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Cottage Grove Echo-Leader,
Echo-Leader Building.
E. P. THORP,
EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, each Wednesday at 8 P. M. ("We are journeying unto a place of which the Lord said, I will give it you; come thou with us and we will do thee good."—Numb. 10:29. F. Z. NESBEIT, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., each Sunday at 4 P. M. Midweek prayer and praise services, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Musical rehearsal, each Saturday evening at 7 oc'lock.

METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY SCHOOL at 10 A. M. Preaching, each fourth Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting, every Thursday night. "The Lord is in His holy temple." REV. E. GITTINS, Pastor.

RECEIVERS' ANSWER

Filed in the Suit to Oust the N. P. Officials.

RECORD OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

The Attack to Be Made Against Them Is on the Ground of Non-Jurisdiction of Judge Jenkins.

Seattle, August 22.—The petition of Brayton Ives, through General Counsel Silas W. Pettit, to oust the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad and appoint others in their stead, will be heard by Judge Hanford and Judge Gilbert Thursday, and today there was filed in the United States circuit court the receivers' answer. Yesterday was the day set on which the last papers should be filed, but ex-Senator Spooner and Counsel C. W. Bunn secured an extension. The hearing will be held in the rooms of the criminal department of the superior court, in order to afford accomodation for the crowd that is sure to attend.

In their answer the receivers recite the history of the litigation leading up to and following their appointment, and they have filed as exhibits and as a part of the answer the record of all the proceedings from August 15, 1893, to the present time.

The attack to be made against them is on the ground of the non-jurisdiction of Judge Jenkins, in the United States court, for the eastern district of Wisconsin, the question of collusion having been reserved for a future hearing in case the court holds with the receivers. They deny that at the time of their appointment, no part of the railroad or land grant of the Northern Pacific, or the property covered by the mortgages, was within the district. Then comes a statement of the relations of the road with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, under the ninety-nine year leases by which the receivers have been operating these lines; and of the litigation resulting from the default in rental under the leases, whereby the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company brought foreclosure proceedings and secured a reappointment of the receivers, together with a cosolidation of the causes.

A paragraph is devoted to the lease of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railway Company, assigned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the proceedings resulting from the default.

Great space is devoted to an attempt to show that at the time of the appointment of the receivers, the Northern Pacific had valuable property in the jurisdiction of Judge Jenkins' court. From the time of their original appointment, they say, they have held possession of the property and have operated it, and neither their authority nor the authority or jurisdiction of any of the courts has ever been disputed. They have done various acts and various proceedings have been taken, at which the railroad company has appeared and to which it has consented.

September 1, 1893, they were authorized to issue $5,000,000 of certificates; September 22, 1894, they were allowed to renew and extend the certificates for three years. These certificates are now alleged to be outstanding, in the hands of innocent purchasers. The receivers have expended money to keep down the interest on the first principal on other paramount liens. They have appointed a land commissioner, have sold land along the whole line of railroad, and have paid contracts and conveyances to purchasers. They have paid debts of the company running into millions; they have made traffic agreements and have executed contracts of all kinds, on the faith of which vast amounts of money have been invested, not only by the receivers, but by the public.

From the beginning to the end of the proceedings, continues the answer, the railroad company has expressly consented, through its counsel and executive officers, to the jurisdiction of the circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and has never directly or indirectly suggested in that court or in any other court that there was any lack of jurisdiction in the premises until the present motion was made.

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

Reader, did you ever take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" Everybody needs take a liver remedy. It is a sluggish or diseased liver that impairs digestion and causes constipation, when the waste that should be carried off remains in the body and poisons the whole system. That dull, heavy feeling is due to a torpid liver. Biliousness, Headache, Malaria and Indigestion are all liver diseases. Keep the liver active by an occasional dose of Simmons Liver Regulator and you'll get rid of these troubles, and give tone to the whole system. For a laxative Simmons Liver Regulator is BETTER THAN PILLS. It does not gripe, nor weaken, but greatly refreshes and strengthens.

Every package has the Red Z stamp on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

BOTH WERE REJECTED.

Two Bids Received by the State Capitol Commission.

Olympia, Wash., August 22.—The state capitol commission met today and opened bids for construction of the superstructure of the capitol building. But two bids were on file. One was from W. M. Shewry, of Chicago, who bid $1,223,700, for completion of the building; the other was from Johnathan Clark & Sons, of Chicago, for $1,054,354. Both were rejected because they were not in accordance with the call for bids in that they exceeded the limit placed on the cost of the building by the act of the legislature, and so were not accompanied by sufficient bonds. A new call for bids will be made, to be received up to 2 o'clock November 19.

A number of contractors were present and the governor asked them for expressions of opinion regarding the time required to make new bids and also to adjust the questions of finance involved. Various opinions were expressed before the time of three months was determined upon. The law requires bonds of $250,000, and that the bondsmen should justify in twice the amount. The contractors were inclined to regard this requirement as exorbitant, a view which the commissioners also seemed to entertain, but the governor stated that this was a matter beyond the power of the commission to remedy. One contractor stated there would be difficulty experienced in placing the warrants so long as a portion of the land grant remained unselected. The governor answered by saying that the state was proceeding in the matter as fast as circumstances would permit, as time must necessarily be consumed in waiting upon surveys and final approval by the secretary of the interior. Reference to the records in the office of the land commissioner shows that of the grant of 132,000 acres, 89,116 have been selected, 81,913 approved by the local land offices and 50,044 approved by the secretary and subject to sale. The average appraised value of this land is $12.10.

THE FOREST FIRES.

The Country Just Over the British Line Swept by Flames.

Spokane, August 22.—Forest fires, common in summer, have swept the country about Rossland and Trail creek, just over the British line, north of here, driving prospectors in, and in some cases destroying small cabins. Fires have occurred in North Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene region. The smoke from these fires makes the alarmed prospectors believe the entire country is ablaze, and wild stories have been brought to Spokane. There have been several narrow escapes, but close inquiry fails to corroborate the loss of a life in any portion of the burning country. The fires also annoy people living near the wooded hills, thirty miles south of Spokane, in the Palouse country. The damage so far has been confined to the destruction of timber. At Rossland, the people of the town have relays of men watching the progress of the flames. When the fire was at its worst, the wind veered and saved the town, which is made of new frame buildings, and would have easily ignited. No trains have been delayed or stages stopped, so the conflagration is mostly away from the settlements. The rain in Eastern Washington this afternoon may extinguish a portion of the fire.

The Bull Fight.

Atlanta, Ga., August 22.—The bullfight which has been so extensively advertised to take place in connection with the Cotton States and International exposition will not come off. The proposed exhibition has never had any connection with the exposition itself, being merely a sideshow, intended to be presented on the Midway. The directors of the exposition have discovered, however, that the proposed fight has become confounded in the public mind with the exposition, and in view of the impossibility of eradicating this impression, they formally decided to withdraw from the concessionaires the right to present the fight.

Shutter and Iron Works Fail.

Kansas City, August 22.—Borden & Swearington, shutter and iron works, with a branch in St. Louis, were closed today under two chattel mortgages given to M. Colvin, for the benefit of creditors. The principal mortgage secures creditors in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and several other towns. The assets and liabilities are not fully determined. The amount secured to preferred creditors by the mortgages filed today is $15,667. It is reported that the assets are about equal to the liabilities. The company has been in business here for several years.

GREAT TRUST FORMED

Chandler Appeals to the Interstate Commission.

THE LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED

He Calls Attention to a Gigantic Railroad Monopoly Being Formed by Many Eastern Lines.

Concord, N. H., August 21.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Hon. William F. Chandler to the interstate commission:

"The New York Tribune of yesterday announces the meeting in that city of the sixteen presidents appointed by the Trunk Line Association to formulate a means of maintaining eastbound and westbound rates, and says an agreement has been reached to be finally considered in September, it being in the meantime an evident impropriety to make known the details of the agreement. These agreements, to prevent low and to secure high rates of railroad transportation, have been under consideration for several months.

"The combination will be the greatest association of capital the world has ever known. It embraces all American lines between Chicago and the West, and New York and the East, and also the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, doubtless covering $3,000,000,000 of organized money. The Canadian Pacific road is not included, fortunately for New England. The object is to abolish competition on freight and passenger rates; to guard against any possible lowering of prices and to accomplish as soon as the traffic will bear it, a raising of the present rates.

"In view of the immense interests involved affecting the public, which is to pay, as well as the railroads, which are to receive the sums charged for transportation by the different companies constituting this great combination, I desire to ask whether the interstate commerce commission, as the appropriate and faithful guardian of the rights of the people as against railroad exactions, is watching and investigating the situation by the present combination for the purpose of discovering whether its proposed agreement will be in accordance with the common law, and with the state laws against pooling and trusts; and in view, if they are illegal, of preventing, if possible, their confirmation, instead of allowing them to enter unrestricted in full operation.

"The Tribune says the counsel of the companies will see that the agreement complies with the laws of all the states, as well as those of the United States. While the attorneys for the railroads are working on this, it seems imperative that the officers of the United States should also labor to see that if the agreement is unlawful it shall be kept from going into effect. It seems to me that all laws against any kind of monopoly and trust, whether enacted by state or nation, will be insignificant and worthless, if this gigantic railroad trust cannot be defeated."

AT ENGLAND'S CAPITAL.

Hawaii and the Irish Question in Parliament.

London, August 21.—In the house of commons today, the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question by J. F. Hogan, member from Tipperary, regarding the arbitrary arrest of British subjects in Honolulu, for alleged complicity in the plots to restore the queen, said that some of the complainants were not British subjects, and that the British commissioner was still engaged in investigating the cases of others who had complained.

The house of commons agreed to the address in reply to the royal speech by a vote of 217 to 63. The house then agreed to the address under a closure, moved by Mr. Balfour, amidst angry clamor by the radicals and the church members, who desired to adjourn the debate, and who moved obstructive motions against the house going into the committee of supply. All these were rejected by overwhelming majorities, the house finally adjourning at 2:30 A. M.

The Sun today devotes a column a to scathing comment on the alleged utterances of M. F. Dwyer, after his return to New York, and says:

"The subject has been warmly discussed in racing circles, and in the end there is a general feeling of relief that the English turf has lost the patronage of a person who used it purely as a gambling investment, and without a single sportsmanlike instinct to guide his actions."

The international co-operative congress met today in the hall of the Society of Arts. There was a large attendance. Earl Grey, who presided, in his speech of welcome to the delegates alluded pleasantly to the presence of the American representatives to the congress. The earl then introduced a question looking to the constitution of an international alliance.

Extermination of Salmon.

Port Townsend, August 21.—Private news from southeastern Alaska has been received to the effect that unlimited quantities of salmon are being destroyed by fishermen obstructing the streams with nets, and preventing the fish from ascending to the breeding grounds. The government has an officer there trying to prevent violation of the laws, but, owing to the great distance between the canneries, he is unable to properly protect the salmon. At the present rate of extermination, it is estimated the fishing industry in three years will be wholly destroyed.

Will Immigrate to Canada.

Montreal, August 21.—The Austrian government, which has been heretofore opposed to immigration, is now looking to Canada for a field to send its surplus population. With this object in view, Professor Olesow, who holds the chair of agriculture in the university of Lemburg, with reresentative practical farmers, has left for Winnipeg to make a tour of Manitoba and the Northwest. They will go as far west as the Pacific ocean, if possible, but will pass most of their time in Manitoba and the territories.

THE CITY IS LARGEST CREDITOR

Particulars of the Closing of the Bank of Tacoma.

Tacoma, August 21.—The Bank of Tacoma today made a general common-law assignment of all its property to Edward S. Alexander, for the benefit of all its creditors, share and share alike. The assignment states that the action is taken by the bank for itself and as the successor of the Tacoma Trust and Savings bank. Saturday afternoon, W. B. Allen, president; W. L. McDonald and John W. Berry, three of the directors, held a meeting and passed a resolution reciting that whereas the corporation having become insolvent, and unable to pay its creditors and depositors in full, and was desirous of providing adequate security for the payment of its depositors, it seemed best that such an assignment be made. The assignment was made out and signed Saturday, and filed this morning with the county auditor by Crowley, Sullivan & Grosscup, attorneys for the assignee.

Mr. Alexander was sent for by Mr. Allen Saturday afternoon, and asked if he would consent to become assignee. He consented.

The closing of the bank did not affect any other financial institution. Saturday forenoon there was something of a run on the bank, and for some time its deposits have been gradually diminishing, due, it is stated, to the airing of its affairs by the city council and the distrust thereby created.

The city is the bank's principal creditor. The city's deposit amounts to $228,664, and all other deposits, including bills payable and rediscounts, to less than $15,000. The city is secured by a bond in the amount of $233,664 and securities consisting of mortgages on real estate and stocks, having a par value of $157,000. The securities are in the city treasurer's possession. Some city officials think with prudent management of the bank's affairs and by realizing on the securities in its possession, the city will come out nearly even.

Assignee Alexander will commence taking an inventory tomorrow, and Saturday will begin receiving claims.

The Bank of Tacoma was chartered as a state bank and commenced business in May, 1887, under the name of the Tacoma Trust and Savings bank, its capital stock being $50,000. In 1894 it was reorganized, the name changed to the Bank of Tacoma and the capital stock increased to $120,000. The present officers are: President, W. B. Allen; cahier, G. H. Wheeler.

KU CHENG MASSACRE.

The Investigation Conducted Altogether by the Chinese.

London, August 21.—The Times has a dispatch from Hong Kong confirming the Shanghai dispatch containing the report that the Chinese government has refused to allow American and British consuls to make any investigation into the Ku Cheng massacre. The Times dispatch adds that the soldiers are engaged in plundering the place. They feel that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and therefore the latter should be destroyed. Further incendiary placards have been posted at Canton. The prefect sent with the commission to Ku Cheng, together with the Chinese officials at Ku Cheng, have refused to allow the presence of the consuls during the examination of the prisoners. The matter has been referred to the viceroy. Serious trouble is feared.

Refuses to Allow an Inquiry.

Shanghai, August 21.—A dispatch to the Mercury from Foo Chow says it is reported on good authority that the Chinese government has refused to allow the American and British consuls, J. C. Hixson and R. T. Mansfield, who accompanied the commission appointed to investigate the recent massacres of missionaries and their families at Ku Cheng, to make any investigation into the circumstances of the massacre.

Chicago's Armenians.

Chicago, August 21.—A meeting of Armenians held last night broke up in a riot, in which a number of persons were injured. Even before the alarm was given people hurried to north Clark street and Michigan street, attracted by the uproar that came from the open windows of the hall where the Armenian National Union was holding a meeting. In a few minutes the street was blocked. From the windows of the hall came sounds as of a terrible battle, of flying chairs and furious voices. Then suddenly the noise was hushed, and down the stairs came 100 men. Some were bloodstained. One with his head bound in a handkerchief, appeared to be insensible, and had to be carried away by his friends. There was scarcely a man without a black eye or some mark of conflict about him. The trouble seems to have arisen over the election of officers. After the riot had subsided the police arrived, but they could not find the leaders, and no arrests were made. None of those injured was thought to be fatally hurt.

A Utah Town on Fire.

Bingham, Utah, August 21.—The whole town is ablaze and the loss is estimated at $300,000. The fire originated at 3:30 P. M. in Butler's livery stable. Roberts' dwellng house, a saloon and stable were consumed, then the fire spread to Chinatown and swept everythng on the east side of the street. Among the buildings consumed on the west side were the Griffin house, Quinn's building, postoffice, mining recorder's office, United States commissioner's office, and Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Catholic Church and a number of boarding houses. Many people are homeless.

Pullman and Wagner to Consolidate.

Chicago, August 21.—It was reported today on what appeared to be excellent authority that negotiations are now pending for the consolidation of the Wagner and Pullman sleeping car companies. The overtures for the consolidation are said to have come from the company. George M. Pullman denied that there was anything in the story so far as he knows, but some of the railroad men say the denial is regarded as a diplomatic one, they claiming that neither party to the alleged consolidation will admit it until it has been carried through.

VALKYRIE III IS HERE

The America Cup Challenger in Our Waters.

A TWENTY-TWO DAYS' VOYAGE

She Was Met Down the Bay by the Defender and the Vigilant and a Host of Other Craft.

New York, August 20.—Thousands of people were on the lookout today for the arrival of the Valkyrie III, and the British racer did not disappoint them. At 1:45 the wire said she had passed Moriche's lifesaving station. Soon afterward there was a scene of commotion in the harbor. Crafts of all kinds were gotten under way to meet and welcome the foreign visitor. Among the first of those to get in motion was the freight steamer City of Bridgeport, with Lord Dunraven's representative in America, M. Maitland Kersey, and a large party of friends aboard. The Vigilant, in tow of the tender Aeronaunt, and the Defender, towed by her tender, the Hattie H. Almer, were sent hastening to welcome the foreign yacht. The larger vessels went away outside of Sandy Hook, but the little fellows did not have the courage to venture into the choppy sea. The schooners and larger sloops remained in the open until given the opportunity of seeing the English boat. Several tugs were sent out by the newspapers and most of these went close enough to give her a becoming welcome.

The fleet of vessels was the largest that ever sailed to meet an incoming yacht.

The Vigilant was towed down through the Narrows to Sandy Hook, passing Quarantine at about 9:30 A. M. and dropped anchor in the Horseshoe. The Defender turned westward on leaving the dock and went up the East river and thence to New Rochelle.

It was a long wait for the boats that went to meet the Valkyrie, and for the crowds on shore, for the whole forenoon wore away without a sign of her. The dock at Quarantine was crowded with people, when, at 9:30, the word was given that the English craft was heading toward the upper bay.

At 9:45 the Valkyrie, in tow, slowly passed Quarantine and was boarded by the health officers. The cup-challenger looked trim and neat in the glimmering lights. On her decks were apparently all the members of her crew. Hearty cheers of welcome were exchanged with the English sailors and the usual formalities having been complied with, the Valkyrie continued on her journey up the bay. Off Quarantine the Valkyrie was boarded by a representative of the press, who obtained the following story of the voyage from Captain W. W. Cranfield.

"We left Gourock July 27 with a full crew of forty-two men. After leaving Tory island, Sunday, July 28, we ran into a fresh north-easter-north gale, accompanied by high seas, which blew hard for twenty-four hours and then moderated. Wednesday morning, July 31, it commenced to blow again from the northwest to southeast. It blew hard for five days, when the weather moderated to light southwest winds, which lasted up to Cape Race. There we caught a northeast wind which carried us to Sable island, when the wind became light and left us becalmed at times. It lasted up to our arrival here.

"We sighted Shinn Rock light at noon today, and at 6:30 this afternoon, when twenty miles west of Fire island, we were taken in tow by the World tug, C. P. Raymond, and here we are. We made 3,016 miles in all, and one day only made about seventy miles. We never carried a rope or yarn throughout the voyage."

The Valykrie looks a monster. When one steps on board of her one can almost fancy himself on an ocean steamer. Her beam is simply immense, and she shows tremendous length. Her bowsprit for her ketch rig is very short, quite a little spar, and her masts are splendid sticks. In a word she may be labeled "dangerous."

The Valkyrie will anchor off Liberty island for one night, and will be taken to the Erie basin in the morning. Her time of passage was twenty-two days. The Valkyerie II made it in 29 days 18 hours, and the Vigilant in 18 days.

Released on a Habeas Corpus Writ.

Grand Island, Neb., August 20.—County Attorney Prince received a letter today from George P. Dean, sheriff, dated Springfield, Ill., in which the latter stated that Rawlston, accused of attempting to steal half a million dollars' worth of steel rails from the Union Pacific road recently, has been released on a writ of habeas corpus, and that he might have trouble in finding him. Shank, the partner of Rawlston, who had secured bonds here this evening before Dean left for Chicago to bring Rawlston back, accompanied the latter as far as Lincoln, but whet straight through to Chicago, and his earlier arrival in Chicago is supposed to have something to do with Rawlston's release.

Mexican Matters.

City of Mexico, August 20.—Preparations are making on a grand scale for celebrating the anniversary of national independence and the birthday of President Diaz, whose nomination by the liberal party for the fourth consecutive term is practically assured. Although he has given no intimation that he will accept, leaders of his party are going ahead with prepations for renominating him, and it is now reported that a grand convention of the party will be called for a date early in the coming year.

State Fair at Salem.

The thirty-fifth annual state fair at Salem this year will be a ten day festival. It opens on Wednesday, September 25, and closes on Friday, October 4. The fair this year will be a greater success than ever before. New features have been added in all departments. Parsons' famous band and orchestra will furnish the music. Rev. Edwards Davis will deliver the Sunday services; Senator Ingalls and Congressman Bryan will speak. There will be balloon ascensions, thirty-four horse races, and bicycle races every day.

BLUEFIELDS IS CLOSER.

A Telegraph Line Is Built to the Mosquito Territory.

Managua, Nicaragua, August 20.—The National telegraph has been completed through the sparsely populated district of the eastern part of the department of Chontalis, to the town of Rama, at the head of steamship navigation, on the Bluefields river. From Rama to Bluefields by steamer (the only route) requires eight hours, and from Rama per steamship, to New Orleans, is four and a half to five days. The government of Nicaragua has not yet opened this line to the public, but will likely do so in a few days. It is possible, however, that this telegraph, built by natives and extended through the green and frequently wet foliage of trees, will be unreliable, as the telegraph line constructed three years ago has become from San Juan del Norte westwardly.

The Indians in the department of Metagalpa have suddenly changed from their usual sullen manner to open threats and disturbances. There were about 5,000 Indians in that and the adjoining department at Jenotega. The soldiers in Nicaragua are nealry all either Indians or half-breeds. Very few of the Latin-American are enlsted, or conscripted into the army, except as officers, consequently the conditions of the Latin-Americans and of the North Americans in that department became very alarming. The government of Nicaragua dispatched additional soldiers there, and recently a commissioner, in the hope of influencing the Indians to become quiet, and comply with the labor obligations to which they have bound themselves. At this date the results are not known at Managua. Thetale and complaint of the Indians is that the Virgin Mary recently, in friendship to the Indians, informed some of their principal men and women that the Great Spirit intended to visit that section with a series of severe disasters, intended to punish the occupiers of those lands until twelve or thirteen years ago owned by the Indians, and that the Indians must assemble at the parochial churches frequently and attend mass.

A dispatch has been received since this letter was written announcing that the trouble has been settled by the Indians agreeing to fulfill their "labor obligations."

The cause of the trouble was that until 1889 their woods were filled with game and fruits enough to feed them. Now all those lands are cattle haciendas, coffee estates, or cocoa estates.

The Indians had been tempted by small sums of money, from $10 to $20, under the laws of Nicaragua, to sell their wives and children, and were forced by the military and civil authorities to comply.

IDENTITY OF "HATCH."

He Is Supposed to Be Charles Brace, of Providence.

Providence, R. I., August 20.—Inspectors in the providence police department have discovered that "Hath," the much wanted accomplice of the notorious Holmes, formerly lived in this city, and that his deserted wife is living here at present. They have suspected for some time that "Hatch" and one Charles Brace, formerly a photographer here, were the same person, but were unable until a day or two ago to confirm their suspicions. Samuel L. Kirk, of this city, is a friend of Brace. Kirk willingly admitted that his sister married Brace twelve years ago. He was considered a model young man, and was a Sunday school teacher. Soon after Dr. Mudgett came to board in the family, and young Brace and the doctor became fast friends. One day the elder Brace and Dr. Mudgett quarrelled, and the latter moved. Young Brace and his wife soon after this went to Boston. One day Brace was reported missing. Soon after he appeared in this city, having secured a position with a photographer named Rose. He subsequently took charge of Mr. Rose's Narragansett pier office, and while thus engaged, one day, after kissing his wife good-bye, left the city and never returned.

In Chicago Brace assumed the name of Charles Gilbert. Through a brother who lived in Chicago his identity was established, and it was learned that he had married a 19-year old girl. Mrs. Brace followed her husband to Chicago, but he refused to give her any satisfaction, and the next day, with his second wife, he left Chicago. Later it was learned the young woman whom Brace married in Chicago was not with him, and Brace advanced the opinion that she became a victim of Holmes.

He Will Explore Alaska.

London, August 20.—Harry Dewynt, the well-known traveler and explorer, in an interview said today: "After a winter lecture tour in America I start in April from Vancouver, via Sitka, to Mount St. Elias, whence I will attempt to cross an unexplored part of Alaska to Prince of Wales Cape, and thence across to East Iceland, proceed to Chijuija, and home through Russia. The object of the journey is to explore Alaska and to study the condition of the political exiles of Siberia."

Gone Abroad.

Springfield, O., August 19. — Ex-Mayor James Johnson, jr., a prominent attorney and physician of this city, left last night for London. He goes abroad as the representative of the Baldridge Investment Company, of this city, which is incorporated under the laws of Ohio. It is a stock company, and has about 300 members, scattered from New York to Los Angeles. The object of the company is to try to secure possession of the vast Holmes estate of $400,000,000, approximately in England.

Peace Arbitration.

Brussels, August 19.—The international parliamentary conference on peace arbitration today adopted a resolution declaring that when a state had proclaimed permanent neutrality, such neutrality should be recognized by the powers. The conference also adopted a resolution introduced by W. R. Cremer, the British delegate, authorizing the president of the conference to ascertain whether two or more governments were prepared to take the initiative in the establishment of an international court for the settlement of disputes by pacific methods.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE LAST LINK ADDED

More Damaging Proof of Theodore Durrant's Guilt.

AN AGED LADY'S STATEMENTS

She Is Positive That She Saw Blanche Lamont and Durrant Enter Emanuel Church.

San Francisco, August 19.—Since the trial of Theordoe Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont has been pending, both the prosecution and defense have intimated from time to time that they have important additional evidence, which had not been developed at the preliminary examination.

The strong card of the prosecution has been sprung at last to the infinite disgust of the police authorities.

Mrs. Leak, a member of Emanuel Baptist church, who resides opposite the sanctuary, and who was intimately acquainted with both Durrant and Miss Lamont, voluntary gave the police the last and most important link in the chain of evidence against the prisoner.

Mrs. Leak is 70 years old, and has been a member of the church several years. She knew both Durrant and Miss Lamont intimately and therefore cannot be mistaken with regard to the identity of either. She says she has remained silent since the discovery of the two girls because she did not wish to undergo the annoyance of being a witness, and did not consent to divulge her information to the police until she became convinced that it was a duty she owed to the state.

April 3 Mrs. Leak sat at the window of her residence nearly all the afternoon looking for her daughter whom she expected from San Mateo.

At 4 o'clock she saw a couple coming up the street, one of whom she recognized as Durrant, but at first she was puzzled over the identity of the girl. She first thought the young lady was Lucille Turner, but as the couple came nearer Mrs. Leak recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. Miss Lamont wore a school girl's short dress and carried a package of school books. The dress and the school books were afterward found secreted in the church. When the couple reached the church gate they stopped for a moment, Durrant opened the gate and they passed through. Mrs. Leak from her point of observation was watching them, and when the girl stepped through the gate she said to herself: "What an imprudent thing for her to do."

Mrs. Leak knew nothing detrimental to Durrant. She had always considered him "such an exemplary young man," but, notwithstanding that fact, she thought it exceedingly imprudent for the girl to go into the church with him alone. She feared some one might have seen them and make unpleasant remarks. She imagined they had some errand in the church, and expected in a few minutes they would come out. She watched carefully, but the gate did not open. There is only one entrance to Emanuel church during the week, and that is by the side gate and rear door. Mrs. Leak knew the young man and Miss Lamont would have to pass through the gate and she wanted to see them on the street again before she left the window. She waited a long time, but household duties finally called her to another part of the flat, and she was obligied to give up the vigil.

Mrs. Leak's testimony completes the chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant. Three school girls saw Blanche and Durrant riding on a Powell street car at 3:30 on the day that Miss Lamont disappeared. Attorney Quinlan saw the couple a few blocks from the church a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Now comes Mrs. Leak, who says she saw Durrant and Miss Lamont enter the church a few minutes later.

George King, the organist, has already testified that he entered the church about 5 o'clock and saw Durrant coming down from the attic. Durrant's hair was disheveled, his face was red, he was panting for breath and was in a state of utter physical and nervous collapse. In answer to inquiries he explained that he had been engaged in repairing electric light wires in the organ loft and had been overcome by gas. An expert electrician afterward examined the wires and testified that no repairs of the nature Durrant claimed to have made had been made within six months.

The attorneys for the defense were disturbed in court today over the publication of Mrs. Leak's narrative. The prisoner also showed signs of uneasiness for the first time since his arrest. The defendant's counsel refused to discuss Mrs. Leak's story, but admit its seriousness.

Anarchists in Italy.

Anconia, Italy, August 19.—While police today were arresting an anarchist named Bernadeill, who was placarding thoroughfares with a manifesto eulogizing Cesaerio Santo, the murderer of the late President Carnot, a bomb was exploded in front of the French consulate, doing much damage.

A new map of Josephine county has been completed by a Grant's Pass, Or., engineer.

INDUSTRIES PROSPER.

The Particularly Bright Spot in a Dull Summer Season.

New York, August 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their Review of Trade:

"A belated season and a frozen May set everything back. The heavy business which ought to have been done in May and June was pushed into July, so that the midsummer decline due in July comes in August, and it is not surprising to find the shrinkage from July to August rather more conspicuous than usual.

"The disappointing crop reports of last Saturday, though evidently distrusted, lessened confidence in regard to the future of trade, even while some speculators gain by them. Back of all doubts is the fact that the industries are doing better than anybody could have expected. The output of pig iron August 1 was 180,525 tons weekly, or 176,505 by another report, in either case close to the largest output in 1893. Unsold stocks are 88,000 tons smaller, the steel companies having made heavy purchases in advance of needs, but the actual consumption is large, and prices rise in the face of an increasing output. Bessemer iron is $14.15 at Pittsburg, and plates have advanced $1 per ton. The sale of steel rails in 1895 to August 1 were 20,000 tons, and the deliveries 582,000. Wages in this industry have been generally advanced, and strikes are few. Minor metals changed little, though large sales lifted lake copper to 12 1-2 cents.

"Textile imports have been very heavy, and advances in cotton goods to some extent check buying, while Fall River spinners are organizing for restoration of wages paid before the panic. The sales of wool were 6,313,600 domestic, and 5,274,900 foreign, this month, against 12,870,650 domestic and 1,602,500 foreign last year, and 11,889,800 domestic and 4,566,500 foreign in 1892, indicating that the domestic wool is largely held for speculation at prices about 1 cent higher than manufacturers feel able to pay.

"Failures for the week were 196 in the United States, against 226 last week, and 39 in Canada, against 45 last week."

Education Bill Passed in Belgium.

Brussels, August 19.—The education bill passed the second reading today by a vote of 81 against 12. The tumult caused by the socialists in the chamber was so great that the president was forced to suspend the sitting.

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