The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY ..... FEBRUARY 6, 1892

PAUPERS AND PAUPERISM.

There were 73,045 paupers in almshouses in this country in 1890, certainly not a dismaying percentage of population. It is not surprising to find male paupers somewhat in excess of the females, the actual difference being 8437 in numbers. No explanation entirely satisfactory has been given why there should be so many more male than female paupers, unless it be that of greater proportionate dissipation and improvidence of men between the ages of 20 and 50 years. The table of comparative statistics furnished by the census bureau presents some curious facts as to the ages of paupers, the percentages holding much the same relative values for any given year. We find that the excess of male paupers under the age of 10 years is 11.66. What is the sociological theory upon which to account for this disparity between infants of opposite sexes in the pauper trend?

Between the ages of 10 and 19, too, the males were found predominant. But between 20 and 29, between 30 and 39, and between 40 and 49 there was a slight excess on the side of females. For the next five periods the males are again in greatest numbers, the percentage of excess being, between 50 and 59, 11.02; between 60 and 69, 22.68; between 70 and 79, 27.44; between 80 and 89, 19 52; between 90 and 99, 10.24. When it comes to 100 years and over the women again reassert themselves and show an excess of 12.82, there being in 1890 68 male and 88 female paupers over 100 years of age, or so alleged to be, as the persons so quoted were all ignorant, mostly negroes, who possibly did not really know their ages. There seems to be a diminution of paupers under the age of 40, but not so great as the friends of destitute children may have concluded from the number of homes and asylums for children that philanthropy has provided.

But there is an increase of aged paupers, says a Chicago exchange, chiefly in the west where child paupers are fewest, and it is strange to find that in the south where aged paupers are fewest there is the greatest percentage of child paupers. There is something gratifying to national pride in the tables of the census bulletin despite their formidableness as groups of figures. The percentage to population is very low, for a dependent class, and proves that bodily infirmity and the helplessness of immaturity, the cause of pauperdom almost exclusively in this country, do not show discreditable results under a system of government that gives every willing and sound bodied person an opportunity for self-support.

The increase of paupers has not been great as compared with our increase of population, and it is also favorable to the conditions here that the majority of the paupers are foreign born or of foreign parents. A right restriction of immigration would doubtless enable civic and county authorities to show a great reduction of paupers in this country in the next decade

THE BRITISH PRESS.

The British press has settled the Chilian question in a manner highly satisfactory to most Britishers. It has denounced the president of the United States as a political trickster, the United States people as a conglomeration of bullies, the United States minister to Chili as a gasconading Irishman. The effect of all this in the United States, so far as it will have any effect, may be to make Mr. Egan "solid" with some who have not approved of his appointment. It may be said in his behalf that a gentleman who, as minister, has made himself so very offensive to the British people must have been prudently zealous for the United States interests.

British citizens resident in the United States do not vote at presidential elections, otherwise Mr. Harrison might expect a strongly organized opposition in the next convention.

The causes of the bitterness of the British press toward the United States, and its professed sympathy with Chili, are easily discernible. "The jinghng of the guinea," to quote the Laureate, is at the bottom of them, as an eastern exchange well says. The British do not care a continental cent about Chili, but they care a great deal about their commercial ascendency in that republic. They have fostered Chilian ill-feeling toward the United States and have encouraged Chilian insolence by unofficial and insincere promises of aid in the event of war. They know that henceforth, whether the event of the present misunderstanding be peace or war, the United States residents in Chili are sure to be more respectfully treated than formerly. They know that the "certain inalienable rights" of our citizens henceforth will be maintained when they sojourn in Chili as well as when they remain at home. These things are the cause of British trouble.

The ill-natured snarling of the London press will not cause a change of a hair's breadth in our policy toward Chili. Nor will it take a single vote from the president in convention or at the polls.

THE FERNDALE WRECK.

Another vessel has been lost on the Washington coast and a score or more lives sacrificed either through the stupidity or negligence of the master in charge. On last Saturday the British ship *Ferndale* was dashed to pieces in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor, and of the entire crew but three succeeded in reaching land alive. The loss of this and other vessels emphasizes the statements made last Tuesday by Mr. Plimsoll, before the royal labor commission in London, regarding the trade in human life. Mr. Plimsoll has for years been the champion of the rights and interests of sailors and brought about many great reforms in the shipping regulations during the past few years.

In his tertimony given last week before the commission, Mr. Plimsoll gave statistics to prove that the loss of life on board British ships is quadruple that, proportionally, of those of any other nation. The importance of seeking the cause of this frightful slaughter of human life needed no argument. He believed there could be no doubt that it would be found in the vicious system of insurance whereby it was frequently a more profitable thing for an owner to lose his ship—and incidentally kill a score or so of poor seamen—than to save it. The gentleman also caused a sensation among his colleagues by pointing out, and proving by a comparison of statistics, the fact that, whenever the value of shipping declines in periods of mercantile depression, it becomes to the interest of owners to lose their ships.

THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The present congress will not be very liberal as regards appropriations for internal improvements, and the people should carefully consider their wants and ask for only such aid from the general government as they may reasonably expect to receive. In this connection, it is not at all probable that the Cascade locks will be mentioned liberally in the River and Harbor bill, and at the same session, an appropriation of $431,000 granted for the portage railroad between this city and Celilo. The producers of the Inland Empire should not ask for too much, for fear the present congress may view the matter with suspicion, and ignore them completely.

Work has been continued at the Cascades for a number of years, a considerable sum of money expended, and the most careful economists in the lower house can but realize the necessity of the early completion of this improvement. Some of the leading members of the senate and house have examined the canal, and from information derived from citizens of Oregon, Idaho and Washington have ascertained the fact that this is the only available means of relief to producers in the country east of the Cascades. The portage railroad is a new project, and has never received the endorsement of any government board of engineers. On the contrary, the senate has passed a large appropriation for a ship railway to overcome the obstructions at the dalles. For these reasons, if a Democratic house were to be favorably inclined towards the portage scheme, and were to pass a bill for that purpose, it would undoubtedly be defeated in the senate. The report of the board of engineers have been read to the senate and the members have endorsed the recommendation for a ship railway. On this matter they have placed themselves on record on more than one occasion, and they cannot be expected to reconsider their action.

As a means of temporary relief the portage railroad may be considered an advisable measure; but the ship-railway is much to be preferred as a permanent improvement. The flock-masters and grain-growers of the Inland Empire have for many years looked forward to the time when a ship, loaded with wheat in the fertile region drained by the Columbia and its tributaries, should pass to sea, board without breaking cargo, and this cannot be accomplished by a portage road. All admit, however, that the latter would be a saving in freight rates in comparison with the exorbitant prices now charged for transportation; but this would not reduce the expenses to the same extent that a ship railway would. If the government undertakes internal improvements they should be made as lasting as possible, and the project recommended by the board of engineers would unquestionably be the most permanent.

Taking a conservative view of public works in Oregon, nearly everyone will be forced to the conclusion that congress will favor the completion of the canal and locks at the Cascades and a ship railway at the dalles. But, judging from the time consumed in constructing the locks, it will be a quarter of a century before the ship railway above this city would be in operation, and, in the meantime, the state of Oregon could reduce transportation charges by constructing the portage railroad. This has been the position of the TIMES MOUNTAINEER on this question for many years, and it still adheres to what it published several months ago when it advocated a special session. The people have a right to expect from the general government substantial aid for permanent public improvement, and the state should grant temporary relief wherever it is deemed expedient and available.

Mr. M. L. Olmstead, a well-known attorney, residing in Baker City, is being spoken of as a candidate for the position of judge of the supreme court of this state. The gentleman has lived in Oregon a number of years, is a successful lawyer and if nominated by the Republicans would be elected. The trouble is that Eastern Oregon is liable to have too many candidates before the next Republican convention, and should the nomination of congressman be given to this part of the state, it cannot in reason expect anything more.

The Dallas *Itemizer* pertinently inquires if it is not about time to drop the "professor" from the names of country schoolmasters. Yes, it is overtime, not only in regard to the country schoolmasters but a good many who follow the same calling in cities.

"IN BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND."

Portland has always battled for her own selfish interests, irrespective of the effect upon different portions of the state. Years ago, when the O. S. N. Co. was pouring untold wealth into the lap of the metropolis and "bleeding" most unmercifully the Inland Empire, the metropolis had no word of sympathy for the over-taxed producer; and, later on, when the project of opening the Columbia river to the commerce of the people was agitated in congress and appropriations were made for a canal and locks at the Cascades, the leading paper of the northwest condemned the scheme and time and again stated it was a "waste of public money," "feeding an elephant," etc. Again, when the Northern Pacific unjustly claimed a land grant from the general government, from Wallula, Wash., to the mouth of the Willamette, over which the company had failed to construct a foot of road, the Portland board of trade convened in solemn council and passed resolutions requesting congress not to forfeit this land. At that time she expected to be the great transcontinental termini of the railroads leading to the north Pacific coast, and an open river, forfeiture of unearned lands were antagonistic to her interests; but a "change came o'er the spirit of her dreams," and the N. P. R. R. had its outlet on Puget Sound. Then she looked to the "great river of the west," and endorsed the action of Eastern Oregon for liberal appropriations for the Cascade locks and other improvements to the navigation of the Columbia. But we would be willing to forgive and forget these acts, if to day she manifested an unselfish interest in building up and developing the resources of the entire state; but this is not the fact. Last summer when the press of the interior were loudly clamoring for an extra session of the legislature for an appropriation to construct the portage railroad from this city to Celilo, Portland was apathetic in the matter, and her business men even contributed funds for the construction of the road on the Washington side. But, by reason of being an inland seaport, an inconvenience has been suffered by the metropolis, and now she is urgent in demanding a special session. This demand is explained by the following in an editorial in the *Telegram* of yesterday:

The ship *Scottish Isles*, if we are correctly informed, arrived in Astoria a few days ago under charter, her time being nearly up, but having eighteen hours to get to Portland and comply with its contract. Of course it wanted to come, and come at once, but there was no boat there to bring it up. This is a damaging and disastrous fact to mention, and if we were running a paper on the Sound as those people run them, it might not be done; but we are running a paper that tells "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," commercially as well as politically.

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For years we were at the mercy of a pilot trust at Astoria. By hard work, and with great labor, the state got rid of that, and put the business in the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, quite naturally thinking that its own corporate interests, being identical with those of the state, would be sufficient to protect Columbia river commerce; but it has been a delusive hope. The people of the state, during the last fall and this winter, have lost many tens of thousands of dollars because they were at the mercy of this penny-wise-and-pound-foolish corporation.

What are we to do? Nothing, but to suffer this loss, damage and disgrace for another season, when the exports and imports will be far above those of the past year, unless the governor, as the people's friend, which we are sure he is at heart, will convene the legislature and give us relief.

To benefit Portland-on-Wallamett this special session must be called and the people taxed to furnish river service from Astoria to a point more than a hundred miles in the interior. It will make little difference to producers in the Inland Empire whether the *Scottish Isles* or any other ship can reach Portland if she can enter the mouth of the Columbia. With boats on the middle and lower river the producers of Eastern Oregon can load any ship with wool or wheat as easily at Astoria as at Portland, and at as cheap rates.

But the selfishness of this call for a special session is very clearly evinced in the following paragraph from the same article to which reference has been made:

* * By convening the legislature in the early spring, he will have it together at a time when every member will want to get back home and at work; they will not stay there at this season, and waste any time at $3 a day. There is no danger of a long session. But a few days' session, even if The Dalles portage road is not touched—though we would be in favor of handling that also—would be worth at least a quarter of a million dollars to this state.

Southern and Eastern Oregon are expected to second this request for a special session for the benefit of the webfoot seaport, and matters of vital importance to the vast region of country east of the Cascades are to be ignored. We do not believe Governor Pennoyer, if he deemed it inexpedient to convene the legislature to relieve the producers of the richest portion of the northwest, will do it at the behest of a few capitalists in Portland. A special session is very urgent for an appropriation for the portage railroad, which will relieve a region of country which is an empire in extent; but not for the purpose of building up an inland seaport.

The chamber of commerce of Astoria has passed resolutions in opposition to any government aid for improving the channel of the Columbia river to Portland, and recommending that all funds be given for the purpose of completing the locks at the Cascades and beginning the work at The Dalles. Astoria is right, and every paper in the Inland Empire should endorse the position taken on this question. Oregon, Washington and Idaho is interested in removing the natural obstructions to navigation in this great river, so as to admit ordinary craft to do the carrying trade; but not in deepening the channel to such an extent that a city over one hundred miles in the interior can afford wharfage for sea-going vessels. If Portland desires to be the seaport of Oregon, the needed improvements for the interior commerce should not be stinted for that purpose, and she should not expect government aid for her selfish interests. With the locks at the Cascades and the ship railway at The Dalles completed, the producers of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington can float their wool and grain to seaboard, and it makes little difference whether the destination is Astoria or Portland. That the Columbia river should be free for the navigation of the people of the northwest will be readily acknowledged; but that this river and a portion of the Willamette should be dredged by the government—at the sacrifice of other needed improvements—so as to permit deep-sea vessels to come to Portland, is simply a local enterprise and should not receive the least attention from congress.

There are some examples in the history of the United States where the American navy has displayed sufficient patriotism to protect the rights of citizens, and the most noted of these is the case of Kozta, a naturalized citizen of Austrian birth. He was imprisoned on board an Austrian war vessel, and Capt. Ingraham, of an American war ship demanded his release. There were several Austrian war ships in the harbor, but the American commander prepared his deck for action, and in a half hour Kozta was delivered to him. If Capt. Schley, of the *Baltimore*, had followed the same course there would have been no complication with Chili, and the United States would not have been under the necessity of diplomatic correspondence with the junta at Callao. We are not in favor of war, but believe in surrounding every citizen of the republic with such a wall of protection that no person or government will dare infringe upon his rights. The name of American citizen—the same as an English subject—should command respect everywhere, and there should be ships of war to enforce this in every harbor of the world.

A celebrated character in English ecclesiastical affairs passed to the silent majority at Mentone, France, last Sunday. For long years the pulpits of the English speaking peoples were electrified by the sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the discourses of Rev. C. S. Spurgeon in London, England. Perhaps Mr. Beecher was the greater pulpit orator; but Mr. Spurgeon had as firm hold on the affections of his congregation. Long years since Mr. Beecher was numbered with the dead; but Mr. Spurgeon still occupied his pulpit, and attracted all classes and conditions of people to his church, until recently. The English divine is dead, and the tabernacle which echoed to his sermons, will be silent to his voice. He was a Christian in the true sense of the term, and, at the news of his death, Christendom will uncover its head, and say "Peace to his soul and may he rest in peace.

The famine still prevails in Russia, and our picayune congress has failed to make an appropriation to carry the donations of corn and flour to that country.

He Was Buried Alive.

Under the above caption the Chicago *News* of the 15th inst. publishes the following concerning the late John W. Cowden, a former successful and prominet physician of Bellevue:

"Dr. John W. Cowden was, up to a few months ago, a prominent man and well-to-do physician of Rock Island. One night he was called to the bedside of a patient on 2d avenue in that city, where, while attending the wants of the lady who was ill, he suddenly expired, the result of heart trouble. He was taken in charge by his relatives and friends, who, according to the story, refused to permit an inquest by the coroner, and the next day the doctor was buried.

Meanwhile a telegram had been sent to his brother at Omaha, but he was away from home at the time, and upon his return he found it impossible to arrive for the funeral. Shortly after the doctor's death one of his sons had a dream that his father had been buried alive and had turned over in his coffin. This seemed to greatly disturbe the son but he did not for a time disclose his uneasiness.

After about a month the Nebraska brother came to look after matters pertaining to the doctor's death, and, being anxious to see his dead brother, he arranged to have the body disinterred. It is given out that a group of immediate friends, including a Davenport physician, were to assemble at a certain place and view the remains, but they never arrived, for the reason that the brother secured a permit from Banker Mitchell of Rock Island, who is president of the Cemetery association, for the disinterment, and then he and the grave-diggers proceeded to the sacred spot where the doctor was consigned to Mother Earth only a month before.

It is said there were only three persons present, the two diggers and the brother when the cover was taken off. It was then that the ghastly horrors of the grave were unfolded to the human eye.

The brother gave a shout of horror and a groan of agony at the sight of the coffin, which lay in the box with the side kicked out and the doctor's foot protruding. He then knew the worst had happened, for the brother had been buried alive and afterward died in all the agony that can come to a person upon awakening in the grave. Being anxious to know the result in its entirety, the casket was taken out of the grave and the lid of the coffin removed. An awful sight met their eyes, for there lay the dead doctor in the dried blood that had oozed from the terrible wounds which had been self-inflicted during his brief but terrible moment while life existed in the grave. The doctor had pulled out the greater portion of his hair, torn off his ears, gouged out his eyeballs, scratched his face into shreds, chewed the ends of his fingers off and died after turning face downward in his coffin.

The sight was enough for the living brother to see, and, not caring to disturb the other relatives, he had the body reinterred, and returned to where the friends had met and informed them that the condition of the corpse was such that it was necessary to place it back in the grave. He assigned no reason, it is said, and the friends took it for granted that matters were satisfactory to the brother. They did not know how the visiting brother's heart was aching. The matter has rested, and the relative returned to Omaha.

An Italian Minister Coming.

ROME, Feb. 2.—It is reported that Signor F. Catalani, Italian minister to Copenhagen, will be transferred to Washington, the Italian government having determined on a complete restoration of diplomatic relations with the United States. Baron Fava, who was withdrawn from Washington during negotiations concerning the New Orleans massacre, will be, it is added, appointed to fill the vacancy at Copenhagen.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Governor on the Portage Road

SALEM, Or., Feb. 2.—Gov. Pennoyer said to a reporter today that the statement in the Washington dispatch of February 1 to the *Oregonian*, that he had written to Speaker Crisp and other Democrats in the house to defeat by all means any project for a boat-railway scheme, is absolutely without foundation. He said his whole offense, if any, was in urging the passage of an appropriation for a portage railway, and in that matter he had the support of the legislature of Oregon, as that body, at its last session, had unanimously passed a concurrent resolution asking for such appropriation. As to his receiving no reply from the chief of engineers he expressed no disappointment. That functionary in January, 1889, recommended a portage road, and in December, 1889, opposed it, and the discourteous refusal of a man possessed of such whiffling judgment to reply to his letter, he said, did not cause him any loss of sleep. The governor believed that the dispatch was doubtless instigated by one or both of our senators, and he was content to let the people of Oregon decide which scheme was most beneficial, the portage railroad, costing $431,500, which could be built in one year, or the boat railway, costing $2,860,356, which, if the appropriations were made for it by the government, as appropriations have been made for the Cascade locks, would occupy more than twenty-four years in its construction.

The Logging Camp Tragedy.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Feb. 2—Further particulars have been received of the family quarrel and murder which occurred at Herford's logging camp, about three miles north of this place Sunday night. James Herford, who had been at Olequa, came home drunk, as did also his brother Gillman, who had been at this place. James arrived at his father's home before Gillman and threatened to whip him so soon as he arrived. He even started down the railroad track to meet him, but was persuaded to return home by his father. Gillman soon arrived in company with Mr. Hyatt, better known as "Carolina." A quarrel took place between the two brothers, and the youngest Gillman placed a revolver against his brother's breast and fired, the ball entering the heart. He died in about twenty minutes. The only words he spoke were to Mr. Hyatt, saying: "Carolina, I am shot. I'll die, too. Send for the doctor." Young Herford was arraigned before Judge Brown at this place and waived examination and was held to appear before the superior court now in session at Kalama. He claims self defense.

Frozen on the Hillside.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 2.—Word has reached this city that the remains of John Richardron, a popular and well-known young farmer of Fox Ridge, Idaho, were found yesterday morning by a search party which had gone to his relief. John left his father's home last Saturday, presumably on a short hunting trip, and never returned alive. The searching party, composed of nearly 100 men, found Richardson on a steep hillside about three-quarters of a mile from his home. He was lying in a cramped position with his gun in his arms and there was not a scar or blemish to be found on him. When the men went to lift him up and place him upon a stretcher they found that he was frozen solid, and it was difficult to straighten his limbs. After a thorough examination, the decision was reached that he had died of heart disease. He has heretofore been troubled with his heart, and his physician has often warned him against violent exercise. It was supposed that the exertion of climbing the steep hill proved too much for him, and when he sat down to rest the trouble came upon him and ended his life.

Excessively Friendly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The *Herald's* Valparaiso special says: Senator Peirieurs, minister of foreign affairs, called at the United States legation today and personally thanked Egan for Blaine's recent dispatch accepting Chili's reply to the ultimatum on the *Baltimore* affair as satisfactory. The meeting between the diplomats was apparently of a most friendly character. The offices of the *Democraria* at Santiago and *Oppisicion* at Valparaiso have been cleaned out. These papers were regarded as unfriendly to the government. The former was attacked by a mob and short work was made of the office. In the case of the latter it is claimed that some military officers, who were passing the office, were insulted from the windows and assaulted with iron bars and pistol shots. They broke into the office, smashed the furniture, pied the forms and otherwise wrecked the office. Both papers, as well as *La Republica*, whose office was cleaned out yesterday, issued small fly sheets today, protesting against the actions of the mob as a violation of the liberty of the press.

President Montt, with Captain Simpson, has gone to Taldabuano to inspect the new dock and plan of forts for the protection of the harbor. Captain Gorin, late commander of the Imperial under Balmaceda, has arrived here from Peru. He was arrested and placed on board the *Chiggins*. General Velasquez is still a prisoner on board the *Errazuris*.

Outbreak of Prisoners.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—An outbreak was reported this morning amonge the prisoners of Deer Island, and fifty policemen were sent from this city to the scene. This is the second riotous demonstration that has occurred in that institution within a few weeks. It is stated the men refused to go to work when ordered this morning, and threatened the officers' lives. A detail of men from various stations was immediately sent down on the police boat, and their arrival there was announced by Captain Bragdon, who notified the headquarters that some more men were needed, as the trouble was serious. Additional assistance was sent, and reserve police have been ordered in readiness for immediate service. When the police arrived at Deer Island, a large number of convicts were making a great noise. They refused to go to work, and threatened the police, numbering sixty men. The police drew clubs, and in a short time the mob was under subjection, after a free use of battons. The refractory prisoners were soon locked in in their cells.

Commissioner Devlin attributes the trouble to a lack of room at the institution. There are between 800 and 900 adult prisoners on the island and only 420 cells.

Goldwin Smith's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Goldwin Smith made a few remarks last night at the dinner to Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*. He said he gladly took advantage of the occasion to express his regret as an Englishman at the repeated utterances of a portion of the British press respecting the Chilian affair. He said he hoped the worst had come to the United States and the best stayed behind. Speaking of criticisms on the president's message of the Chilian question, Smith said, to him, it seemed entirely temperate, dignified and logically conclusive. Captain Schley also spoke briefly. He said the steamer *Baltimore* always stood as the representative of the great power under whose flag it sailed. He referred to the efficiency of the crew of the vessel, and said that if the circumstances during the late Chilian affair required it, he thought the members of the crew would have acted in such a manner as to merit the approval of the government. "The cloud of war has now blown over," the captain said, "but the affair proved very suggestive of the fact that war was liable to come upon a nation at any time." He hoped it would serve as a warning to the people, and demonstrate that it is time to consider the means of how best to protect the country and its flag.

Another New Torpedo Invented.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 3.—For some time past Lieutenant Marshall, attached to the torpedo station, has been engaged in a very close study of torpedo construction and harbor defense, especially the latter. His latest invention is a submarine mine for coast or harbor defense. In shape it is more like a coffin than a cask, and is made of sheet iron. Its total weight is 480 pounds. It contains a charge of gun-cotton equivalent to 102 pounds of dry gun cotton. The mine is so constucted that it may be fired from a battery on shore or by contact, at will. Today's test was from the wharf of the torpedo station, and was for buoyancy and immersion, and the results showed a capability to stand a weight of eighty pounds, which could be added either in explosive or construction power. The mine was exploded by electricity from shore, and was in every way a perfect success. It is the first of its kind to be tested, and the result more than justified the expectations of the inventor.

Four People Killed.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Last night's explosion at the hat factory of the J. Rummel Company turns out more serious than at first announced. It was thought that only three were killed, but this morning a fourth body was found. The names of the dead are Oscar Lewsch, Daniel O'Keefe, Albert Anderson and William Duffy. Anderson and Duffy were burned to a crisp, but enough identifying marks were found upon them to leave no doubt as to who they were. A large crowd has been gathered about the wrecked building all morning. The machine that exploded was used to collect alcoholic gases that escaped from the hats as they were being dried. The gases were carried by pipes to this machine and then condensed to alcohol again. It was the first machine of the kind ever built, and was built as an experiment. The owners of the factory say the men were wholly to blame for the explosion, and assert they ought to have known better than to carry a light in the room where the condenser was located.

By Popular Demand.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The important question of the revision of the constitution, raised by the popular demand for universal sufferage, came up yesterday before the house of representatives on a proposition by Herr Janisen, the radical leader, for a revision of the suffrage clauses of the constitution. Premier Beernaert gave his adhesion to the proposal, but said that before the dissolution of the present parliament, for the election of a constitutional assembly, it would be well to agree upon the general scope of the suffrage reform and constitutional revision and proceeded to lay before the house a bill embodying the views of the government. The bill creates household suffrage, and increases the electoral body from 200,000 to 600,000 voters. It modifies the veto clause of the constitution, and grants the king power, after any law passes parliament, to refer it to the people. After a long debate, the house agreed to the proposal of Minister Beernaert to refer the bill to the central section-house, which will report in April.

The Indians' Trick.

COLVILLE, Wash., Feb. 3.—It is reported that parties in the southwestern part of the county are having trouble with disreputable characters who drive stock out of the reach of owners and secrete them for the purpose of extorting a sum of money for the return of the stock. This has long been a favorite trick of the Indians, and whites have only recently adopted the practice.

OLD AND WITHOUT FRIENDS.

Solomon Peltier, formerly a merchant of Cewelah and a pioneer of Stevens county, was before the board of commissioners last Monday soliciting assistance from the county for support. The applicant is quite aged and without means, but as he has relatives in the county who are quite able to support him the commissioners do not feel justified in granting his request.

Death was Inevitable.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 3.—Full particulars of the death of young Richardson, near Juliata last Saturday, were obtained today. From one of the coroner's jury it is learned that upon examination a bullet was found in the abdomen. The physician attempted to probe for the bullet, but failing to find it in this manner almost entirely dissected the body in searching for it, and finally gave up the attempt. When found Richardson was lying on the side of the hill with his feet downward, and the stock of his gun was lying under his right leg, while the barrel was lying across his left leg. It is supposed that he feared death from heart disease, and ended his life with a gun in preference.

To Succeed Bradley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A Washington special says President Harrison will appoint Junge Green, of the United States district court of New Jersey, to succeed the late Associate Justice Bradley of the United States supreme court.

Sentence is Passed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The *Herald's* special cablegram from Valparaiso, Chili, says: Judge of Crimes Foster today passed sentence in the long-pending and much discussed *Baltimore* assault case of October 16, 1891. His sentence is subject to review by the court appeals. The document covers 180 pages, and goes all over again the evidence against the accused and compares it closely with the evidence presented by the prisoners. The finding of the court is as follows: Carlos Arena and Alias James are sentenced to 540 days' imprisonment for wounding William Turnbull, the coal heaver of the *Baltimore*, who died of his injuries, 300 for disorder, sixty days for carrying a knife and twenty days for giving an assumed name. This makes a total of 920 days. Jose Rhumada is sentenced to 320 days imprsonment for injuring Turnbull. Fredric Roderigney is sentenced to thirteen days imprisonment for wounding Boatswain Mate Charles W. Riggin, another of the American seamen, for public disorder and for carrying a knife. It is held by Judge Foster that the evidence does not show that Roderigney did kill Riggins. On the contrary it is claimed that Ruggen's death was caused by a shot which was fired by some unknown person. Gomez and Roherigney, under the Chilian penalties, must pay the families of Turnbull and Riggin damage. These damages are recoverable by civil suit. Congress will meet again in April.

With the numerous active candidates in the field, and the probability of several ambitious dark horses to put in an appearance, the congressional contest in the first district among the Republicans promises to be an interesting one. There are those who believe that Mr. Hermann will fail to secure the nomination, but his adherents seem to be in no worry over the matter and fully expect the honor of a fourth nomination to come to him by an unanimous vote after the other aspiranta are tickled with a complimentary notice.

NEW TO-DAY.

Application for Liquor License.

FALLS PRECINCT, WASCO COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, PATRICK McELENY, of said precinct, and county, will, on the 9th day of March, 1892, apply to the County Court of the above-named county for a license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one gallon.

FALLS PRECINCT, WASCO COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON, February 2, 1892.

To the Honorable County Court of the County of Wasco, State of Oregon:

We, the undersigned taxpayers and legal voters of Falls precinct, county and state aforesaid, do hereby respectfully petition and pray that said court shall grant a license to Patrick McElleny to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in said Falls precinct, in less quantities than one gallon, for the period of one year:

NAMES	NAMES
Dr C J Candiana	Pat Welsh
John G Brown	J C Farview
R Black	M W Fitzgerald
J H Graham	A J Knightly
Louis Gebhard	I M Kelliker
A Sving	B B Crank
J F Hendrix	August Wilson
A B Andrews	Patrick Sullivan
A G Hall	Wm Black
Thomas Coyle	H Fitzsimmons
P Lahey	M McKinnon
T F Levens	Geo J Buffon
C W Fluke	

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH., February 4, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the superior court of Klickitat county, Wash., at Goldendale, Wash., on March 19, 1892, viz:

James Hinnell,

Hd 8320, for the SW¼ Sec 23 Tp 3 N R 13 East W M

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Azariah J Pitman, Robert Struthers, Richard French, all of Hartland, Klickitat county, Wash., and Nelson B Brooks, of Goldendale, Wash.

6feb6t JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN, Register.

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25c. 50c. 75c. $1.00 $1.25 $1.50

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S. L. YOUNG,

(Successor to E. Beck.

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"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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A FREE TRIP TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR

Commencing May 1, 1893.

The History Company, of San Francisco, Cal., (capital stock $500,000) the oldest and largest publishing house on the Pacific coast, this day announce that they will give, *absolutely free*, a ticket to the World's Fair and return, including meals en route one week (7 days), hotel accommodations, six admission tickets to the Exposition grounds, two tickets to leading Chicago theaters, and such other privileges as may insure a pleasant trip to deserving persons who comply with their requirements.

NOTICE.

Those desiring to go to the World's Fair and who could not otherwise do so, can address us at once for full particulars. This offer does not apply to persons of means who are in a position to meet the expenses of such a trip themselves, but to enterprising and intelligent young men and women who can appreciate such an opportunity and make the most of it. Teachers, clergymen, students, farmers' bright sons and daughters—in fact any and all possessing energy, enterprise and character will be eligible.

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Burgundy 83, Zinfandel 84, Riesling 83, Hock 83, Table Claret

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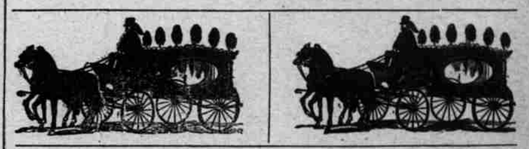

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