OREGON ABLE TO TEACH CHILDREN

Judge Lowell Protests the Consideration of Proposal From Hood of Skibo.

Pendleton, Or., July 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—There appeared in your issue of yesterday a news item which presents a situation requiring public discussion, if not rebuke, as touching the attitude of the regents of the state university in the matter of the Carnegie foundation fund, so-called. The article refers to the presence in the state of a man bearing the name of Pritchett, who comes as a representative of such fund, and his suggestion that the university should be located in Portland.

Who or what Pritchett is denotes little. He is probably a worthy individual, but in his position as Carnegie's man he is not entitled to particular attention. His opinion as to the proper location of the university is not likely to influence the views of any citizen. Most men familiar with the situation in Oregon are satisfied, and Eugene is not in danger of losing the institution.

The vital questions presented are whether or not the board of regents of the university shall be permitted to prostitute the state and the institution before the altar of Carnegie's gold; whether or not the instructors there shall become pensioners of the Laird of Skibo; whether or not the school shall become the silent supporter of a discredited business system because the muzzle of future reward is upon its teachers.

To any such proposal permit me as a private citizen of the state, yet with pride and hope of its future, to register a protest in as vigorous language as I can command, and with such publicity as the press of the state can give. In the name of independence and that common justice which is the foundation of hope to the common people I propound the question to the manhood and womanhood of Oregon, are you willing that this commonwealth of which you are a part shall become an educational invertebrate, and that the regents of your chief educational institution shall make their charge a pawn in the game of dollars.

I know the people of Orgon. I have moved among them, addressed them upon public platforms and met them in their homes for nearly two decades, and I believe them too independent to sanction any such proceeding. They will never willingly bow before Andrew Carnegie or any of his class. Oregon is able and willing to pay to the teachers of its youth reasonable salaries, and her citizenship is inspired with pride and self-reliance too great to permit the work of the schools to be shadowed with the memory of the Homestead riots or tarnished with any Carnegie association. If the future of the commonwealth shall be safe, the men who train its youth must be free to condemn the attainment of wealth by methods which speak in vivid picture when the names of Carnegie, Rockefeller and Gould are mentioned.

The record of a teacher's lifework are not written in houses or lands or dollars, but in the heartbeat of the nation, in the pulsing womb of the future. God would pity the memory of Mark Hopkins, Thomas Arnold and Mary Lyon if over them there rested the pall of a Carnegie pension. If the Pittsburg iron king has wealth to distribute let him return it to the men who in the heat and noise of his mills gave their years and strength to make it for him, and to the government which threw about him that unusual and unnatural protection which made his fabulous profits possible; but in the name of every hope and all the future let us keep our state institutions free from obligation to him.

One college, private in its character, of which I am one of the trustees, has accepted the Carnegie bounty, contrary to my judgment and against my will, but never before had I supposed that there was any danger that this system would attempt to touch the state institutions, and I hope the regents will withdraw their application now. Let me appeal to the spirit of the commonwealth, to the thoughtful citizenship of Oregon, to protest against this threatened danger to the independence of our schools, against this making the state a mendicant, against a pension system which can only mean the closing of the lips of the faculty of the istitution against business abuses which are the supreme menace of our age. Let the university stand for manhood, not for money, womanhood not for wealth.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

WRIGHTS' OFFICIAL TEST THIS EVENING

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, July 26.—Wright brothers today informed General Allen, head of the United States army signal corps, that they would attempt the first official aeroplane test, required by their contract with the government, at 6 o'clock this evening.

Orville Wright will operate the aeroplane and will be accompanied by an officer of the signal corps.

The flight will be an endurance test, it being required that the machine carry two persons and remain in the air for one hour without alighting.

President Taft announced this afternoon that he would witness Wilbur Wright's aeroplane test this evening. Keenest interest is evinced throughout the capital in the result of the test and it is probable that thousands of spectators will be on the Fort Myer parade ground at 6 o'clock to see Wright make the attempt.

WOULD PROBE EXPRESS RATES

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., July 26.—A. E. Crosby, a druggist of The Dalles, has filed a complaint with the railroad commission against what he declares are exorbitant rates charged bythe Pacific Express company for the transportation of druggists' and camera supplies.

For carrying a six pound package from The Dalles to Arlington, a distance of 50 miles, Mr. Crosby was charged 40 cents by the express company and for the transportation of the same package from Portland to The Dalles he was charged only 25 cents. For a 20 pound package of photo paper Mr. Crosby was compelled to pay $2.55 from San Francisco to The Dalles, a distance of 700 miles, and from Rochester, N. Y., to The Dalles, a distance of about 4000 miles, he was compelled to pay $4.32.

BROOKLYN DAY AT THE SEATTLE FAIR

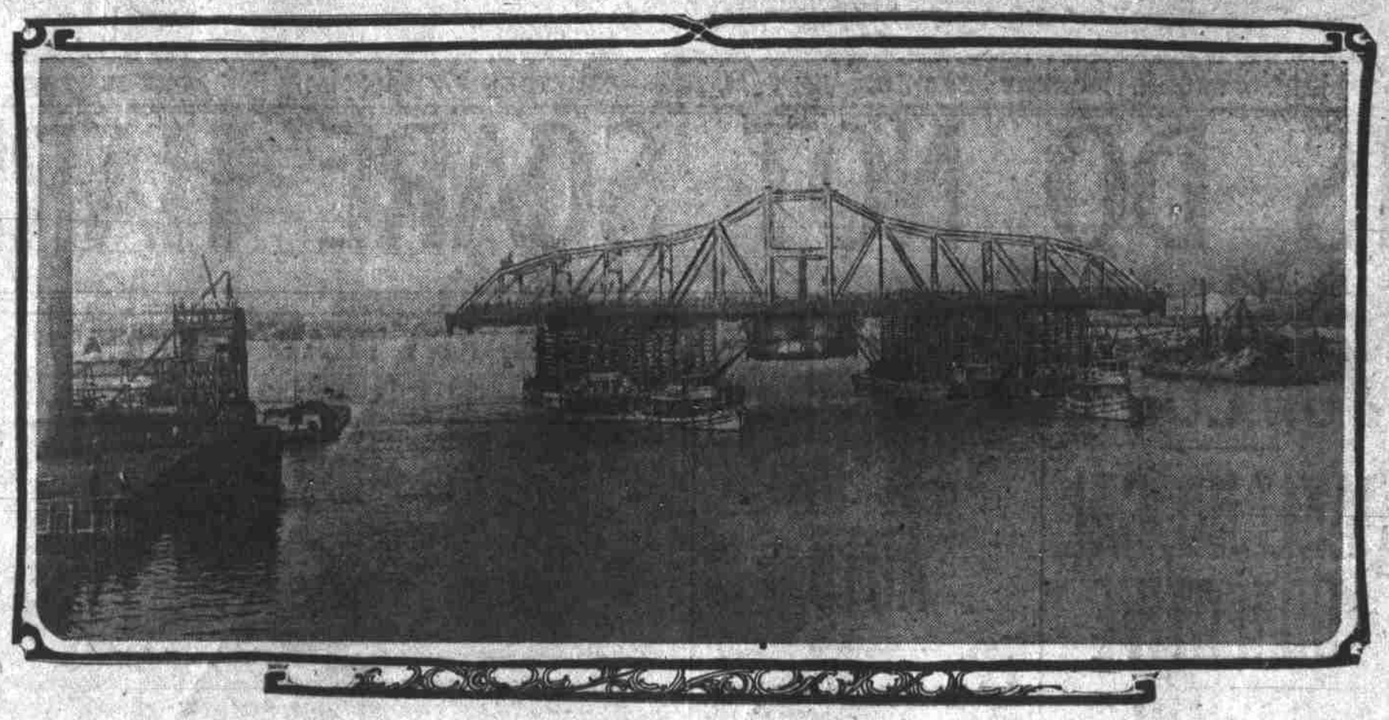
(United Press Leased Wire.)

Seattle, July 26.—Today is Brooklyn day at the exposition. At the exercises Nathaniel H. Levi officially represented the president of the borough of Brooklyn, and Washington Irving Combs responded to the address of welcome tendered the Brooklynites by the vice-president of the exposition and Senator Wilcox of the New York state commission.

The special train, carrying a party of 84 passengers, that was organized by the Brooklyn Eagle, arrived in the city yesterday and took part in today's ceremonies. The party will leave this evening for the Yellowstone National park.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both.

NEW MADISON BRIDGE WILL BE UNIQUE IN STYLE AND SYSTEM OF BUILDING



Picture showing method of setting spans in place, after having been assembled on shore, to be used in construction of new Madison street bridge.

Plans for the new Madison street bridge have been completed by the United Engineering company, the contractor, and the work will be begun immediately that the structure may be finished before April 29, 1910, the time set for completion in the contract.

For the past month, Stephen U. Hopkins of New York, nine years with the Rapid Transit company, on subway construction, and for four years previous to that time one of the bridge constructionists with the Pennsylvania railroad, has been in Portland getting the work under way. He intends locating permanently in Portland.

In many ways the new Madison street structure will be built along novel lines. Most unique will be the method of first assembling the different parts of the spans on docks built along the harbor line and later placing the sections in place on the piers by means of scows and floats.

Built All of Steel.

The new bridge will cost $457,000 and with the exception of the approaches, will be constructed entirely of steel. Wooden approaches will be used for the reason that the appropriation is not sufficiently large to provide for more steel than will be used on the body of the bridge. The two approaches, however, will be constructed in such a manner that they may later be easily replaced by steel sections, as is contemplated.

Excepting the approaches, the new structure will consist of six steel spans. Each will be from 209 to 250 feet in length and all will be set on solid concrete piers settled in a series of piles under the river bed.

Over all, the new bridge will be 62½ feet in width and different from the usual construction in that the trackways and sidewalks on each side will extend out from the main body of the structure, while the roadway will occupy the middle space between the supporting girders and uprights. The center roadway will be 20 feet wide, each of the street railway sections 12 feet and each of the sidewalks 7 feet in width. The roadway will be plentifully wide for all vehicles to pass and to take care of all wagon traffic. Only streetcars will be allowed on the spaces reserved for the street railway tracks, and there will therefore be no necessity for delay on the bridge, except when it is opened.

Style Is New One.

The center lift principle and apparatus is interesting to Portland people, because of its newness in this region. Few are in operation in the United States, the most notable one, perhaps, being the one on the Halsted street bridge, Chicago, where for years the lift span has been used with varying degrees of success, due principally to the artique construction and machinery.

The lift span, when raised, allows an opening of 200 feet clear through which ships and steamers may pass, and can be raised to a point 135 feet above the mean high water mark, high enough to allow any ship coming into port to pass under with ease.

The lift machinery will be operated by electricity and one clause of the contract between the engineering company and the city is that the bridge may be lowered or raised in 30 seconds. Counter weights will take the great weight of the span off the machinery and will make only a small amount of power necessary for the operation of the lift.

All of the machinery and appliances on the lift will be automatic. It will be impossible for the span to fall, because of automatic clutches, such as are used on many elevators, and automatic levers will control the supply of electricity, so that when the span reaches its proper position, either up or down, the current will be shut off. All the control levers will be placed in the bridge tender's house, which will be built directly in the center of the structure, over the roadway.

Has Superior Qualities.

Many are the superior qualities claimed for the lift bridge over other types. The most important are that it can be opened and closed more quickly than any other type and that it is much cheaper and less liable to get out of order. Engineers working on the new bridge also assert that the strain which falls on the draw and bascule spans and naturally weakens them in time to an alarming extent, is a minor consideration in the matter of building the lift bridge. When lowered, the strain falls directly on the piers evenly, as it would on a stationary span.

Work has already been commenced on a dock on which the spans will be built and from which they will be towed into place on the piers. On the Riley and Ladd properties near East Main and Water sthects a storehouse and dock will be built.

Steam Railroad Helps.

The dock will run almost parallel with East Hawthorne avenue to the harbor line and will then take a sharp turn to the north, allowing room for the handling of the spans without interference with the piers.

A steam railway will carry the different parts from the storehouse to the end of the dock, where the parts of the spans will be assembled. Each span will be built on a dock in which there will be two openings. When the part is completed, two scows will be filled with water and floated in the openings under the completed span. Then the water will be pumped out and the weight of the span will be transferred to the scows, which will be towed, with the bridge section, to the piers, where the spans will be put in place by means of immense jacks.

The piers will be of concrete, with a pile foundation. The piles will be sawed off below the level of the river bed and concrete poured in the crevices between them, making a particularly strong foundation upon which the concrete pier will rest.

MRS. COLLINS, SAYS WILLIS, IS INSANE

(Continued from Page One.)

county court Thursday when it is expected Judge Lionel R. Webster will return from the country, and application will be made at that time for commitment to the asylum at Salem, it being asserted that her condition is such that to try her upon the charge of murder would be entirely useless. Judge Willis feels confident that there will be no difficulty whatever to secure expert evidence to the effect that if the woman did kill her husband the murder was the act of a maniac.

Now in Sanatorium.

Mrs. Collins is still at the Mountain View sanatorium, East Thirty-sixth and Powell streets, where Patrolman J. C. Gill has been detailed to guard against her making away with herself. Yesterday afternoon she wrapped a towell around her neck and tried to strangle herself but the patrolman quickly interfered.

Patrolman Gill and the attendants at the sanatorium, appear of the opinion that the woman is insane now if never before. She implored her guard all of yesterday to bring back her husband and to carry him a message.

"Why don't you bring him here?" she would plead. "Tell him I want to see him."

Dr. Orlo Jefferson, Mrs. Collins' family physician, has been called into the case and he refuses to allow anyone excepting officers of the law and the sanatorium attendants to see or speak to the woman. To disturb her, he says, would be simply to aggravate the case and throw her into hysterics.

Better Physical Condition.

She began to partake of light food yesterday and towards evening her physical condition was somewhat better than in the morning. And she spent a fairly restful night, although partly under the influence of sedatives. She awoke early this morning and had a bath and breakfast.

This morning she asked of Patrolman Gill why her husband went away and left her. She also wanted to know why she was being kept confined to the room. She remained in bed all of yesterday and slept a good part of the time. Between times she would call for her husband and ask: "Why did he do it?"

Daughter Visits Mother.

Mrs. Collins' daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Garber, of Fisher's Landing, Wash., came to the city yesterday and visited her mother at the sanatorium. The meeting was in the presence of the hospital matron and the guard. After an affectionate greeting, they spoke for a few moments, without reference to the tragedy.

This morning again Mrs. Garber called at the sanatorium, and she will probably spend the most of her time with her mother until the matter is disposed of in some way or other.

Dr. Collins' people, who live at Salem, have not been heard from directly as yet and no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but the body is being held at Dunning's undertaking establishment for instructions, now that the coroner has made his official investigation.

Burden of Evidence.

That Mrs. Collins admitted that she had fired the fatal bullet that snuffed out her husband's life, was the burden of evidence produced at the inquest held before Coroner B. L. Norden and a jury this morning. Most important perhaps, of the testimony, was that presented by Dr. Charles B. Frisbie, a close friend of the deceased who stated that when he responded to Mrs. Collin's telephone call for help, she said "I suppose you want to know why I did it."

"I told her," said the witness, "that I did not want to hear why she did it, but told her to keep her mouth closed."

"On July 19, she had pulled a gun on him," the witness went on. "He told me about it and brought the revolver to my office. It was loaded. I extracted the bullets placed them in an envelope and marked them 'bullets from revolver taken from Mrs. Collins,' and have them in my office yet.

"I told the doctor to have the woman arrested as it would be dangerous to have her about under such circumstances, but he thought she would never do it again.

Told Him to Hurry.

"She called me Saturday morning by telephone, telling me to 'Hurry, hurry, hurry,' and I got into a taxicab and reached the residence at 722 Flanders street in a very few minutes. Mrs. Collins was upstairs, and she told me that he was gone and that she wanted me to bring him back.

"I asked her where he was, and she said in the basement. At first she refused to go down there, but when I took her by the arm she followed. On the floor, about seven feet from the foot of the stairs, lay Dr. Collins, almost at full length and slightly on the left side. I asked for the gun, and she told me it was in the trunk, and there it was found later on by Detetcive Snow, with one bullet gone and four loaded shells."

Detective Snow testified to having been called to the residence about 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning by Dr. Frisbie. He said the woman refused to definitely admit that she killed the man.

What Mrs. Collins Said.

"If you say I did it, I must have done it," she answered whenever the detective would press her for an explanation of the tragedy.

"I must have done it, if you say so. Did I do it?"

He then spoke of several conversations he had had with her in the jail, but that she always evaded making a direct admission that she did the shooting.

"She never would say that she did it," explained the detective. "She said only: 'Well, if you say I did it, I must have done it.'"

Deputy Coroner J. J. Dunning testified that Mrs. Collins admitted to him that she fired the shot.

"She told me she did it," the witness stated, "saying 'I am guilty. I did it.' I also heard her say to Dr. Frisbie: 'You might think I am insane, but I am perfectly sane.'"

Dr. P. J. Wylie, who performed an autopsy on the body of the murdered man, reported before the jury that the wound was a most peculiar one and that only rarely would a shot fired in such position produce fatal results.

As it was it had entered the right side and cut through the chest, severing the aorta or main artery leading from the heart. The severing of the aorta produced death in a few minutes. The bullet entered the right side below the second rib and passed out through the left side below the third rib, the course having ranged downward. He said the right lapel of the coat showed powder burns and the dependent portion of the four-in-hand tie was nearly burnt in two. The left lapel showed no signs of the fire, however. He did not believe it possible that the shot could have been fired by Dr. Collins.

State Not Represented.

The state had no representative at the inquest and Judge Willis, Mrs. Collins' counsel, did not care to examine any of the witnesses, evidently feeling satisfied that every particle of evidence introduced tended to prove the woman of unsound mind and not responsible for her actions.

"Why no jury could be found in the world to convict that woman," he said after the inquest.

"Everything points clearly to her being insane. She was insane some 20 years ago and her family physician will tell you that he felt concerned over her condition only a few days before the enactment of the tragedy.

"There is no question of the woman's insanity. Application to have her sent to the asylum would have been made before this had Judge Webster been in the city. I understand he will return Thursday and then we shall apply for a commitment."

In the municipal court, Mrs. Collins' case was called this morning and set for hearing by Judge Bennett for next Wednesday. It is not believed the woman will be able to make a personal appearance at that time and the setting of the case this morning was therefore somewhat of a formal procedure.

Mrs. Garber, Mrs. Collins' only daughter, is with her at the Mountain View sanatorium. The daughter is hardly less upset over the matter than is her mother for the nervous strain of being with the suffering woman has told on her. With tear swollen eyes she asked to be excused from talking of the affair.

"I can't say anything at all about it," she said this morning. "It would not be fair to mother for me to say anything. I have refused to read any of the papers for I am told they have said some very unkind things and it would not be fair to mother if I read them. All I can do is to wish her well for I know how she is suffering. I have heard that The Journal has been very kind in its treatment of the matter and for that I am grateful. The only thing I have in mind now is to help mother and I do not know what I should do to help her, but I know that I can't talk about it."

The head nurse spoke briefly of Mrs. Collins' condition and said that it had been very hard for her daughter whose nerves, too, were suffering from the experience.

"But I wish people could see the poor woman's face," she said. "I think it would do some good for she has a sweet face with a kind expression and does not look like a woman who would do anything bad."

WELL KNOWN TENOR AND SOPRANO MARRIED AT THE CATHEDRAL

J. W. BELCHER.

MISS KATHLEEN LAWLER.

Miss Kathleen Lawler and J. W. Belcher were married this morning with a simple ceremony at the cathedral residence by Rev. Father H. J. McDevitt. Only the immediate relatives were present and Miss Nona Lawler attended her sister and S. A. Z. Koxer attended Mr. Belcher. They left for British Columbia for a few weeks' stay and will spend most of their time in the mountains.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Belcher are well known musicians and though the engagement was generally known, the marriage at this time came as a surprise. Mrs. Belcher is one of the best known sopranos in town, who is a prominent soloist at many public functions. The past two years she has been soloist at the White Temple, which position she will continue to fill next season. Prior to that she was soloist in the cathedral choir. She is the elder daughter of Mrs. I. Lawler, a bright young woman of ready wit and with a charming personality.

Mr. Belcher is a tenor who has for some time been director of the White Temple choir. He is a vocal instructor of prominence.

DEADLOCK ON FREE HIDES?

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, July 26.—Senator Warren of Wyoming, who was designated as spokesman for the western senators opposed to free hides, after an extended conference today, said:

"Under no consideration will we consent to free hides unless free boots and shoes go with it."

He said that propably 10 senators who did not vote against the bill on final passage would vote against the conference report if free hides was left in it without free boots and shoes.

Warren asserts that this determination is final.

It is said seven of the ten progressive senators who voted against the bill on final passage will vote against the conference report.

A deadlock is the talk late this afternoon.

RIVAL FORCES BUY KEY TO DESCHUTES

(Continued from Page One.)

bought three farms commanding stategetic points on the river, where the Harriman people had neglected to secure title to right of way for their line, paying $38,000 for the three farms, about three times any price before asked. It is said that these three places head the key to the route up the river and that the purchase of them by the Oregon Trunk will be a menace to the Harriman interests.

HILL SEEKING TO INVADE RICH HARRIMAN FIELD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

The Dalles, Or., July 26.—That James J. Hill is seeking a route to San Francisco seems to be the most probable reason for the activity in central Oregon, and for the massing of men and material south of this city to begin construction as soon as possible. Railroad activity is always surrounded by mystery deep and prolonged, and it is almost impossible to secure reliable information until right-of-way has been secured and preliminary arrangements made for actual work.

Hill has never been able to extend his lines to San Francisco. While he has held in his hand a large and rich territory along the northern part of the United States he has never been able to break into the rich field held by Harriman, consisting of Oregon and California. The first move along this line was the construction of the North Bank road from Riparia to Portland, with the apparent intention of connecting it up with a line across the mountains to Missoula. Nobody ever dreamed that Hill would build a road like the North Bank and allow it to remain as a branch, when he had surveyed a dozen lines across the mountains and had built as far as he could toward the rocky mountains along the north fork of the Clearwater river.

Need Link Over Bitter Roots.

With but a short link to be built along the Lo Lo pass, Hill can connect the Northern Pacific at Missoula with the Northern Pacific at Stites, and then he has a water grade to Portland. By bridging the Columbia at The Dalles he could drive a line south into central Oregon, thence to northern California and finally to San Francisco, giving direct connection over his own rails to the Golden Gate. Practically every mile of the road would open new country, a feature not to be overlooked when discussing Hill and his railroad construction ideas. Hill has been the pathfinder, the pioneer, in new development in the northwest, and to his efforts can be credited much of the wonderful growth of new territory in sections considered worthless by other railroad men.

A significant circumstance can be connected with the effort of Porter Brothers to start work south of The Dalles. This contracting firm has done a great deal of work for Hill and is established as one of the concerns that never bothers with wildcat schemes. Somebody has placed money where it can be secured by the management of the contracting company or they would never rush men and material any place. Being in close relations with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern there is every reason to believe that Porter Brothers are now employed by Hill to construct a line in central Oregon, on something of the same plan as was built the North Bank.

North Bank Well Built.

Everybody who has ever rode over the North Bank realized that the roadbed was constructed for heavy travel, that the plan was for a main line down the Columbia. The Hill construction has all been of this character, and the line across the Lo Lo pass will undoubtedly be constructed on the same permanent basis. With this link connecting the Northern Pacific and the North Bank Portland would be placed on the main line from the east. A branch could be diverted to the south from The Dalles, penetrating central Oregon, opening up a great new section, which would be tributary to Portland at least until the line could be built to San Francisco. Naturally the southern Oregon country has been considered San Francisco territory, and the building of the line south would be only giving the Hill lines a competing track with the Southern Pacific, a privilege denied Hill until this time.

ENGAGEMENT OF DOROTHY LAWSON

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Boston, July 26.—The engagement of Miss Dorothy Lawson to Henry McCall, son of Congressman McCall of Winchester, was announced today. Miss Lawson is the third daughter of Thomas W. Lawson, who after making a fortune in the copper market gained nation wide notoriety by turning muck raker and attacking the methods of the Amalgamated Copper company through the newspapers.

The marriage will take place at Dreamwold some time in January. Miss Lawson is 20 years old and McCall is but a few years her senior.

MALHEUR COUNTY PAYS TEACHERS WELL

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., July 26.—Malheur county pays men for teaching school an average monthly salary of $94.10, according to the report of County School Superintendent B. L. Milligan, filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction today. This is an increase of $14 over the average salary paid male teachers a year ago and the highest average salary, probably, paid in the state of Oregon. Female teachers receive an average of $54.90, an increase from $48.65 paid a year ago.

The school population of Malheur county has increased from 2170 to 2208, the attendance from 1490 to 1534, and the amount paid out for school purposes has increased in a year from $36,580.57 to $44,838.38.

Oil in Air Demoralizes Wires.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vallejo, Cal., July 26.—The linemen of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company employed between Crockett and Oakland have turned scrub women temporarily. Every insulator on the poles must be given a thorough washing for the reason that oily deposits have coated the terra cotta and resulted in grounding the currents.

For some weeks the service between Vallejo and Oakland has been growing worse but the cause could not be located. Constant investigations proved that the fumes from the various oil works about the bay settled at night on the insulators. This attracted the heavy dew and was responsible for the short circuiting of the wires.

Articles of Incorporation.

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., July 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state today as follows:

Ontario Independent Telephone company, principal place of business, Ontario; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Harry R. Granel, H. C. Whitworth, E. A. Fraser, H. C. Boyer and C. E. Kenyon.

First Presbyterian church of Carson, estimated value of property, $650; trustees William Carnahan, Fruman Steele and B. F. Locke.

The Crater Lake club, principal place of business, Medford; capital stock, $2500; incorporators, J. D. Heard, W. A. Colvig and C. F. Young.

Murder Suspected.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Sacramento, July 26.—Convinced that Arthur Le Bervou, a car inspector for the Southern Pacific, was foully murdered, the police are investigating in an effort to find a clue that will lead to his murderer. Yesterday the badly decomposed body of Le Bervou was found in the river. His pockets were turned inside out and his watch was missing. He had received his pay check from the railroad on June 19, and since then was not heard of until yesterday.

As Le Bervou was of temperate habits and the autopsy showed that no water had entered the lungs the theory that he was struck on the head and then thrown into the river to hide the crime is accepted by the authorities.

LEGION MEDALS FOR AVIATORS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, July 26.—Three famous aviators were today awarded medals of the Legion of Honor. They are Orville and Wilbur Wright and Henri Farman.

Hart O. Berg, European business manager for the Wrights, and Santos Dumont were also honored by the Legion of Honor by being promoted to offices.

ONE KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN COLLISION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Pasadena, Cal., July 26.—D. H. Pores, motorman of a Monrovia car, which last night crashed into a Pasadena short line car near the city limits, causing the death of one passenger and the injury of 22 others, may not recover from his injuries. His skull and jawbone were fractured and he has a slight concussion of the brain. Five other victims of the wreck are at a local hospital and will recover.

A peculiar feature of the accident brought to light today was that the body of Fred Kettler was removed from the wreck by rescuers who thought he was merely stunned by the collision. Kettler's appearance of consciousness and the fact that a cigar was held in his mouth, mislead those who dragged him from the wreckage. Examination showed, however, that he was killed instantly, although his body was not bruised.

INHERITS A FORTUNE FROM OLD SHIPMATE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vallejo, Cal., July 26.—City Treasurer George Warford is heir to a $25,000 estate, left him by an old shipmate who fought by his side at Santiago. The property is at Bremerton, Wash., and was willed him two years ago. Saturday Warford's comrade died, and no other heirs are known.

For a number of years Warford served in Uncle Sam's navy. During the Spanish-American war he lost the sight of one eye and was honorably discharged. Since then he has kept up correspondence with his old shipmate, but had not seen him for several years.

NEW ISLAND RISES IN PACIFIC OCEAN

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, July 26.—A new island has sprung up in the Pacific ocean not far to the southeast of the Society and Gambier groups, according to Captain Quatrevaux of the French ship Thiers, which arrived from Newcastle, Australia, yesterday. The island is but a few hundred yards in circumference, and appears to be of volcanic origin. The uncharted rock is described in the log of the Thiers as of low and uninviting appearance, and is situated in latitude 24.35 degrees south, longitude 128.90 degrees west, to the southeast of the Society and Gambier groups.

Steamer Vigilancia Sinks in Hudson.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, July 26.—The Ward liner Vigilancia today lies at the bottom of the Hudson, almost a total loss, as the result of a fire, which smoldered in her hold and ended only when she settled on the bottom of the river. The vessel was valued at $450,000 and the cargo at $50,000.

The fire was discovered last yesterday afternoon, while 54 passengers from Nassau, Santiago and Manzanillo and a crew of 40 men, were on board. The hatches were battened down and while the crew attempted to quench the blaze the steamer was sent full speed ahead for her pier at Brooklyn.

The passengers and baggage were landed safely, and the fireboats began to pour water into the burning hold, but were unable to extinguish the flames.

Father of Mrs. Taft Ill.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Beverly, Mass., July 26.—Word of the serious illness of her father, John W. Herron, caused Mrs. Taft, wife of the president, to prepare for a journey to Cincinnati, where the president's father-in-law is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Herron is 82 years old and this fact is taken as an added obstacle in the way of his recovery. Herron is at the home of another son-in-law, Charles Anderson Jr., at 2429 Grandin road.

The sick man passed an easy Sunday, according to reports from his physicians, and Mrs. Taft was notified by Dr. Samuel Schwab to await word from him regarding the necessity for her to go to Cincinnati.

Beans as Souvenir Pins.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Seattle, July 26.—Stickpins made of lima beans, advertising the city of Ventura, Cal., were the novel souvenir given away at the California building on the exposition grounds today, by G. M. Sheridan of Ventura. It was Santa Barbara, Venture, San Luis, Obispo and Paso Robles day at the fair, and a large number of visitors from California cities registered at the California state building.

C. M. Merritt, representing Santa Barbara, distributed walnuts to visitors at the building.

Tomorrow will be southern California day and the California commissioners will keep open house at their building all day.

Eastern Buyers After Fruit.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

White Salmon, Wash., July 26.—Fruit buyers from the east are in the field negotiating for the season's crop of apples grown in the White Salmon valley. William Crossley, representing D. Crossley & Sons, commission merchants of New York and Boston, during a recent visit stated he will endeavor to purchase the bulk of the apple crop. C. W. Wilmerath, representing several fruit commission merchants of eastern cities, while here, expressed his opinion that this valley is destined to become one of the leading fruit sections of the world.

Edward Murphy Released.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, July 26.—Edward Murphy, arrested on suspicion of being the burglar who shot Christ Hauser at 1130 Oak street Friday night, was today released from custody, Mrs. Hauser failing to identify Murphy as the man wanted. Hauser now has a good chance for recovery, though a second operation will be necessary to remove fragments of the bullet that entered his body.

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

When the blood becomes infected with the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, the symptoms are soon manifested. The mouth and throat ulcerate, copper-colored spots appear, a red rash breaks out, the hair begins to come out, and usually sores and ulcers show themselves on different parts of the body. At the first sign of the disease S. S. S. should be taken, for the trouble is too powerful and dangerous to trifle with. If allowed to run on the tendency is to work down and attack the bones and nerves, and sometimes it makes a complete physical wreck of the sufferer. The disease can make no such headway if S. S. S. is commenced and used according to directions; its progress can be stopped, the poison removed, and health preserved. S. S. S. goes into the blood and removes the insidious virus, cleanses the circulation and makes a complete and permanent cure by driving out the cause. S. S. S. quickly takes effect on the blood, and gradually the symptoms disappear, the health is improved, the skin cleared of all spots, sores and blemishes, and when S. S. S. has thoroughly purified the circulation no trace of the disease is left. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, cures Contagious Blood Poison because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers, tested and proven for more than forty years. Home treatment book and any medical advice free to all who write.

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