

# The Dalles Chronicle.

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NO 241

## JUDGE STEPHENS DEAD

Prostration from Overwork was the Cause.

THE LAST HOPE OF SILVER GONE

The Government Will Not Enter the Monetary Conference Nor Re-open the Indian Mints.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Hon. Thomas A. Stephens, judge of department No. 4 of the circuit court of Multnomah county, died at his residence, 706 Johnson street, at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, from nervous prostration, due to overwork. He had been ill for three months. His wife and two children, two brothers, and Colonel F. V. Drake, his brother-in-law, were present at the bedside when the end came.

The death of Judge Stephens was not unexpected. For the last two weeks he has been very low, and his physician, Dr. A. C. Pantan, has entertained no hopes of his recovery for several days. Dr. Pantan had frequently warned him that unless he took a longer rest he would break down, but he persisted and at the end of the last term of court his health was badly shattered.

Early last summer he visited Clatsop beach, in the hope of finding relief. His condition grew steadily worse, however, and he returned to Portland a very sick man. On the advice of Dr. Pantan, he was taken to the Blue mountains, where he improved for a few days, but speedily began to sink again. He returned to Portland two weeks ago, and since that time there has been little hope of recovery.

Hon. James A. Stephens, of San Francisco, and Hon. George W. Sproul, clerk of the United States district and circuit court in Montana, Judge Stephens' brother and half brother, were advised of his serious condition by telegraph, and hastened to Portland in time to be present at his death.

Colonel Drake was in the Eastern Oregon mines, and arrived but a few hours before the end came. His wife, Judge Stephens' sister, is in California.

Judge Stephens left a wife and two children, Thomas B. and Gertrude, both grown. Beside the two brothers now in Portland, a third, C. H. Sproul, is editor and publisher of the Elko, Nevada, Free Press.

Judge Stephens was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W., of which he was past grand master, and various other orders; also the Grand Army of the Republic, Multnomah club, and other social organizations.

Thomas A. Stephens was born in Brooklyn in 1848, and was about 50 years old. He came with his parents to California when quite a boy, and during the civil war he enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., in the service of his country, and was assigned with his regiment to service in Arizona.

He followed various vocations during his early years, upon his return to San Francisco, and at the time of the Washoe mining excitement he followed thousands of other fortune-seekers to Virginia City, Nev. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced with success in Nevada for a number of years, and also for a time at Bodie, Cal., during the time that it was a lively mining camp.

Judge Stephens located in Portland about fifteen years ago, forming a part-

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nership with his brother-in-law, Colonel F. V. Drake, under the firm name of Drake & Stephens. The firm had a large practice, and Mr. Stephens who was an ardent Republican, gradually attained political eminence, and in 1890 was nominated and elected district attorney, and served one term. He was elected judge of department No. 4 of the state circuit court by a round majority in 1894, and was re-elected in 1896. He filled the office with credit. Three years of his term have yet to expire.

The funeral will be held from the First Presbyterian church Monday afternoon at 3:30, after which the remains will be taken to California for burial.

Will Not Enter a Monetary Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British cabinet this morning held its first autumn meeting at the foreign office. The premier, Lord Salisbury, presided, and all the ministers except Lord James, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; Viscount Cross, lord of the privy seal, and Mr. Walker Long, president of the board of agriculture, were in attendance. The meeting lasted two hours.

It is understood the question of reopening the Indian mints for the coinage of silver was not decided, but the matter was discussed and will shortly form the subject of further communication between the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the United States monetary commission.

Further meeting with the American commissioners will be held simply because previously arranged, at the cabinet last week.

In regard to India, it may be regarded as certain that the mints will not be reopened at present or until the Indian authorities are fully prepared.

No more definite information can be obtained with regard to the action of the cabinet, but there is every reason to believe that the government's policy is as before stated—that it will not enter into any international monetary conference. Messages received from the American commission say they have received no information with regard to the action taken at the cabinet council today, but they hear that a statement will be issued next week to the effect that the government will make no suggestion to the Bank of England, as to any alteration of its present reserve. The government cannot, in any event, do more than make a recommendation to the bank, so the statement that the bank will be advised that it should maintain full gold standard is incorrect.

The press association sends out the first semi-official statement tonight:

"The cabinet considered the subject in pursuance of the pledges given in its name by A. J. Barfour, first lord of the treasury, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons when the resolution favoring co-operation in securing a stable monetary par exchange between gold and silver was passed. The chancellor of the exchequer and his colleagues

still maintain the position then taken that the government cannot alter the gold standard of the United Kingdom. But they have in the interval consulted the Indian government with regard to the opening of the Indian mints, and a reply has been received, which, it is understood, is strongly adverse to the proposal. Owing to the difficulties raised in India and the opposition in other quarters, the cabinet felt that it was unable to give any immediate order to reopen the Indian mints, but it apparently is not indisposed to enter into further negotiations, and it is expected that, as the outcome of today's cabinet council, the United States commissioners will shortly have another interview with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and that the diplomatic negotiations will be continued with the foreign governments more immediately concerned in the rehabilitation of silver."

In spite of the above, it is generally believed that the government has fully decided to say "No" to the proposals presented by Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Stevenson left London yesterday for Rome.

VICTORIA'S REGAL RIGHT.

Why the Niece of William IV. Was Called to the Throne.

Several newspapers, in explaining to their readers how Queen Victoria came to succeed William IV., say it was because she was his niece. That is the truth, but only half the truth, for William IV. had nephews and other nieces, George III.'s first, second, third and fourth sons were respectively the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who died childless in 1830; Frederick, duke of York, who died in 1827, also without children; William, duke of Clarence, who died, William IV., June 20, 1837, without lawful issue, and Edward, duke of Kent and Strathearn, and earl of Dublin, who died January 23, 1820, aged 53, leaving as the sole issue of his marriage with Princess Victoria of Leiningen a baby daughter, now Queen Victoria. The queen succeeded William IV., not simply because she was his niece, but because she was the only child of the brother next to him in the order of succession. Had Queen Victoria had a brother, she would in all probability not have been a personage of historical celebrity, save in the contingency of succeeding him. Her rights were those that devolved on her from her father. At the time she succeeded to the throne her uncles—the dukes of Cumberland, of Sussex and Cambridge—were living, younger brothers of her father and junior to him in the line of succession in the order named. The duke of Cumberland (who became king of Hanover on the death of William IV.) was a man of such despotic temper and principles that all England cherished the Princess Victoria as standing between it and his succession to the throne. He had lawful issue, as had the duke of Cambridge. The duke of Sussex, a most estimable man, married twice, but these unions being repugnant to the provisions of the royal marriage act, his children were barred from the line of succession. From the revolution of 1688 rose the Jacobite party, made up of those who supported the cause of James II., his sons and descendants. The picturesque modern Jacobites do not recognize Queen Victoria, despite the fact that her succession is due to her Stuart blood, for she is a direct descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., to whose heirs the title to the throne devolved by the act of settlement on the death of Anne.—Boston Transcript.

Disinfecting Streets.

The streets of Brussels are now sprinkled with a diluted disinfectant, and it is believed in Belgium that its use thus far prevented an outbreak in that community of a disease now epidemic among the cattle of Holland. The disinfectant is contained in a little cylindrical reservoir, which is attached to the ordinary watering apparatus.—Chicago Times-Herald.


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## SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, whose wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

To Thomas J. Bulger, — Bulger, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 8th day of November, 1897, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment prayed for in said complaint, to wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and across the following described lands: Commencing at a point 1390 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 86 degrees 34 minutes east, 230 feet to a point in the north boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22-1/2 acres. Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which point is 1175 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 86 degrees and 34 minutes east, 815 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 67-1/2 acres; said land to be used for the refection of the railway of said plaintiff across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1897.

W. W. COTTON,  
J. M. LONG and  
W. H. WILSON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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