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A SENSIBLE POLITICIAN.

The political situation, or better the Democratic situation in Kentucky is peculiar. Hardin the Democratic candidate for governor, was nominated on a "Sound Money" platform, but is making a vigorous free silver campaign. The Democracy of Kentucky are vainly called to support him, but preferring principle to men, the sound money Democrats refuse to respond and will almost to a man vote for the Republican candidate. In this connection we cannot refrain from printing the letter from Mr. J. M. Atherton, a prominent Democrat of Louisville. We commend Mr. Atherton's letter not only to our Democratic readers but to those of Republican proclivities as well. It is a terse, clear, vigorous presentation of the duty of a citizen and of a politician. It points out the political trickery of the candidate, and asserts the broad principle that, a good citizen's duty is to his own convictions, his country and his party, and not to the political bosses or montebanks who occasionally are the candidates of the party. We commend the action of the Democracy in Kentucky to the consideration of the Republican party in Pennsylvania whose nose is at present between the thumb and finger of Boss Quay.

To the Hon. P. W. Hardin:

DEAR SIR:—In your Auditorium speech of August 19, you used the following words:

"Yes I stand on the platform; stand on it with both feet, and in the name of a true Democracy and common country call on Buckner and Blackburn, Brown and Mc Creary, Rhea and Atherton, Ellis and Weissinger and the Democratic press of the state to stand on it with me, with guns shotted for the common enemy."

Having received from you this public call, I trust you will not regard a public response as offensive or impertinent. I beg to assure you of my kind personal feeling for you, which I know you will not doubt or question. On the other hand, I must tell you that I differ with you in toto on the money question. But this is not the only reason which compels me to inform you that, in this emergency, you call on me in vain. You call on me to support you; the Democratic convention of our party, which nominated you, commands me to support its declaration of principles, its platform. You may feel it your duty to disobey the convention and repudiate its platform, but I feel it my duty to obey the convention and stand by its platform. You may put the candidate before the platform, but I put the platform before the candidate. You may hold that Democrats owe a higher allegiance to men than to principles, but I hold that Democrats owe a higher allegiance to principles than to men. It is not possible to support the candidate and the platform, unless the candidate stands on the platform. You say:

"I stand on the platform; stand on it with both feet." But I beg most respectfully to deny your declaration. You do not stand on the platform. A suspicion that you did not stand on the platform must have troubled you, or why the call to Democrats who have never faltered in their obedience or in their allegiance to their party. A Democratic candidate bearing the nomination in one hand and the platform in the other, seldom finds it necessary to call on Democrats to rally to his support.

What, then, are the facts? The National Democratic convention assembled in 1892 in Chicago, adopted a platform containing the well-known resolution on the money question. This resolution was not adopted as an indorsement of free coinage of silver. The National Democratic convention voted down a resolution demanding the free coinage of silver. The purpose of the convention was to demand the repeal of the Sherman bill. The great pressing need of that hour was the repeal of the Sherman bill. The repeal of that bill stopped the purchase of silver bullion and left the mints closed to the free coinage of silver.

Any Democrat has the right to advocate the adoption of a free silver resolution by the next National convention, but in the meantime no Democrat can consistently contend that the convention of 1892, declared for free silver.

So far as that convention made a declaration specifically on that subject, it refused to indorse free silver. A state convention may with propriety adopt resolutions which approve the last National platform, and also resolutions which are in their nature advisory to the next National convention. But a state convention is not invested with the authority to overrule, alter or set aside the platform of the last preceding National convention. The execution of the principles and policies of the party, as set out and defined in the national platform, is intrusted to the congress and to the administration. It thus becomes competent for a state convention to express its judgment on the success and fidelity with which the platform of the party has been executed, or put in process of execution.

I will take the liberty of calling your attention to your position and your speeches on the silver question early last spring, long prior to the election of the delegates in the June convention. You advocated the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States. You were advised that candidates for state offices might, with advantage to their party at this time, confine the canvass to the state issues and leave the money question for the next state convention, which would send delegates to the next national convention. It must have been manifest to you that the great majority of sound money Democrats desired peace and harmony in the party in the nomination and election of state officers. The sound money Democrats did not precipitate the conflict over the money question in the June convention. This was done by the free silver Democrats, urged on in the work by none with more zeal than by yourself. It was your deliberate purpose to secure the adoption of a free silver resolution by the June convention. The danger of a rupture in the party did not restrain you. The impolicy of commiting the state to free silver, less than a year in advance of the convention of 1896, did not move you. The opinion of your fellow-Democrats, who differed with you on the money question and who were then and who are now unalterably opposed to the campaign of free silver, did not appeal to you. You forced the issue in the state convention. You followed the conclusions of your judgement and the dictates of your conscience—these are the reasons you gave for your conduct.

Did the June convention adopt a free silver resolution? Did not the free silver Democrats abandon all efforts to pass such a resolution? No such resolution was offered in the convention. No such resolution was offered in the committee on resolutions. Standing on the national platform of 1892, the convention indorsed the national Democratic administration. And to emphasize this indorsement, the convention went still further and indorsed by name Cleveland as president and Carlise as secretary.

The free silver Democrats resisted the indorsement of the National Democratic Administration and of Cleveland and Carlisle. Abandoning free silver in the convention, they concentrated their forces against the Democratic president and against the Democratic secretary of the treasury. They were beaten by a vote of 644 to 233. They accepted their defeat at the time in good faith and are as solemnly bound by the result as their nominees.

Then came your nomination and completion of the state ticket. After the convention adjourned, Democrats quickly regained their confidence and looked to a victory in November.

Then came your long and painful silence, which revived distrust and rekindled the fears of disaster. It is literally true that Democrats, during the delivery of your Auditorium speech, looked at the exposure in blank amazement. Your effort to secure a free silver resolution in the June convention is a sufficient answer to your declaration that the resolution of 1892 indorses free silver. If the national platform of 1892 contained a free silver resolution, why were you not content with it? And being content with it, as you must have been if you considered it a free silver resolution, why did you find it necessary, or deem it wise, to force the issue on the Democrats of Kentucky in this campaign?

But you plead your convictions as your defense. The plea should have been entered as soon as the platform was adopted, and you should have declined the nomination. You were not compelled to accept the nomination. It was a free, voluntary act, which involved you in a dilemma from which you seek to extricate yourself by pleading your convictions. But if the plea be now entered, on what terms do you ask its admission? That every sound money Democrat in the state should ignore and surrender his convictions?

You should have respected your convictions by declining the nomination. No one has a right to escape an entanglement in which he is caught with his eyes open by entangling thousands of his fellow-men in the same snare. It is neither fair nor just that one man shall strive to save his convictions, which he has put in jeopardy, to gain an office, by asking his friends to do violence to their own convictions, and to abandon their principles.

Your failure to defend your convictions by declining the nomination on a platform you cannot conscientiously support, forces me to defend my convictions by declining to vote for you. Your course has left the sound money Democrats no other alternative. No one doubts your faith in free silver, certainly I do not. I believe you are standing on your convictions. Why shall not sound money Democrats stand on their convictions? Your convictions were not the conclusions of the convention and you refused, and now refuse, to accept the judgement of the convention, not as as expressing your convictions, but as your rule of action in in this canvass.

I stand by my convictions and by the platform. If I vote for you I surrender both my convictions and the platform. I will surrender neither—not for a crown would I surrender either. I would not ask or advise any Democrat to do what my convictions forbade me to do. This conclusion may not be in line with modern politics, but it must be adopted by the majority of our voters if the principles of our party are to be defended and maintained. If the nominees of the June convention are not bound by the platform, what is to bind future nominees? Who will be expected or required to obey the instructions of the next convention? If sound money Democrats accept the premature and hasty conclusions that free silver is already beaten they prepare for their own defeat. Free silver is not dead. It is a dangerous, and may be a fatal delusion to see in a neglected and dishonored platform more political power than will exist in the election and administration of a governor of the state.

The country is feeling its way slowly and nervously toward an improved condition of trade. Distrust and doubt still befog the way. Confidence is far from secure. It is my purpose, as I feel it my duty, to aid in the restoration of confidence. A safe and permanent currency system is essential to this restoration. I cannot consent to cast my vote to invite a return of the panic of 1893. The surest remedies for hard times are honest laws, honestly administered; honest money and honest politics.

J. M. ATHERTON.

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

It has become a custem among the Americans to look with distrust upon the acts of Tammany, and to view with suspicion anything promulgated from that source. But that organization is not entirely devoid of good. There is one platform at least in Tammany's platform that should commend itself to right thinking people. It is this: "We believe in the enforcement of the law, but protest against and denounce the discrimination which has been made between rich and poor in this severe, oppressive and unintelligent exercise of power by the police board of this city. We condemn the employment of spies furnished with the money to induce others to commit violations of law as savoring too much of the despotic methods of countries whose governments deal with their people as subjects, not free citizens."

TOTALLY EIFFERENT.

Monday's Oregonian replying to the criticism of some of its contemporaries as to its position on silver being irreconcilable with the protective tariff ideas, among other things says:

"Several papers in the Northwest profess to think the Oregonian 'inconsistent', because it scouts the idea that the United States can make a price or fix the value of silver for the world, yet insists on protection by tariff duties of certain of our home products, as wool and ores. Why, they ask, if the government can protect wool and lead and lumber, may it not and should it not also protect silver? Such a question is a product of the confusion of things wholly distinct. The measure of values for the world at large must be the same measure. From this there is no escape. But the prices of commodities in different countries are affected by local conditions. We may assure better prices to particular products at home by protective duties; yet we cannot change the world's estimate of their values or their prices outside of our jurisdiction."

The position taken by the Oregonian is perfectly plain. There is neither "uncandid dullness, shallow sophistry nor blind stupidity" at work attempting to alter, vary or distrust its position. The only trouble is that it does not realize or understand its own position. We beg to call its attention to two of its statements, and to suggest that it does not grasp the intention of the silver mine-owner. It says: "The measure of values for the world at large must be the same measure," and again: "We may assure better prices to particular products at home by protective duties, yet we cannot change the world's estimate of their values or their prices outside of our own jurisdiction." If our distinguished contemporary will talk of silver as a product, and not as a money, there will be nothing left to quarrel about. We admit that the free coinage of silver by itself would not enhance the value of silver, in the world at large. But if the silver men can get the government to coin their silver, and then give them gold for it, it is plain to be seen that the value of our silver would be practically doubled. That is what the silver producers want, a law allowing American silver to be coined, at the present ratio, and the resulting money to be exchangeable at the treasury dollar for dollar in gold.. The silver money would be worth no more and no less than it is now, as long as the government could dig up gold enough to redeem it with, but the silver bullion would be doubled in value. The protective tariff system brings about this result for other products, and that is why our contemporary is asked to harmonize its protective tariff themes with its financial ones. This may be from our contemporary's point of view "uncandid dullness, and shallow stupidity," indeed there is some reason to believe they are so, since the venerable proverb tells us that "Fools may ask questions that wise men cannot answer." Our contemporary has alway had a reputation for wisdom.

WHEN THE BUBBLE BURSTS

Like causes produce like effects, and it is not only possible, but probable that this country is to have another financial panic, in the near future. The panic of '93 was caused by the wild speculation of English capitalists in Argentine railroads and Argentine lands. The sinking of several hundred million dollars in these securities, sent the Barings to the wall and would have crushed them them had it not been for the Bank of England. As it was, money had to be raised and American securities were about the only available thing to raise it on. The result was that a settlement of our debts had to be made. The local money lenders being also money borrowers, in order to meet their own obligations not only had to cease lending, but to press their debtors for settlement to protect themselves. Hard times and panics, grow like an avalanche, of their own motion and are precipitated from very slight causes. When the banks began to push—every creditor became frightened, and began to push for his money, though he did not need it, and in many cases took it from the banks, or from the debtor and buried it. A financial panic such as we had is as resistless as a snowslide, and people became unreasoning and unreasonable as so many frightened buffaloes, stampeded and bearing down everything before them, in their mad flight from an imaginary danger. The result of that panic of '93 is not yet over. When people "get, they get a plenty" and this was true in the case spoken of. Vast sums of money were sent to Englann, and other vast sums are still going in settlement of private debts. America has flooded Elgland with gold. The result is that in seekiug a place for it's investment the African gold fields have come to the front, and British investers have gone wild over the promises of fabulous returns. Wild cat mines are being capitalized at hundreds of fimes their value, and the end is easily forseen, by denizens of this coast at least, where mining speculation has at times been rampant. The African bubble will burst, and another financial panic will follow. While we have had nothing to do with the causes, we will certainly be called upon to share in the effects. This is a condition that confronts us, and a danger that will always threaten us as long as we are a debtor nation. We are doing business on borrowed money, and are liable to be "financially embarrassed" every time our creditor's choose to make us so.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

If any one of our readers were asked the question, what product of the United States yields annually the largest amount of money, he or she would probably give the palm to either wheat or corn. As a matter of fact most people do not take the trouble to obtain any information concerning either the amount or the relative value of the country's products. They realize in a general way that we raise an immense amount of wheat and a yet greater amount of corn, but their knowledge is a "glittering generality." The corn crop in 1893 (the latest figures we have at hand) was 1,619,496,000 bushels, and was valued at $591,625,627. The wheat crop the same year was 896,131,725 bushels, valued at $213,171,381 or only a trifle over one third of the value of the corn crop; while oats which generally would not be considered as anywhere near approaching in value the wheat crop, yielded $187,576,000 or almost as much as the wheat. Yet there is one other industry which those in charge of the government statistics have never considered worth mentioning, one that individuals would never suspect of rivaling the oat or wheat crop in value, that not only produces more money than the oat and wheat crop combined, but that probably exceeds in value even the figures of the corn crop. Could you guess what it is? We think not. It is nothing of more individual importance than the common every day barn yard hen. Careful estimates made four years ago; estimates that at first caused a storm of denial, but were afterwards conceded by the leading agricultural papers to be approximately correct, placed the value of eggs and poultry produced that year at $612,000,000. It will be seen from this that the humble hen has not only the sweetest but the most valuable lay of all birds. Yet notwithstanding this we imported several million dollars worth of eggs.

HYGIENIC RULES FOR SCHOOLS

The new hygienic rules for the government of the New York schools, which were formulated by the health authorities, prohibits the use of slates, slate pencils and sponges. Pens and lead pencils are to be used hereafter, and they are not to be transferred from one pupil to another. Books taken to their homes by pupils must be covered once a month with brown manilla paper. Places for drinking water on the ground floor are to be abolished, each room is to be supplied with a covered pitcher and each pupil will have a numbered cup and the interchange of cups is prohibited.

These precautions are predicted on the more recent discoveries in the science of bacteriology, which teach that it is possible to eradicate every contagious disease if the conditions favorable to the existence and distribution of the disease germs are destroyed.

As the public schools, with their aggregations of juvenile humanity, containing representatives from nearly every home in the city, have been the most prolific breeders of these family scourges and are most favorably organized for the spread of disease germs, it would seem that these are the places to institute the best hygienic regulations. The adoption of such restrictive measures in the public schools of all cities would not only retard the propagation of infectious diseases, but would have a tendency tho teach parents the importance of exercising greater diligence in the observance of hygienic rules in the home.

KEEP THE INTEREST.

It is possible that the action of the O. R. & N. Co., in giving Biggs reduced freight rates on wheat may have a tendency to cause interest to wane in the proposed free wagon road into Sherman county, since the farmers of that county are now placed on equal footing with the most favored locality on the river, so far as the moving of their present crop is concerned. But this should not be. The reduced rates may be only temporary, or they may be permanent. If temporary, the needs of Sherman county farmers for a free road to The Dalles are serious, for whenever the rail road company deem it advisable to reestablish the old rates, without a free road to this point, the wheat growers of Sherman will again be forced to pay whatever the railroad may see fit to fix.

That The Dalles will, in the future, be able to retain the present, and possibly lower rates, on all classes of freight is unquestioned, hence it is the interest of every adjacent section to place itself in a position to reach this point in order to receive the benefits of these low rates. Free wagon roads leading from The Dalles in every direction are safeguards against exhorbitant freight rates, and it would indeed be shortsightedness were interest allowed to die down now in this road that is virtually assured, simply on account of temporary relief being offered.

A BOOKLET.

The Dalles Real Estate Exchange will soon get out a pamphlet descriptive of Wasco county and the country tributary to The Dalles. It will contain probably 35 pages of descriptive matter, and will be well illustrated, containing views of our orchards, fisheries, warehouses with their wheat and wool, public buildings, and in fact will endeavor to convey an idea of the country, by showing it as well as telling about it. Several pages will be devoted to advertising, and the Exchange will devote several pages to descriptions of some of the properties listed with the Exchange, and parties who will list their property within the next few days will get the benefit of this advertising. The work is to be commended for being directed along the proper channel, and it is to be hoped this pamphlet will be followed by a yet larger one. We predict some good results from this little booklet, and feel that it will lead to further efforts in the same direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

England may or may not be a bully, but the fact is patent that when she wants one of our millionheiresses, she puts up her dukes and wins her.

Mr. T. H. Bartlett is again in print, to express his condemnation of the use of the word "like" as a conjunction. But hold! It may not be the same Bartlett though it looks like it. Bartlett may be a pear.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons both went to Texas as soon as the bill making prize fighting a felony became a law. They are each busily engaged now in trying to knock the other out through the newspapers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton dislikes the use of the word "old-maid" in describing a spinster of a certain, or uncertain age. She wants the term bachelor used instead. We would suggest that if the change is made, each old girl be given her full title at once; "Bachelor of Arts."

About the only place left for Corbett and Fitzsimmons now is Arkansas. Arrangements are being perfected to have the big fight come off at Hot Springs. Poor Arkansas! She has had all manner of misfortunes thrust upon her, and now is to be made a prize ring.

The Northern Pacific is now in such a condition that the public, the attorneys and the courts are all about equally informed concerning it. There are two or three sets of receivers, each set acting under a different court, and each with a limited jurisdiction. If a pound of freight comes over the road and every receiver gets a whack at it, it will be worth its weight in silver by the time it reaches its destination.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

How the Municipal Elections in Indianapolis Went.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—The municipal elections here today were a Democratic landslide. The entire Democratic ticket is elected by a majority approximating 5,000. This is regarded as remarkable, in view of the fact that a Republican was elected two years ago by a majority of over 3000. The Republicans concede the election of the Democratic ticket by a large majority. Those elected are:

Thomas Taggart, mayor; Charles E. Cox, police judge; Charles Stuckmeyer, city clerk.

Six councilmen at large are elected by the Democrats, and at this time the Democrats claim seven of the fifteen ward councilmen, giving them thirteen out of twentyone councilmen. There is much noise and enthusiasm in the city tonight.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORROR.

Bodies of Four of the Dead Miners Recovered.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 8.—The bodies of three engineers and a fire boss, killed in the explosion in the Dorrance mine last night, were recovered early this morning. It is believed the list of dead will be confined to the following: William Jones, mining engineer, aged 32; William Cahill, mining engineer, 21; Llewellyn Owens, mining engineer, 21, a son of Division Superintendent Owens, of West Pittston; David J. Davis, fire boss; Michael Morris, 40. Robert Miller and Robert Blanchard, brought out of the mine last night, are still in a precarious condition.

STILL AFTER THE FIGHTERS.

Gov. Culberson Has Determined on War to the Knife.

DALLAS, Oct. 8.—W. N. Wheelock, secretary of the Florida Athletic Club, was served with papers this morning to appear before the grand jury at Austin. Papers are also out for William A. Brady, manager of Fitzsimmons, and presumably for Dan Stuart, Joe Vendig and others, all of whom may be arrested before night.

The papers were issued on the authority of article 960 of the Texas penal code, which provides that a conspiracy entered into in this state for the purpose of committing a felony in another territory or state or in any foreign territory, may be punished in the same manner as if the conspiracy was to commit the offense in this state, the penitentiary for not less than two or more than five years.

Governor Culberson and Attorney-General Crane have apparently determined on a war to the knife against Stuart, and propose prosecuting him and his associates at Austin on an alleged violation of the new anti-prizefight law, which makes prizefighting a felony. It looks as if the only way out of the trouble is to test the new law on the ground of unconstitutionality.

CHINA'S PROPOSED RAILWAY.

It Will Extend From Chin Kiang to Tien Tsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Charles K. Hoardman, the representative of several Pennsylvania rolling mills, is in the city. Mr. Hoardman arrived from China on the last steamer. He confirms recent reports that the Chinese government is seriously thinking of constructing a railroad for a distance of 685 miles from Chin Kiang to Tien Tsin, and though there would be considerable rivalry between English and American mills to sell the Chinese large orders for steel rails. Mr. Hoardman says that from what he could ascertain it is not the intention to have the road directly enter Peking, although it is only about a hundred miles from the terminus at Tien Tsin. Superstition as well as a desire not to have a road into the capital which would enable an enemy to readily reach it in time of war, are supposed to be the reasons. Chin Kiang is the southern commercial city of the country, the center of the great tea and grain region.

PRARIE FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Started by Accident, It Swept Over Forty Square Miles.

ELLENDALE, N. D., Oct. 8.—The great prairie fire which raged throughout this and adjoining counties during the latter part of last week, has been extinguished. It was started west of Frederick by a match which had been used to light a cigar, and spread rapidly, despite the immediate efforts to extinguish it. The burned district lies in Brown county, South Dakota, and Dickey and McIntosh counties, North Dakota, covering nearly forty miles. A Russian was burned to death while plowing a fire-break around his grain. A boy was so badly burned that he will die, and several others are badly burned. Much grain and hay were destroyed.

MERELY A SCHEME.

Rumor That Jim Hill Will Step Out of the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Oct., 8.—A dispatch today says that President Hill, of the Great Northern, will resign about the first of the year and be succeeded by his son-in-law, Samuel Hill, who is already president of several branch lines. It is stated that the reason for this action is to remove the objections to his securing control of the Northern Pacific. He is every day getting a firmer hold on Northern Pacific securities.

An Advance in Silver.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The evening Post says in its financial review today:

"One of the noteworthy incidents of the day was a further advance in silver bullion to 30 15-16d on the London market, the highest figure of the year. This is the first demonstration of any consequence in that market since the treaty of peace between China and Japan last May. The price temporarily touched 30¾d that month, but since then and until last week the price of silver has held almost motionless at 30¼d to 30½d.

Dies at the Age of 101 years.

DECORAH, Iowa, Oct. 8.—Jared Ferguson, aged 101 years and 8 months, died in Decorah last evening, He was born in Bolton, Conn., Feb. 1, 1894, and was one of the very few surviving pensioners of the war of 1812. Last year, when he attained his century mark, a celebration was held, and the old gentleman danced to the music of a fife played by a 72 year old nephew.

Lumber Yard Burned.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 8.—The immense yards of the Murphy Lumber Company, with dock frontage of more than a mile, were swept by fire yesterday. The stock of about 7,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. The loss on lumber, docks, offices, stables, tramways, etc., is placed at about $165,000, with insurance of $100,000, in 23 companies.

Floods in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 8.—Floods in the Agua Fria and Gila rivers have caused serious breaks in the bridges of the Santa Fe and Maricopa & Phoenix railroads, and have, for two days, cut off the city's mail communication. Repairs have been temporarily made, and regular traffic resumed.

ADVANCE IN SILVER.

Highest Price of the Year Reached Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Silver certificates were traded today at 68⅝@68¾, the highest prices of the year. Dealings amounted to $45,000. The highest figures show an advance of 1¼ per cent over yesterday's transactions, the lowest price of the year was 60 cents, on January 10. The previous high point was 68¾, on April 1. The present advance in silver bullion, both here and in London, is due to the accumulation of the metal at the last mentioned center preparatory to another issue of bonds by the Chinese government in settlement of the indemdity to Japan. For months London has been accumulating silver. The production in the United States has not materially increased, while that of Mexico has fallen off as is usual during the rainy season.

Rebels Using Dynamite.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Remidios announces the insurgents have destroyed, with dynamite, the arches of the finest and largest bridges of the Sngua la Chica railway, not far from Camajuani, in the province of Santa Clara.

TOLD A GAUZY STORY.

Durrant's Reputation for Truth Suffered Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Theodore Durrant's reputation for truth and veracity went completely to pieces on the witness stand this morning. Durrant's answers to two or three questions were palpably lies, and he changed his answers to fit occasions. Besides he told a story about the disappearance of Blanche Lamont that was so gauzy that everybody wonders how Durrant had the hardihood to think that the jury would accept it as a fact.

The pitfall into which Durrant fell was in telling about the afternoon that he spent at the ferry to see if Blanche would not attempt to cross the bay to escape from the city. Durrant said he had a clew that Miss Lamont would cross the bay that afternoon.

Asked where he got the clew, Durrant said he was standing at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets that day when a stranger came up to him and asked him if his name was not Durrant. The prisoner replied that it was. The stranger then asked if Durrant was not interested in her disappearance in view of the fact that his name had been connected with the case. Durrant replied that he was. The stranger then said:

"Watch the ferries this afternoon. that is my advice. She will try to cross the bay."

Although Durrant said he was overjoyed to get a clew to Miss Lamont, in reply to District Attorney Barnes' questions he said he did not ask the man's name, residence or anything about the source of information he had received. Neither did he ask for further information on the subject. He simply watched the man walk toward Dupont street, and then the man went to a restaurant and ate luncheon. He then went to the ferry, he says, to see if he could find Blanche.

Four of Durant's friends saw Durrant at the ferry that afternoon, and by one of them the prosecution expects to prove that Durrant went there not to meet Blanche Lamont, but Minnie Williams.

Aaron Hoge, an old schoolmate of Durrant's testified at the preliminary examination that Durrant met a woman answering Minnie Williams' description, and boarding the Howard-street car with her rode to Mission street.

Durant testified today that he did not meet any woman at the ferry and that he went from the ferry to the armory to pack up his blankets preparatory to making the trip to Mount Diablo next day. To Frank Sademan, whom he saw at the ferry, Durrant said that he was looking for Blanche Lamont. To Dodge and Dukes, students at the medical college, he said he was waiting for members of the signal corps who were coming over from Oakland.

When asked today if he told Dodge and Dukes that he was tracing a clew to Miss Lamont, Durrant at first replied that he did. The next moment he realized that he had given the wrong answer and replied that he did not. He attempted to reconcile his statements by saying that he was looking for Miss Lamont and waiting for the signal corps at the same time.

District Attorney Barnes asked Durrant why he left the ferry ot 5 o'clock to make preparations to go on a pleasure trip if he was so interested in finding Miss Lamont with whose disappearance his name had been so unpleasantly connected. Durrant replied that he did not think it necessary to remain at the ferry any longer.

The district attorney then asked if he told any of Blanche's friends of the important clew he had received from the stranger. Durrant replied that he had not, as he had not had an opportunity.

After vigorous questioning Durrant admitted that he atten ded a Christia Endeavor meeting the same night where he met a number of Miss Lamont's friends. Among others he met Thomas Vogel, who Durrant testified a moment before, was more interested in Blanche's disappearance than anybody else, except her aunt, Mrs. Noble. Although he had a private conversation with Vogel, Durrant told him nothing about the clew to Miss Lamont's disappearance, as he said the subject did not occur to him.

Durrant was asked if after the disappearance of Blanche Lamont he told Herbert Schlagler that she had probably been led astray and had gone into a house of ill fame. Durarnt said he told Schlager that Miss Lamont might have been led astray. Barnes asked Durrant what there was about the manner or character of Miss Lamont that induced him to make that remark. Durrant said he knew nothing against Miss Lamont, but had heard Detective Anthony say that she might have been led astray.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DURRANT TESTIFIES.

He Tells Where He Was and What He Did on April 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Theodore Durrant was placed on the stand this morning to testify in his own behalf. It was the intention of the defense to recall Charles T. Lenahan, but Lenahan was not present and Durrant was called to the stand.

General Dickinson conducted the examination. After telling his age and a few facts of that kind, the attention of the young medical student was directed to the events of April 3. On the morning of that day he said he met Blanche Lamont, to whom he had first been introduced at Emanuel Baptist church last September. After relating the facts about his trip with Miss Lamont to the Sutter-street car he said he went to the Cooper medical college intending to attend the lecture at 11 o'clock. Stillman, however, did not lecture, and Durrant said that he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When they returned half an hour later Durrant went to the library to consult the authorities on certain questions under discussion in his classes. About 1 o'clock Durrant said he went for another walk with a student named Diggins. They were absent half an hour. Returning Durrant went into the library and remained until 3:30 o'clock, when he went to the claseroom where Dr. Cheney was to lecture.

"Was the roll called at the close of the lecture?" asked Dickinson.

"It was," replied Durrant.

"Were you in the classroom, and did you answer to your own name?"

"I was present and answered to my own name.'

Durrant's answers up to this time had been given in clear, well-modulated tones, without hesitation or undue haste. Then came a question at which the prisoner hesitated a moment before he answered.

"Did you take notes at the lecture?" was asked.

Durrant's eyes were cast down for a moment. Then he raised his head. "I took some notes," he replied, "but they are not very full."

Five pages of notes were produced and admitted in evidence.

Durrant next told of how he went to the church after the close of the lecture to repair the gas fixtures. He said he took the Sutter-street car and transferred to Larkin from which he transferred to Mission electric car and went within a block of the church. He was not accompanied by anybody on the trip.

Entering the church Durrant said he took off his coat and vest so his watch would not fall out of his pocket while at work, and laid the garments in the library. Then he gathered the necessary tools and went to the attic to repair the sunburners. In order to make the testimony more easily understood a blackboard was brought into court and Durrant traced a diagram of this section of Emanuel church and its tall tower. In order to repair the burners he said it was necessary for him to lie at full length on a plank with his head much lower than his feet. The gas was partly turned on in order to test the lighting apparatus. Then Durrant took a gas burner and stepping down to the jury box explained to the jurors the construction of the burners. The prisoner explained the construction of the burner with facility, while the jurors leaned over the rail eager to catch every word that came from Durrant's lips.

After repairing the burners Durrant said he descended to the auditorium where he found George King playing on the organ. Asked to what conversation took place, he said:

"I said, Hello, George; I heard you playing from up stairs. He said something about my looking pale. I told him that he would look pale if he had been through what I had. Then I explained that while I had been fixing the sunburners I had been partly over come by the escaping gas. I felt very sick, rather nauseated, and asked him if he would go to the drug store and get me some bromide seltzer. I gave him the money and in a few minutes he returned with the medicine."

After drinking the seltzer Durrant said he helped King to carry a small organ down stairs. Then he asked King how he looked and King said he did not look as he did a few moments before. Durrant wanted to see for himself, however, and went to the mirror. When the work at the church was finished Durrant said he walked to Twenty-second and Mission streets with King. He walked a block or two out of his way to accompany King, as he had plenty of time. After leaving King he went home to dinner, but did not eat heartily, as he felt ill from the effects of the gas, and in the evening he attended services at the church. There he met Mrs. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, and asked her if Blanche was coming to prayer meeting that evening, and Mrs. Noble said she did not think so. Durrant also spoke of a note that he saw Mrs. Noble hand to Mrs. Moore.

While Durrant was telling of the events at prayer meeting, Mrs. Noble watched him closely, and on two occasions shook her head, as if disagreeing with the testimony he had given. Durrant described the way in which he was dressed on April 3, after which court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

DRUNKEN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

They Drank From a Creek Into Which Refuse Malt Was Thrown.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 9.—C. B. Russell owns a ranch which borders on the the banks of San Lorenzo creek, and he also owns a number of head of horses and cows, and a large lot of chickens, ducks and geese. Up the the creek toward the town of Haywards there is a brewery owned and run by P. Butt and John Booken, and the brewers have been in the habit in the past of throwing their refuse malt and other beer leavings into the creek. The waters, it is said, changed color, and the quality was also altered to such an extent that Russell's horses and cattle were visibly affected. They were becoming drunkards and the chickens and ducks reeled about with jollity after partaking of the rippling waters of the stream. At last Mr. Russell forbade his family using the milk from the cows and complained to the brewers. They could not understand how beer could hurt them, and they did nothing. Russell has now grown weary of talking about the matter, and has filed a suit in court asking that the brewers be perpetually enjoined from throwing their refuse into the waters of the creek.

The City La Paz Completely Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Private dispatches received here say that La Paz, Mexico, has been completely destroyed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, inundating that portion of the city fronting on the bay, and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided. The dispatch announcing the destruction of La Paz was dated Guaymas, and was received by Shipping Agent Reuter. The dispatch said the steamer Willamette Valley, of the Pacific Mail line, had been delayed two days at Guaymas by the same storm which devastated La Paz, but she left Guaymas last night for the north.

La Paz is the capital of Lower California and situated on a bay of the same name. The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against an attack from the sea. The city had a population of 4000.

A Costly Fire.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Oct. 10.—A dispatch received today from Coolgardie, the center of the new gold field, announces that a whole block of buildings on Barley street was burned yesterday by a fire which started through the upsetting of a lamp. It is estimated the damage will amount to $1,250,000.

Sunk in the Baltic.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—The Britsih steamer Napier, belonging to North Shields, and bound from Cronstadt to Rotterdam, collided off the Island of Aaland, with the British steamer Livenia, of Leith. The latter sank, and 14 of her crew were drowned, the Napier's crew rescuing 10 men.

Two Sailors Died of Cholera.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The British tea steamer Benhoie, which arrived today from Yokahoma, Shanghai, Foo-Chow and other Chinese ports, was detained in quarantine because two Chinese sailors had died of cholera while the vessel was still in Asiatic waters.

To Boom Reed on the Coast.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Herald says Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the national republican executive committee, will soon visit the Pacific slope for pleasure and politics. It is intimated the boom of T. P. Reed will be looked after.

Waite Says Coxey Will Be Elected.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 10.—Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, who is here, says he has just returned from Ohio, and it is a sure thing that Coxey will defeat Campbell and Bushnell for governor.

Factory Collapsed.

COLOGNE, Oct. 10.—The spinning factory at Rochelt, collapsed, and buried, 40 workmen. Ten were killed outright, and nine were seriously injured.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some weeks ago, Ambrose Bierce who writes a column or two of "Prattle" for the San Francisco Examiner was thrown from a bicycle and sustained injuries that have prevented him attending to his work since. The readers of that paper miss the bright coruscations of his mind, although of late he has allowed the reaching after sarcasm to embitter his writings, and to take too cynical a view of things in general, yet the keen wit and the two-edged ideas are sadly missed.

Senator Squire has been visiting Vancouver. It is astonishing what an interest the senator is taking in the Columbia just now—caused probably by the fact that his term of office is about to expire. The senator is reported to be in favor of opening the Columbia, of the boat railway at Celilo but is somewhat doubtful on Silver. Either the senator has an opinion or the financial question or he is a fool, and if he has an opinion and dares not express it he is a knave. In either case the people had better leave him at home. Hon. John D. Geoghegan, of Vancouver, would make good senatorial timber if the Republicans carry the next legislature.

It has been recently discovered that General Grant and Jefferson Davis were cousins. Grant's middle name was Simpson. Grant's mother was Miss Hannah Simpson, daughter of John Simpson and granddaughter of William Simpson, of Bucks county, Pa. John Davis married Ann Simpson. John Davis and Jefferson Davis were from the same family tree, and Grant's mother and John Davis' wife, Ann Simpson, were from the same tree, Though both the Grant and Davis characters are sui generis, the blood of the Simpsons and of many other good people coursed and courses through the veins of each. There are more than 500 descendants in the United States at the present time, who are about equally related to General Grant and Jefferson Davis.

BORN.

BAKER—In this city, October 10, to the wife of Dan Baker, a daughter.

HOBART—At Sprague, Wash., Sunday Sept. 29th, to the wife of C. F Hobart, a son.

ROSS—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 7, to the wife of George Ross, a son.

DIED.

LOVE—At Biggs, Or., Oct. 9th, Mrs. Allen Love, aged 46 years.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec