

LATE COLONEL BUSH FIRST EDITOR OF OREGONIAN TO SUPPORT LINCOLN

Portland Man, Recently Stricken, Leaves Notable Career as Newspaper Worker, Soldier and Politician—Service Had in Mexican and Civil Wars.

COLONEL DANIEL BROWN BUSH, who died in Portland last week, had a memorable career.

He was the first editor in the United States to mention Abraham Lincoln's fitness for President of the United States. The article was published February 9, 1860, in the Pike County Journal, Pittsfield, Illinois. One day John Nicolay, who afterwards became private secretary to Lincoln, dropped into Colonel Bush's office according to the story often told by him. Colonel Bush invited him to write an editorial. Up to that time Lincoln had been mentioned for the nomination as Vice-President. The editorial which Nicolay wrote Colonel Bush follows:

For President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, subject to the decision of the National Republican Convention.

We are very confident that we express the almost unanimous sentiment of the publishers of this paper in the announcement we make at the head of this article—a sentiment founded not only on the personal attachment to and admiration of Lincoln, but also on a careful estimate of his qualifications, both as to his fitness and availability to be chosen as the candidate to be chosen in the coming campaign. It is conceded that the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois will be the decisive battleground in the approaching contest, and of these Pennsylvania and Illinois are the most hopeful for Republican success. While that Mr. Lincoln would be as acceptable to the Republican voters of Pennsylvania as any man, whose name has yet been mentioned, we know he is beyond comparison the strongest man for the State of Illinois. We do not state this as mere speculation—the fact is susceptible of demonstration by figures. Give us Lincoln as the candidate and we can promise the electoral vote of Illinois for the Republicans as a sure result. It is due to the growing interest in the West that the National Republican Convention shall give him a candidate on the Presidential ticket, and to no man in the West does the honor more appropriately belong than to Lincoln. From the introduction of the Nebraska bill to the present time, he has fought the extension of slavery as the champion of the free press, the great apostle of popular sovereignty and has gained triumph after triumph from the little giant for Republicanism in the West.

Lincoln's Arguments Favored.

We have here yet one more battle with the delusion of Douglasism in the State of Illinois and we are confident we can win our own case, or fight as successfully as with the arguments of Douglas, and we are confident we can win our own case. Whatever may be the choice of the people of Illinois, we are undoubtedly for Lincoln. They know him, honest and capable, a man of simple habits, yet with no more of the noblest intellects in the land. He maintains the belief in the Declaration of Independence, yields absolutely to the Constitution and laws of his country. He has the radicalism

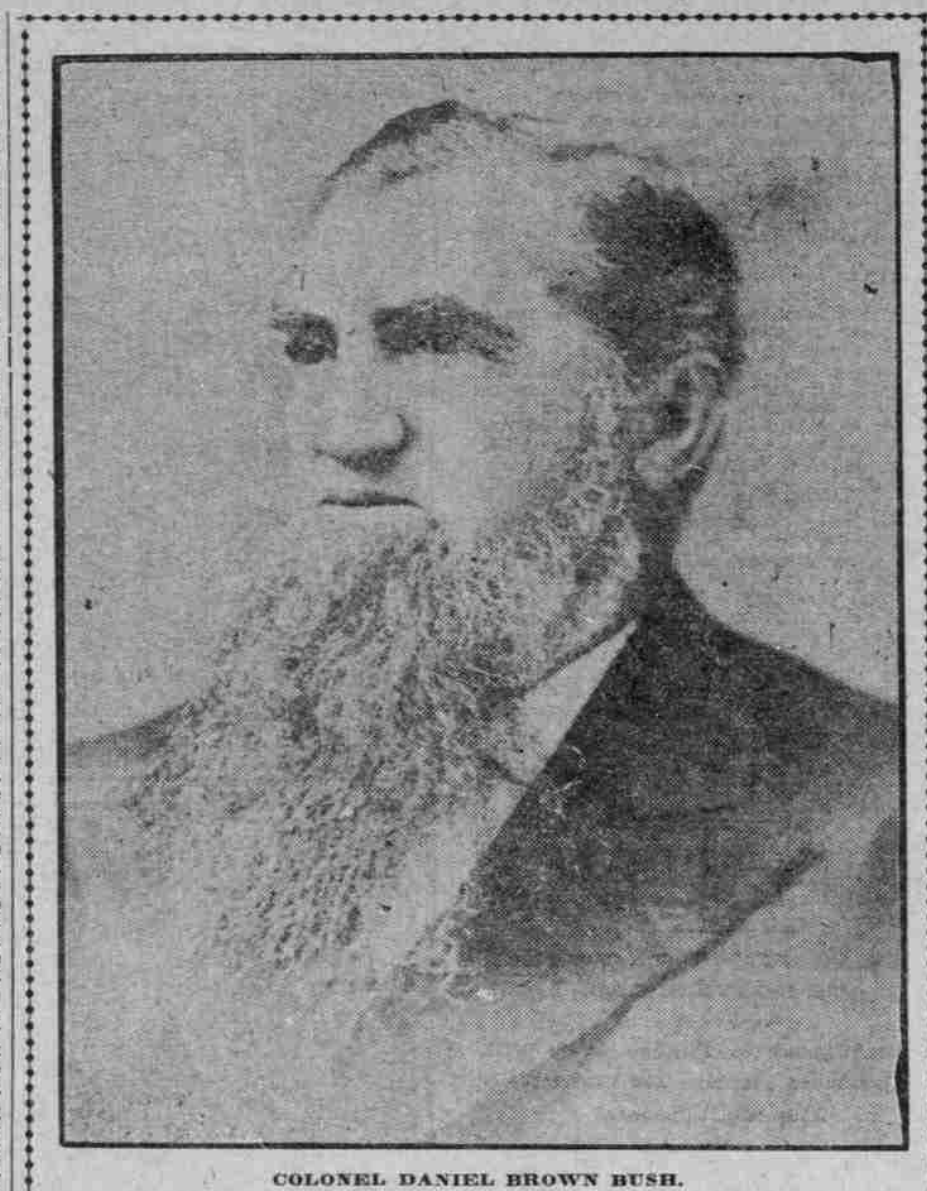
of Jefferson and of Clay and the conservatism of Washington and Jackson. In his hands the Union would be safe.

Colonel Bush was born at Pittsfield, Mass., November 4, 1817, and died in Portland, Ore., on the 16th day of July, 1913. He was of old Puritan stock on both sides. His great-grandfather, Captain David Bush, moved in 1749 from Westfield, Mass., where his family had lived for many generations, to a new settlement or "plantation" in the Berkshire hills, later called Pittsfield, where many of his descendants still live. Captain Bush was one of the proprietors of this "plantation" and held in turn all the offices in the New England town, dying in 1801.

His son David Bush, Jr., was married to Anna Brown, the daughter of Captain Jacob Brown, who led one of the four divisions against Quebec when Montigny fell. His brother, Colonel John Brown, preferred the articles of treason against Benedict Arnold before General Gates and later presented them in a memorial to the Continental Congress.

The second son of David Bush, Jr., Daniel Brown Bush, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1790 and was an active public citizen in his native town. In 1825 when La Fayette was a guest of thirty of Pittsfield, "he was escorted by the Berkshire Greys, a favorite military company commanded by Colonel Daniel B. Bush, the citizens crowd about the procession to touch the hem of his garment." Colonel Bush married in 1819, Maria Merrill, whose family was of old Revolutionary stock. Daniel Brown Bush, Jr., their fourth child, was born in the old home, but in 1835 the Bush family, with several of their neighbors, moved from Pittsfield, Mass., to Illinois, where they founded the town of Pittsfield in that state. Here Colonel Bush, Sr., practiced law and was active in the political affairs of the new state until 1854 when, on account of failing health, he retired. He lived at his old home until November 18, 1854, when he passed away at the age of 36 years. Colonel Bush left seven sons and daughters, all men and women of unusual ability and strong character. Joseph Merrick Bush, for 50 years editor of the Pike County Democrat published in Pittsfield, Ill., Ellen DeWitt Bush, a prominent R. B. Hatch, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War; Maria Merrick Bush (Grimeshaw), Daniel B. Bush, Jr., Chas. Carroll Bush, a prominent lawyer and politician of Redding, Cal.; Colonel Edward G. Bush, of the Regular Army, and Lucia M. Bush (Butler).

The eldest son of the family, J. M. Bush, had remained with relatives in the East and later graduated from Williams College in New England. He received his early training in the rude log schoolhouse of the neighborhood and later was sent as his younger brother to a private boarding school. Like many youths that grew up in the pioneer towns of the Middle West the two Bush brothers were in the work of building up the pioneer settlements and in the establishment of a military company organized to do



COLONEL DANIEL BROWN BUSH.

life. The younger brother, Edward G. Bush, graduated from West Point, served through the war with the Army of the Potomac and later on the Mexican frontier, where he won promotions for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry in April 1882, and died several months later. The elder brother was called home from school to assist in the work of building up the pioneer settlements and in the establishment of a military company organized to do

duty in the "Mormon war" at Nauvoo, Ill. The little army spent the winter of 1844-1845 in the City of Nauvoo, from which the Mormons had been driven, and a number of the soldiers, young Bush among them, were quartered in the former home of Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader. A few years ago, Colonel Bush wrote an account of this little-known incident in our National history which was published in several Illinois papers at the time. Colonel Bush was also, at the time

of his death, one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican war having served for two years in General Taylor's command under General Wool.

At the breaking out of the Civil war Colonel Bush was editor of the Pittsfield Journal. M. H. Abbott, editor of the Pike County Democrat in the later '60s, has this to say of his former fellow-townsmen in the Dayton (Washington Territory) Weekly News twenty-five years later: "In 1860-61 Colonel D. B. Bush and I were rival editors and the way we pitched into each other was a caution to outsiders and sometimes to ourselves. Talk about Oregon style. Why, the people here don't know what severity is. Bush gave us much trouble and worried us terribly, but as we knew it was only a question of time and powers of endurance we felt sure that he would 'weaken' sooner or later. So, sure enough, one fine morning after we had made a fiercer onslaught on Bush than usual we learned that he had just returned from Springfield with a commission in his pocket as Major in the Second Illinois Cavalry regiment and, as he had dedicated his resignation as an editor. We felt greatly relieved. Subsequently he went down South, was in many engagements and, as he returned, he was a hero. He was credited with being the first editor to urge Mr. Lincoln as a fit person to be run for the Presidency by the Republican party. Colonel Bush left the Army a poor man. One reason why he did not succeed better was, he would not steal. A man in high position in war time who could not obtain fifty cents in some indirect or illegitimate manner was considered no man at all. Well, may good fortune attend him now, henceforth and forever."

The announcement of the resignation of the editor of the Journal was characteristic of the man.

To the Public:

With this number of the paper Mr. O. Topliff takes charge of the Journal and we are confident that the business arrangements of the office with the exception that Mr. Topliff is not authorized to contract with any publisher, in my name, but I hereby authorize him to collect any money due said office or hereafter to become due, and his receipt will be good for subscription, jobwork or advertising. I most cordially recommend him as he has had experience in this line. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity and I trust him to carry on the Journal while I assist in carrying on the war.

D. B. BUSH.

October 10, 1861.

Record is Brilliant.

The Second Illinois made a brilliant record, seeing more hard service than any other regiment that went out from the state. It took part in many of the campaigns of the West and was especially distinguished at the battle of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and

Memphis.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN.

The fight between Governor Sulzer and the members of the Legislature has created a situation without parallel.

The Legislature will not confirm the appointment of the Governor, while on the other hand, the Governor will not sign any appropriation bills designed to aid the departments of the state government that are arrayed against him.

The Legislature wants to adjourn, but does not dare to do so. While it is in Albany, all appointments must be submitted to the Senate, and the Governor is powerless to reject them. Should the Legislature get out of the way, the Governor could make recess appointments, and he has planned to fill every possible place with men of his own choice.

The lawmakers are also in a pickle. They want to pay their clerks and other employees, but are powerless to do so. At a special session the legislators are debarred from taking up any subjects except those that are specified in the Governor's call. Naturally Governor Sulzer has no intention of helping his enemies. As he has no money, he would pay any attention to him now.

Talk of Removal Heard.

There are mysterious rumors afloat that Charles F. Murphy plans to have Sulzer removed by the incoming Legislature. It is impossible to know for action at a special session, but after January 1 the lawmakers will have a

free hand. A new assembly will be chosen and the general opinion is that Tammany control will be ended. Murphy's friends, however, say that this will not really matter, for the Republicans are much opposed to Sulzer and are the members of his own party. It cannot be denied that several of the members of the Legislature are in the habit of antagonism to the Governor, but whether they would carry it to the point of impeaching him is another matter. A number of Republicans are of the party believe that it is the best politics to let the Democrats wash their own dirty linen, and that Sulzer is a valuable Republican asset where he is while if he were removed the people might look upon him as a martyr.

The Senate inquiry into various state departments is a move designed for the purpose of securing evidence that can be used against the Governor. It is the present intention to turn this in at the next legislative session with recommendation that the Governor be impeached.

It must not be imagined that Sulzer is idle these days. It is rumored that he is preparing to start a counter investigation that will set the Murphy men and Republicans by the ears and that investigations will be all the style this summer and fall.

Mellen Unpopular With Patrons.

President Mellen, of the New Haven Railroad, who has just retired, was extremely unpopular among the patrons of his road, which is given as one reason for his downfall. He deeply resented criticism, and at times before the State Public Service Commission or kindred bodies, Mellen's attitude was always one of indignation, rather than of conciliation.

On one occasion he announced at a

representative gathering that he did not care whether he had carried any commuters or not, that they were noisy, dissatisfied crowd, and that business with them was done at a loss. This, despite the fact that the New Haven's commutation rates are frightfully high and the accommodations extremely bad.

Toward the end of his term Mellen awoke to a realization of the fact that the public amount to something, and hired a press agent. His selection was not fortunate, his aide being an individual who was out of touch with present conditions, and who had been since 1890 a member of the staff of the New York Herald.

The result was that sentiment did not change to any material extent, and for some time before the formal announcement of his resignation, Mellen was the talk of the days of Mellen were numbered.

It is not gambling to play cards for money, if one simply does it "to pass the time" and does not make a means of livelihood. This decision was rendered by Magistrate Froehlich in the Essex Market Police Court, and lawyers declare that it is a precedent.

Frederick Dohrmann owns a lively stable on East Ninth street. A passing policeman happened to look through the door and saw a game in progress. He promptly arrested Dohrmann on a charge of being a common gambler, as the game was being played in a public place.

It was admitted in court that the men were playing casino for 5 cents a game, and that it was for keeps. The court held that the game was illegal, and Dohrmann was fined \$100. He was so small that there was no reason to believe that anyone was in the game for the money therein, and on that basis he was released.

Dr. Charles C. Pease, known principally to fame for his continual war on tobacco, is now trying to prevent men from smoking in the city park-moors. Doctor Pease had his way any man who smoked would be sent to states prison for not less than 10 years. He has awarded a memorial to Park Commissioner Stover asking him to prevent smoking, at any rate at the Sunday concerts.

Mr. Stover, however, does not see it in that light.

"I don't smoke myself," the Commissioner said, "but I have no objection to tobacco smoke in my neighborhood. And I think men should be allowed to enjoy smoking while listening to the music going on there. Now it must be admitted that old Doctor Pease feels extremely angry because he could not bring the Commissioner to his way of thinking."

HORRORS OF WRECK ON PACIFIC ELECTRIC ARE TOLD BY SURVIVOR

Killed and Injured Unattended Long Only by Frightened Passengers—Aged Man Unable to Explain Failure to Keep Suicide Pact—Marvelous Operation Saves Woman's Life.

LOS ANGELES, July 26.—(Special.)—S. L. Brisson, of this city, tells a graphic story of the recent Pacific Electric car wreck, when 14 persons were killed and 150 were injured. As a passenger on the car, which crashed into the stalled car at Nevada Junction, he was one of the survivors of the events immediately following the accident.

"We were coming from the beach and running about 30 or 40 miles an hour," said Brisson. "The aisles of the cars were crowded. There was absolutely no indication of any danger ahead. Not a brake was applied."

"We were laughing, talking and joking when the crash came. Instantly our lights went out."

"We were hurled against the front of the car and stunned by the shock. Then came a scream from some women in the car ahead. Then there were more screams and we knew that people were killed."

"Some of us fought our way through the car windows and rushed forward. Men and women were piled and pinned under the seats and wreckage. One woman leaped to the aisle and ran down. As I looked she faintly. She survived and fainted again, and it was half an hour before she could be got out. There were a few who were working. Only some of the dead could be carried out, while those pinned beneath the wreckage had to wait a long time before they were rescued. There was not a single doctor in the crowd and it was an hour before one arrived."

"On both sides of the car, the crowd rose to a height of nearly 20 feet. For a time everything was pitch dark, but finally the railroad men lighted red torches, which cast a weird glow on the terrible scene. A man—I do not know who he was—found an arm and the sight of it must have made him a maniac, for he was in the air, racing about shouting, 'Look what I have! Look what I have!'"

"Finally about three policemen arrived on the scene. A man and woman were placed in the machine in the expectation they would be immediately rushed to the hospital. The driver of the car disappeared and the two people had to wait for a half hour before a volunteer driver was found."

"A man named Frazer was carried from the wreck and laid on the bank. He kept calling and moaning for his wife. Soon a woman was laid near him and she was moaning for her husband. By a coincidence it was found they were man and wife. Their hands met and they ceased calling for each other."

"If I live to be 100 years old I hope never again to know the horrors of such a night."

"I do not know whether I was the coward and she the brave one or I the brave one and she the coward."

Dealing into the psychology of life and death, an old man, head bowed, fingers twitching and with eyes peering into the unfathomable past in the County Jail and feebly discussed the ethics of self-inflicted death.

This old man, G. Boyle, and his aged wife, decided that it was right for them to end their own lives. Bound by a suicide pact they went to Redondo Beach, where they were deliberately walked into the waves and drowned herself.

"As she sank beneath the waves something came to me," said the old man. "It was not fear, maybe it was conscience, maybe it was weakness. But I decided not to die."

"I walked away and they arrested me. I think she is happy and I am not. But was she right, was I right or were both of us wrong?"

"For six years, off and on, wife and I have talked this problem over. She said we were poor, we were old, we were wretched. There were no children, life held nothing for us. She said she would go if I would."

"I said no, oh many times. But things got worse for us. We were unhappy. She said that somewhere there was peace, rest and happiness. I thought so too, but something held me back. But the thought grew on me

and I brooded over it and we talked about it more and finally, Tuesday morning, an unhappy morning, I said to her, 'you are right.'"

"After that we made our plans. 'Once before in San Francisco I had almost agreed and we planned poison. I even tried to buy the poison, but he would not sell it to me. This time my wife suggested the ocean.'

"We had \$18 left in the world and it was in my wife's purse. We threw the money into the sea and then we went down. Then she walked in. I watched her until she was up to her neck, but could not bear to watch longer. I meant to follow her but something held me back. Finally I looked at the ocean and my wife had disappeared. All night I walked the beach debating whether to follow her. Late Wednesday they arrested me."

There are 500 couples living in the Russian colony in Los Angeles who are not legally married under the United States laws. They have been married, however, under the Russian custom. This was the action of C. F. Mooslin, an attorney Thursday, in Judge Wilbur's court. On the strength of this the Federal authorities may be called on to make an investigation.

Reports showing that 15,239 persons out of every 100 died in Los Angeles last year, figuring on a basis of 10,000 population, have just been filed by the city health commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30. The death rate reported during the year totaled 818, an increase of 849 over the previous year.

Of the total number of deaths, 479 were certified to by the Coroner and 473 of these were cases of accidental death. During the year there were 48 homicides and 132 suicides. The report shows that 97 men committed suicide and 32 women. It also shows that 49 of the suicides were married, 12 were widowed or divorced and 59 were single.

Dr. Stuart Hutchinson and Dr. T. M. Williams, of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and their associates are receiving hearty congratulations from the medical fraternity of Southern California for having performed what is declared to be the most remarkable Caesarian operation ever performed. The success of the operation was from the brain of the gave Mrs. C. A. Casey after her heart action had entirely stopped for many minutes. Mother and baby are doing fine and the January predictions, but will bring at least 50 per cent of the normal revenue.

The shipments, he said, are much larger than anticipated. The normal shipment runs from 40,000 to 45,000 cars.

Not since the

gants in front of him. Not since the

refusing to punish a clergyman

for refusing to administer the holy

communion to a man who married his

deceased wife's sister has such a sen-

sational and far-reaching decision been

given.

Ten years ago the matter was

brought to the front in England in a

case which came before the late Lord

St. Helier, then Sir Francis Jeune, the

head of the divorce court. His Lord-

ship was then asked to hear certain

cases decided on an appeal, that

decision he considered the whole

question of the power vested in judges

was that judges have no statutory

power to close the doors of a court

at large by the use of closed doors in

but that they possess an implied or

inherent power to do so. In all di-

visions of the high court, if, in their

opinion, a public hearing would inter-

fere with the administration of justice,

or if the evidence were of such a

character as to be harmful to the

public sense of morality.

Since that time this supposed in-

herent power has been exercised, but

it is not until now that a degree

arousing serious complaint. Cases of

a particularly noxious character, both

on the equity and the common law

side, have been wholly or partly heard

in camera by the order of the judge

concerned. Other cases not involving

questions of morality but affecting

public secrets have been similarly han-

dled.

The House of Lords has now de-

clined, however, to form a committee

to inquire into the procedure in En-

gland on any other ground than the

fear that publicity might endanger the

administration of justice.

"Unless it be strictly necessary for

the attainment of justice," declared

the Lord Chancellor, "there can be no

power in the court to hear in camera

either a matrimonial case or any other

where there is a contest between the

parties. A mere desire to con-

sider feelings of delicacy, or to ex-

clude from publicity details which it

would be desirable not to publish, is

not enough to justify the law now stands."

A substantial but important effect

of the decision of the House of Lords

is that even after a case has been

decided in camera, a reporter may be

ground there is no legal restriction

placed upon any of the parties con-

cerned. They still can circulate trans-

cripts of the shorthand notes of the

evidence given, or they can make

verbal explanation of what has been

transpired, to any person.

Lord Shaw put this clearly. He

pointed out that, when the hearing

was ended, what transpired afterwards

had nothing to do with the adminis-

tration of justice. "Justice had been

done," said he, "by the hearing in

camera and its task was ended, and I

know of no warrant for an emanation

of secrets beyond the time when that

result has been achieved."

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton ex-

pressed the same view, even more phrasi-

cally. Nothing could justify, in his

opinion, the imposition of perma-

nent silence upon a person whose case

had been heard in camera, as to what

had transpired, once the object of the

secrecy had been secured—namely, a

fair, unprejudiced trial.

Apparatus by which gas lamps can be

lighted and extinguished by wireless waves

has been invented in Germany.

GEORGE ARTHUR AND CLAUDIA SETTLEMIER.

One of the prize-winning entries in one of the parades at the

Cherry Fair at Salem was a combination tricycle baby carriage, carrying

George Arthur Settlemier, 2½ years old, and his 13-months-old sister,

Claudia.

The youngsters rode their tricycle, pulling the carriage which his

baby sister occupied. The decorations were purple and white, the

Elks' colors.

The little winners are children of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Settlemier,

of Salem, and grandchildren of Mrs. M. M. Murphy, 5404 East Sixty-

ninth street, Portland.

LAD, AGED 2 YEARS, AND BABY SISTER WIN PRIZE AT SALEM.

SALEM, Ore., July 26.—(Special.)—J. C. Moreland, clerk of the Supreme Court, with a party of friends, climbed to the summit of Mount Hood 17 years ago today. All the other members of the party are dead. Judge Moreland is probably the only man living who scaled the lofty peak as early as 1866.

"Few persons had reached the top of a mountain before us," said Judge Moreland today, "and our trip was regarded by many as foolhardy. And that was about right, for I came close to being lost. We were descending when I slipped and went rolling down toward a crevasse. Luckily the leader, Rev. H. K. Hines, heard my cry for help, and as I reached him he reached himself with his alpenstock and seized me by the left arm."

The party, besides Rev. Mr. Hines and myself, consisted of Abram Waltz and H. W. Waltz. All of us lived in the Willamette Valley, and we started from a point near Salem on the afternoon of July 25. We rode horseback, and arrived at the snow line before dark."