

LAST EDITION
EIGHT-SIX
FIRE VICTIMS

Forest Service Has Lost That Many Men Fighting Flames.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEAD 142

Big Fire in Coeur d'Alene Being Allowed to Run Riot.

Heartrending Story of the Death of Thirty Brave Italian Fire Fighters.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 25.—The fact that about 86 men of the forest service have perished has been definitely established by reports to the supervisor at Wallace, Idaho.

Until Ranger Joseph B. Halm and 85 fire fighters at the headwaters of the St. Joe river are holed from and 55 men under Ranger Kootkey, believed to be on Clark creek, are found, the actual number of dead fire fighters will not be known. It is variously estimated from telegraphic reports to the local government headquarters at Wallace from 88 to 102. That 86 are dead is positively established.

A dispatch to Supervisor Weigle from Ranger Debbitt gives assurance of the safety of 72 of Ranger Kootkey's men on Clark creek. Debbitt reports one dead under Ranger Rock and 22 of Debbitt's men dead on Seter creek. Weigle said last night that he did not believe the Seter creek victims were his men.

The smoke cloud over Spokane was heavier today than at any previous time since the forest fires began. The big fires in the Coeur d'Alene forest were being allowed to run riot and the efforts of the forest service were directed to extricate the rangers imprisoned in the woods.

No news was received today that related last night's list of dead, which included the death of 20 Italian fire fighters from Avery today saying that Corp. Baker and three privates of company G, Twenty-fifth (negro) regiment, were still missing.

Milwaukee trains are now running regularly as far east as Avery. It is in the neighborhood of Avery, a division point of the Milwaukee railroad, that the fire came and put the wind in the fire.

Although no rain has fallen in northern Idaho the wind has died away and the weather is colder, giving promise that the abatement of the fire will cause many of the fires to die out.

In the present state of mind of the forest service and the public, however, the paramount question is the safety of rangers and men working on the ground. The trees can take care of themselves.

STORY OF DEATH OF THIRTY-FIVE FIRE FIGHTERS
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 25.—Charles Miller and Warren Weston, timber men who arrived today from the St. Mary's country of Idaho, told a heartrending story of the deaths of thirty-five fire fighters who were compelled to witness the deaths of their comrades, who were working on a tributary of Big creek. One hundred yards above them were 30 Italians, who were working on a tributary of the same creek.

Miller and Weston had been working at St. Mary's and were making their way back to Wallace two weeks ago when they were pressed into service as fire fighters. The Big creek country, they said, was a very bad one. Last Saturday the fire came and was a tributary of Big creek. One hundred yards above them were 30 Italians, who were working on a tributary of the same creek.

ADVANCE OF THE FLAMES.
Then we glanced up the canyon. The Italians had seen the flames coming. Some of them were running around wildly, trying to climb the banks of the canyon. They could not get up, because of the fire there. Most of them were gathered in the center. We yelled to them to join us where there was water, but the blast of the fire and the draft silenced us.

"Most of them were gathered in a group. Several fell to their knees, and we could make out some of their words as they shrieked. Then the lower flames licked up the canyon and we drew the wet blankets over our faces. We remained covered for 15 minutes while the flames were passing above us. The fire dried our blankets almost in an instant and it grew so warm that we were afraid we were lost, too. For we feared that our clothing would catch fire. Then the fire died down and the smoke cleared. We looked out. We lifted our blankets and looked at the place where the Italians had been. We saw nothing but a heap of charred flesh there. The fire was racing up the mountain.

"It was too much for us. We left without attempting to get any money and we caught a freight train for Spokane."

APPALING LOSS OF LIFE
DISCOURAGES FORESTERS
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 25.—The myriads of people who are flocking to the St. Joe country of Idaho probably will be cleared up today, when Milwaukee runs its first passenger train. One hundred and six bodies were lying in the St. Joe valley are said to be missing. Twenty-two bodies, supposed to be of settlers, were found today. Several days ago 29 bodies were found, and it was assumed that they were forest employees, Supervisor

PEDIGREE DOG BUSINESS CONTROLLED BY TRUST

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—That the pedigree dog business in the United States is controlled by a trust is the allegation made in two actions filed in the United States court here yesterday. The American Kennel club is being sued for \$1,500,000 damages under the Sherman anti-trust act, and a complaint has been filed asking the federal officers to prosecute the club and its members.

Among the officers of the club for whom warrants were asked are August Belmont, William G. Rockefeller, Jr., a nephew of the oil magnate; Howard Willets, H. K. Bloodgood, J. W. Appleton, Edward Brooks, Chetwood Smith and John H. DeMund, all of New York.

Weigle including them in his list of dead employees. Last night, however, he declared they were not rangers. Adu the dead rangers, 74, the 41 bodies found near Avery, the 30 Italians, who perished near Avery, and the various known dead in Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the total is 142. This includes the missing into account the 135 rangers imprisoned on the headwaters of the St. Joe.

FORESTERS DISHEARTENED.
The appalling loss of life among the forest employees has taken the heart out of the surviving foresters and an order has been issued not to risk life to save timber. The little trees are being extinguished, but the great fires, to fight which might result in loss of more lives, will be allowed to burn themselves out or they will burn until the rains extinguish them.

In the Coeur d'Alene mining country the fires have exhausted their fuel as also they have done in the Pend d'Oreille valley. In the Clearwater country and in the thickest timber of the Coeur d'Alene national forest, however, the flames are as hungry and active as ever.

No lumberman or forester will give an estimate of the timber losses. Even after the fires are out it will be difficult to reckon the cost. It is believed, however, that the present fires are the most costly in the history of the state, has ever known. An expert railroad builder estimates the loss of the Milwaukee road at \$2,500,000.

RAISING RELIEF FUND.
The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has begun the raising of a large relief fund. The chamber's representative, who has just returned from Idaho, believes that the losses in the forest have been burned to death and that many more who have lost everything they possessed, will need financial aid to carry them through the winter and re-secure their homes.

Among the first subscribers to the fund which is being collected at Wallace, were John Hays Hammond and United States Senator Heyburn of Idaho. A special to the Spokesman-Review from Stiles, Idaho, says:

Forest Ranger C. H. Watson, Wednesday night, the Idaho fire headquarters at Kootenai on a jaded horse from which every hair had been singed, and begged that a relief party be sent to rescue six men surrounded by flames. The relief party was left the men Monday morning at daylight and had been ever since fighting his way 82 miles to Kootenai. He passed through burning forests for 25 miles, and for the last 10 miles he rode through blazing trees, from which masses of burning bark and limbs were constantly falling upon him and his horse. The smoke was so dense that he was compelled to advance at intervals and lie flat on the ground in order to get a breath of air and his mount several times so overcome that it fell. Watson reported the men exhausted and very missing in the forest.

A party of 15 are surrounded 12 miles beyond Welton Meadows, but are supposed to be safe. There are also 180 men surrounded in the mountains. The fire is now burning in the St. Maries and Mt. Fern has sent three guides to pilot them out.

Conditions in the Clearwater reserve are hopeless and Mt. Fern has received instructions from the forest service headquarters at Missoula to recall all the fire-fighters from the interior of the stricken region and set them at work on the outskirts of the fire zone. The message said:

SAVE LIVES OF MEN.
"Save the lives of the men and let the timber go."
There are 35 large fires and many smaller ones on the reservation.

There are 385 men in the two forest districts in the district of the St. Joe river. Eighty-five men are in the party headed by Joseph D. Halm and the expedition under F. Fern contains 100 men. Deputy Ranger Fisher and Holcomb have left Wallace at the head of relief expeditions to the St. Joe. They will try to penetrate the forest by way of the Clearwater divide, carrying the fire and the smoke northward.

A special to the Spokesman-Review from Wallace says:
Forest Supervisor Weigle said at 3 o'clock this morning that the loss of 30 men and 30 horses in the Coeur d'Alene forest although there might be less of life in isolated districts, Halm and his men are in the district of the St. Joe. Fern and his crew are 30 miles from safety. Conditions on the St. Joe are very bad. Absence of news is discouraging, but the leaders are skillful and the speed and hope has not been abandoned.

FEW REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT DISTRICTS
District Forester W. B. Greeley had received but few reports from the different districts at noon today. These were of a hopeful nature and the general situation seemed to be improved. J. M. Fern from Pend D'Orville says that if no high winds spring up the fire in that vicinity will be under control in a day or two. Two men were killed there but their names have not been ascertained. A message from Thompson, Montana, in the Cabinet reserve says that all danger to the town has passed.

The bodies of the two forest employees who were reported missing last night have been found. They were the bodies of George Fry and George Fresno. These make the total casualties in Montana 13.

Reports from Libby and Troy state that the safety of towns is assured. Four ranches were burned near Libby while near Troy several buildings of mining companies were destroyed.

Henry B. Graves, chief forester, is expected to arrive here this afternoon to familiarize himself with the general situation. No word has yet been received from Ranger J. B. Halm who, with a party of 13, is missing. Local

(Continued on page two.)

REP. PL. J. C. BECKMEYER WAS TOLD TO STAND PAT

This Was Advice Given Him by Rep. Abrahams About Telling What He Knew of O'Neil Browne Case.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Representatives H. J. C. Beckmeyer, testifying in the trial of Lee O'Neil Browne here today, admitted coming to Chicago before he was subpoenaed as a witness by the special grand jury. He said his purpose in coming here at that time was to hold a conference with representatives of Robert E. Wilson regarding the bribery and "jack-pot" expose. Beckmeyer was not allowed to tell what was said at this conference. The witness, however, was permitted to report portions of a conversation which he had with Representative Emanuel Abrahams at the same time regarding the same matter.

Representative Abrahams told me to stand pat," said Beckmeyer, "and tell the people in the criminal building nothing. Abrahams said he was going to stand pat because if we told anything we would both get into trouble."

LARNED RETAINS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Newport, R. I., Aug. 25.—Larned retains national tennis championship. Bundy won the fourth set 8-6, but Larned won the fifth 6-1.

NATIONAL NEGRO EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—The national negro educational congress, said to be one of the largest and most representative gatherings of educators of the American race ever convened, opened here today. Gov. Herbert Hadley making the opening address.

Approval of the plans of the congress has been expressed by the governors of the southern states, and strong delegations composed of the ablest of the negro educators have been appointed to come to St. Louis.

ARRESTED FOR GRAND LARCENY

Denver, Aug. 25.—On the complaint of the Phillipsburg Milling & Elevator company of Phillipsburg, Kan., D. F. Lemaster, of this city, was arrested yesterday for grand larceny and placed in the county jail in default of \$20,000 bonds.

Lemaster is charged with having swindled the milling concern out of a large amount of flour by ordering carload lots and failing to pay. Complaints from six other Kansas concerns and one from California are also in the files of the district attorney, who charged that the flour obtained from these companies will aggregate over \$20,000 in value.

CHANGE IN LIFE INSURANCE SITUATION GRATIFYING

Boston, Aug. 25.—The change in the life insurance situation during the past few years has been very gratifying, says Frank H. Harrison, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts in the second part of his annual report, just made public here. All companies, he says, are issuing better contracts than before, for most of the objectionable frills have been eliminated, leaving plain, straightforward agreements for insurance. These better contracts, with the improvement in the financial condition of the companies, the savings from economies in the wise administration of their affairs, are of incalculable public value.

Commissioner Harrison says a danger in the "evidences that some of the companies would like to depart from the life insurance business, and to issue and adopt more complicated forms which will afford 'taking points' for agents, which will use as a 'trill' for selling a policy which the 'prospect' would not take were it not presented as straight insurance."

VANDALISM AMONG BIG TREES SHOCKS BALLINGER

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Secy. of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger returned to this city yesterday after a four days' inspection trip to the Yosemite valley. After spending a few hours here he departed for his home in Seattle. In a statement to the press he said that he was planning to secure a uniform system of laws and regulations for the 14 national parks now in the possession of the United States.

Referring to the recent destructive forest fires, Secy. Ballinger said: "The fire may find it necessary to revert to the old Indian method of burning over the forest annually at seasonable periods. One thing we intend making every effort to do is to compel loggers to clean up. The litter which has been left in many places has increased the destructiveness of forest fires enormously."

He expressed himself as shocked by the vandalism with which some of the big trees of the Yosemite had been treated and in this connection he ordered that a fence be erected about the Grizzly Giant.

JUDGE'S RESIDENCE DYNAMITED

Carlisle, Ky., Aug. 25.—The residence of James E. Plummer was dynamited last night and badly damaged. Judge Plummer was hurried from his bed and bruised, but his injuries are not serious. Plummer has been active in his prosecution of alleged violators of the local option law here.

UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 25.—The annual conference of the Uniform Law commission which holds its session in connection with the American Bar association met in the city council chamber here today. Consideration of a uniform marriage and desertion act was the first business to come before the commission. Today's program also included a discussion of a uniform corporation law and the child labor question in its general terms.

GOOD BUSINESS IN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Roosevelt Makes Plea for Their Punishment and Election Of Honest Ones.

SHOULD HUNT CROOKS OUT When Question of Honesty Is Involved Recognizes No Party Distinctions.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt pledged himself to the men of Buffalo today to help them and all sincere citizens to fight crookedness wherever it was found.

"I'll help you just as I did in the past," he said, speaking to the Elliot club, whose guest he was at breakfast an hour after sunrise. He made a plea for the punishment of crooked and grafting public officials and the election of honest ones in their places, a process of gradually but permanently raising the morale of political and business life and he said he thought it a duty to hunt out crooks and especially crooks in his own party.

"I believe in party government," he said, "but the moment a question of honesty is involved I recognize no party distinctions, or if I do make any it is that it is a little more my business to put the grafter and crook out of public life if he belongs to my party than if to another. This attitude demands that one's attention be fixed not on financial or social status but on conduct."

Nearly 400 members of the Elliot club and other citizens representing leading professional and business interests and a wide variety of political affiliation awaited Mr. Roosevelt's coming from the New York Central station, where he had arrived from Utica at 8:20 in his private car Republic, attached to a regular train.

An ex-president entered he was cheered and the music sung with the accompaniment of a regimental band. Breakfast was expeditiously served as there was less than an hour before the time for Mr. Roosevelt's departure for Chicago.

GREET'S ROUGH RIDER Among those who got an especially hearty greeting from Mr. Roosevelt was "Tony" Gavin, a Buffalo policeman, formerly a rough rider. The colonel shook his hand across the table and said: "I'm glad to see you, you're a 'bully' fella, glad to see you," he returned.

Mr. Roosevelt made good use of the 15 minutes available for his remarks. He said he would keep his own party clean and his earnestness in dealing with the subject of crookedness and grafting, and who frequently broke in with sharp applause had in mind his experience with the public and the fact that they will have all the fight they want.

Mr. Roosevelt first dwelt on a subject of particular interest to the people of Buffalo, the necessity of preserving unpolluted the wonderful fresh water supply of the great lakes.

GREAT LAKES WATER.

"We claim to be a civilized people," he said, "as such we ought to be able to dispose of our drinking water in a way that it will not be polluted. State and nation must combine in preventing further contamination and making the purity of lake water as absolute as possible. That is as well as in the field of morals, public and domestic," he continued. "There must be no pollution at the sources." This led naturally to his grimly earnest exhortation to the people to clean up their own part of the problem.

"I believe in party government but I believe in honesty in government. If I make any distinction, it is that it is a little more my business to hunt out public crooks who claim to belong to my party than if he claims to belong to another."

"In order to do that you must keep your eyes not on the social and financial status of the man but on the man's conduct, good or bad. I do not believe in the man who will inveigh against crookedness, only if he finds it is connected with somebody else's pocket."

"Distrust the financier who cannot see crookedness among financiers but only among the labor leaders and distrust the labor leader who can see crookedness only when it is in the pocket of a man because he is a crooked, attack him. If he is a rich man and crooked, attack him. If he is a poor man and crooked, just a trifle more infamous in him. But I would attack the other man very strongly."

"The gathering of people at the station had been considerably augmented during the hour. Standing on the rear platform of his car, Mr. Roosevelt waved his hat as the train pulled out westward shortly after 7:30 a. m. He was met by a large gathering of railroad men.

PRAISES RAILROAD MEN.

"I have always admired the railroad men because they have certain qualities I like to think of as typical of American men. They are honest, they are hard on themselves and also in combination. They know how to work. They know how to obey orders and how to act, each on his individuality. The average American in our political, industrial and social life must show just these traits."

The constant noise of a steaming locomotive made speaking difficult for the speaker.

"It is really an outrage," he declared. "I can't tell to that engine." He then told the crowd that an engine was the only thing he could not talk against, and the thing most to be talked against, he said, "Do them up in the convention, Teddy." Col. Roosevelt smiled broadly but made no reply.

Fully 5,000 people greeted Col. Roosevelt when his special train arrived in Erie at 9:25 this morning. The colonel spoke briefly chiefly along the lines of American speech he made at Buffalo regarding pure water in the great lakes.

He was met by a reception committee from Erie consisting of Congressman Arthur L. Bates, Frank D. Schultz, president of the chamber of commerce, K. C. Sturgeon, president of the board of trade, and William Frask.

Congressman Bates was a member of the lower house during the seven and one-half years that Col. Roosevelt was president and a long consultation was held in the private car as the train rushed through the northwest Pennsylvania grape belt. At every town and hamlet hundreds lined the tracks.

"Hello Teddy," was heard from the sea of humanity, the lined station platform when the train pulled into Erie and it was some minutes before the colonel's voice could be heard.

In an undertone to Congressman Bates who was on the rear platform the African hunter said: "I used to think it lowered my dignity to have them call me Teddy—but

FRANCE LEADING IN AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

She Is Developing It as Rapidly as She Did the Manufacture Of Automobiles.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The aeroplane industry has developed in France with as much rapidity as did the manufacture of automobiles in the infancy of the land machine, and now there are in France a number of well equipped aeroplane factories turning out machines to their full capacity. A little over a year ago there were less than 100 aeroplanes in all Europe, principally in France, but statistics of constructors show that since the first cross-channel flight Blériot has built 250 duplicates of the monoplane with which he crossed from Calais to Dover, and Farman has manufactured at his works over 1,000 aeroplanes of the same type. The French production up to about 300, which have sold for something over \$2,500,000.

The small Blériot sold at first for \$2,500, but after its success in crossing the channel, the price was raised and the latest types now cost from \$3,100 to \$5,100. The catalogue prices of the most important types are: For \$2,500, the Blériot; for the Voisin, 14,600; for the Antoinette, \$5,000; for the Wright, which is manufactured here under an arrangement with the French government, \$5,000; and for the Sommer machine, \$5,000.

MERRYMAKERS RUN DOWN AND DROWNED
New York, Aug. 25.—Two lives were lost and a large amount of property on board the Majestic, returning to Newark, N. J., from Coney Island, ran down and sank in the night on the New York coast, the merrymakers in Newark bay. The work of rescue was difficult in the darkness. Mrs. Roberts and David Sines were drowned.

do you know I am getting to like it now."

REPEATED AT BUFFALO.

Some of the things Col. Roosevelt said in his speech in Buffalo were repeated at Buffalo. "I will plunge at once into a subject that I know is of the utmost interest to you and ought to be of interest to all our people and that is: 'Keeping the fresh water supply of the great lakes unpolluted.'"

"We must keep the water supply of the great lakes unpolluted. We must keep it into the drinking water. We need action by both the state and the nation to put a complete stop to the pollution of the great lakes. The state so far has set our boundary line concerned and action by the nation because other states beside our own are interested."

"We must realize from now on that in addition to grasping after new fields of conquest they have got to take good care of the things they already own. They must attend to a number of things they have left unattended to."

"Too much in the past it has been the habit of our country to let any man do as he pleased without regard to other men."

"We have got to that state when we must consider the interests of all. We must keep the water supply unpolluted and to do that you must see that it is not polluted in the sources. In the same way we must keep the standard of public decency high and you cannot do that unless the individual citizen in the first place himself keeps it high."

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WIRELESS MESSAGES FROM AEROPLANES

New York, Aug. 25.—Experiments in sending wireless messages from an aeroplane are to be tried on an extended scale at the Sheepshead Bay track, by officers of the signal corps. The biplane of J. C. Mars has been equipped with wireless apparatus and the experiments will begin as soon as weather conditions are favorable.

Both the receiving and sending apparatus used in the aeroplanes are specially devised to overcome the difficulties of work while in flight. For the earlier experiments, messages will be exchanged between Mars' passenger, a signal corps expert, and a receiving station on the roof of the grand stand nearby. Maj. Samuel Reber, chief signal officer of the department of the coast, who is in charge of the work at Sheepshead Bay, hopes to meet with sufficient success to persuade Congress to grant a large appropriation for the development of an aeroplane especially adapted for army purposes.

GEO. WASHINGTON PEACHY OF LOS ANGELES DEAD

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 25.—George Washington Peachy, one of the Argonauts of California and one of the few men to assist in the discovery of gold in the war of American independence, died here yesterday, aged 84.

The records of sons of the Revolution showed that Mr. Peachy's father, Benjamin Peachy, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 26, 1746. He enlisted in the Continental army in the spring of 1777, following its fortunes through the war. After 1781 Benjamin Peachy became a farmer. He had one son, George, the weight of years, the veteran at the age of 84 elapsed across the river in Illinois with the young daughter of a neighbor's family, and became a brewer. George Washington Peachy was born a year over.

He became a harness maker, married at the age of 17 and in 1820, with his wife and seven children, he came across the continent, and settled in various public offices in Stockton, Sacramento, Esquimaux and Marysville. Mr. Peachy owned 9 acres of land, and weighed more than 300 pounds.

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