

FACTS POINT TO SUICIDE

Body of J. H. Mullen, of Albany, Oregon, Found Floating in the Harbor.

Jury Bring in a Verdict of Found Drowned—Condition of the City Morgue.

The body of J. H. Mullen, of Albany, Ore., was found this morning floating near the city garbage wharf at the foot of Telegraph street. All the facts point to suicide.

Mullen was some years ago the manager in Victoria for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He was succeeded by W. H. Adams. The two became very friendly. Recently Mullen has had trouble and about eight days ago he telegraphed to Mr. Adams: "I will be on the Seattle boat to-day, or else good-bye." From this it is evident that he intended to commit suicide at that time. He, however, came to Victoria and was a guest at the home of Mr. Adams. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon he walked down town with Mrs. Adams, leaving her on Douglas street. That was the last time he was seen alive by his friends. When Mr. Adams went home at 7 o'clock last evening he was asked by his wife where Mullen was. Fearing that he had carried out his threat to commit suicide, Mr. Adams went out to look for him, but could not find him.

About the time that Mr. Adams was searching the city for his friend, one of the men connected with the garbage scows was taking Mullen's hat from the water, but had no idea that the owner was in the water dead. It is supposed that he jumped into the water between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, but he must have done it very quietly, as men who were at work on the tug Sadie, lying at the wharf until after 12 o'clock, did not hear a splash.

It was early this morning when the body was found. It was in an upright position, just the top of the head being visible above the water. One of the men on the tug Sadie noticed it first and pointed it out to Captain Barry. The latter secured a boat and took the body from the water. The watch, which was found in the vest pocket, had stopped at three o'clock, but started again when placed in a dry place.

Mullen was well dressed and would have been taken for a prosperous man. In his pocket were found two \$20 gold pieces and some smaller change.

Coroner Hasell ordered an inquest for 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the following jurymen were sworn in: C. W. Rhodes, foreman; G. Matthews, F. Gregg, F. Norris, W. Broderick and H. L. Salmon.

W. H. Adams was the first witness called. He deposed that he recognized the deceased as John H. Mullen, a real estate agent of Albany, Oregon. He came here on Saturday last on a visit to witness and for his health. Mullen had been very despondent through loss in business. He worked a great deal and was very dependent. He left the house about 5 last evening and did not return. As he did not come home for supper witness went out to look for deceased, but could not find him. Deceased did not drink a drop of liquor on any kind during his stay here. On Friday last he received a dispatch from Mullen from Portland, saying he would be on the Seattle boat that day "or else good-bye." From that it appeared he intended to commit suicide.

R. W. Fawcett had known the deceased for seven or eight years. Witness had not seen him since last Monday or Tuesday. He was then very depressed in spirits.

Capt. Barry, Geo. McKinley and Constable Palmer gave evidence as to the finding of the body. The latter produced the papers, etc., found in the pockets of deceased. One of the letters was from W. H. Adams to deceased.

Dr. Crompton, who held a post-mortem examination, said there were no marks of violence on the body. He found the usual symptoms of drowning. Before concluding the evidence a question was asked as to the condition of the morgue. He said that while conducting the post mortem examination he was continually annoyed by children looking in the window. When he arrived the windows were open, and the last time he had occasion to be there the door was also open allowing people to pass in and out. This should not be allowed. The arrangement of the morgue was also poor, making it impossible to hold an examination with any degree of comfort. The water supply is not sufficient, and the floor is of wood, and being situated near the market is a nuisance. It should be removed to a proper place and be properly fixed up.

Coroner Hasell said he had continually drawn attention to this. He had submitted rough plans for a morgue to the council, which had been endorsed by the city health officer, but he had heard nothing of them since. He did not know who was responsible for the present building.

The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased was found drowned in Victoria harbor, and suggested that the public be excluded from the morgue during the performance of a post mortem examination; that the water taps in the morgue be raised and that a cement floor be laid as soon as possible.

Mullen bore a striking resemblance to D. McLaughlin, who formerly kept a feed store on Yates street, and in fact a number of McLaughlin's friends, who went to view the body, came away with the belief that it was McLaughlin. The latter is, however, not in the city at present.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock from Hay's undertaking parlors.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The divisional court, consisting of Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake, yesterday heard the appeal in Kingston vs. McKay. In January last the defendant was arrested on a ca. re; after judgment in July a ca. sa. was issued. The chief justice set aside the ca. sa. as no precept was given before the issuing of the writ of ca. sa., but refused to set aside the ca. re. and the court held that as the ca. re. expired at the date of the judgment, and defendant had not been held in special bail, the ca. sa. must be set aside. Mr. A. E. McPhillips for the plaintiff and Charles Wilson, Q. C., for defendant. Mr. McPhillips will ask the court this afternoon to open the appeal, as he wishes to re-argue the matter.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES

Salisbury Cabinet Hold a Meeting—Lord Danraven Sails for New York.

A Big Increase in Great Britain's Trade—Papal Diplomacy—Bimetallism.

London, Aug. 9.—Ex-Speaker Charles P. Crisp, of the U. S. House of Representatives, who is now in London, was interviewed to-day in regard to the chances of a monetary conference being called. He said: "I could not discover any interest in bimetallism was taken among the people. They do not discuss it and do not seem to be educated up to it. Mr. McNeill, secretary of the Bimetallist League, informs me that the membership of the league is rapidly increasing, but what they considered rapid in England would be slow in the United States. I have been invited to meet some of the leading bimetallists and perhaps they will show me that the cause is developing more than I have reason to think it is."

A meeting of the cabinet was held at the foreign office to-day. Lord Salisbury presided. The prime minister explained his intentions respecting China, which were approved by the council. The Russian question was discussed at the opening of parliament, was submitted to the council and it also was approved. The speech will be submitted to the Queen at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where Her Majesty is now sojourning.

The Earl of Danraven sails for New York on the Teutonic on Wednesday, August 31.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says it is stated there that the Pope has written to Emperor William requesting him to take the Catholic missions in China under his protection. The Times' financial article this morning remarks that the great increase of British exports to America for the last month is indicated by the Board of Trade returns amounting to £5,326,873 over 1894, while the imports have decreased £2,900,179 for the same period. The expansion of exports continues for almost every class of goods and shows an increase for all, the chief exceptions being alpaca and silk yarns.

The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian deputations at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated. London, Aug. 10.—The Times this morning publishes an editorial on the split in the New York police board, in which it says: "It is greatly to be feared that Col. Grant's action will stir all the old forces of corruption and misgovernment to renewed efforts. It is only too probable that the mischief done by his indiscreet observations cannot be undone. Tammany will strain every nerve at the autumn elections and will perhaps succeed, as it has succeeded after previous disasters. Its success would be a public calamity."

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10.—Peace has been concluded between the government of Brazil and the insurgents of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

London, Aug. 10.—The returns of the election held in Orkney and Shetland islands, which is the last constituency to be heard from to complete the new British parliament, have been received. The seat remains unchanged. The Liberal candidate, Sir L. Lyell, Bart., the sitting member, has been returned. The following are the returns: Sir L. Lyell, Bart., Liberal, 2,360; R. M. Pultarion, Q. C., Conservative, 1,580. Liberal majority, 780. At the last election Sir L. Lyell had a majority of 1,066 votes, showing a loss of 226 votes. The returns of this division adds one to the opposition number, which is now 209 and leaves the government a majority of 151 and the Conservatives with a majority of 11 over all.

Madrid, August 10.—It is reported that the United States government claims Spain should pay interest on the Mora indemnity, but it is understood the Spanish government had decided to refuse the demand.

London, Aug. 10.—An international gathering of socialists assembled in this city to-day to attend the cremation of the remains of Frederick Engels, head of the international socialist movement, who died August 6. The ceremony, however, was postponed owing to the intervention of the coroner. Socialists of Russia, Armenia, Italy, Cologne, Frankfurt, Dresden, Bremen, Poland and Bulgaria sent wreaths. Among the mourners were Herron Singer and Liebnicht Stepiak, 1894, nihilists, Volensky, Stanislas, Mendelson, Marie Mendelson and Polish representatives and representatives from Italian, Armenian and various English and foreign socialist societies.

Impure blood is the cause of boils, pimples and other eruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures these troubles.

MACKAY'S ROMANTIC CAREER

A Man of Keen Business Instincts Sees a Glowing Future for Puget Sound.

A Brief Sketch of His Career—Took \$15,000,000 Out of a Hole in the Ground.

John W. Mackay, who recently visited Victoria in company with Chas. R. Hosmer, of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, prophesies a brilliant future for the cities on the Sound. The building of the Nicaraguan canal will, he says, be one of the greatest advantages possible to conceive for the Pacific coast. Another great enterprise which will aid in the development of the trade and commerce of the Sound will be the construction of the Pacific cable to Australia and Japan, an enterprise upon which Mr. Mackay is reported to be agitating. John William Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland, on November 28, 1831. He came from a hardy line of Scotchmen, who had settled in the northern part of Ireland, the kind of men who defended Londonderry in its famous siege. His parents were poor, but they saved enough money to come to New York when he was 9 years old, and established themselves in that city. Two years later Mr. Mackay died and the support of the children fell upon the widowed mother. She was a brave woman, however, and was able to keep them together. Mackay was educated in a common school until he secured a good common school education. As a boy his playground was along Park Row, and on the site of the present postoffice building, which was then a park.

Mr. Mackay was apprenticed to a shipbuilder after he had left the school bench. In the yard where he worked many ships were built to go "round the Horn to California." The returning sailors often talked of the glories of the "Golden State," and the fond hope was kindled in Mackay's mind to go to the Pacific coast. Young Mackay listened to the stories, caught the "gold fever" and became one of the "Forty-niners." He did not succeed at first. His struggles were severe and trying. He wielded the pick-axe and shovel, and was sometimes a day laborer on his own account, sometimes for others. At times he was lucky, at times he was unfortunate; but he never lost his courage, and his indomitable will carried him over every difficulty. When 30 years old he had made and lost a fortune, but he had also acquired a knowledge of every detail of the mining business, which was to make him one of the rich men of his time. The rough workers with whom he was forced often to associate soon acknowledged him as a leader, and although they called him "Puritan" times because of his temperate habits, they recognized his superiority.

Mr. Mackay left California for Nevada in 1860. It was one of the turning points in his career. While strolling along the streets of Virginia City one day he met John Russell Young, Mr. Mackay came to a smoking cavity in the ground, at the mouth of which a windless was slowly grinding.

"Out of that hole," said the great financier, "I took one hundred and fifty million dollars out of the earth." It was one of the famous "Bonanza" mines whose history is so familiar now. The discovery of the famous Comstock lode was due to the rare knowledge and perseverance of Mr. Mackay. Associated with him in the operation of the great "Bonanza" mines were James G. Fair, afterward senator; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. The output of the mines was enormous. In four years the mines paid \$75,000,000 in dividends on their stock. The four partners regularly drew \$750,000 each week from the mine. In the year 1875 the Comstock mines yielded more than \$300,000,000 in gold and silver ore. Mr. Mackay was the largest stockholder in the mines, owning two-fifths of the entire property. In 1879 the mines began to show symptoms of exhaustion, and the very wide worked with profit. The "bonanza kings" founded the Bank of California with a capital of \$10,000,000 with a part of their great wealth. Later Mr. Mackay and Mr. Flood established the Bank of Nevada, which suffered an immense loss in the great mining depression of 1887.

In 1884 Mr. Mackay formed a partnership with James Gordon Bennett and laid two cables across the Atlantic ocean. They are under a management known as the Commercial Cable company, but are really owned by the former. The fight between the new cable company and the older ones was a memorable one, but success crowned the efforts of the enterprising men. He and Mr. Bennett also own the Postal telegraph lines, and Mr. Mackay has \$20,000,000 invested in these two enterprises.

In 1892 Mr. Mackay was shot by a crank in San Francisco who had vainly tried to induce Mr. Mackay to lend him money, and was dangerously wounded, but thanks to his strong constitution and good habits he recovered and shortly afterward underwent an operation for veruiform appendix, which was far more dangerous. He generously aided his assailant to start in business.

Mr. Mackay for a score of years has been one of the best-known men in the United States. In 1885 he had the opportunity to become United States senator from Nevada, but he declined the honor, as his business interests were so vast that he could not afford to neglect them. In recent years he has lived much abroad. Mrs. Mackay, as is well known, is prominent in society in Paris and London, and her entertainments are attended by the best people in England and France. Her house in London is one of the most magnificent in the great city.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have one son, John W. Mackay, Jr., an adopted daughter, who is now the wife of Don Ferdinand Colonna, Prince de Galatro, a scion of one of the most famous houses of Italy. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain asked for the hand of Miss Mackay for her favorite nephew, the Marquis de Val Calos, Prince Philippe de Berbenby Braganza also made a proposal of marriage. Both offers were rejected, as Miss Mackay had fallen in love with the Italian nobleman.

Mrs. Mackay's sister, Miss Ada Humphrey, who, like Mrs. Mackay, is an accomplished and other buildings in Vancouver and is said to give satisfaction. It is a most economical heating contrivance.

The relief has been given unostentatiously, however, and few persons beyond those interested ever knew of the kind acts.

A Certain News

Chicago, Aug. 10.—John Anderson and George Gough, the Dunning insane asylum attendants, charged with having hammered Geo. Budizy, an inmate, to death, were given a preliminary hearing to-day and held for murder. Anderson made a full confession to the police, giving the details of the brutal assault which resulted in Budizy's death. Anderson claims that the man was violent and that Gough did the killing in an attempt to subdue the patient. The confession revealed the fact that violent patients were frequently badly beaten by the attendants at Dunning and an investigation will result.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 9.—Hon. T. D. Marshall, of Vicksburg, member of the state legislature and nominee for state senator, has just shot and killed Mr. Dinkins, a politician. The shooting occurred at Brandon, 15 miles east of here.

Brownsville, Ky., Aug. 9.—Willis Blair, 16 years old, who for some months has been confined in jail here, made his escape on Wednesday in a remarkable manner. In the morning he got a letter from his home in the country saying his father was very ill. He sent word back that he would be there by supper time. The jailer, through a 6x10 inch hole, put on his clothes and went home. He sent word to the jailer that he could be found at home and that night he was found at the bedside of his father bathing the old man's head. The jailer allowed the boy to stay until bed time, when he took him back to prison.

Brooklyn, Aug. 9.—The will of Mrs. T. Dewitt Talmage was filed in probate to-day. She leaves \$166,000, of which \$30,000 is real and \$136,000 personal property. Her husband is sole legatee.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—To-day the Chicago shipbuilding company closed a contract with a Cleveland syndicate for the construction of a steel steamer of the six-thousand ton class. The new boat will be 352 feet long, 365 feet over all, 44 feet beam and 26 feet depth of hold. The cost will be about \$175,000. The new boat will be ready for business at the opening of navigation next spring.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Mr. Satolli recently received from Rome a papal brief nominating Vicar-General Hughes, of Hartford, Conn., as domestic prelate to the household of the Pope with the title of Monsignor. Directions were given that the title should be conferred through the Bishop of Hartford, who is now on his way back from Rome, consequently the brief is held awaiting the arrival of the bishop. Word now reaches the Vatican of the death of the Vicar-General Hughes, making it impossible to execute the brief, and causing regrettable circumstances that the prelate died without the knowledge of the honor conferred on him by the Pope.

San Quentin Prison, Cal., Aug. 9.—Fremont Smith was named to-day for the murder of two fishing companions.

New York, Aug. 9.—Stocks closed strong.

New York, Aug. 9.—The body recovered this morning has been positively identified as that of M. Savage, plasterer; the fifth body was identified as that of Michael O'Hara. Coroner Fitzpatrick this morning fixed next Friday as the date for holding the inquest as to the cause of death of John Burke, the jury man taken from the ruins. The first will be composed of business men, architects and civil engineers. A revised list of the dead and missing, as furnished by police at 2 o'clock, gives the names of 57 dead and nine missing.

PARSIMONY AND POLICY

Comparison, it has, we believe, been sagely remarked, is odious. We cannot, therefore, help contrasting the policy of difference between the course generally pursued by American legislative bodies, in matters concerning the public well-being, and the attitude which is, on most occasions, assumed by our own government.

The National Policy, outside of the tariff question, is remarkable, to use an Irishism, for its lack of policy. Were it otherwise, one would naturally imagine that a government anxious to convince the electorate that in the study of what would best promote the public welfare lay its claim to public esteem and gratitude, that some attention should be paid to the most important of local wants.

We have ere this pointed out the inadequacy and the inconveniences of the postal arrangements which are in force in this district, and not only in this, but in other districts, the annoying delay experienced in the transfer of registered mail to the United States. With points in Kootenay and Slovan this nuisance has been remedied. Arrangements have been made by which the Spokane post-office has been transferred to a more convenient place, transferring all registered mail to points in British Columbia now reached by the Spokane Falls and Northern and Great Northern companies, thereby saving at least a week's delay.

But this is where we feel aggrieved. Owing to the parsimony of the government in refusing to provide for the carriage of the mail beyond Grand Forks, we are unable to make official connection—letters directed to the States being conveyed by a direct route through the courtesy merely of private individuals—with the railroad at Marcus, and thus are debarred from the privilege enjoyed by the more favored people of Kootenay.

The only deduction that can be drawn from the very apparent neglect that has been shown us by the member for Yale-Cariboo is, that in his opinion the votes of this district are not as numerous as to affect one way or another his return at the next general election. It is possible that such an assumption is correct, and it will be fortunate for Mr. Mara if it prove so.—Midway Advance.

The Phillips Sanitary Grate Company has been started at Vancouver. George Phillips, the inventor of the sanitary grate, is manager, and is in Victoria to-day on his way to Portland to start a branch agency for Oregon. The Phillips sanitary grate has been placed in several schools and other buildings in Vancouver and is said to give satisfaction. It is a most economical heating contrivance.

UNDER JOINT MANAGEMENT

City Council Agrees to Let Jubilee Directors Manage Isolation Hospital.

Aldermen Say There Are No Funds to Help Former Hospital This Year.

The conference between the board of aldermen and a committee from Jubilee Hospital last night practically resulted in a decision to turn the management of the isolation hospital over to the directors of the Jubilee Hospital. A list of proposed improvements and grants of money were considered by the aldermen, but it was decided that no money was available at present. Ald. McLellan was the only member of the board absent, and the hospital was represented by Charles Hayward, Joshua Davies, J. Stuart Yates, A. C. Flumerfelt and W. J. Dwyer. Mr. Hayward as chairman of the committee read the following information:

1. That the management of the isolation hospital be transferred to the Jubilee hospital authorities with the view of economy and efficiency in administration, the city paying only the actual cost of running expenses. By this arrangement the salary of caretaker might be saved in whole or in part, and the cost of medicine, food, supplies, nurses, etc., greatly diminished. Besides there would be the advantage of having trained nurses and assistants always available. The city, however, should make certain alterations and additions to the isolation hospital buildings, so as to make them suitable for the purposes required, viz: Provide steam disinfectant and laundry; floor over the asphalt in some of the buildings and generally to make them as sanitary as possible.

2. That \$1,000 be provided by the council for building and equipping a small cottage on the hospital grounds, suitable for the accommodation of two maternity cases.

3. Arrange that water be supplied to the hospital free of charge.

4. That both hospitals be provided with electric lights, and that the boiler, engine, etc., of the city's old electric light plant be utilized for this purpose, as well as in connection with the steam disinfectant and laundry.

5. That \$5,000 be appropriated to pay up the present indebtedness of the hospital, and a further grant made during 1895 of say \$2,000, enabling the directors to run the institution on strictly cash principles and thereby effect a considerable saving in the working expenses.

6. The importance of good drainage for both institutions.

Ald. Humphrey raised the point that the hospital board had already decided not to have a maternity ward.

Messrs. Davies and Hayward explained that Mrs. Pemberton had withdrawn the money as far as that purpose went, but would permit its use for a more lasting monument, and at present the construction of an operating theatre was contemplated.

Mr. Davies, taking up the first proposition dealing with the isolation hospital, pointed out that at present it cost \$50 a week to nurse a single case, while under their plan they could be nursed by their own staff or in any event at a much less cost. Some of the patients who were convalescent could do the work of the caretaker. Medicines and food could be had at the cheap rate enjoyed by the hospital. To prevent any friction the committee believed Doctor George Duncan, medical health officer, should have full charge, and he would fix up his appointment as pathologist of Jubilee Hospital. Medicines could be mixed at Jubilee Hospital, where food could be cooked as well. As to the asphalt floors the committee knew nothing more deleterious in connection with hospital work.

They should be covered with wood, and some of the walls need to be painted as well. The nurses' rooms were unfit for the purpose. They should have a place away from the hospital. There should also be a suspect station. At present the buildings were unfit for the plan intended.

Ald. Wilson thought that peculiar, as at the time the buildings were built all the medical men approved of them.

Mr. Davies said the steam sterilizer was a necessity. At present at Jubilee Hospital, bichloride of mercury apparatus was used, and while it was effective it damaged the clothing. The boiler at the old electric light station could be made to answer to furnish steam. With the hospital ever ready he did not believe there could be a repetition of the epidemic of 1892, which directly cost the city \$80,000. The cost of laundry work would be greatly reduced, and no clothing belonging to people having contagious diseases would have to be destroyed.

Mr. Dwyer believed that by a combination of the city would save 50 per cent. in the cost of the maintenance of Jubilee Hospital. He endorsed what Mr. Davies said as to medicines, food, laundry work and clothing. There would also be a saving in lighting. He said that whoever managed the Isolation Hospital the repairs would have to be made.

Ald. Macmillan said that he did not believe the old electric light plant boiler would be very satisfactory, as it might be expensive to generate steam by it.

Mr. Davies was of opinion that there should be no change in the management as at present constituted, as it would be unwise to lose the government donation of \$10,000. The hospital was growing in popularity and its income was better. In answer to Ald. Cameron Mr. Davies said he could not at once give the cost of the disinfectant and changes.

In answer to Ald. Cameron, Messrs. Davies and Flumerfelt said their nurses would take care of contagious diseases at ordinary wages.

The vote on the first general proposition as to giving over the management of the Isolation Hospital resulted in an unanimous affirmative vote among the aldermen. The other parts of the proposition were not voted on.

Ald. Humphrey opposed the maternity school and Ald. Partridge doubted if they had the funds. Ald. Macmillan would favor the plan if it turned out fully competent accoucheurs, but if only nurses he would not.

Mr. Davies believed they would need fully equip their nurses until they trained them on those lines as well.

The second proposal carried, but all agreed that there were no funds available.

Ald. Cameron, speaking on the matter of free water, said he believed no one department should be favored, but should be charged with everything that the measure entailed.

Ald. Macmillan and Ald. Humphrey favored it and it was agreed to.

The electric lighting and steam plant matter was referred back for additional information.

Ald. Humphrey said that a grant of \$5000 was out of the question this year.

Ald. Cameron asked if taken out of debt would the hospital run in again.

Messrs. Davies, Flumerfelt and Yates explained that the hospital was now nearly paying expenses. Ald. Macmillan said that the thing to do was to get the government to allow the city to make a levy for hospital purposes.

It was agreed that no funds were available, but it was the sense of the meeting that the board should apply to the government to obtain full authority for a special levy.

As to drainage Mayor Teague said he believed a loan would have to be passed.

A THRILLING RIDE

Engineer Boone's Fast Run to Reach His Dying Son.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: John Boone, one of the oldest and best known engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad, risked his life after afternoon in order to see his father, who was dying, in the city of Baltimore. He had charge of a switch engine, threw open the throttle when he learned his son had been fatally hurt, and he ran the distance of twenty-eight miles in nineteen minutes. He reached his son's side just in time to see him breathe his last. The scene was a most dramatic one. The story of the fast train with exciting events.

Melvin Boone was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad as a brakeman. Several members of his family, including his father, had been employed by the road for many years, and all of them are well known and popular in railroad circles. About 4 o'clock Melvin, who had just left his home, prepared to go to work, boarding a freight train passing Brownstown, O. station. He succeeded in getting on the ladder of one of the cars, intending to walk back to the caboose.

Just as he reached the roof of the car he saw a water pipe ahead which had been left hanging from the tank. Before he could stoop the obstruction struck him, knocking him to the ground. He was badly mangled, and the physician said he could live but a short time. The dying man begged to see his father. Mr. Boone was at work on his switch engine at North Vernon, twenty-eight miles away. He was immediately notified by telegraph of his son's condition. When the message reached Mr. Boone he was just about to come from his day's work. He had finished firing up and his fireman was at the foot of the throttle wide open. Before the train was dashing along at a frightful rate of speed. He begged Mr. Boone to stop, but the latter heard him not. The fires of both engines were liable to be sacrificed at any moment. Neither was familiar with the condition of the road, as far as other trains were concerned. At any moment they might dash into a train. Signals were passed, and the train was liable to explode at any moment. Mr. Boone shovelled coal in the fire recklessly, and every pound of steam that could possibly be made was put on. Several times the fireman was on the point of jumping from the engine, so dangerous had the situation become.

Engineer Boone held him back, and the greatest efforts induced him to get on more coal. As the road was clear the engine dashed along past all manner of signals. Boone succeeded in getting on the throttle open, and as it was possible, and watched the second hand on his watch go round. Fortunately the road between North Vernon and here happened to be clear, but had any train been running there is no telling what would have happened.

Exactly nineteen minutes after Boone started, his engine dashed into Brownstown station. The run was a most remarkable one. The distance is exactly 28 miles, and the speed averaged 88 miles an hour, which is a most wonderful performance, when the fact that the trip was made by a switch engine is taken into consideration. As soon as Mr. Boone arrived he was driven to his dying son's side. The young man regained consciousness for the first time. He recognized his father, and as he placed his hand in his, he died without a word.

Mr. Boone is nearly crazed with grief. He is well advanced in years, and was thoroughly wrapped up in his son. The strain of his driving and exciting trip took greatly upon him, and he is completely prostrated. It is doubtful if he will be fit for work in many weeks. The railroad circles the run is the greatest feat of conversation, and although with Boone's act was not in accordance with railroad rules, the officials of the company admire him more than blame him.

—Miss Lottie O'Neil, daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Neil, died this morning at her father's residence, 207 Douglas street. She had been ill for two years of an ailment of the heart, and was always with rare patience and fortitude. Miss O'Neil's good qualities had secured for her a very large number of friends. She was an exceedingly popular member of the Metropolitan Methodist church. Her illness compelled her to give up all place therein.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma