

INDEPENDENCE ENTERPRISE

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INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE

Threatened by the American Railway Union.

ON GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Trouble Is Reported at Different Points Along the Line From Minnesota to Washington.

St. Paul, Nov. 6.—In the great strike of the American Railway Union on the Great Northern railway eighteen months ago, the start was almost exactly similar to what is claimed to be a new strike at this time. Then, as now, the officials of the road united, up to the time when the road was finally tied up, in asserting that there was no strike and no cause for one. Then, as now, the men went out at various points along the line in a somewhat scattering manner. Just what may be the outcome, it is difficult to say, but that there will be at least some trouble seems now assured in view of reports from along the line today. In favor of the company was the action of the engineers and firemen on the Montana branch, fifty-six out of sixty on that branch voting in favor of a communication to the Great Northern officials that they had no grievance and that they protested against any new schedule in which the American Railway Union was concerned.

The conductors of the entire system are acting today in line with the company, their vote being taken almost without opposition in favor of a somewhat similar statement to be presented to the officials. It is stated that other brotherhoods are about to take similar action. In the way of trouble, three or four went out at St. Cloud, but trains are in no way affected. At that place, it was thought necessary to place watchmen on the new bridge for protection.

At Devil's Lake, it was reported to-night that it had been decided to strike at midnight. As that was one of the points where there was trouble of a somewhat riotous character in the former strike, the city council met there today and decided to do all in its power to protect the property of the railroad and to suppress any incipient riots.

Out in Montana, trouble was reported at several points. At Havre, the wires were cut and orders for three divisions that center there were interfered with. It is understood several arrests followed, though no definite information can be given. At Columbia Falls, near Kalispell, an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Great Northern bridge.

A meeting of the St. Paul American Railway Union lodge was held tonight and a large number of new members admitted, but it is not known what action, if any, was taken on the threatened strike situation.

Loss of the Crystal.

Tacoma, Nov. 6.—The steamer Topoka, arriving tonight from Alaska, brought down Captain Nick Lawson and three of the crew of the schooner Crystal, which was wrecked September 21 at Yakutat bay. All are well and glad to get back. The sixty-five-ton schooner was run into the bay to escape from a terrific gale which was blowing outside. Her anchor dragged and she tried to sail out, but could not, being dashed against the rocky beach and a large hole was stove in her port bow. Her crew of five men and seven passengers were thrown out into the water, but all escaped. Mate Thomas Smith was left at Yakutat bay to save the schooner if he could. She cost \$3,000 to build. She had aboard a cargo of codfish worth \$2,000, which will be a total loss.

Jack Brady's Trial.

Marysville, Cal., Nov. 6.—The trial of Henry Williams, alias Jack Brady, the train robber, charged with the murder of Sheriff J. J. Bogart, of Tehama county last April, began today. During the last five jurors were selected. This was considered a good day's work, as it was generally understood that it would be difficult to secure a jury at all. The defendant is represented by Attorney Carlin and Forbes, and District Attorney McDaniel is assisted by L. V. Hitchcock, of Red Bluff, who has been employed by Sheriff A. J. Bogart, the murdered man's brother and successor. If the selection of jurors proceeds as favorably as to day, the taking of testimony will begin Wednesday.

Professor McGee's Expedition.

New York, Nov. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Professor W. J. McGee, anthropologist of the bureau of ethnology, left Washington a few days ago on what will probably prove one of the most interesting expeditions ever sent out by the department. Professor McGee intends if possible to visit the stronghold of the Seri Indians on Tiburon island, a rocky bit of territory in the Gulf of California, nominally of Mexico, but practically a possession of the Seri Indians.

Striking Job Printers.

Minneapolis, Nov. 6.—Union job printers of Minneapolis struck this morning for 30 cents an hour and nine hours per day. They have been getting 26 2-3 cents per hour for ten hours a day. Nearly 200 men are out.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Is Issued.

Washington, Nov. 6.—President Cleveland today issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day. The proclamation reads as follows:

"The constant goodness and forbearance of the Almighty God which has been vouchsafed the American people during the year just passed call for their sincere acknowledgment of devout gratitude. To the end, therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all our people. On that day let us forego our usual occupation, and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields and in the busy marts of trade; for the peace and order that prevailed throughout the land; for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity, and for other blessings that have been showered upon us from open hands, and with our thanksgiving let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline our people unto him that he will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation, but will continue to bless us with his mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of national prosperity and happiness, endowing us with rectitude and virtue, and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given us as our national heritage; and let us also on the day of our thanksgiving especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show our sincerity and our gratitude.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

A Touching Scene at the Battle of Tardio Ojo de Agua.

Havana, Nov. 6.—Details have been received from Cienfuegos regarding the release of the Spanish soldiers who were captured yesterday by the insurgents in the engagements fought at Tardio Ojo de Agua. In the encounter sixty-four Spanish soldiers made a gallant stand against the 1,200 insurgents. The soldiers were commanded by Colonel Valle, Major Sanchez and Captains Navarro and Rio, who were among those captured and released by Rego, the insurgent leader. The latter was the first to greet the Spanish officers and, embracing Colonel Valle he said: "Return to your comrades, heroes. You are an honor to the Spanish nation, and I am proud of being able to boast of descending from such people." Then ensued a touching moment, during which the Spaniards and Cubans embraced each other and bid each other farewell. The Spanish soldiers, nearly all of whom were injured, were well cared for while in the hands of the insurgents, and ate at the same table as Rego. The action of the Cubans has caused no little good feeling toward them.

The Ram Katahdin.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The indications are the ram Katahdin will not be rejected, notwithstanding her failure to accomplish all that was required of her in the matter of speed. As the vessel, which is otherwise perfect, made several hundred horse-power more than she was originally designed for, it is now quite apparent that the difficulty lies in the peculiar model of the ship, which the Bath iron works did not design or alter in any way. They are not pressing for another trial, believing that what is possible has been gotten out of the boat. As the law under which the Katahdin was built imposed no requirement of speed and the only stipulation on that point is contained in the contract, it is probable that Secretary Herbert may decide in view of the fact that there was no bid in competition with that of the Bath iron works, to arrange for the acceptance of the vessel, with perhaps a slight reduction in the contract price.

On the Navy Retired List.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Lieutenants D. L. Wilson, N. J. Halpine, Honston Eldridge and Chief Engineer E. A. Moore have been placed on the retired list of the navy. The following promotions in the navy have been made by the president: Commodore S. O. Selfridge to be rear admiral; Commander Francis A. Cook to be captain; Lieutenant Frederick Singer to be lieutenant-commander; Ensigns S. H. Jones and W. O. Hulme to be lieutenants; Surgeon Dwight Dixon to be medical inspector, and Assistant Engineers A. S. Halstead and W. B. Day to be past assistant engineers.

New Bicycle Records.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—The world's record for one mile, paced, with flying start, was broken by Arthur Gardner, at Fountain Ferry track today. Gardner rode it in 1:43 2-5. This breaks Winder's record of 1:46 1-5 made at Hartford, and is 1-4-5 seconds faster than Johnson's professional record. C. R. Conlter also made a world's record for three-quarters, paced, flying start. He rode the distance in 1:18 1-5. This also lowers Johnson's record of 1:21, made on the same track in November, 1894.

A Big Gas Combine.

Brooklyn, Nov. 6.—A big gas deal was concluded this afternoon in Brooklyn, when the seven city gas companies consolidated their interests. The seven companies have a total capital of \$13,000,000. The name of the new corporation will be the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and the proposed capital is \$30,000,000.

VENEZUELA AND CUBA

An Interview With Senator Morgan, of Alabama.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN VENEZUELA

The Acquisition of Cuba Only Desirable Because of the Military Strength It Would Give Us.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and an authority on international law, in an interview here, called attention to Lord Salisbury's claim that Great Britain had acquired rights in the disputed territory adjoining Venezuela by treaty with the native Indian tribes. He said:

"For the last three-quarters of a century Great Britain has been forming, whenever she could, little by little, with Indian tribes that had chieftains who were regularly constituted heads of the tribes. It was in that way that she recognized the Mosquito king, Clarence. Such treaties with such people are made right in the teeth of the well-understood and well-asserted doctrine of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, and all the American states, which, is that, when a country has acquired, by conquest or discovery, any territory, the Indian tribes found therein are considered as occupants at will of the sovereignty, and are not regarded as nations having sovereignty, such sovereignty inuring to the nations that discovered or conquered the territory. A recognition of the sovereignty of such Indian tribes has been regarded as a breach of the international rights of other nations."

"For this reason, any claims of Great Britain with Venezuela, based upon private treaties with Indian chiefs, are of no avail, and should not be recognized as being in conformity with international law."

"I think Great Britain is prepared now to adjust the Venezuela boundary question on the lines that were surveyed by Schomburgk. When that line was established, the British colonists commenced moving out to it and making settlements, and particularly taking up gold claims, and Venezuela, in her weakness, has been compelled to stand by and see that course pursued. Great Britain sets up a claim similar to that of a man who has occupied for a number of years territory belonging to some one else."

"I would suppose that, unless Great Britain moves to the north and westward of the Schomburgk line, it is scarcely probable that the United States can be involved in the controversy, but if she is ever involved in such a controversy, the British government ought to be compelled to avow or disavow the dependency of various petty charges."

"England might go to Alaska and enter into a treaty with the chiefs of Indian tribes there with as much reason as she could make treaties with such tribes located to the south of us."

"The gold fields and the territory at the mouth of the Orinoco, which is the key to the control of the entire central portion of Venezuela, were the things that inspired Great Britain's course."

In the interview, the senator also urged that it should be made a part of the foreign policy of the United States to secure an understanding by which we could deal in diplomatic matters directly with Canada and Cuba, instead of through Great Britain and Spain.

Turning to Cuba, the senator was asked: "Do you think congress would be favorable to the purchase of Cuba, if such a proposition would be acceptable to Spain?"

"I have no right to suppose that congress would. I can only suppose that Spain, like every nation, will in the end consult the highest interest of her people, and she may find it to be a patriotic duty to free herself from the control of Cuba, which has more influence on politics in Spain today than any local question in the kingdom. I do not care anything about the acquisition of Cuba as an addition to our territory, but I should want it for the military strength it would give us."

The Dawes Choctaw Commission.

McAlester, I. T., Nov. 5.—The Dawes Choctaw commission has met and adjourned with no better understanding than before the meeting. The commission has returned to Fort Smith, and will soon return to Washington to make their report, which will undoubtedly be adverse to the tribal relationship. It is reported that the commission will recommend the formation of a territorial government, the territory to be controlled exclusively by agents appointed by the United States government.

The American Railway Union.

Terrehaute, Ind., Nov. 5.—President Debs will make known in a circular, to be sent to local unions tomorrow, that the board of directors has decided to make no innovation in the membership of the organization. Commercial telegraphers are to be admitted. It is said there are many commercial telegraphers who want to join the order. Within the last few months the union has been made strictly a secret organization.

To Celebrate Franklin's Birthday.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Members of the Old-Time Printers' Association came together this afternoon at the Sherman house. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the plan for the celebration of Franklin's birthday. The committee previously appointed had decided that a supper and dance could then be appropriately given. No formal action was taken.

THE PLACE DESERTED.

Fitzsimmons the Only Fugitive Left at Hot Springs.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 5.—Excitement over the prizefight question has entirely died out, and things have settled down to a normal condition. Bob Fitzsimmons passed today with a party of local admirers, and in the evening went to the union station, in company with a party of newspaper men, to meet the cannon-ball from Hot Springs, on which Corbett was expected to arrive. A large crowd followed him, probably in anticipation of an impromptu set-to, but Corbett was not on the train, and had he been, trouble would scarcely have occurred, for Fitzsimmons was in a most happy mood. Corbett and party left Hot Springs at 8 o'clock this evening, and will pass through Little Rock tonight, en route for Memphis. Fitzsimmons' movements are uncertain. He will give a show here tomorrow night, but Martin Julian has not decided on his plans after that. All the special correspondents have left, and the town tonight seems deserted.

Stuart Says There Is Yet a Chance.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 5.—Dan Stuart arrived from Hot Springs and Little Rock tonight. He said: "There is yet a chance for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to take place. I believe the men will fight if given a chance. The first thing to be done is to find a place for them. I shall go to El Paso tomorrow to look after matters in that locality. It will take some little time to arrange details, but I have hopes of success."

CHINESE PASSENGER TRADE.

Efforts of San Francisco to Keep It From Going to the South.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The big tramp steamer Evandale, the largest cargo-carrier which has ever entered this port, is being fitted up to transport Chinese passengers. She is to be sent to China this time, with 300 of these passengers as an experiment, and if it is found that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners of the steamer, it is likely that she may be permanently chartered by the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company for this trade.

This is a move of great consequence to the company, and to its allied corporation, the Pacific Mail Company. It is taken with the aim of keeping the Oriental passenger trade closer to San Francisco, and to offset the efforts of the Northern steamship companies to carry the trans-Pacific business to Puget sound.

For years an important part of the passenger list on all the Oriental steamers has come from the Chinese steamer. The money paid for the transportation of the Chinese passengers has been no small part of the revenue of the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental companies.

DEATH OF THE NONPAREIL.

The Famous Pugilist Peacefully Passes Away at His Home in Portland.

Portland, Or., Nov. 4.—Jack Dempsey, the famous middle-weight pugilist, victor of more hard-fought battles in the prize-ring than any fighter of modern times, lies dead at the home of his father-in-law, James Brady, in this city. He died at 6:35 o'clock yesterday morning. For weeks the Nonpareil made a gallant struggle with the dread consumption which was slowly but surely sapping his life, and the end was expected from day to day. Showing the same determination to resist that characterized his conduct in the ring, the contest with death was prolonged; and not until Thursday evening did he give up hope of fully regaining his health. With Thursday evening's twilight, however, came a full realization of his condition, and Dempsey told those gathered about his sick bed that he never expected to spend another day on earth. His premonition was only too true, for life left him just as the sun was rising over the eastern hills yesterday morning.

The Tenement Fire.

New York, Nov. 5.—Several lives were lost by the fire this morning in the brick building at No. 7 Pelham street. The building was owned by Well & Meyer, and was used as a sweatshop. Three charred and almost unrecognizable bodies were taken from the ruins today, and one man, who jumped to save his life from the flames, was so injured that he died in Governor hospital. He suffered from a fractured skull. The dead are: Jacob Shaprow, watchman, found in the ruins, 45 years old; Isaac Penson, found in the ruins; unknown man, 40 years old, who jumped from a second-story window, and died today.

The fire started from an unknown cause on the second floor, and spread with great rapidity through the building and those adjoining. Five alarms were sent in and although a large number of engines were playing on the flames for hours, nothing could be done to save the structures themselves, and the four buildings, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Pelham street, were destroyed.

The Nicaragua Canal.

New York, Nov. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Information has reached Nicaragua that the members of the Nicaragua canal commission will sign today their report on their inspection of the proposed route for the waterway, and send it at once to the state department. It is generally believed here that the report is favorable to the construction of the canal under government management. It is thought the estimate as to its prospective cost will be about \$100,000,000.

DURRANT IS CONVICTED

Will Pay the Death Penalty for His Horrible Crime.

THE VERDICT WILDLY CHEERED

It Took the Jury but Twenty Minutes to Render a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of the Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was today convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, for which he has been on trial since July 22 last. The jury was out 20 minutes, and arrived at the verdict on the first ballot. As there was no recommendation of mercy, the punishment was fixed at death.

It was exactly 21 minutes from the time the jury left the courtroom to the time the verdict was announced, but that time was all taken up in deliberation. In fact, there was no deliberation at all. The jury had evidently decided upon a verdict before they left the box. It was 3:34 when they filed out of the courtroom into the grand jury room which had been placed at their disposal. It took the twelve men until 3:50 o'clock before they settled themselves comfortably, and at 3:55 a knock on the door announced to the anxious waiters that a verdict had been found. It took just five minutes of actual time to elect a foreman and take one ballot necessary.

The scene in the courtroom when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present. Judge Murphy finished his charge at 3:30, and the jury at once retired. Although there was supposed to be little prospect of a verdict being returned before 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, the throng of spectators, who had remained in the overcrowded courtroom all the afternoon to hear the judge's charge, settled themselves back in their seats to await the return of the jury. Mrs. Durrant and the prisoner talked and laughed together as if an acquittal were a foregone conclusion. They were joined by half a dozen friends, and the conversation was becoming animated, when it became whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

In an instant a hush fell upon the little circle that had gathered around the prisoner. Durrant's face, always pale, assumed a ghastly hue, and his mother was speechless. Then the big doors at the rear of the room opened, and the members of the jury filed in and took their seats in the box. In the intense excitement which followed, the room, although it was filled to its utmost capacity, was almost as quiet as if it had been vacant. Judge Murphy, who had retired to his chambers, was summoned, and took his place upon the bench. Clerk Morris asked the usual question as to whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Warren Dutton arose and replied in the affirmative, saying: "We, the jury, find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree."

As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words which fixed Durrant's fate, a low rumbling noise like the roar of a mob arose from the rear of the courtroom. The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women hysterically wept in their excitement. The bailiff rapped loudly for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought out of the disorder. Then District Attorney Barnes arose and asked that a day be set upon which the sentence of death should be passed upon the prisoner. Judge Murphy said that sentence would be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durrant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams.

The defendant talks.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—In an interview tonight with a Chronicle reporter, Durrant said: "They say that my dear little mother screamed today when the verdict was announced. It's all like a dream to me. The first thing that I remember was that her arms were around my neck. Everything was so cruel, so sudden, so harsh. I felt safe in her arms. I could stand any injustice, any wrong, but for my mother and sister. "What did you want to do or say just after the verdict was rendered?" "I wanted to get up and shoot my innocence. Before God I am innocent of that crime. I wanted to get up and call God to smite me where I stood if my heart and conscience were not as pure as those who were howling with joy that I had been branded a murderer. I told everything honestly and fearlessly when I was in the stand. I even told things which appeared against me. Do you suppose if I were guilty that I would volunteer the statement about the stranger who approached me? I told it because it was true, and I told everything that I could recollect. When I was first arrested, I gave my statement, and all I have said since has been materially the same. I would have got up today, except that my mother and several friends closed in around me and held me down. Even so, I do not know why I did not scream my protest above it all."

"Did you notice any of the people about you?"

"Yes, some; I saw Mrs. Noble and Maud and their friends clapping and cheering. It seems to me with her heart so full of pity for her niece, Mrs. Noble might have thought of my mother. She had all she wanted, in full measure, and I think that the ordinary pity that one might feel for another's misfortune would have prevailed over her from gloating in no other manner."

"Yes, I heard the judge, who was both judge and prosecutor, thank the jury for doing their duty. I can think of it all now, but I have within me the consciousness of my innocence, and shall not break down. I feel the way must clear, and I will be vindicated at last."

"Do you know what your counsel tends to do?"

"No; he has not advised me of what he will do."

"Crowds are speculating on the probability of your committing suicide. How do you feel on such subjects?"

"Never would I think of such a thing. I feel that a man is a creature who would commit suicide. You can rest assured I will never do that. I am hopeful, believe me, that the day will come which will clear me. I had long letters from friends. My father came this evening with loving messages, and I rest in the assurance that light will come."

A few tears came, and some deep sighs, but above all the weeping and sighing there was a hopeful smile on the face inside the wicket.

The attorneys for the defense, Deuprey and Dickinson, still have faith in their client and cause. They will ask for a new trial and arrest of judgment next Friday, on the ground of error in the judge's rulings. This will undoubtedly be denied by Judge Murphy, and then the case will be appealed to the supreme court. In speaking of the verdict, Mr. Deuprey said: "It was a newspaper fight, and a newspaper won."

He said he would continue to act as counsel in the Minnie Williams case if his health permitted.

THREATENED UPRISING.

The Turks Are Again Becoming Less and an Outbreak Is Feared.

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—Advice from Moscow says the leading Armenian have been conferring with the representative of the Turks regarding means to prevent an outbreak there of the disorders similar to those in different parts of Armenia, which result in so much bloodshed. It is said that the Turks have stipulated the American missionaries distributing relief to the suffering people of Samsat shall withdraw in three days, otherwise the Turkish notabilities fear the will be a massacre such as has just occurred at Bitlis. In view of the crisis situation, United States Minister Terrell has advised American missionaries to withdraw temporarily from Samsat. He also notified the Turkish government that the United States government will hold it responsible for the lives of American missionaries. The British charge d'affaires, M. Herber, made representations to the porte identical with those of Terrell's government.

In consequence of this action it was decided to send troops to protect the missionaries; but here another complication arises. The Kurds of Samsat are only held in check by the missionaries, and they threatened to plunder the Armenians after the departure of the missionaries. The mere presence of Turkish troops is far from being sufficient guarantee against a repetition of the bloodshed which recently occurred in other parts of Armenia, and nothing but the most energetic action, it is asserted, can avert a serious disturbance. The Armenian patriarch has appealed to the different embassies here to intervene in time to prevent another massacre. The Turkish officials in reply again assert that the Hintchek, the Armenian secret society, provoked all the riots.

A sensation has been caused by a report, generally believed to be correct, that three Armenian notabilities—Trebzond, including a prominent ecclesiastic, are to be executed on the ground that they are responsible for the recent riot there.

The Armenians report that about 800 Armenians were killed during the fight at Bitlis with the Turks. The loss of the latter was trifling.

CANAL STATISTICS.

Those of New York State Will Soon Be for Improvements.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Engineering News this week discusses editorially the proposed expenditure on the New York state canals. It shows that if the proposed improvements result in the cost of carriage 1 cent per bushel, which appears probable, the savings with a traffic on the canal equal to that of 1894 will amount to \$1,038,000 per annum. It deems it likely, however, that, with the canal deepened and improved as proposed, the traffic will increase to what it was in 1880, and this occurs the annual saving in cost freight transportation will amount to \$2,182,000, or a return of nearly 25 per cent per annum on the expenditure which the state proposes. Concerning the objection that a ship canal might supersede the Erie canal, it says: "A canal rate as low as one-half cent a bushel from Buffalo to New York (which seems likely to be reached when the proposed improvements are made), amounts to only a tenth of cent a ton per mile. Remember that freight rates on the open coast on the lines of heaviest traffic and lowest rates, are often as much as this, and seldom less than half of it, it ought be easy to see that even were a ship canal open to the great lakes it by no means follows that ocean vessels could afford to use it in competition with cheaply built barges on the Erie canal."

His Services Satisfactory.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—The report that Senator Dupuy de Lome is to be recalled from Washington is pronounced untrue. The statement is given out that the government is thoroughly satisfied with his services.