

INDEPENDENCE ENTERPRISE

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INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

HAYWARD EXECUTED

PAID THE PENALTY FOR MURDER OF CATHERINE GING.

The Doomed Man Spent the Night Caring With Friends—On the Scaffold He Said He Hoped God Would Forgive Him for All Harm Done.

Minneapolis, Dec. 13.—Hayward was hanged at 2:05 this morning. He made a statement of five minutes' duration, and, while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done.

Before dark last night morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the gray walls and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some official, yet they lingered in the vicinity, waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered several hundred.

Hayward's swill dinner, "the last supper," as he profanely expressed it, was served according to his desire, shortly after 10 o'clock, and he partook of it with apparent relish. Father Timothy arrived shortly after—not upon the summons of the condemned man, but in case that at the last moment a wish might be expressed by the unrepentant man for a spiritual adviser. In the evening Hayward had a talk with his attendants and laughed and joked on his approaching execution. As Captain Sandberg was covering the windows of the jail looking into the alley, Harry noticed him and shouted:

"That's right; block out the gaping crowd. People wishing to see me will have to call at the morgue, as I intend to change my quarters," and he laughed as he said it.

To a newspaper man he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going to a picnic instead of to death.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Barrett Desired the Impeachment of Minister Bayard.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Barrett of Massachusetts, enjoys the distinction of being the author of the most thrilling incident of the present house. He threw a bombshell into that body soon after it convened, by offering a resolution to impeach Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state and now United States ambassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds advanced were utterances of Mr. Bayard delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, November 7.

In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection" as a form of "state socialism" and said it had done more to foster "class legislation," "breed iniquity," "corrupt public life," "lower the tone of national representation" and "divorce ethics from politics" than any other single cause. Such reflections in the government policy by a United States ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution cited, were in serious disregard of the proprieties of his obligation, and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign committee, which was empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate and report "by impeachment or otherwise."

Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one by McCall of Massachusetts milder in tone. McCall's resolution had went down before an objection, and it was then that Barrett sprang his impeachment resolution as one constituting a question of privilege.

President Crespo Interviewed.

London, Dec. 13.—The Times prints a dispatch this morning from a correspondent in Caracas, giving the result of an interview he had with President Crespo, of Venezuela. The president said that he understood the question of the outrage upon the British Guiana police and the boundary question were to be treated distinctly as between Great Britain and Venezuela, but he declined to discuss the British note on the subject. He added that the Venezuelan officer who had arrested the British officers would be punished for exceeding instructions, and that the English government would be compensated.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

Rochester, Dec. 18.—Woman suffragists throughout the country are preparing to attend the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, which assembles in Washington, January 23 next. The official call for the convention has been issued. It is signed by Susan B. Anthony, and Rachael Foster Avery, corresponding secretary.

Russians the Investigators.

London, Dec. 11.—A special from Shanghai says that news which has been received confirms the report that the Russians were the investigators of the conspiracy of Li Hai Shin against the king of Corea. The Russians who assisted in the affair have identified some of the Americans who participated in the plot. It is alleged that the latter joined in the conspiracy, owing to the revocation of the gold mine concessions granted by the queen and because their salaries as advisers were reduced.

MOSE GUNST WON.

His Position as Police Commissioner Confirmed by the Supreme Court.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—M. A. Gunst, better known over the country as "Mose" Gunst, has been confirmed in his position as police commissioner by the supreme court. Gunst was appointed police commissioner, a life office, by Governor Markam just before he retired from office. Although relating to San Francisco alone, it created a great stir all over California. Ministers and others objected to Gunst, because of his reputation as a sporting man, although not a word could be said against his integrity. When Governor Budd came into office, he promptly appointed Stewart Menzies, a highly respected citizen, to succeed Gunst. The latter refused to give up his office, and the case was carried into the courts. Gunst won in the lower court, and the full bench of the supreme court today sustained the decision of the lower court. Since his appointment, Gunst has taken an active interest in police affairs, and has instituted many reforms in the department here, the result of an extended tour of investigation in Eastern cities.

An Aged Couple Murdered.

Blanford, W. Va., Dec. 13.—Near Bear Hollow, two miles from here, in Giles county, an atrocious crime was committed last night, where John and Mary Feagan, 61 and 54 years old respectively, lived alone on their farm. John Feagan sold his home recently, and it was known he had in his house \$200 or \$300. Yesterday morning early one of his neighbors went to the house and a terrible sight presented itself. On the bed lay Mr. Feagan with his skull crushed, and a deep gash in his breast, which had been done with an ax. On the floor lay Mrs. Feagan with her head split open. The house had been ransacked. Two tramps, thought to be Hungarians, who were seen Sunday evening traveling the road near the Feagan home, are supposed to be the perpetrators. Parties are in pursuit of them, and if captured it will go hard with them.

Atlanta Congress on Africa.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18.—Governor Atkinson, in his address before the congress on Africa, said, in referring to the interest of the negroes in the conversion and salvation of the Dark Continent, that it remained for each to decide for himself whether he would go or remain. "You are free citizens of this republic. If you care to stay, the choice is yours; if you think best to cast your lot among the people of your old country, none may say you nay. So long as I have a voice in the affairs of Georgia I shall do my utmost to see that the colored man has his rights." The object of this congress is to give the American negroes a right view of their relation to the civilization and redemption of Africa.

Coin's New Party.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—W. H. Harvey, the oracle of free silver, who is best known as "Coin," today launched his new political party. According to the press notice which Mr. Harvey gave out, it is to be known as "Patriots of America." Its essential mission is to advance the cause of free silver, as well as to eliminate selfishness from politics, and it is expected rapidly to overcome all existing political parties. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national patriot; Charles H. McClure, national recorder, and James H. Adams, national treasurer.

Result of the Dynamite Explosion.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 18.—In the district court today, the trial of the \$20,000 damage suit of Sophia Goddard against the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Company was commenced. It is the first of about twenty suits growing out of the dynamite explosion, January 15 last, by which sixty-eight men were blown to atoms and between 500 and 1,500 men injured. The suits aggregate between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and nearly every attorney in the state is engaged on one side or the other.

Strike Among Tailors.

New York, Dec. 18.—Tonight about 15,000 tailors in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City are locked out. There are 195 shops in the Employers' Association and of this number eighty-three have posted the new card, and the rest are expected to follow within a few days. Twenty thousand workmen may be involved, for that is the number controlled by the Brotherhood of Tailors in three cities named.

Another Nihilist Conspiracy.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—A special from Moscow says a conspiracy against the life of the czar has been unearthed there. Another dispatch says a number of bombs have been seized, and several men and women, including a prominent nihilist leader, have been arrested.

Closing the Poolrooms.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Chief Crowley has decided to close all the pool rooms in the city if possible, directing that all of the proprietors shall be arrested. He believes that their prosecution will be upheld by the city ordinances.

Chicago to Have Fewer Saloons.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Chicago brewers are tired of being saloon-keepers, and have decided that after January 1, there will be 1,700 fewer saloons in the city than at present. Those that remain must pay a third or a half more for beer than is being paid now.

Arizona Irrigation Bonds Placed.

New York, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from London says it is reported that a large Anglo-American banking house has placed in Glasgow, Scotland, the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Arizona Water Storage Company, amounting to \$400,000.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Make-up of the Various Committees—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A large number of bills were introduced in the senate again today, the most important of which were:

By Allen—To provide a territorial form of government for Indian territory, with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indianola.

By Palmer—Giving a uniform pension of \$50 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the late war, and \$60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Allen—Disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility, or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

By Voorhees—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons during the war.

By Mantle—Appropriating \$55,000 for the purchase of sites for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and providing for buildings at Cheyenne and Boise costing \$200,000, and at Helena costing \$500,000.

By Squire—For a gun factory for heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast.

House.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Wilson of Idaho—Establishing United States mint at Boise, Idaho; also a bill establishing duties on wool similar to those in the McKinley law.

By Bailey of Texas—Prohibiting senators and representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office, the president of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

By Cobb of Alabama—Making all fast freight lines, express and car companies, whether operated by corporations, associations, receivers or individuals, each in connection with or independent of common carriers, etc., subject to the act to regulate commerce.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The senate today adopted the joint resolution offered by Jones of Arkansas, authorizing the secretary of the interior to suspend the removal of intruders in the Cherokee country until there shall be an appraisal of the value of improvements made by them.

Cullom then addressed the senate in support of the Monroe doctrine. "This government," he declared, "is not one of conquest or of usurpation. If we keep up with the march of republics in this world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor with our territorial unity and integrity, we must have some affirmative, distinctive idea or policy, of such simple and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. This much is due to ourselves, that by no laxities on our part can it be truly said we are too long sleeping upon our just rights. And this, too, is due Europe, that the governments of the Old World may know that 75,000,000 American citizens, speaking through their representatives in congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of James Monroe. It is also due the independent governments of the other America lying to the south of us, whose tenure of existence practically depends upon the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823.

"This nation has played at diplomacy long enough and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding our polite requests, protests and arguments, and if let alone will finally dominate Venezuela."

In closing Cullom declared emphatically that "Our policy is an American policy, our doctrine is the protection of American interests, and our motto is 'America for Americans.'"

At the conclusion of Cullom's speech Squire addressed the senate in support of a bill introduced by him concerning the personnel of the navy. He advocated the appointment of naval cadets by senators, and made a plea for thorough education of naval engineers.

Call presented several memorials from citizens of Florida, for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Sherman presented the memorial of the National Woolgrowers' Association, and Peffer, from the committee, to examine the branches of the committee, favorably reported the bill introduced by him to prescribe the method of conducting congressional funerals.

At 1:30 the senate adjourned.

House.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the house, Fisher of New York offered for immediate consideration a resolution to instruct the committee on naval affairs, when appointed, to investigate the reports that the battleship Texas was faulty in construction, and also to report upon the plans, construction, cost and seaworthiness of the ship. Crisp objected.

The following committee on accounts was announced: Aldrich, chairman; Odell of New York, McCall of Tennessee, Tracy of Missouri, Long of Kansas, Rusk of Missouri and Price of Louisiana.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Peffer

spoke on his bill to regulate congressional funerals. He declared that the expenditures on account of funerals were continually growing until the average cost had increased to \$4,542. The last thirteen burials of the senators—three which had occurred in the senate had cost more than the other sixty. Of the 107 senators who had died while in the service the expenses were greatest in the case of the late Senator George Hearst, of California, whose funeral cost the government \$21,322.

Senator Squire has introduced, by request, a bill creating an additional lighthouse district out of the present Thirteenth district, which shall embrace the waters of the Straits of Fuca, Puget sound and Washington Sound, and all Alaskan waters, and to have the lighthouse tender Columbine transferred to that district.

House.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A bill has been introduced fixing the salaries of United States marshals in lieu of fees. The following are the figures fixed in the Pacific Northwest: Oregon, marshal, \$4,500; chief deputy, \$1,300; Washington, marshal, \$5,000; chief deputy, \$1,500; Idaho, marshal, \$4,000; chief deputy, \$1,000.

Another bill fixes the salaries of United States district attorneys, as follows: Oregon, \$4,000; Washington, \$4,000; Idaho, \$4,000. No explanation has been made why Washington officers should receive more than those of Oregon, and they will probably be equalized before the bill can pass.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Quay today presented the senate the petition of the Wool Merchants' Association of Philadelphia, and it was read and inserted in the Record.

Caffery offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to his reasons for suspending the payment of bounty to the manufacturers of sugar.

Stewart addressed the senate on the pending resolution for a commission to investigate the needs of labor and agriculture, predicting an invasion of the products of oriental lands in competition with our domestic products.

Senator Squire has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast for the manufacture of heavy and other ordnance for the use of the army.

House.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Proceedings in the house opened by Cannon offering a resolution for the consideration tomorrow of an amendment to the rules for an increase of membership of leading committees from fifteen to seventeen, the number in the last house, and for the creation of an additional committee on elections. The resolution was adopted.

Flynn asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior to inform the house of the reasons for the delay in the appointment of allotting agents to allot land to the Wichita Indians, and whether any blood connections of the secretary of the interior were interested in delaying the opening of those lands to settlement.

Postmaster-General Wilson's recent order forbidding postal employees from urging postal legislation also came in for attention, Peffer offering a comprehensive resolution of inquiry as to the order. Another resolution by Gallinger calls for information as to the number of aliens in the various governmental branches.

CROCKER'S COFFEE SCHEME.

Will Start a Plantation in the San Joaquin Valley.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Colonel F. Crocker is going to start a coffee plantation in the San Joaquin valley, and if his experiment proves successful the fertile ranches thereabouts will have a boom that will be without precedent. The Pacific Mail steamer San Juan, which arrived last Sunday, brought from Central America 1,000 yearling plants with which Colonel Crocker will commence his interesting venture. Just where in the valley Colonel Crocker proposes to locate his plantation is not now known. The colonel is out of town and left no word. The plants will be set out this fall, most likely, but six years must elapse before they will be old enough to bear berries, and not until that time will the success or failure of the experiment be known.

Scientists who have studied the soil and climate of San Joaquin valley are somewhat doubtful as to whether coffee plants will thrive there. The coffee plant not only requires fertile soil and plenty of sunlight, but a certain amount of moisture, and that is where the rub comes in California. The soil is rich enough and the heat sufficient, but there is a scarcity of other requirements.

The New Orleans Riots.

New Orleans, Dec. 13.—Great Britain is making an issue with the United States over the wounding of the purser, James H. Baney, of a British steamship during the levee riots here last spring. Governor Foster has received a communication from Secretary of State Olney asking for a report of the levee disturbances, and what steps have been taken toward bringing the offenders to trial. It is said that, owing to political combinations, neither the men who wounded the English purser or killed the negroes will be punished.

The Outrages at Seoul.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: A special dispatch from Vladivostok to the Novoe Vremya says that the government at Seoul is investigating the palace outrages. The Koreans are aroused against the Japanese, whose position is precarious.

OFFICIAL WORK.

ACTION AT RECENT SESSIONS OF HORTICULTURAL BOARDS.

Schedule of Weights in Fruit Packing—A Sure Remedy for San Jose Scale—Fruit Shows Next Month—Inspection Rules in Oregon.

The third annual session of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association has just been held at Walla Walla.

Having considered the adoption of a uniform schedule of fruit packages, the committee recommended as follows: Four-basket crates, 25 pounds; standard peach box, 30 pounds pear box, 45 pounds; cherry box, 150 pounds; berry crates of 24 boxes, 25 pounds.

The committee recommended that the minimum number of cars required for a special fruit train be fixed at fifteen; also that transportation companies be requested to reduce the minimum weights on all kinds of green fruits from 24,000 to 20,000 pounds. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee on transportation be instructed to confer with the transportation companies and request them to take favorable action on the various recommendations above; that the transportation committees meet not later than sixty days from this date and confer with the railroad companies in regard to the above recommendations."

J. M. Hickson, commission merchant of Seattle, read a paper on "Assorting, Boxing and Packing Fruit."

C. A. Tonnerson read a paper prepared by Secretary T. R. Conn, of Hood River, on "Picking, Packing and Shipping Strawberries." "Ideal Nursery Stock Methods of Pruning" by E. F. Babcock, by C. A. Tonnerson on "Protection of Orchards Against Insect-Pests," and by Richards Brown, manager of the Oregon Fruit Union, on "How to Ship Fruit."

A conference was held with the railroad men, with a view to securing specially low rates on fruit to Eastern points next season.

A committee of five was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, and the committee on bureau of information was instructed to take up the matter of exposing dishonest commission merchants.

The committee on the bureau of information made its report, recommending that a bureau be established for the purpose of enabling shippers to ship intelligently and keep posted on the markets. The condition of membership is to be an actual shipper of fruit in Oregon, Washington or British Columbia. Application was made for membership in the Northwestern Fruitgrowers' Association. New Officers were elected as follows:

President, Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla; secretary, C. A. Tonnerson, Tacoma; treasurer, W. S. Offner, Walla Walla; vice-presidents, R. C. McCroskey, Garfield; Emil Schanno, The Dalles; H. A. Russell, Kendrick, Idaho.

After quite a spirited contest, North Yakima was chosen as the place for holding the next annual meeting, to be held the second Tuesday in December, 1896.

Official Work in British Columbia.

The semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, which was in session at Victoria, adjourned to meet again during the next sitting of the legislature. Monday was devoted to the consideration of correspondence, coming from the different Australasian colonies, South Africa, the eastern provinces, and several of the American states. Agricultural reports and bulletins are received from all these sources, containing the best information available. The second day's session, was taken up with quarantine matters and the comparing of notes on the progress of horticulture in British Columbia. It was found that fruit growing had received a great impetus of late, and that there had been general compliance with the horticultural and quarantine regulations on the part of those engaged in the industry, and, therefore, no changes in them were considered to be necessary. The five horticultural districts in the province having been mapped out, it was decided that in each of these meetings should be held, at which lectures will be given on fruitgrowing, with particular attention to planting and pruning. The only difficulty the board has to contend with is the financial one, but the most possible is made of the provincial government grant. To Fruit Inspector Palmer's discretion and good judgment the board attributes the harmony of feeling among the fruit growers of the province. The inspector they regard as a most valuable officer, welcome everywhere, and always ready to impart useful information.

The third day's session of the board was spent discussing the varieties of fruit best adapted to the country lying east of the Cascades—where the hardiest varieties are required—and that lying west of the same great landmark. General business came up for transaction at the fourth day's session, and on Friday committees were appointed to consider legislation and the general affairs of the board. Members of the provincial executive were present during the meetings.

Montana Association Organized. The Association of Fruit Growers recently organized in Western Montana has been incorporated. It has no capital stock but makes its headquarters at Hamilton, Ravalli county. The objects of the association as set forth in the articles are to encourage closer relations between the various fruit growers of Western Montana, to collect statistics in regard to fruitgrowing and publish the same under the direction

of the association, to hold or holding meetings annually in place in Western Montana as may from time to time and to make exhibits of fruit premiums therefor. The first three months are J. J. Wick, of Darby, W. H. Combs, R. W. Nicol, of Hamilton, A. Carmichael, of Hamilton, Blake, of Victor, Thomas B. Corvallis, and John Robt. Stevensville.

THREE BIG CONVENTIONS.

The Republicans Will Convene in June.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Carter, of the Republican committee, today issued the call for a national convention of the Republican Party.

"To the Republican Party of the United States—In accordance with the instructions of the publican convention of 1892, the direction of the national committee, the national convention-gated representatives of the Republican Party will be held at the city of Louisville, state of Missouri, Tuesday, 16th day of June, 1896, at 12 noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States, to be reported at the next national convention and for the transaction of such and further business as may be before it.

"Republican electors in the states and territories, and voters who believe in Republican principles and endorse the Republican platform cordially invited to attend and each in the formation of a new delegate-at-large, and for each representative in congress-at-large, two delegates for each congressional district, and for the District of Columbia, two delegates.

"Delegates-at-large shall be by popular state conventions, not less than thirty days after the date of the meeting of the national convention. Congressional delegates shall be chosen at the district called by the congressional committee of each district, in the manner as the nomination of representatives in congress is made in said district; provided, that in a congressional district where there is a publican congressional committee republican state committee shall point a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to district delegates. Territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of the delegates in congress are made. Delegates to the District of Columbia shall be at the convention to be called a committee of three provided for national committee meeting in

ington City, December 30, 1896, such convention shall be constituted members elected in the district, to be held at such time and place and to be presided over by judges of election as such committee may appoint.

"In addition to the representation now authorized by the rules of the national convention for the territories Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, the committee advises each said territory to elect four delegates to the national convention in case of the absence of a delegate shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegates elected.

"All notices of contest must be in writing with the secretary of national committee, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. The preference in order of hearing determining such contests will be by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary."

Democratic Committee to Meet in Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—W. F. Ritty, chairman of the democratic national committee this afternoon notified the secretary of the committee in Washington City on Jan. 16 next for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the Democratic convention. Chairman Ritty has received letters from the national committee the select a date for the convention. The bus people contend that a long campaign unsettles trade. It is believed that date not later than the middle of will be selected.

People's Party Convention. Terra Haute, Ind., Dec. 17.—National executive committee of People's party has issued a call for national convention at Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, January 17, 1896, to fix time and place for holding a national convention and to transact other business.

To Protect Public Funds. San Francisco, Dec. 18.—The bank commissioners have made an order that the funds of any county treasurer deposited with a bank shall be received only as a special deposit, not loaned out nor used by the bank in any way. The county treasurer give his money to the bank in a package, and when he wishes to withdraw the deposit must receive it in the same package.

A Shingle Combine. Tacoma, Dec. 18.—An organized effort is being made among all shingle manufacturers of Western Washington to close by January 1, two months in order to stiffen prices in the Eastern markets.