catch the gold, and over mohair cloth to catch the platinum, which is worth \$4.50 an ounce.

Don't Want Autonomy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—"No, sir; we will not accept autonomy under any circumstances," said Senor Palma, the Cuban minister plenipotentiary, when spoken to regarding the report that Spain might be willing to grant Cuba autonomy, but feared the Cubans would not accept it. "If Spain wants to make terms with us," he continued, "she will have to offer better conditions than she proposes to make. In the first place, we do not believe Spain wants to give Cuba autonomy. She only wants to deceive us, as in 1898. We want absolute independence, and to make an absolutely free republic of Cuba. We would not even accept such conditions as those governing the Dominion of Canada."

Reaping the Harvest.

PAPILLON, Neb., Nov. 8.—Judge Ambrose, of the district court, has sentenced Thomas McCarty to 15 years in the penitentiary at hard labor, for participating in a murderous assault upon Adam Kas, a farmer. Victor McCarty and others of the gang were held for trial. They are the subject of an investigation of serious charges preferred by the British government. Last summer the Dawson family, en route by wagon to the Pacific coast, camped near McCarty's place, and were brutally maltreated by the gang. Dawson notified the British consul at Kansas City and later the British minister at Washington demanded a thorough investigation, which Governor Holcomb ordered. The inquiry was held at South Omaha, with indifferent results. A second hearing was called for, pending which the McCarty's were arrested for the assault upon Kas. It is said they have for years terrorized the people of Sarpy county.

Postoffices Affected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The president today approved an amendment to the civil service which will result in bringing many postmasters and employes within the classified service. The amendment is as follows: "And whenever, by order of the postmaster-general, a by-office shall be consolidated, with and made part of any postoffice where free delivery is established, all employes of the office thus consolidated whose names appear on the roll of said office, and including the postmaster thereof, shall, from the date of said order, be employes of the said free delivery office, and the person holding at the date of said order the position of postmaster of the office thus consolidated with said free delivery office may be assigned any position therein and given any appropriate designation under the classification act which the postmaster general may direct."

It is the intention of the post office department to consolidate many offices. This consolidation will not necessarily do away with the offices, but establish them as stations of some central point. It is probable that presidential, as well as fourth-class offices will be included in the consolidation.

Visited Madrid.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has returned to this city from Madrid. Owing to his expressed views that the American congress should take a definite stand in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, it was rumored this his visit to the Spanish capital was to ascertain whether a proposition to purchase Cuba by the United States would be entertained by the Spanish government. To a representative of the Associated Press Senator Lodge said that while at the Spanish capital he was fortunate in meeting many men prominent in public life, including Senor Canovas de Castillo, the Spanish premier, but he did not broach the sub-

ject of the purchase of Cuba. The senator added that he had visited Madrid simply as a tourist, and desired emphatically to deny that he had gone there for any political purpose or expressed any views regarding Cuba.

At the same time, it is understood the senator while at Madrid studied the Cuban question from a Spanish standpoint and gathered much information which may be of use to him when the matter comes up for discussion in the United States senate.

Josie Mansfield Again.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Herald says: The following notice has been printed in the official law journal of Paris:

"A divorce was granted by the fourth chamber of the civil tribunal of the Seine on August 1, 1895, to Mme. Helene Josephine Mansfield, wife of M. Frank Lawler, and wife by a second marriage of M. Robert Livingstone Reade, the woman's legal residence being with her husband, but she residing as a matter of fact at No. 83 Rue Ampere, Paris, and M. Robert Livingstone Reade really living in Paris at the Hotel Brighton."

It appears that the divorce was granted between the Reades at the request of and for the benefit of M. Reade. Reade first met Josie Mansfield at Carlbad in the summer of 1891. He was there with his mother, Mrs. Robert Reade, who was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, also a visitor at Carlbad with her two daughters. Josie Mansfield called herself Mrs. Frank Lawler, the name of her first husband, and despite her age, was a belle in the famous watering place, and constantly surrounded by hosts of admirers. Reade fell a victim to the charms which had captivated James Fisk, Jr., and besought Mrs. Lawler to marry him, but she was not so easily won. She told Reade to go home and sleep on his proposal and take time to consider it carefully. She was sure, she said, that the precautions must cure him. Reade did consider, and even returned to New York city in an effort to conquer his love for Mrs. Lawler. It was all in vain, and upon his return to Europe he gave a dinner to his intimate acquaintances. When coffee was reached and all hands were feeling pretty good, Mr. Reade said:

"I'm going to marry Josie Mansfield. I'm drinking myself to death, as you all know, and Josie Mansfield is the only person that can save me. I'll marry her if she'll have me, for I think she's more sinned against than sinning."

The official announcement of the divorce constitutes the last chapter of the affair.

Freight on Turkish Prunes.

The following, compiled by the California Fruit Grower from a Government publication of Austria-Hungary, will enable prune-growers to compare the cost of delivering prunes raised on the confines of the Upper Danube with that of delivering our Pacific coast products to the same market. The prunes from this district are of low grade and derive their trade name from the fact that the country producing them formerly belonged to Turkey.

From Brcka to Trieste, on the Adriatic sea, the freight by rail is 1.56 florins per 100 kilograms, or say \$6 per ton; from the same place to Fiume, another port on the Adriatic a little south of Trieste, the rate is 1.42 florins per 100 kilos, or \$5.40 per ton of 2000 pounds. From Brcka to Hamburg, Germany, by rail, the rate is 6.07 marks per 100 kilos, or \$13.27 per ton and by the river route via the Elbe the rate to Hamburg is \$10.90 per ton. From Brcka to New York via Hamburg by water, the rate is \$14.72 per ton, while from Brcka via Fiume the rate to New York is but 4.54 marks per 100 kilos, or \$9.90 per ton of 2000 pounds.

From the above it appears that the Bosnian prune-grower can put his goods into the New York market via Fiume at less than half the freight rate paid by growers in California to send their fruit to the same market at the lowest rate yet named by the railway company, to wit, \$1 per 100 pounds or \$20 per ton in boxes. It shipped in bags the rate is \$24 per ton as against \$14.72 from Bosnia to New York by the most expensive route named in our information.

Durrant Writes a Book.

Durrant who has been convicted of murdering Blanche Lamont in Emanuel church at San Francisco, has written a book giving his experience and sensations while being tried for the crime of the century. Other parties have dramatized the murder and trial and soon the people of the country will be called upon to purchase the one or witness the other and thus bleed their pockets and feel a morbid curiosity. Americans love humbugs and will pay well for the delightful sensation it affords.

A GLIMPSE AT BANFF.

Graphic Description of Its Beauties by an Enthusiastic Tourist.

So much has been said of the magnificent scenery of foreign countries, the incomparable beauties of Italy, Switzerland, the Rhine and other points of interest across the "big pond," that I want to tell you of just a few of the glorious sights to be seen in our own loved America, not so very far from the grand old Pacific. This may not be new to some of you, indeed, specially to the favored people of Oregon, who had always lived "near to nature's heart," just within the lights and shadows of these mountains and wild river canyons, I sometime think you do not see and appreciate this Eden of America quite as fully as they who have been used to city life and the flat boundless stretch of prairies in the East. It was my good fortune this summer to spend three short weeks on an outing from Roseburg, north, through the Sound country into the British possessions, passing through Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound to Mission Junction where we reached the Canadian Pacific. The observation cars afford an unbroken view of the Fraser River's dark canyons, the wildly trembling waters of the Columbia, the lovely valleys, some of them a thousand feet sheer down from the level of the track, and up again at the snow peaks and glaciers that lay against the sky. Although this resort is very familiar to Canadians it seems little known to us farther south. Fifty thousand acres of this particular part of the country has been appropriated by the government and set aside as a national park in worthy imitation, no doubt, of our own magnificent Yellowstone. Two very large hotels afford the traveling public first-class accommodations, while from every window and the broad verandas charming views are to be enjoyed. Torn Peak, Sulphur, Squaw and Tunnel mountains close in with shining sides of rock and forest, the wide and lovely valley of the Bow. This river, peacock blue, now rapid, now rippling, winds gaily beneath the lofty crests of its superb protectors. The distance everywhere is lit with gray peaks, many outlined with perpetual snow, and at such an elevation the atmosphere is wonderfully clear and inspiring. I was told that side by side with large patches of snow, were stripes of green where nestled lovely lilies. It seems almost too strange to believe, but I had no reason to doubt it. There is boating of a mild and easy sort on this navigable part of the Bow; fishing, too, although at this time, on account of high water, the bites were few and far between. Subjects for all sorts of sketching affording an artist's perfect paradise and making me wish that I could bring away for my friends, the lovely pictures that are indelibly in my mind, for, try as you may, the pen cannot do them justice.

Skirting the foot of Twin Peak and Tunnel mountains for several miles a smooth drive loops through a wide valley, and returning crosses the lower Bow just above the falls and almost directly in front of the hotel. Nothing in that line can be more striking and beautiful than this drive, when an intense blue bends over the surroundings, and the mountain peaks rise before you thousands of feet high, in scarred, richly colored grandeur, springing from the low, green forest and rising into the fairest blue of perfectly delicious atmosphere. Another little drive of a couple of miles brought us to the Hot Springs where clear sulphur water, with a mixture of other properties and all at a temperature of about 120 degrees, flows from the mountain side and is conveyed through pipes across the valley to the baths of the hotel and sanatorium where marvelous cures are creditably reported. In front of one odd little bath house up in the mountains were hanging several crutches, with date of cure, which some happy mortals had left to encourage the coming invalids, and gone on their way rejoicing. Other baths are the Cave and Basin, which are under government supervision, and the small sum of 25 cents is charged for a bath, with dressing room, towels and bathing suits. In a wonderful high arched grotto, possibly one hundred feet in circumference, said to be an extinct geyser, conical shaped and dimly lighted by an opening in the rock overhead, through which looks a patch of blue sky, lie the waters of the cave, reached by a short tunnel through the rock in which lamps twinkle, lighting up the sparkling sides of the rock in a beautiful manner.

It is all delightfully warm, dim and mysterious, and although I did not go into the water, it surely makes a most delicious bath. Eight miles in another direction down the park lies Lake Minnewanka or Devil's Lake, a long narrow beautifully colored water, with a blend-

ing of liquid tints, the general result being a peculiar greenish blue. It is hemmed in straight up from the waters edge by extremely wild and rugged mountains. Accommodations for sportsmen and fishermen are found in a large log house on the shore. A steam launch and several row boats are floating at the wharves, and for a consideration they will furnish you with all the fishing tackle, even to the bait necessary to tempt the appetite of the fish supposed to be in these waters. I say supposed, for by actual experience we failed to see them, although we followed the prescribed rules and trolled for hours, but I think they are a more loyal fish than those we have in Oregon and will not take any but British bait, you know. However it cost us but seven dollars to find that out, and we had plenty to eat at the hotel without fish that day, and besides they have a very interesting museum at Banff where you can see all such things, and it is not half as cruel as it is to catch them. And right here just in the way of advice, I would say to those going to Banff to see the sights, it should be with well-filled pocket books, and to those expecting to make a living there, it can be made off the tourists and nothing else, but in the way of scenery it cannot be surpassed and is a perfect success. Take it all in all we had a very delightful outing and our time being nearly up, with many regrets that Banff and Roseburg were so far apart we left for home, and like so many other bright spots in our life, it became just a sweet memory. G.

Back From Seattle.

General Fred Page-Tustin returned this morning from a professional visit to Seattle and Portland and upon being interviewed said:

"The citizens of Seattle retain their spirit of energy and determination to make it the leading city of the coast. A great deal of work is being done on Front, Second and Pike streets. The old plank is being removed and vitrified brick upon a concrete foundation is being laid which will be a great improvement to the city."

"The work on the canal from the bay to Lake Washington is progressing, and at present about ten acres of the tide flats adjacent to the city have been filled with sand from the channel. This will in the near future be the manufacturing site."

"I watched the election returns with much interests and when it became known that Kentuckey had gone republican it was an occasion of general hand shaking, the Seattleites looking upon the results of the recent elections as an omen to better times."

"I am told there is a little improvement in sale of real estate and the Queen City of the Sound still holds its property at a high figure."

"Portland has the same steady safe gait and the great success during the exposition has made business men feel that there is in reality an improvement of business in Oregon, and the general feeling is that with a change of the present administration, which seems to be an assured fact, confidence will be restored, and we will yet see a repetition of the good old times."

"I met my partner, Geo. M. Brown, in Portland yesterday in company with a lady whom he introduced to me as Miss Bertha Bellows. Later in the day I met the same couple as Mr. and Mrs. Brown. They had taken a quiet trip to Vancouver and cast their lots together. The couple will not return to Roseburg until after the Benton county term of court, which commences at Corvallis next Monday."

County Court Proceedings.

In the matter of South Slough road upon the request of the petitioners the case was continued to next term of court.

J. W. Spaulding was allowed \$20 to corduroy a portion of the county road on Parkers Creek hill road.

The court appropriated \$100 for a contingent fund.

The court decided to allow \$5 for coyote scalps, upon condition that the secretary of the "Coyote Killing Society" furnish a certificate accompanying the scalp that the society has paid the killer of a coyote five dollars.

The court visited the poor farm Thursday and report the farm in a good condition and conducted by its manager, Mr. Churchill, efficiently and economically. There are now ten occupants, two of whom are children.

In the matter of graveling the Winchester road the court agrees to pay laborers half wages. Shovelers 75 cents per day and team \$1.50 per day for hauling gravel.

A dispatch says President Cleveland has quit wearing gloves. It is not likely that he will handle the coming congress without gloves, however.