Times-Mountaineer.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1890

IF?

It is not pleasant or agreeable to reflect on what might have been, in a moral or a business sense. But such reflections will usually be indulged in at times of disaster or in hours of despondency, and during the present stage of commercial depression in this state it may point a lesson for the future to glance backward. The Dalles has always been a trading point since the first settlement of Eastern Oregon. Its history dates from a time when Spokane Falls, Ellensburgh, Baker City and Pendleton were not known, and it had every advantage to have maintained its prestige. In the mining era of the northwest every pound of freight for the mines passed through this city and found its way into the interior by means of boat, wagon or pack train. Later on it was the base of supplies for a large surrounding country. As a matter of course the advent of railroads materially changed markets, and made new ones. But there is no doubt this point could have retained considerable of this trade if pluck, energy and enterprise had been exercised. The mining camps of Boise, Owyhee and Blackfoot, in the very nature of things, would have sought a more accessible base of supplies, whatever was done to accommodate them. But if intelligent enterprise had been exercised in the improvement of roads to the interior, in utilizing the Columbia river as a highway of commerce, and in centralizing at this point manufacturing industries, there would have been attractions toward The Dalles which do not now exist. Coming to a more recent date, if the roads to Canyon City, Prineville and other portions had been improved these towns would not now be looking elsewhere for a point at which to trade. Still more recent, if reports are true, the railroad shops could have been retained, and on a much larger scale. We might continue and point out many other incentives to trade and natural opportunities for growth which have been neglected in the past, but these will suffice our purpose. Every business man knows the condition of affairs at present, and the urgent necessity of something being done. We have been dealing with contingencies in the past, and must mark out some for the future. An open river is all important, and the effort now nearing maturity should meet unanimous support from all men who have property interests in the city. Water, as a factor of health, and as a protection against fire, is absolutely necessary. A new supply should be inaugurated, and this in the quickest possible time and at the least expense. The city is now paying $16 a day on the $100,000 paid for the water bonds. Factories should be inaugurated, and railroads built to the interior. If these contingencies happen, and the bitter and disastrous factional fights cease, The Dalles of the future will be progressive and prosperous. If not, we shall lose trade annually, and other points will leave us far behind.

LEGAL KILLING.

Scientists and humanitarians are exercised over the problem whether Kemmler died painless. If the object of the nineteenth century is to make death as painless as possible why not abolish capital punishment, and do away with the barbarous method of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and killing the man who takes human life. There is no humanity in any process of judicial murder, and it simply puts a check upon advancement. Kemmler was the calmest of any one present at the time of his electrical killing; but if he realized that life would have been a hardship the effect would have been different. The present punishment for murder savors of revenge, not of reformation. To cut a man's head off because he has killed a fellow-being, to hang him until he is dead, or to kill him by throwing the power of an electrical dynamo is the same. It is simply taking a life in retaliation for a murder, and does not work the purpose of civilized legislation. Such acts are not in harmony with the advancement of the age, and does not lessen crime. When governments hanged for sheep stealing, for expressed treason against the crown, and burned to the stake for witchcraft, crimes of the most diabolical nature were more prevalent than they are now. Deprive a man of his liberty, make him realize that he is dead to the world, and it is a greater punishment for a stolid brute than to hang him by the neck for a few minutes, or to send him to eternity by the electrical method in a second. Taking human life is a murder, whether by a sheriff or civilian, and the advancement of the age must place it in the list of the relics of barbarism. If life imprisonment was the punishment for murder, without any chance for pardon, jurors would not have the same conscientious scruples about finding a verdict where the evidence is clear and incontrovertible. There would be less miscarriage of justice; because he who takes the life of his fellow would rather suffer a few minutes than be debarred of freedom for the term of his existence. Besides there is a sickly sentimentality prevalent in favor of these criminals who are to be legally killed. The best methods are to be devised, and death is attempted to be made as peaceful and painless as passing into a dreamless sleep. We believe the worst criminal may be reformed, and be made a fair citizen as far as his intellectual culture and moral sensibilities render him capable. To kill him is to render any expiatory acts impossible and to place him where he could not make expiation for a deed of madness or passion. The human family is very much alike, and place the best man under some circumstances and he may resort to the most desperate means. There are murderers at heart as well as in act, and the foul fiend who follows his victims to the extreme of persecution is as much, before God and man, guilty of murder as he who, in the heat of madness, plunges a knife into the heart of his victim. This may not be biblical, but the Bible was written for the early ages of the world, and fulfilled its purpose. There is no court in this or any other civilized country that would take an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth. The rigors of the old law are mitigated by the divine precept of the great teacher, where he said, when the woman was taken in the act of adultury—the punishment for which according to the old Jewish law was death by stoning—let him who is without sin cast the first stone. Hanging, beheading, electrocution, for murder is contrary to the sense of the century, and the time is not far distant when punishment for crime will be reformation and not revenge.

The editorial association, which meets in Portland Aug. 14th and 15th, promises to be the most interesting of any yet held. Portland, in her generosity, has prepared a royal entertainment for the editors of the state, and no doubt will extend to these knights of the quill a most cordial welcome. There are no workers in any field which requires brains and judgment who are entitled to as much credit as editors. While lawyers defend or prosecute misdemeanors and crime with an eye single to the amount of the fee received, editors battle against the wrong and defend the right with no expectation of pecuniary reward. In his argument before a jury the language of the lawyer may soon be forgotten; whatever the editor says in his columns is read and referred to frequently, and there is no opportunity for him to retrace what perhaps in a moment of haste he gave to the compositors. The fat things of earth are given to the barrister, and the poor overworked pencil-pusher, if he is conscientious and aggressive, make bitter enemies and receives the kicks and cuffs of those who should be his friends. It is natural that these brain-toilers should look forward to a recreation with joyful anticipation, and the meeting in Portland will be one of rest and recuperation. There are over one hundred newspapers in Oregon, and a majority of these will be represented. With such a number of congenial spirits there must be harmony and convivial feeling.

There is the silurian representative even in many Puget sound towns, and Oregon is not anomalous in this respect. Very many of our citizens differ regarding the treatment of these mossbacks. Some say they should be fed on sweetmeats and cajoled into action; others, that bread and water only should be given them until they realize their position and relation to the community. For our part, we consider this apathy regarding public enterprise and improvements a chronic disease, requiring heroic treatment. We believe the surgeon's scalpel should be used, and the diseased part severed from the healthful. This is the only way to save cities from the inertia of lassitude, and stimulate them to a proper appreciation of their advantages. The Dalles has been blessed or cursed before our time with newspaper men who only wrote about the excellent climate and resources of the city without the least reference to the silurians who took no advantage of them. As a natural consequence no effort has been made to build up our trade. Opportunities for growth and development have passed unheeded, and other towns have reaped the advantage. Under these circumstances we believe the heroic treatment the best, and for this reason we have for some time past painted the citizens of The Dalles in their true light, and we shall not apologize until we see opposition boats on the river, factories in operation, street cars running, and the enterprise and pluck displayed which our natural resources warrant.

The murder of the Fredericksons in Pacific county last January was most brutal, and the perpetrators and abettors of the crime should be punished to the full extent of the law. There have been several persons arrested for the commission of this homicide, and on the confession of a young man by the name of Rose, his father,—George Rose—Edwards and Gibbons have been placed on trial. Last Saturday the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Edwards, which was somewhat contrary to expectation of counsel. It is not usually a fault with Oregon jurors that they convict without sufficient evidence, especially of the crime of murder. Before the jury Edwards was defended by able counsel, and every point in his favor brought out in evidence. It may be expected that this case will be appealed and a new trial granted. The others are yet to be tried, and very likely the same verdict will be reached. There can be no doubt that the jury believed the confession of Rose, and rendered a conscientious verdict; but the quibbles of attorneys may throw a doubt over the plainest facts, and undoubtedly these tactics have been and will be followed.

There is a great agitation in the Democratic camp over the Federal election bill, and the press of the party are making loud and long protests against its passage. The object of the bill is to insure fair elections, and we can see no reason why any person who desires the ballot to be the free expression of the people should oppose the measure.

MORTGAGES.

In a very able editorial the *Oregonian* shows that according to Michigan's statistics for 1888 the real estate mortgages of that state amounted to $129,222,553. Of this amount $64,392,580 were on farms, and the annual interest charge was $4,636,265. The farms mortgaged are 47.4 per cent. of all the farms in the state, and the mortgage debt is 46.8 per cent. of the assessed value of the farms mortgaged. The foreclosures made, were, in that year 1667, and only 131 redemptions made, leaving a net loss of 1536 farms by foreclosure in one year. This situation was described by the commissioner when he said: "A very large proportion of the people seem to be in a financial rut, and are unable to extricate themselves." The statistics for Indiana and Illinois justify the conclusion that the volume of farm mortgages has been increasing for twenty years or more in both states. The large gainers ultimately by the foreclosures of western mortgages are the great money loaning fire insurance corporations of New York and New England. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in its report of January 1, 1888, states its net gains on the sales of real estate taken in foreclosure to that date at $752,175. The profit was chiefly on Chicago property, and this company, it is predicted, will realize at least an equal profit on the realty now owned by it in Indiana and Illinois. The tribute paid to these eastern insurance companies may be gathered from the fact that in 1888 five Connecticut companies owned $3,426,004 in Indiana real estate and $3,141,249 in Illinois real estate. The annual interest on the mortgage loans of these five companies was $3,659,307. In the three states of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois there is annually paid $29,634,393 of interest on the real estate mortgages, an enormous drain of money from the mortgaged territory, which represented three states that are rich in natural products, fertile soil and well situated for the acquisition of commercial as well as agricultural wealth.

This naturally raises the question whether insurance profits are not excessively large and why more companies are not organized in the west. The presence of farm mortgages has been attributed to the tariff and other causes, but it is not unlikely that high rates of insurance have been one of the causes that tend to keep the farmer in debt. The farmers are seeking relief in organizing farmers' mutual insurance companies.

The editor of the Albany *Herald* is Democratic in politics, and nothing else. No good, according to his ideas, can come from any other organization. He is opposed to Mr. Blaine's ideas on reciprocity, because he is a Republican, and, while carrying out the Monroe doctrine we express more sympathy with the republics on the western continent than with the monarchies of Europe, he considers it an indication of a narrow-mind. It is very evident he would sympathize more with the countries which the McKinley bill would deprive of trade than our own people whom it will benefit. We do not wish to misstate our worthy cotemporary; but such would be the logical conclusion from the position it has taken on tariff and reciprocity. Of course, the McKinley bill is not perfect. It is almost impossible to draft a bill on the tariff question which would meet the requirements of all classes in the diversified industries in this country. The Mills bill had many more imperfections, and if it ever became a law would have been ruinous to the country. The Republican party dictated the policy of the nation for the past twenty-five years, and its present prosperity is largely due to the sound financiering of its leaders.

A German paper gives the railway mileage of the world at 357,400 miles, an increase since 1884 of 64,000 miles. In Europe there are 133,000 miles; in America 190,000 miles; in Asia 17,000 miles; in Australia 10,500 miles; in Africa, the Dark Continent, 5200 miles. Of the increase of 60,000 miles, which has been made in four short years, no less than 40,000 miles was in America, and 30,000 miles of the increase was in the United States alone. The number of locomotives in actual use is 104,000 and England has eighty engines for every one hundred miles of road; Germany, fifty-three; France, forty seven; Russia, forty; Austria, thirty-two; India, twenty-four; and the United States only nineteen. The railway capital of the world is estimated at $29,000,000,000 and of this $15,000,000,000 is invested in Europe.

The United States is now a big nation, and estimates of the census this year place the population at 65,000,000. Commencing existence a little more than a century ago with three millions we have reason to feel proud at the rapid advancement we have made. The colonies during the revolutionary period were poor, and money to pay the patriot army, in many instances, was furnished by private citizens; but now our treasury is full, and our credit abroad equal to that of the most favored country. The next decade will witness more changes than the last. Many millions will be added to our people, our industries will have increased, and our wealth largely multiplied. The past has been glorious, the present is bright, and there is every indication that the future will realize our highest expectations.

There can be no doubt that a great injustice has been done the state by the careless manner in which the census was taken, and there should be a recount. We have no complaints to make about the enumeration in this county; but we are fully persuaded that in other portions of the state very many residents were not counted. Oregon should be entitled to another representative in the lower house of congress, and a fair enumeration will give sufficient population for this purpose.

The River and Harbor bill is again postponed for the McKinley tariff measure. Every city interested in an open river should signify their desire for an early consideration of river and harbor appropriations, as this is absolutely necessary for a continuation of the work. For the past year the funds have been nearly exhausted, and public improvements have been at a stand-still. The jetty at the mouth of the Columbia can be continued with the extra $75,000 appropriated during the present session; but the Cascade locks will almost be abandoned if the River and Harbor bill is not passed. Portland, Astoria and every city in Eastern Oregon is directly interested in opening the Columbia river, and some action should be taken urging the importance of continuing this work upon the Oregon delegation.

Democrats are joyful because they see indications in Republican ranks of a rupture between Mr. McKinley and his followers and Mr. Blaine and his adherents, in the controversy on the tariff and the reciprocity, and look with great favor upon the course pursued by the secretary of state. But this turmoil will soon settle into the usual calm between these two great master minds of the party, for Mr. Blaine is too strong a protectionist to become a convert to free-trade, and Mr. McKinley is too firmly attached to Republicanism to sow the dragon's teeth within its ranks. Protection does not mean prohibition of commercial intercourse if free-trade teaches that all countries should follow only those industries to which nature has adopted them.

Some Republicans are fearful, because members of the party advocate the extension of trade with South America, that the traditional policy of protection will not be followed. This will not follow as a natural sequence of reciprocity. The American policy has been since the beginning of our national history that infant industries should receive the care of the government, until they have sufficiently matured to stand alone and enter into competition with articles of foreign manufacture. We can do this in South America, and it would be statesmanlike to increase our sales by extending our trade. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly receive the support of all patriotic citizens in the position he has taken on this subject.

We have heard nothing of the advertising scheme brought into life by The Dalles board of trade, whereby it paid $170 a month to the metropolitan journal for a weekly mention in bombastic language of its resources, and literally allowed the local press to starve to death. Would it not be advisable to call a meeting of this august body, and pay the "only newspaper in Oregon" double the amount—say $350 per month—to mention the fact that the citizens of The Dalles have formed a transportation company, and have sufficient stock subscribed to organize. The matter has not been seen in the columns of that paper yet, and the $350 a month might be an inducement to treat The Dalles fairly.

According to the Baltimore *Journal of Commerce* there is 15 tons of gold coins and 135 tons of silver coins in the sub-treasury of that city. When the amounts in other sub-treasuries are taken into consideration, some idea can be formed of the wealth of the country. But if there were ten times the present wealth in the vaults of the nation each individual would be forced to labor equally as hard as he now does to get his pittance of the aggregated whole.

The revolution in the Argentine republic has ended, and peace reigns over the unfortunate country. These Spanish method of reform—and there are undoubtedly corrupt practices in the Argentine government—do not harmonize with Anglo Saxon plans, and do not augur much for the permanency of free institutions. Successful freedom is not a mushroom growth of a single night, but the full bloom of the century plant after long and careful training.

The shipment of wheat from Eastern Oregon will be larger this year than ever before. Nearly double the acreage of former years has been sown and the yield, in many places, will be above the average. Every bushel of grain sent out of the state leaves its equivalent in money behind. Last season the partial failure made hard times in the Inland Empire; but it is expected the present harvest will revive business in all departments.

The dispatches contain the mournful intelligence that Senator Jones lost $15,000 in a satchel while being driven to a railway station. He finally recovered the money, and we are happy to state that the world is expected to revolve on its axes the same as before. If some poor son of toil had been defrauded out of his earnings no mention would have been made of it; but a silver king is a privileged member of the American aristocracy.

Thomas Wickers, a tradesman in England, attempted recently to kill himself by driving nails into his head, and penetrated the brain to a depth of three inches; but he still lives and attends to his business. He is reserved for a better fate, and will likely die from blood-poisoning, caused by being scratched by a pin while hugging his "best girl."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An open river means growth and unexampled prosperity for The Dalles. Shall we realize this, or die of inertia?

Our salmon export has realized thousands of dollars to those engaged in the industry. Why not start a woolen factory and save thousands of dollars to the city annually.

Every city in Oregon, through its board of trade or chamber of commerce, should demand a re-count of the population. We are entitled to another congressman, and should not be forced to wait another ten years because of the negligence of census enumerators.

Our senators in Washington City have at last awakened to the fact that the census in Oregon was not complete, and should be retaken. But it is very late now to cry over "spilled milk," and our people will have to stand the effect of the imperfect enumeration.

The Salvadorians have penetrated the Guatemalian country beyond the possibility of retreat, and it appears as though they will be defeated and annihilated by their enemies. This will place San Salvador and other little republics at the mercy of Guatemala, and may result in a military despotism.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.

DENVER, Aug. 5—Another explosion occurred here this evening, with results probably more fatal than the one of yesterday. At 9 o'clock J. D. Gorrell, clerk in W. A. Mitchell's pharmacy at the corner of Twenty-third and Welton streets, went down into the cellar for some goods. On reaching the foot of the stairs he struck a match, when instantly six 10-gallon cans of benzine exploded with terrific force. The entire front of the building was blown into the street, and a customer standing by the door was hurled some twenty feet and badly bruised and cut. Gorrel was blown out of the cellar by the explosion and escaped by the rear door in some miraculous manner. He was found a few minutes later standing in the alley in a demented condition from his burns, which were fearful. He was taken to the hospital, where his body was one great blister, some of the flesh adhering to his clothes when removed. His recovery is doubtful. Just before the explosion two little girls came into the store and purchased soda water, but it is believed they left just in time to save their lives. The building took fire immediately, and the entire fire department was on the ground promptly. When it arrived the walls were standing, but began to totter soon afterward, and a second later tumbled to the ground, a mass of broken timber and brick. This was so sudden that the firemen were unable to get to a place of safety, and three were caught in the ruins. Fireman Patsy Gallagher had both hips broken and is injured internally. Charley Craig, driver for Chief Pierce, had both legs broken and was badly cut and bruised. The other, though severely, is not seriously injured. On the second floor of the building were a number of roomers, and it is feared some of them while attempting to escape were caught in the falling building and crushed to death in the ruins. The fire was extinguished within half an hour after the arrival of the department, and a large force of men are now at work clearing the debris. It is known that all employers of the store with exception of Gorrel escaped. Mr. Mitchell is now in New York city. Gorrell's people reside in Payne Ohio.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from San Salvador says that General Trungary, at the head of the Guatemalan revolutionist, has taken Chiquemala, near the capital. The loss of this place has obliged the Guatemalan government to concentrate its troops toward the capital. A Guatemalan dispatch says it is untrue that an attempt was made to assassinate President Barillos, and denies that the revolution is of importance.

The dispatch also says that Minister Misener's correspondence has not been tampered with; that the minister has for days been in free communication with the United States government.

A special dispatch from Guatemala says that the diplomatic crops has offered to negotiate in the interests of peace, that the offer has been acepted and that it is now expected a settlement will be arranged within a few days. President Barillos says he will not resign and prefers death to surrender.

Dispatches received by the Mexican government confirm the report of the probability of the intervention of foreign diplomats in Central America. President Ezeta's only terms are the recognition of his government and the non-intervention of other powers in the interior government of Salvador.

RACE WAR AT ROSLYN.

ELLENSBURG, August 5.—Yesterday shortly after noon at Roslyn, Pat Harvy a white liveryman keeper, and Miles Mayo, a colored man, quarreled about a horse. Harvy struck Mayo, when the latter pulled a pocket knife and plunged it into Harvy. It penetrated a lung, making a very dangerous and probably fatal wound. Deputy Sheriff Mat Miller immediately arrested Mayo and lodged him in the city jail, but talk of lynching being heard, Mayor Miller, Deputy Sheriff Miller and City Marshal Beal took the prisoner out of jail and brought him to Ellensburg for safe keeping. Had an attempt been made to lynch the negro a terrible row must have ensued, as the negroes were determined he should not be lynched, and threatened to clean out the town, had not enough determined whites been found, and a terrible tragedy was undoubtedly avoided.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A shocking accident occurred to-day at Grunewald. Eighteen Berlin pleasure-seekers, who were driving in a large wagonette, were thrown down an embankment into the river Flavel, and five of them instantly killed. The horses shied at a red parasol carried by a lady who was walking on the road, and before anything could be done to prevent the disaster the horses backed the carriage over the embankment and fell with it on top of the unfortunate occupants. In addition to the people killed, there are several others seriously injured. Miss Flegler, a young lady of excellent family, was taken from the debris in a dying condition. She was to have been married to-morrow to Herr Wilberforce, who is among the killed.

RAILWAY HORROR IN SWITZERLAND.

INNSPAUCK, Aug. 4.—News is received of a railway horror that happened at Boel's, a station near by here. An express train suddenely left the rails and rolled down an embankment, three cars falling into the stream. They were 120 people in the cars at the time. Their struggles were terrible. It is believed the loss of life will be very high, some placing it at one hundred.

INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE.

EUGENE CITY, Aug. 6.—A great deal of talk is heard concerning the alleged discovery of discrepancies in the books of ex-Sheriff Sloan who went out of office a month ago. The exact state of affairs is not known, but investigations are being made by the county court, and the report submitted to them has not yet been accepted. There is ample evidence of very poor book-keeping, and in some cases the errors are in favor of the ex-sheriff, while in others there are credit which should have not appeared upon the books. No charges are made other than a failure to properly keep the books, and no warrants have been issued. The investigation will be somewhat lengthy, and the court will satisfy itself as to the balance, if any there be, which will be settled before the report is accepted and the bondsmen released.

Mr. Sloan to-day appeared before the county court and requested the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating the accounts and business of the sheriff's office during his entire administration, which lasted four years. A commission was accordingly appointed consisting of W. T. Peet, F. W. Osburn and Sherwood Burr. M. Sloan made this request on account of the charges against him of irregularities of the business of the office and errors in the books. He is ready and able to make good any and all discrepancies that may appear upon investigation. The errors are supposed to be the work of incompetent deputies.

EXCITEMENT IN BUENOS AYERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres says: "It is impossible to discribe the indignation that prevails here, arising from President Celman playing with his solemn promise to resign. Every effort will be made to prevent Vice-President Pelligrini from resigning, as he will become president if the chamber accepts President Celman's resignation. It is expected in the event of his becoming president, that Signor Pelligrini would surround himself with the best and most honorable men. Every effort will be made to sustain the credit of the republic. Everybody is disposed to make monetary and personal sacrifies to help any honest government."

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6, 4:20 P. M.—President Celman has been compelled by popular clamor to resign, and Vice President Pelligrini assumed the presidency. It is expected that Signors Metre, Costa, Gremstiago and Levalle will enter the new cabient. Public confidence is reviving, and gold is quoted at 170.

6 P. M.—The chamber has not accepted Celman's resignation. Complications are feared and great excitement prevails.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN SAN SALVADOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.– Domingo Estrada, Guatemalan counsel general in this city, received a dispatch to-day from the Guatemalan minister at the City of Mexico stating that General Yrimgarar, leader of the revolt against Barillos, has been routed by Guatemalan troops at Palo Grand. Eyla, vice-president of San Salvador, has organized a government in the Salvadorian territory in opposition to that of Ezeta, and is being aided by General Miranda, one of the most important men of the republic. The dispatch also stated that Ezeta had shot many people connected with the rival movement, among whom were many important personages.

SEARCHING FOR THE MURDERERS.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 6.--The posse which left here last night for Ravilla returned to-day. The chiefs have agreed that the murderers, Lullaze and Pierre Paul, should be delivered up. Sheriff Housten armed twelve Indian police and detailed a party of determined whites to accompany them, and the trail of the murderers, was taken up this morning. It is hoped they may be successful in capturing the fugitives.

Sackrider's saloon on Higgins street was badly burned this afternoon.

WENT DOWN WITH THE WHARF.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7—Milton McAuley, a longshoreman, lost his life this evening by a wharf giving away, carrying him down and burying him under rocks, which he was unloading. J. C. Brittian was unloading Chuckanut stone at Phinney & Buxter's wharf. At 4 o'clock this afternoon nearly the whole cargo has been piled on the wharf, and McAuley was stationed on top of the pile to take a chain off of a big rock, when, without warning, the wharf gave way and went down with a crash. Eye witnesses say McAuley was on top when it struck the water, but he did not rise, and it is supposed he is held down by the stones. Efforts to recover the body have so far failed. A diver will be sent down tomorrow.

McAuley was about 35, and came from Wyman, Mich., two months ago, where he has a wife and two children.

His little son was with him, and came home about dark, saying his father had fallen into the river. Men are now searching for the body. Williams was quite a prominent working man, 40 years of age, a native of Wales, and leaves a wife and two sons.

A SAD FUNERAL SCENE.

SEATTLE, Aug 7.—A horrible accident occurred at a funeral this afternoon. Miss Lillie Young, the 17-year-old daughter of a laboring man, died yesterday, and the funeral occurred to-day from the undertaker's. As the father was too poor to engage a carriage, he and Rev. Anderson, who was to conduct the services at the grave, rode to the cemetery on the hearse with Undertaker Cross. The team was very spirited, and just as the hearse was nearing the cemetery became frightened and ran away, dashing out of the road into the timber. The hearse was demolished and the coffin broken open, exposing the body of the dead girl. Rev. Anderson and the father of the girl were both thrown under the horses' feet, and the former knocked insensible, while the latter sustained many bruises.

Another coffin was procured and the girl buried, but neither the father nor preacher were able to attend the interment.

DIED ON THE TRAIN.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., Aug. 7.—Miss Celesta Kime, the unfortunate young lady who was adjudged insane yesterday and started in Sheriff Birdsey's charge for the asylum last night, died just as the train reached Roseburg. The sheriff had the remains transferred to the south-bound train at Wilbur, and she will be buried in the family burying ground near this place to-morrow.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Aug. 7.—Thomas Epsom, a Scandinavian about 25 years old, fell through an unfinished bridge here last night while he was intoxicated, and was instantly killed. He is believed to have left no family.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my darishoners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Snipes & Kinersly's drug store. Regular sizes 50c and $1.00.

F. S. OSGOOD.

F. S. Osgood, of Osgood Bros., the prominent druggists of Seventh and Broadway, Oakland, in a letter to the Edwin W. Joy Co., July 12th, says, "We have no preparation on our shelves, that shows such results as Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. A customer of ours living on Ninth St., tells us that it relieved her almost immediately of her dispepsia; and another on Broadway reports, that three bottles entirely cured him of his constipation. A year ago we only bought a sixth of a dozen bottles at a time. Now we buy it by the gross. It recommends itself."

BROKEN OUT!

How often do we see this on the faces of children and, alas, of people who otherwise are healthy? What causes it? Bad Blood. The thought is terrible; the trouble is worse. No ordinary help can remove it. It requires something unusual. Do not take cheap sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. You must have something that has proven its power in both Europe and America. General Wheatcroft Nelson, of London, says: "My experience in the English army, as well as in America, convinces me that *nothing* so thoroughly purifies the blood, or adds to the health, vigor and life, as Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir."

This grand Elixir is sold by druggists in all parts of America. It is a good, pure, honest medicine. Try it to-day.

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