

THE SAD SIDE OF LIFE.

A Story of a Mother's Distress Which is Heartrending.

SANTOS MURDERED AND ROBBED.

An American Civil Engineer of Some Prominence in Mexico.

REVOLTING MURDER IN ALABAMA.

Four Negroes Confess and are Strung up to a Tree by a Committee From Judge Lynch.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Mack, on her way home with the dead body of her convict son, met at the depot here yesterday another son on his way to the state prison. James Mack of McKean county, died at the Western penitentiary Wednesday. His mother had nursed him in his sickness, prepared his body for burial and had started with it for home. While waiting for a train she saw Sheriff Gruff with five prisoners, among them her youngest son, Jack. As soon as Mrs. Mack spied the sheriff she rushed to him, threw her arms about his neck, and cried as though her heart would break. John Mack is said to have a callous heart, but he wept at seeing his brother lying dead within a few feet of him, and his mother pleading for mercy for him. During the five minutes that Sheriff Gruff allowed him to talk with his mother he hung his head in shame, the tears trickling down his cheeks. Another son is serving a term in prison. The three boys were thieves.

An Engineer Murdered and Robbed.

PUEBLO, Oct. 14.—The first news reached here two days ago of the death under mysterious circumstances of Santos, an American civil engineer of prominence in Mexico, at a point on the Tecoluta and Papautla railway. Members of the American colony in this city set on foot an investigation into the cause of the unfortunate man's death and today discovered that he was murdered and robbed. He was attacked from ambush by a band of outlaws as he was making his way through the country on a burro, accompanied by a Mexican servant. His body was badly mutilated. It is not known how much money the robbers secured, but it is thought to be a small amount.

Revolting Crimes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14.—The following is an account of the lynching of four negroes near Monroeville yesterday: Last Friday night Richard L. Johnson and his accomplished daughter Janette were murdered in a most revolting manner and their bodies burned to conceal the crime. Four negroes, after several days' search, were arrested, confessed the crime, and were lodged in jail. Yesterday a mob overpowered the sheriff, took the fends out, strung them up to a tree, riddled their bodies with bullets, then cut them down, and tore them limb from limb, gathered the pieces together and burned them. The names of the lynched are: Jim Packer and brother, Mose Johnson and Purrell Jones.

Suicide of a Police Officer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Policeman George Jones, 29 years old, of the East Twenty-second street station, shot and mortally wounded himself in the abdomen last evening while visiting at the home of his uncle, Nathan Jones, in Williamsburg. The attempted suicide was evidently the result of a sad bereavement which the policeman recently suffered in the death of his sweetheart, Miss Mary Burns, daughter of a wealthy widow. Policeman Jones' parents and two sisters reside in San Francisco. Jones had an exceptional record and had twice received honorable mention from the commissioners. To him is credited the breaking up of the notorious "stable gang." He shot and killed their leader, "Rats" Geoghegan, on January 2nd, 1891, after Geoghegan had fired five shots at him. Although the other members of the gang threatened vengeance, he kept arresting and interfering with their proceedings until they give up the struggle and disbanded. He did excellent work as a detective, arresting "Dan" Kennedy for the murder of John Keating about nine months ago, and capturing Charles Keiser for the murder of H. Wolf, May 30th of this year. The evidence that he produced sent them both to prison for long terms.

No Decline in Price of Steaks.

Newberg Graphic. Cattle men all over the country complain of low prices for beef and say there is simply nothing in raising cattle at the prices. Has anybody noticed a corresponding decline in the price of steaks at the shops? Year in and year out the old established price of 10 to 12½ cents goes, and the good housewife has to pay, while the farmer who raises the beef takes whatever the butcher is inclined to pay. Rather queer isn't it.

COME TO THE CENTER.

Reasons Why the Inland Empire Demand a Decent Depot in Portland.

We have succeeded in digging up from the dusty records of the city clerk's office two ordinances, says the Telegram, and the only ones so far as we can ascertain, bearing on the grant of a franchise to the Terminal company for union depot purposes. It is a mystery why these ordinances should have been omitted in the compilation of the city code. In the book of printed ordinances there is nothing to show that there has ever been any transaction of any sort between the city and the Terminal Company. Members of the chambers of commerce and other citizens have made diligent search from time to time, but have never succeeded in finding anything until the Telegram started an investigation, and, through the kind efforts of Auditor Branch and his gentlemanly assistants, we have been enabled to unearth the ordinances.

The ordinances merely vacate certain streets which are designated, but without any apparent purpose or consideration except that it is done upon the request of some petitioners whose names do not appear on the records. They were vacated all right enough and are now in possession of the Terminal Company, but how or for what purpose is a sealed mystery.

Enough is known to illustrate the loose methods which prevailed at the time these ordinances were passed. The people were indifferent to municipal rights probably because they hadn't yet realized the fact that Portland was approaching metropolitan conditions. Franchises of a most valuable nature were granted with a liberal hand, but without the least thought of protecting the city's interests. This was done in the granting of street-car franchises, and it is no surprise that the Terminal company took advantage of the prevailing conditions to feather its nest at public expense. Another reason for this state of affairs was that at the time the city council was the subservient tool of the corporations, and about everything that was asked for by them was granted.

If the Terminal company has forfeited itself with valuable grants and franchises for the purpose of trifling with the public rights, then the people of this city owe it to themselves to help themselves out of the hole. A union depot can be built independent of the company, and by proper municipal legislation the railroads can be compelled to use it and pay rental. But this is not desirable if the Terminal Company will go ahead and put up the structure. The people are willing that the company shall hold and enjoy the rich bounties it has received from the city's hands if it will only pay a decent regard to public rights, and manifest a disposition to comply with a popular will. The union depot must and shall be built. That is the ultimatum laid down by the people of Portland, and the Terminal Company will govern itself accordingly.

CAMPAIGN ETHICS.

The Populist Party Plagued Because Their Code is out of Joint.

- If crops were light.
- If wages were lower.
- If money were scarce.
- If sugar hadn't dropped.
- If farmers were grumbling.
- If prices were higher all around.
- If manufactures were not booming.
- If reciprocity had proved a sham.
- If Peck's report had been different.
- If our foreign trade were declining.
- If tin plate could not be made here.
- If a theory could upset a condition.
- If the South were indubitably solid.
- If English factories were not closing.
- If there were labor strikes everywhere.
- If savings bank deposits were falling off.
- If market reports didn't smash maxims.
- If people were blind to protection's benefits.
- If England would keep still about McKinley.
- If we were not the greatest manufacturing country.
- The populist party of 1892 might be happy, but as things are, it can't be.

Advertised Letters.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at The Dalles un-called for, Saturday Oct. 15th, 1892. Persons calling for same will give date on which they were advertised.

Abbott John,	Fritzegerald Patrick,
Hanson Mr.,	Jackuan A S,
Kelsey Bertha,	Kozer H E,
Larsen John,	Larsen Oliver,
Ledford Cora,	Lehing W,
Meyer Hatie Mrs,	Miller W H,
Moore Eugene,	Perkins Martha,
Pinger William,	Power J J,
Smart D A,	Steiner J J,
Scott Geo,	Vaughn Ora,
	M. T. NOLAN, P. M.

From Paddock to Pulpit.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Rev. J. Ardey, who has won \$5,000 in racing premiums this year, has sold the last of the horses in his string of trotters except a 2:20 roadster and has gone back to preaching. A church in one of the Minneapolis suburbs has given him a call, and he is now there as a candidate. The salary is \$1,000, but the racing parson says he believes he likes the pulpit better than the sulky. The Michigan Methodist conference did not assign him work, not being able to reconcile his horse proclivities with the ritual. It is said he will drive in no more meets.

AN ELECTION DECISION

Californians Will Have to Study Ballots Closely.

NO PARTY DESIGNATION ALLOWED.

The Supreme Court is Unanimous in its Decision in the Cause.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT OPHIR FARM.

It had a Marked Effect Upon his Hearers—Democracy Stirred About the Irish Vote.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—The supreme court of California in the case of Raston vs. Brown, being an application of a non-partisan political faction of San Francisco for a writ or mandate to compel the register of votes to place the name of non-partisans on the municipal ticket to be voted for next election, has decided adversely to the plaintiffs on the ground that the sections of the political code providing for voting straight tickets by stamping the ticket heading or the party designation at the head of the ticket are unconstitutional. The court holds that the official ballot should be printed without the party designation of any party at the head of the ticket, and voters can only express their choice by stamping opposite each name or proposition voted for, except as to the presidential electors, who may be voted for by a single stamp opposite the party group on the ticket. Each individual candidate's name, however, will be followed on the printed ballot by the party's designation. The court is unanimous in the decision, which is considered an important one by all parties.

Blaine at Ophir Farm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mr. Blaine's speech at Ophir farm has made a marked impression, and is the chief topic of the day. It is generally accepted by the democrats as meaning that an attempt like that of 1884 will be made by the republicans to capture the Irish vote. Mr. Harrity, chairman of the democratic national committee, has anticipated this, and several weeks ago organized the Irish-American democratic union, in whose ranks are a few Irishmen who worked for Mr. Blaine in 1884. Strong efforts are being made to nullify the effects of Mr. Blaine's speech. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Congressman William Bourke Cochran, both native Irishmen, have given interviews in favor of Irishmen voting with the democracy. One effect of Blaine's speech has been to change the betting a little. It is now even on the national result.

Alleged Slave Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—A sensational newspaper of this city prints a long account of the cruise of the steamer Montserrat, which arrived from Guatemala Thursday, after having landed there nearly 400 natives of the Gilbert islands to work allegedly under contract for five years to wealthy planters. The account is written by a reporter, who shipped on the Montserrat last April as a sailor. The account declares the Montserrat is a slave ship; that the natives were sold in Guatemala for \$100 each, as the amount being taken in the guise of passage money. The account shows the islanders were got on board by questionable methods, amounting in some cases practically to kidnapping. The commander of the vessel, W. H. Ferguson, was connected with the other alleged slave ship Tahiti, which foundered with 400 natives on board. The account adds that of the 400 natives taken to Guatemala two years ago only 180 are now alive, the others having succumbed to disease.

Imported Suckers.

Years ago the wirtler tried his level best to prevent the Smithsonian Institute from stocking Oregon waters with bass, carp, cat-fish and other enemies of the royal Chinook salmon, the king of all fishes, but to no purpose. Bass from California were put into the Willamette by the late Todd Bingham and Holman, to furnish amusement for Judge Wingard. Now that the spawn is nearly destroyed by these enemies of our salmon the Oregonian says: "Men and boys are catching a great many carp along the docks. Yesterday morning a man landed an 18-pounder. These fish are rapidly ruining the duck-hunting grounds. They eat up the vegetable matter in the sloughs, and as this is the main food of the ducks they do not stay long in a place if they find poor feeding. The carp is a very ugly-looking fish, and the only buyers the men and boys find for them is among the Chinese, although they take in an inexperienced housekeeper now and then. It was a great mistake to introduce them in the waters of the Willamette and Columbia rivers."

COOL AND DARING.

Clifford Calverley's Walk on a Cable Across Niagara Gorge.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 17.—Clifford Calverley, the plucky young Canadian, has broken the record in crossing the Niagara gorge on a cable. Shortly after three o'clock Saturday afternoon he emerged from the Elgin house on the Canadian side of the river, directly across the street from where the great cable, weighing about a ton, was securely fastened to the bank. He was clad in a becoming suit of tights with a mackintosh thrown around his shoulders, and proceeded immediately to where he was to start on his perilous journey. He is a fine-looking fellow with dark hair and moustache, and although only 22 years of age a few grey hairs were to be seen below the cap which was set jauntily upon his head.

As in times past, a great crowd of people had assembled to witness a feat which might result in the loss of human life, and they were located at every available point where a view of the cable could be secured. The south side of the railway suspension bridge was black with people, and all space was taken. A large number of railroad men had also been allowed to congregate on the extreme top of the bridge, and there were some on the cantilever bridge. On the American side the roofs of all the buildings studding the banks between the bridges were black with myriads of small boys, and on the Canadian side, in the open space near the end of the cable, several hundred people had gathered.

As Calverley took his place ready to start, his manager, A. B. Ormsby, of Toronto, addressed the crowd and briefly stated among other things that his feat had never before been attempted by one so young or of so little experience. He said that three months ago tomorrow Calverley gave his first public exhibition of high wire walking, and now he would attempt to eclipse all past records in walking across Niagara river. Mr. Ormsby said that the performance of the feat so late in the season might occasion some surprise, but Calverley was anxious to establish a reputation, and if he succeeded he would next year give several exhibitions here, while the large crowds were going to and from the Chicago fair.

At 3:12 o'clock Calverley removed his mackintosh, took his balancing pole, which was a pine one 20 feet in length with flags of the two nations on either end, and started to either death or fame. He seemed very cheerful, and showed not the least trace of nervousness. Asked how quickly he would make the trip, he good naturedly inquired: "How would nine minutes strike you?" Then, while the crowd held their breath, he nimbly proceeded. It was at once apparent that he was more of an adept on the wire than Dixon, and that, barring accidents, he would easily break that gentleman's record. The cable, which is 910 feet long, sagged about 25 feet in the center, so that when he reached that point and proceeded toward the American shore he must climb quite a steep incline. Here he showed his great skill, for he made the ascent at a double-quick gait, and landed on the rock in the rear of the Rapids mill in just six minutes and eight seconds from the time of starting. Dixon's time in crossing at this point was 14 minutes and 30 seconds.

A mighty shout went up as the daring young acrobat stepped upon the rock, after waiting only two or three minutes, he again took up his position upon the wire, and proceeding on a short distance executed several difficult and dangerous tricks. Returning, he crossed the bridge and went out for the third time on the wire from the Canada side, and repeated his performance there. Among other things he lay upon his back upon the cable, hung suspended from it first by his hands and then by his toes, and stepped over his bar. He went through this exhibition for the second time here to enable George Barker to take photographs of him in his various positions. A conservative estimate of the number of people who witnessed the feat is 3,000. Some of these were excursionists.

More Salt Found.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 14.—At the Gainesville salt well in this field, salt was found at the depth of 2,455 feet. The drill having gone through a 30-foot bed again reentered the rock with a prospect of another salt stratum being found below. The first bed of salt is of sufficient depth for manufacturing purposes.

A Wealthy Floridian Missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Otis Greye, a wealthy resident of Florida, mysteriously disappeared from his stateroom on a Fall river boat and no trace of him has yet been found. His disappearance is unaccountable in every respect.

Truth, Rare Truth.

Men wonder how the Devil wins, What great schemes he devises; The secret is, when he begins, The Devil advertises.

If godly men, it seems to me, Would stop a bit and think, Their talkman would henceforth be: "Less talk—more printer's ink."

Another Oregon Ticket.

The Astoria Herald of the 9th has its flag hoisted over the following ticket: For President of the United States. Benjamin Harrison. For Vice President. Whitelaw Reid.

Blakeley & Houghton, DRUGGISTS,

175 Second Street, - The Dalles, Oregon

A full line of all the Standard Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

ARTISTS MATERIALS. Country and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.

MISS ANNA PETER & CO.,

Fine Millinery!

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THE DALLES LUMBERING CO.,

INCORPORATED 1886.

No. 67 WASHINGTON STREET. THE DALLES.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Building Material and Dimension Timber, Doors, Windows, Moldings, House Furnishings, Etc. Special Attention given to the Manufacture of Fruit and Fish Boxes and Packing Cases. Factory and Lumber Yard at Old Ft. Dalles.

DRY Pine, Fir, Oak and Slab WOOD Delivered to any part of the city.

MAYS & CROWE,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

Hardware, Tinware, Etc., Etc.

CORNER SECOND AND FEDERAL STREETS.

CELEBRATED STUDEBAKER Wagons and Carriages. OSBORNE Reapers and Mowers. AGENTS FOR Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.'s Agricultural Implements and Machinery BARBED WIRE.

IRON, COAL, BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES, WAGON MAKERS' MATERIAL, SEWER PIPE, PUMPS AND PIPE, PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

Grandall & Burget,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Undertakers and Embalmers.

NO. 166 SECOND STREET.

Farley & Frank,

(Successors to L. D. Frank, deceased.)

Manufacturers OF ALL KINDS OF Harnesses

A General Line of

Horse Furnishing Goods.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY and NEATLY DONE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Harness, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets, Etc.

Full Assortment of Mexican Saddlery Plain or Stamped.

SECOND STREET, THE DALLES, OR.

New - Umatilla - House,

THE DALLES, OREGON.

SINNOTT & FISH, PROP'S.

Ticket and Baggage Office of the U. P. R. R. Company, and office of the Western Union Telegraph Office are in the Hotel.

Fire-Proof Safe for the Safety of all Valuables.

LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN OREGON.

The Dalles Mercantile Co.,

—JOBBER AND DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed, Etc.

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