

# INDEPENDENCE ENTERPRISE

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INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

## PULITZER TO PARIS

PRESENTATION OF WASHINGTON-LAFAYETTE STATUE.

Gratitude to France for Her Generous Co-operation in Our Struggle for Independence and Liberty—A Tribute to Bartholdi and Pulitzer.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Bright weather shone upon the ceremony today of unveiling the group of statues of Washington and Lafayette, modeled by the well-known sculptor, Frederick August Bartholdi, and presented to the city of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World. A notable assemblage witnessed the unveiling. Among the company present were:

Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy; Major Sanford C. Kellogg, military attaché, and Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers, naval attaché of the embassy; the Hon. William T. Quimby, United States minister to the Netherlands; Samuel E. Morse, United States consul-general in Paris; General McCook; M. Bartholdi, the sculptor; the prefect of the Seine; M. Freimige, designer of the pedestal; a number of French officials, and many ladies.

The site of the bronze group is at the west end of the Place des Etats Unis, in the most fashionable quarter of Paris.

Ballard Smith, London correspondent of the New York World, first made a short speech, presenting the group of statues, and was frequently applauded. He said:

"I am here today as the representative of Joseph Pulitzer, who honors himself and his country in presenting this statue of Washington and Lafayette, kindred names in the deepest affections of the two peoples, to this beautiful and historical chief city of our sister republic. If he could have been here, Mr. Pulitzer would doubtless say more than I can of the patriotic and affectionate motives which inspired his gift; but we can perhaps sufficiently interpret Mr. Pulitzer's cardinal motive by quoting the inscription that he has prepared for the statue, which is meant to be, as he has written it, and speaking as he undoubtedly may, for all our fellow-citizens: 'Homage to France, in gratitude for her generous co-operation in the struggle of the people of the United States for liberty and independence.'"

Mr. Smith then alluded to the fact that it was Mr. Pulitzer's good fortune, as editor and proprietor of the New York World, to inaugurate the popular subscription which gave a worthy pedestal to M. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York harbor, and in conclusion, in Mr. Pulitzer's name, he presented the group to the city of Paris.

The military band that was present thereupon played the "Marseillaise."

M. Bourd, vice-president of the Paris municipal council, in accepting the gift for the city, briefly reviewed the history of the two men thus represented in bronze, and said that the union of flags under which Washington and Lafayette stood hand in hand represented really the union of the people of the two republics. He hoped the echoes of today's cheers would traverse the ocean and unite even more closely the two nations. He thanked Mr. Pulitzer warmly, and also M. Bartholdi for the manner in which he carried out his conception.

**A Tramp Convention.**

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 3.—A two days' convention of tramps of the Southwest adjourned last night. It was held on the Arkansas river, between Wellington and Winfield. About 1,500 men were present. Kansas City Jim presided. He arrived here today, and being elected president, will make his headquarters here. A Christmas holiday convention will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., and the regular summer convention has been designated for Cripple Creek, Colo. The time will be designated in the regular tramp alphabet on all the railroad depots and water tanks, when Kansas City Jim fixes it. His quarters here are in a vacant room connected with the police station. The police cater to him, as his residence here is a sure protection against tramp deprivations in this city.

**Cherokee Inter-Marriage Law.**

Tahlequah, L. T., Nov. 29.—A bill passed both houses of the Cherokee legislature today, repealing the inter-marriage law, relative to Cherokees and whites. Whites who have heretofore married into the tribe will, however, retain their citizenship, but no rights in the nation can hereafter be acquired by whites intermarrying, provided the chief signs the bill.

**The California in Quarantine.**

New York, Dec. 3.—The Anchor line steamer California, which arrived this morning from the Mediterranean, with cabin and steerage passengers embarked at Naples, has one case of smallpox on board, a woman. The steamer was detained at quarantine, and the patient transferred to the reception hospital.

**Another New World's Record.**

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27.—The Coliseum at Nashville, this city's new enterprise, was inaugurated tonight with the breaking of a world's record. L. D. Barrett, of Lincoln, Neb., rode two miles unpaired in 4:49 1-5. The record was 4:54, made in January by Starbrough at Madison Square Garden.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Suggestions and Recommendations in Secretary Herbert's Report.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy is a very exhaustive document of 30,000 words with numerous tables.

After reciting the fact of the completion and commissioning of the new warships Olympia, Minneapolis and Indiana, built by contract, and the Maine, Texas and Amphitrite, built at government navy yards, the secretary calls attention to the failure of the ram Katahdin to make the rate of speed named in the contract for her construction. He says the department expects the Terror and Monadnock to be in commission by February 1, 1896, and the Puritan about July 1, 1896. He says delays have occurred in construction of vessels by the custom of transferring workmen from the construction to the repair departments, in order to avoid increasing the force of workmen. This custom has been abolished in the government yards, and the secretary enters a protest against the habit of congress of relieving contractors from penalties imposed for delays by the department.

The secretary pays a high compliment to the excellence of construction of the new vessels.

Of the vessels now in course of construction, he predicts that the first class battleship Iowa will be completed about October, 1897. The first class battleship Massachusetts is practically completed, except as regards the armor. It is estimated that the vessel can be completed in about eight weeks after the delivery of her armor. The first class battleship Oregon is as far advanced as is practical before the delivery of armor and gunmounts. About six months will be required for their installation. The Brooklyn will not be ready for trial in less than one year. No substitute for wood for some parts of vessels having been found, the department has adopted the electric fireproofing company's method of treating the wood used.

## RICHER THAN CRIPPLE CREEK

Another Mining Camp From Which Much Is Expected.

Denver, Dec. 3.—The splendid career of Cripple Creek may be repeated and possibly eclipsed by West Creek which is within fifty miles of Denver and almost in sight of the dome of the capitol. The greatest activity prevails among the miners and prospectors and townsite boomers. There are now several hundred assessments worked and the surveying of claims has just begun. There will probably be several thousand claims surveyed and recorded before spring.

The miners claim the mineral is richer than that of Cripple Creek on the surface. It is lodged in clearly defined veins and can be easily traced. While the entire country is covered with a thick growth of magnificent timber, the drift is shallow and does not operate as a barrier to the discovery of leads as in many other camps.

The accessibility of the camp is certain to make it a favorite. It is located twenty-one miles south of Platte station on the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railway and eighteen miles north of Woodland Park, on the Colorado Midland road. Two stage lines are kept busy between Woodland Park and West Creek and one between Platte station and the camp. Two towns Tyler and Peberton have already been established and there are nearly 1,000 people in the camp.

## TRANS-PACIFIC RATES.

The Effect the Passenger Rate War Has Upon Them.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The rate war between the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Navigation, over coastwise passenger travel, has seriously affected trans-Pacific rates, particularly the business of the Pacific Mail steamers. The Umatilla started for the Sound today, with a large load of passengers, and Colonel Menton, of the Southern Pacific, was on the dock, keeping tally of all who went aboard. Among the steerage passengers were thirty Japanese, bound for their native land, via Victoria and the Canadian Pacific steamers. They claim that they have been discriminated against hitherto by the Pacific Mail Company, in favor of the Chinese, although theirs is the shorter haul, and they have at length found a cheaper route. The Pacific Mail has been charging \$50 for Chinese, while the Japanese were forced to pay \$51. The fare from Victoria on the Canadian Pacific steamers is \$41, and as the fare from San Francisco to Victoria, at present, is \$5, the total cost of the passage to Japan, via the Sound, is only \$46. The party of Japanese which left on the Umatilla is the third that has taken that route, and altogether the Pacific Mail has lost about 120 Japanese passengers in that way. It is stated that the first class rate of \$8 to Puget sound points is also liable to affect cabin travel.

**The Paris Again Ready for Service.**

New York, Dec. 3.—The Paris, which has been undergoing repairs at Cramps' shipyards and which was thoroughly cleaned and painted at Newport News, arrived in port this afternoon. She will take the New York's place on the schedule and the latter will go to the Cramps' yard and undergo the same overhauling as her sister ship.

**Attributed to the Earthquake.**

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Since the recent rains it has been found that cisterns in different parts of the Ohio valley no longer hold water. The cisterns have been dry for months, and the general theory is that the cement was cracked by the recent earthquake, which was so distinctly felt throughout the Ohio valley, October 31.

## PUSHING AHEAD.

### DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE NORTHWEST.

**New Canneries and Lumber Mills, Factories and Water Works—Mining and Shipping Information Gathered From Many Sources—Oregon News.**

A prairie fire near Burns destroyed over 1,000 tons of hay.

A logging tramway has just been completed at Fishtrap, near Coquille.

Another salmon cannery will probably be established at Rogue river in the spring.

A new company of the Third regiment, O. N. G., has been mustered in at Pendleton.

Grant county, has an abundance of hay and feed for the stock of that neighborhood.

Pendleton is organizing a boys' brass band. The members are to be from 10 to 15 years of age.

A sash and door factory is to be built at Coquille City by a stock company formed at a mass meeting of citizens.

T. P. Mendenhall, a pioneer settler of Umatilla county, is dead. He was 65 years of age and resided at Foster.

On account of low water, the result of dry weather, few Coquille fishermen made expenses during the season just closed.

The chamber of commerce of Astoria has adopted a memorial asking congress to fortify the mouth of the Columbia and to establish a quarantine station at that place.

The re-organization and enlargement of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association has been announced. With this association will be a mutual fire insurance company which will reduce the cost of insurance one-half.

Receiver McNeill, of the O. R. & N. Co., possesses a rare relic, dug from an old Indian grave near Wallula. It is a silver medal, made by the United States government for distribution among prominent Indian chiefs by Lewis and Clarke on their famous trip across the continent nearly 100 years ago.

**Washington.**

The fall fishing has closed at Cathlamet, and about 100,000 cases of salmon have been packed.

North Yakima has joined the retrenchment procession by cutting down the salaries of city officials.

Mrs. Bailey Gatzert has given \$8,000 for a free kindergarten for the children of the poor of Seattle.

The new packing house at Seattle, is nearing completion. The machinery has not yet arrived from the East.

The second annual show of the Tacoma Poultry Association will be held December 31, January 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The job printing offices of Seattle have formed a company, representing \$200,000, for the purpose of putting prices on a paying basis.

A county fair association has been incorporated at Spokane with a capital stock of \$10,000 and with its principal place of business at Cheney.

Dayton decided at her recent city election that there should be no saloon licenses granted in that town. There were thirty-one votes cast by women under the new charter.

There is an effort being made to organize a company for the purpose of building a flour mill at Edwall. A capital of \$10,000 is required, a good share of which has been raised.

The newly proposed salmon cannery at Richardson is fast developing into a reality. A pile driver, preparatory to constructing the company's wharves is being built, the piling for the new net wharf is out, and 40,000 feet of lumber is on the ground.

The outlook for the shipping business at Port Townsend is very bright at the present time. High freight rates are offered and all available vessels have been chartered. There is a big demand for vessels to carry lumber to foreign and domestic ports. Shipping agents report a stronger demand for vessels and a better freight rate than at any time since 1859.

**Idaho.**

A movement is on foot among the local capitalists to form a company to light by electricity the towns of Gem and Burke.

A vein of coal, of an excellent coaling quality, has been found on Smith's Fork, near Cokeville. Coaling ovens are being constructed.

State Timber Expert C. O. Brown has so far estimated 20,000 acres, containing 320,000,000 feet, divided as follows: White pine, 120,000,000 feet; yellow pine, 6,000,000 feet.

There are half a million acres in the Nez Percé reservation. All are reasonably worth \$10 an acre. From \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 will therefore be added to the taxable wealth of the state.

It is reported that a Chicago company will take hold of the Horseshoe Bend placer proposition, on Salmon river, near Grangeville, and will commence the work this winter. It is estimated that it will cost \$50,000 to cut through the Bend and get water on the property.

**Montana.**

Billings is agitating a complete sewerage system.

Bids have been received by Anaconda for the erection of a city hall.

The Anaconda mine was located in 1876. It has put in Montana \$72,000,000.

Governor Richards, in speaking of

the prospects of the state school of mines, said the matter now rested entirely with the local board, and that it was probably a question with them if a market can be found for the school warrants.

A well known stockman, at Glasgow, says, speaking of stock interests: The heavy shipments this year were mainly on account of the large number of steers that had matured. Then the ranges were not in the best of condition, and this prompted cattlemen to ship everything that was available. The average prices of the season have been a great disappointment to the stockmen.

**British Columbia.**

A telegraph line is to be erected between Northport and Rosalind.

The Canadian General Electrical Company has secured the contract for the construction of the electric light plant at Nelson.

A British Columbia capitalist has conceived the idea of putting traction engines on the Cariboo road from Ashcroft to the Cariboo mining country for hauling its supplies and taking out the product of the mines.

A big gold dredging plant will be put in operation in March in the Quenele river. Steel-toothed buckets of cast-iron, weighing from 1,000 pounds a ton are operated on a reversible cable stretching from shore to shore. All kinds of dirt, even immense boulders are taken out and dumped into a flume fed by centrifugal pumps for washing. An Ottawa firm is now at work on the machinery.

Members of the well-known Barbour thread firm, of Lisburn, Ireland, have been in the province for the past two weeks for the purpose partly of observing the capabilities of British Columbia for flax growing with a view to introducing that industry. The Barbours already supply the great bulk of the twine used for salmon nets, and have also been in the Fraser river districts in connection with that business. A great trouble with salmon nets has been the difficulty in getting twine to withstand the phosphorus in the waters of the coast, and the firm have recently succeeded in obtaining a twine that is not subject to this trouble.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions on Questions of the Day by Leading Journals.**

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

An increase of revenue from some sources apparently will be needed. November and December are expected to show slight surpluses, but these may not offset the deficit of October and the one likely to occur in January. This question of providing additional government receipts may come up to both congress. Both parties would like to dodge this issue, but they may be forced to face it.

**That Upper Berth.**

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

The railroads should push the movement to compel Pullman to reduce the price of upper berths in sleeping cars. An upper berth isn't worth as much money as a lower one—at least people won't pay as much for an upper if they can help it. At fifty cents less it is quite probable that the uppers in any particular car would be sold as quickly as the lowers.

**Anti-Jingoism.**

[New York Evening Post.]

The protest of the New York chamber of commerce against the "recent warlike utterances by men prominent in public life," suggests the question who the persons and classes are in this country really desirous of a foreign war. War talk is thick, but where are the warriors? War hath no fury like a non-combatant. The testimony of nearly all the great captains of modern times, from Wellington to Grant, is that war is a shocking calamity to civilization, into which nothing but the direst necessity should ever drive a great nation.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton.**

[Baltimore American.]

She is in many respects one of the most remarkable women of her time. She was never a wild reformer of imaginary wrongs, but a sensible, practical woman of superior mind of unquestioned ability, a born leader among her own sex, seeking no notoriety, but always devoted to the cause in which she enlisted. One of the greetings sent her by thirty members of the family of John Bright spoke of her as "the friend of the enslaved African, the doughty champion of peace, of temperance, of moral reform, and for sixty years the eloquent advocate of the claims of motherhood and women."

**Needed Reform.**

[Chicago Record.]

The recent performances of the new battleship Indiana, with the other improvements in the American navy, have generated considerable enthusiasm as to the future of the United States forces on sea, but this need blind no one to the urgent need of some reform in the system under which the service of our great war vessels is at present conducted. There will be doubtless introduced at the next session of congress a bill to readjust the system of organization in the naval service, and if the ships are to have capable officers to man them the change cannot be made too soon.

**Cleveland's Inherent Greatness.**

[New York Mail and Express.]

President Cleveland's inherent greatness nowhere appeared more vividly than in his issue of the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, just in time to head off the election returns. It wouldn't have been taken seriously by any Democrat in the land if it had been delayed another day.

## FOR ANOTHER TRIAL

### DURRANT'S ATTORNEYS READ THEIR AFFIDAVITS.

They Include Every Article Published in Every Local Paper Concerning the Crime and Durrant's Trial, and Refer to the Dismissal of Juror Brown.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Theodore Durrant appeared before Superior Judge Murphy today for sentence for the murder of Blanche Lamont. He looked well-nourished and contented, spending the time before and chatting with friends and counsel. When the case was called, General Dickinson, for the defendant, began to read from a bundle of 251 type-written pages of affidavits, on which he based his motions for a new trial. The affidavits include every article published in every local paper concerning the crime and Durrant's trial. In the affidavit Durrant lays particular stress on the statement that some witnesses for the defense refused to testify in his behalf because of the comments in advance of the newspapers. Reference was also made to the action of the court in granting peremptory challenge of the prosecution to Juror Walter S. Brown, who had been accepted and sworn to try the case. The action of the court in accepting C. P. Nathan as juror was also dealt with and the record of the court quoted to show that Nathan was accepted in the face of the challenge of the defendant.

Not a point was overlooked, and the affidavit even recounted an attempted attack upon Durrant by an unknown person in the corridors of the city hall during the progress of the trial. Reference was also made to the crowd who gathered daily at the county jail and city hall to see the prisoner taken to and from jail to the court.

Dickinson consumed the entire day in reading the affidavits. District Attorney Barnes will also present counter-affidavits and argue the motion. The decision of the court on the motion will not likely be made for several days.

## CLEVELAND'S LAST TERM.

So Says Joseph Jefferson the Actor, and His Personal Friend.

St. Paul, Dec. 3.—In conversation with friends today, the closest friend that President Cleveland has, aside from his political associates, and perhaps the closest personal friend of his family—Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor—said that President Cleveland was finishing his last term in the White House, and after March 4, 1897, would become an ex-president and would remain so.

"I suppose the president enjoys getting out on the water, where he is quite certain that he cannot be got at by politicians," suggested one gentleman.

"So glad is he," said the old actor, "that he never will be bothered with them again, after his present term expires, Mr. Cleveland will never accept another nomination, and would not have become a candidate in 1892, except for Mrs. Cleveland. She desired it so earnestly that he went into it himself with the idea of winning. But nothing can change his present determination not to run again."

In a general talk it transpired that during the past summer an arrangement was made that will be carried out when the president retires. He will make a trip around the world, and the companion on this journey will be E. C. Benedict.

**The Waller Case.**

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Kansas congressional delegation, as soon as possible after the fifty-fourth congress begins, will introduce resolutions in both houses looking to an investigation of the circumstances connected with the arrest and imprisonment of ex-consul Waller. The members of the delegation take the position that the United States is entitled to the record of the trial as a matter of right, and therefore should not ask it as an act of comity. The probabilities are they will try to secure the passage of a resolution instructing the government to stand by its demand for the documents. The first resolution, however, only will call for the correspondence in the case.

**Harry Hayward Confesses.**

Minneapolis, Nov. 28.—Harry Hayward, who is to be hanged next month for the murder of Catherine Ging, and who has protested that he is innocent, has confessed his guilt. At the time of his trial, Harry endeavored to show that it was his brother Adry who murdered the dressmaker, Miss Ging, who had money and other transactions with Harry, and had been very intimate with him. Harry Hayward, who had been refused a new trial, made several attempts to break jail.

**Will Not Prosecute the Indian.**

Baltimore, Nov. 28.—On the request of Jacob Horn, the father of little Johnny Horn, who was killed by the Indian Mohawk, of Buffalo Bill's troupe, State Attorney Kerr today nolle prossed the case against the Indian. The father wrote that, upon investigation, he is convinced the deed was wholly accidental. Mr. Horn has come forward and paid him a sum of money for expenses, etc., and he is unwilling to prosecute the case further.

**Smallpox on the California.**

New York, Dec. 3.—The Anchor line steamer California, which arrived this morning from the Mediterranean, with cabin and steerage passengers embarked at Naples, has one case of smallpox on board, a woman. The steamer was detained at quarantine, and the patient transferred to the reception hospital.

## HOKE SMITH'S REPORT

The Condition of Affairs in the Department.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Hoke Smith, of the interior department, has made his annual report to the president. It reviews the work of the department beginning with the Indian service, and calls attention to strict enforcement which has been given to civil-service reform, but to those places covered by the civil service and those to which the civil service do not apply.

The secretary dwells upon the city of eliminating politics from management of Indian affairs, and conducting such reservations, being to make every Indian remain upon the reservation, and ready, as soon as possible to assume the duties of citizenship, to be freed from the paternal care of government. The secretary thinks if the resources of the reservation treated intelligently, and the Indians accustomed to labor, in a few practically all the Indians can be self-supporting.

The secretary recommends the organization of the bureau as follows: First—That instead of a single commissioner of Indian affairs, the service be placed in charge of commissioners, two of them to be appointed from political parties—and one to be a military officer.

Second—That the tenure of an Indian agent be dependent upon faithful discharge of his duties, appointments and removals to be by the president upon recommendation of the three commissioners of Indian affairs.

Third—That classified service be extended over all the subordinate positions, both at the agencies and school.

The reduction of 20 per cent, the law required to be made in connection with the Indian contract has been strictly carried out, and secretary adds that there seems no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year, the system of government aid in Indian schools shall terminate.

Referring to the allotment secretary says there are a number of changes which should be made present allotment system, which are of a nature to be a citizen of the United States upon receiving his allotment.

In any case he is ready to help land before he is prepared for the consequences of citizenship. Allotments should be made long before reservations are opened. Each Indian should be settled upon his homestead self-supporting before citizenship conferred upon him. When citizenship is conferred, the government should let him alone and allow him to help himself as he is able. Under the present system, Indian allotments have been made upon whom citizenship has been conferred still receive enormous grants and need every dollar they receive.

Upon each reservation a part of the land should be reserved for Indians before others, and all are ready to land and to work it before they are ready for citizenship. The law should be changed so that allotments made upon the recommendation of an agent to those who are ready for land and patents should be issued later than the approval of the secretary of the interior to these Indians upon themselves ready to receive the land assigned.

He also recommends that general authority, with the approval of the president, be given the Indian bureau to sell parts of Indian reservation lands to be used for the payment of the purchase of agricultural implements and cattle for the Indians who may reside on the reservation lands.

Referring to the Uncompagnation, he calls attention to the fact that through the geological survey examination has been made of granite beds, which seem to be of great value, and he recommends legislation to allow these deposits to be leased to the highest bidder.

The report reviews the Jackson disturbances, and gives an account of the active means taken by the department to secure justice for the killed and injured Indians July 15 last, also to preserve peace between Indians and whites. He recommends peaceful course of the Indians circumstances so extremely affecting on the part of the whites.

**A Boston Undertaking.**

Boston, Nov. 28.—A meeting attended by over 1,000 persons, of whom were many Boston society people, was held in the Bijou theatre today to organize the movement for reviving the stage. Henry A. Ives presided. He stated that the plan to lease some theater in Boston short season and give a series of musical performances, probably the week, for two weeks. The play to be selected from the French, Italian and German schools. The profits, any, are to be devoted to charity.

**Smith Defeats Burge.**

London, Nov. 28.—At Bolton Club today in a twenty-round contest for £700 between Jim Smith and Burge, Smith won in the ninth round. Burge weighed only 140 pounds, the first round Burge appeared to Smith at his mercy, but he unyielding his opponent to rest during next round. As a result, Smith himself together, and, by sheer force of weight, knocked Burge all over the ring. Burge fell down repeatedly without being struck by Smith. This he was finally disqualified.