

HORROR IS NOW IN OREGON!

Town Whelmed by Cloudburst and Hundreds Find Watery Grave.

MAY REACH FIVE HUNDRED

Gigantic Avalanche of Water Swooped Down Upon Victims Without Warning.

One-Third of Population of Little Village of Heppner Sent to Their Doom—Besides the Dead, Over Two Hundred are Injured—A Dire Calamity.

Following a cloudburst, a wall of water 20 feet high rushed down the gulch of Willow creek at dusk Sunday and drowned nearly half of 1,250 inhabitants of the little village of Heppner, Oregon. The furious water carried the residence part of Heppner away. So great was the force of the water that bowlders weighing a ton were rolled along the gulch, crushing everything in their path. Wires, bridges and railroads were swept away and complete repairs have not been received. The most reliable reports, however, say that the loss of life at Heppner will be at least 500, though the number of dead probably is larger.

A report from Ione, 17 miles from Heppner, says that 300 bodies carried there by the flood have been recovered. The flood came with such suddenness that the inhabitants were unable to seek places of safety and were carried down to death by the awful rush of water. Some of the business part of Heppner, which is on the high ground, escaped. Early in the afternoon a thunder storm occurred, covering a wide region of country, and later a heavy rainstorm set in, many of the small streams overflowing their banks in a short time. Bridges were swept away like straw, and the darkness of the night soon made the situation more appalling.

As soon as possible after the flood subsided the work of relief was begun by the surviving residents. Dozens of bodies were found lodged along the banks of the stream, and in several places they were piled two or three deep. Up to 2 o'clock Monday afternoon 200 bodies had been recovered within the town.

Many of the buildings which were not carried away were moved from their foundations or toppled over. Hundreds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that had gone into the creek bottoms for water, perished.

As soon as possible news was sent by courier to the nearby towns asking relief for the stricken people. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company started a relief train, with doctors and supplies, from The Dalles shortly after noon with a party of 100, including three doctors, four nurses and supplies of all kinds. At 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon a relief train, with doctors and supplies, started for the scene from Portland. The citizens of Portland started a relief fund as soon as the news of the disaster spread over the city, and within a few hours \$5,000 was raised. Supplies will be rushed to Heppner.

Fifteen buildings in Lexington, 9 miles below Heppner, on Willow creek, were washed away, but no loss of life, the inhabitants having time to save themselves from the surging torrent. At Ione, 17 miles away, damage was done to buildings, though no loss of life is reported.

All Houses Swept Away. Heppner is situated in the narrow valley of Willow creek. Advice to the Portland Chronicle stated that a great storm was raging Sunday afternoon at 5:30 and a cloudburst occurred a short distance above Heppner.

"SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT." Author of Famous Sentence Passed Away at Age of Seventy-One. George Bethune McCarter, a prominent democrat of New York and one of the first chiefs of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, is dead at his home in Salem in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. McCarter wrote in dictation as private secretary to General John A. Dix, secretary of the treasury in President Buchanan's cabinet, this message: "If any man pulls down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

ALLEGED ROBBER IS NABBED. John Bibb Held on Charge of Looting Ticket Office of \$7,000.

The arrest of John Bibb was effected at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday afternoon. Bibb is wanted in Birmingham, Ala., where he and an accomplice are alleged to have robbed the safe in the Louisville and Nashville ticket office several weeks ago. The ransom taken is placed at \$7,000.

CITY UNDER WATER

East St. Louis in Mighty Grasp of Flood. MANY REPORTED DROWED

Known Fatality List is Eleven—Diseaster Result of Broken Levee. Gang of Looters Reported Shot by Guards.

A special from St. Louis, Mo., says: Almost two-thirds of the territory embraced by East St. Louis, Ill., is under from two to fifteen feet of water. Between twilight Tuesday night and dawn Wednesday eleven lives were sacrificed to the angry waters and damage which no one has attempted to estimate has been done to property.

Not a wheel of industry is turning in East St. Louis, but the flooded waters whirl and suck at the foundations of many great buildings that have been deserted. The vast railroad yards can be located only by hundreds of half-submerged cars and locomotives. Huge grain elevators stand surrounded by running water.

To the south beyond the railway yard are thousands of cottages owned by laborers and containing their all, submerged to the eaves. In northern East St. Louis the condition is not so bad. The business portion of the city and the district containing the better residences is still intact, but for how long is not known. Broadway, running from Eads bridge east to the city limits, a wide street built of sand and walled with stone 15 feet high, divides the city in halves. Over ten feet of water is pressing against Broadway from the south and in many places is seeping through in streams as thick as a man's body.

Traffic over certain portions of the thoroughfare has been prohibited. If Broadway breaks, the water will rush over much of the city until Missouri avenue, running parallel one block north, is encountered. How the Flood Came. Along the river front to the west a levee of sand bags from 2 to 6 feet high and two miles long keeps the river out. Tuesday night the river suddenly began to rise. Tired men worked with energy to strengthen the sand bag levees. The city was made safe along the river front, but word was received that the Illinois Central embankment skirting the river along the southern boundary of the city, was about to give way. Couriers were sent to shout warnings to the inhabitants of the southern half of the city, and hundreds of laborers and citizens hastened to strengthen the embankment. Locomotives rushed car loads of sand bags to the place and work was hurriedly begun.

Accustomed by this time to warnings of impending danger, the inhabitants did not leave their homes. High water and higher crept the water until a thick stream began to pour over the embankment and suddenly it broke. The break occurred at 11:40 o'clock Tuesday night. A section of the embankment was torn out and a stream 25 feet wide rushed through. Another part of the embankment went out a few minutes later and then that portion standing between the two streams went down and the river poured through.

The alarm spread like wild fire, and whistles were blown, bells rung, shots fired and cries of warning were sounded, but even with all this pandemonium many of the inhabitants failed to leave their homes. Within an hour the houses stood in water had reached to the roofs of the one-story cottages. Many fled to large brick buildings. Rescue boats Wednesday found many people in second stories and on house tops, but there is grave fear that many dead will later be found in the flooded cottages and the desolated quarter.

In the turmoil it has been impossible to verify reported deaths, but from apparently reliable sources the Associated Press gathered that the following eleven persons were drowned Tuesday night: John Koobish and three children, drowned on north side; unidentified

baby, E. H. Sherwood, Lawrence Day, two unidentified women, two unidentified men. It was currently reported that seven negroes caught looting houses Tuesday night were shot to death. They were all on a raft and were surprised by guards who shot them down and threw their bodies in the water. While this is not confirmed, it is known that there was heavy firing on the north side where these negroes are said to have been killed.

Gave Lives for Beer. The deaths of John Koobish, a Polish carpenter, and his three children, two boys aged 5 and 7, respectively, and a girl of 12 years, were drowned by trying to save three kegs of beer. The Koobish home had been surrounded by water for several days. The family had been living in the second story. Tuesday night decided to go to land. Koobish took two sons and his wife and three-month-old baby safely to land. He then returned for his other three children. Getting them safely into the boat, he stopped at a submerged house to take off three kegs of beer as requested by the owner, a friend. In trying to load the kegs into the boat the craft was overturned and the occupants were swept to their deaths by the swift current, in full sight of the mother.

Scene Beggars Description. The scene in East St. Louis beggars description. Hundreds of families from the choicest residence portions of the city carrying trunks, grips, bundles of clothing and valuables, began to cross Eads bridge toward St. Louis. Most of the refugees were scantily clad. Strong men carried aged women in their arms. Barefooted children were in the procession which continued steadily over the bridge.

BESSEMER BANKER SKIPS. Cornwall Steals in Neighborhood of \$280,000 from Depositors and Goes to Parts Unknown. With President T. J. Cornwall in parts unknown and short nearly \$280,000, the Bessemer Savings bank, at Bessemer, Ala., one of the strongest institutions in the district, will close its doors and ask for a receiver.

President Cornwall, who was a member of the late constitutional convention and one of the most prominent men in the state, left behind him three notes explaining the shortage. In one addressed to the public, he says that he lost the money in trying to make back \$42,000 he lost in a legitimate business transaction. He further exonerates all the officers of the bank and takes the whole blame on himself.

In a letter to his wife, which she was instructed to open Wednesday morning, he stated that he would not commit suicide, but would let her know if he died. In a third letter, addressed to Cashier Cockhill, he states that he had nothing left for him to do but "wander on the face of the earth, or become a convict in the state coal mines."

DARK AGES SHAMED

In Atrocities Perpetrated By Benighted Servians. DEAD BODIES MUTILATED

Remains of King and Queen Trampled, Spat Upon and Given Secret and Injurious Burial at Night.

Later advices from Belgrade state that King Alexander and Queen Draga, who were assassinated early Thursday in the royal palace, were buried during the night in the family vault of the cemetery of St. Mark. The interment was carried on with complete secrecy between 1:30 and 3 o'clock Friday morning.

The strictest privacy was maintained in order to avoid hostile demonstrations. Two coffins were brought in by servants and carried up to the room where the bodies of the late king and queen were lying.

The corpses were then put in the coffins and the latter were placed in a hearse which was hurriedly driven to the old cemetery, where the other members of the Obrenovitch family are interred. In addition to the attendants only two priests were present at the funeral. The Metropolitan of Belgrade was absent. The whole ceremony lasted only a few minutes.

The body of the late Premier Markovitch will be buried with military honors. Colonel Naumovics, who was killed while forcing an entrance into the palace with dynamite, is described in the official notice of his death, as "lying on the field of honor for his fatherland."

It is now confirmed that only Queen Draga's two brothers were killed. Her sisters were taken to Panama by some of the conspirators. Sensational stories, many of which are undoubtedly sent for the purpose of political effect, are published in Belgrade, the most revolting of them being that the soldiers outraged Queen Draga and mutilated the body of King Alexander, and that those who were admitted to the palace Friday to view the remains spat and stamped on them.

The dispatches sent out have every indication of having been mutilated and censored. All telegraph lines and post stations have been seized by the newly declared government and only certain dispatches, such as would put the new ministry in a favorable light, are believed to be sent out.

History of Serbia. Serbia, one of the four Balkan States, was settled by the Serbs in the seventh century. In 1459 Serbia was conquered by the Turks. It was ceded to Austria in 1718; reconquered by the Turks in 1739; reconquered in 1829, was recognized in 1878 and proclaimed a kingdom in 1882.

The population of Serbia by the last census was 2,312,454, about 90 per cent Servians. The Slavic population, 3,781; Rumanians, 159,510; Egyptians, 50,000, and 5,000 Jews. Belgrade, a city, population of 59,000 people, is the capital.

The government of Serbia is administered by a king and council of eight ministers. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 48. In 1897 the army consisted of 1,248 officers and 21,000 men. The war strength is 353,366 men.

The kingdom of Serbia occupies twenty thousand square miles. The surface of the country is very mountainous. Almost equally dividing the kingdom is the great river, Morava. The Danube river forms the northern boundary, separating Serbia from Austria-Hungary. To the east of Serbia is Rumania and Bulgaria. To the south lies Turkey in Europe, and the city of Montenegro.

The climate is healthy and invigorating, but inclined to tropical excesses. Serbia is rich in mineral deposits, carries on a large live stock industry and its marketable products are many. It possesses modern railway facilities, telegraph lines and many school houses. The education of children is compulsory.

WANT FRANCHISE LAW PROBED. New York Republican Club Asks Congress to Make Investigation. At a meeting Monday night the Republican Club of New York took up the negro question and adopted resolutions urging congress to make speedy and thorough investigation into the conditions in the south where suffrage is abridged in violation of the amendments to the constitution of the United States and demanding that measures be taken at once to render these amendments effective.

GEN. WHEELER DENIES STORY. Says He Received no Discourtesy at New Orleans, as Reported. In a long letter to Colonel James Dinkins, chairman of the recent confederate reunion in New Orleans, General Joe Wheeler denies that he was discourteously treated at New Orleans during the reunion; that he wore his uniform as a general in the United States service, and denies categorically the other stories told.

NEW PHASE OF FEUD.

Ewen Hotel at Jackson, Kentucky, Burned and Five of the Hargis Faction Arrested.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning Joe Redman, a watchman at the lumber yard of Swann & Day, discovered flames issuing from the roof of Ewen's hotel, situated on the mountain side, 300 yards from the depot. The alarm was given, and Lieutenant Kinnard, with the provost guard, turned out to render assistance. Soon hundreds of people were on the scene.

Heroic work on the part of the soldiers and citizens saved possibly the entire south side of the town. The Ewen hotel is at the end of a long row of miners' cottages, all of which were in grave danger. When those in the hotel were notified, the guests who had not arisen had only time to save part of their clothing.

John Carey, of Louisville, a telegraph operator, who was sent by the Postal company to Jackson to handle the matter sent to the newspapers during the feud trials, was asleep on the second floor. In the excitement he was not awakened until the flames had shut off escape from the front stairway, and he was almost suffocated while coming out of the rear stairway and fell unconscious and was rescued on the ground, when he finally freed himself from the danger.

Mrs. Ewen and her children were left poorly clad and lost everything. The hotel and furniture had been insured, but only a week ago Captain Ewen was notified that on account of the threatening conditions in Jackson the company had decided to cancel his policy.

The house and fixtures were valued at about \$10,000. The property represented the savings of a lifetime, and Ewen and family are homeless and dependent on the hospitality of the troops in camp.

Gray and Jim Haddicks and Jerry Luntz, workmen at the Swann & Day lumber yard, reported having seen Joe Crawford and Ed Tharpe, wagoners for the Hargis brothers, come across the bridge and return just before the blaze was discovered and Major Allen ordered these men arrested. They were taken into the military camp by the soldiers and manacled in the guardhouse. Gray Haddicks was detained by the provost-guard as a witness.

Soon the Hargis people were active. They sent after Attorneys John O. O'Neill, of Covington, and B. B. Golden, of Barbourville, defending Jett and White, and swore out writs of habeas corpus before Judge Redwine, making them returnable at once.

Wrecking of Immigrant Steamer Put Uncle Sam "Next" a Smuggler. The treasury department has received information that the steamer Vera Cruz, from Cape Verde islands, which was wrecked off Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., recently, with a large number of immigrants on board, was a smuggler. An examination of the wreck shows that the vessel had a false bottom, where was secreted a quantity of rum, which the members of the crew have since been selling in the vicinity of Newbern.

A SPECIES OF SLAVERY. For Corporations to Be Forced to Employ Only Union Men. Sixteen strikers, alleged to have violated an injunction obtained by the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, were fined \$10 each in Judge Holcombe's court, at Chicago, Saturday.

"For a corporation to be compelled to contract with a union to have in its employ only union men," he said, "is a species of slavery and unlawful."

WILCOX MUST SERVE TERM. Appeal of Nellie Cropsey's Slayer is Turned Down by Court. The North Carolina supreme court has handed down its opinion in the case of Jim Wilcox, the murderer of Nellie Cropsey. No error is found and the verdict of thirty years' imprisonment against Wilcox stands.

GIRL SLAYS STEPFATHER. Protected Little Brother Who Was Being Whipped—Used an Axe. A special from Sneedville, Tenn., says: Lewis Bolin, aged about 60 years, was murdered by his 12-year-old step-daughter, who struck him in the back of the head with an axe, sinking the blade of the weapon deep into his skull.

Bolin was chastising one of his stepsons, when the boy called to his sister for help. The little girl responded with the above result. These two and another step-child are in jail at Sneedville.

ROBBED ON THE OCEAN. Passenger on Steamer Germanic Reports Loss of \$20,000. Robert Neill, a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, Cal., who was a first class passenger on the White Star line steamer Germanic, which arrived at New York from Liverpool Friday, reported to the police on his arrival that he had been robbed while in midocean of drafts and money to the amount of about \$20,000.

THE NEWS OF A WEEK

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

German Cruisers Off Charleston. The German cruiser Gazelle arrived off Charleston last Monday afternoon from Newport News. She is commanded by the Count von Oriola, and her force is 250 strong. She will have target practice and cruise in the vicinity for two weeks.

Light-House Keeper Killed. George Lehman, an elderly Norwegian, who has been in service thirty years, fell from the scaffolding platform of the tower range light of the Paris island lighthouse a few days ago and was killed. The coroner held an inquest. The body was interred at Beaufort.

Terminal Property Ordered Sold. A decree has been filed in the United States circuit court in Charleston ordering the sale by receiver on July 14 of the East Shore terminal property in that city, including the water front terminals and ware houses and cotton compressors. The total upset price is \$75,000.

Fired First Shot of Civil War. Major W. F. Gibbs, who fired the first shot of the civil war from Fort Johnson, on Morris Island, upon Fort Sumter, on April 12, 1861, died the past week in Columbia.

Major Gibbs was a gunner in Captain George James' company, to whom General Beauregard sent the order to open fire upon Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. He was postmaster at Columbia under President Cleveland.

Two South Carolina Boys Pass. It was announced at Annapolis, Md., a few days ago that the following among other candidates for admission to the naval academy had successfully passed the medical examination and were ordered to report at the academy for duty. They had previously passed the mental examination: S. C. Clement, Virginia; M. C. Shirley, South Carolina; Leonard Mill, South Carolina.

Relief Work in Spartanburg. The work of relief is progressing satisfactorily in Spartanburg. Tents and rations furnished by the war department arrived promptly, and the local committees are doing active and effective work. The chief object now is to remove the thousands of operatives to other points. Ten mills in this state and North Carolina, have already agreed to take care of several hundreds of families. Some have already gone. The Southern railway has most generously offered free transportation to its army of workers.

Charleston Hotel Forced to Close. The doors of the Charleston hotel were closed last Monday afternoon by the present managers, who decided that in the face of the outstanding debts against the hotel and the determination of the hotel's creditors to place the hotel in the hands of a receiver, that it would be best to close the hotel for the present.

Monday morning, Manager Palmer notified his guests that the hotel would be closed to the public at 4 o'clock and asked them to make arrangements for accommodations elsewhere.

The guests gathered their baggage together and moved to the other hotels in the city. This is the first time in over a half century that the doors of the house have been closed.

Converse College Unscathed. In the reports of the terrible disaster wrought by the flood in South Carolina which appeared in the press, it was stated that Converse college, one of the leading educational institutions of the state, was probably damaged.

It subsequently developed that the report was unfounded and there is no danger of the college closing its doors, as was then imagined would be necessary. The college, it is stated, has not lost a dollar and is really in better condition than it has been in years.

Converse college was founded some years ago by D. E. Converse and at the time of his death the institution was named as one of the beneficiaries under his will. The fact that part of the endowment of the institution consisted of securities in the Converse mills gave rise to the report that it would suffer by the damage resulting from the great flood. The officials declare the school has sustained no loss, however.

Cause of Recent Cloudburst. Following the recent floods which cost so many lives and resulted in such an enormous loss to property in Kansas and South Carolina, a scientific statement as to the probable cause of such conditions which make such floods possible is not untimely. Section Director J. W. Bauer, of the Columbia weather bureau, in a recent interview, said the great forest fires which raged throughout New York and New England for the past few weeks are the primary cause, is both interesting and instructive.

MRS. TANNER BOUND OVER.

Young Woman Must Answer to Charge of Poisoning Husband.

The commitment trial of Mrs. Onie Tanner occupied the entire day at Gainesville, Ga., Saturday, in justice court, and the room was packed from the opening at 9 o'clock until the conclusion of the hearing at 5:30 in the afternoon, when the defendant was bound over to the superior court to answer to the charge of poisoning her husband on May 23 at their home in Clinchman district.

A majority of the citizens of Clinchman district were present, either as witnesses or as interested spectators, and every word of the vast amount of testimony was eagerly listened to. Especially was the testimony of State Chemist McCandless given close attention, as he went into details of the analysis he made of the stomach and vessels from which milk was poured.

John Tanner, father of the young man who died, was the first witness, and he was put through an examination lasting for two hours. His testimony recited the details of his son's death, the conversation with Mrs. Onie Tanner relating thereto, and the investigations made by him into the cause of his son's death.

He reiterated the confession Mrs. Tanner is alleged to have made to him and went into details as to when and how the alleged confession was made.

Various other witnesses testified, but no new sensational evidence was brought out. At the conclusion of the argument in the case, Justice Dorsey bound Mrs. Tanner over to the superior court, holding that she was either guilty of murder or was as innocent as a babe, there being no middle ground upon which a compromise verdict could be reached and he deemed this the proper course for the case to take.

Mrs. Tanner was taken to the county jail soon after the case was concluded. She was not placed in a cell, but was allowed the privilege of one of the rooms down stairs, in the building occupied by the sheriff's family.

LOVE-LORN CRANE BLOWN HIMSELF TO QUICK DORN IN A PASSENGER COACH. Joseph L. Crane, who resides at Rossville, Ga., committed suicide on a Central of Georgia train near Lafayette, Ga., Saturday afternoon about four o'clock in a most unusual manner. He went into the toilet room and there exploded a stick of dynamite, which frightfully mangled his body and blew out the rear end of the train. There was no one sitting near the time and Crane was the only person on the train that suffered.

Crane boarded the train at Cedar-town and was seemingly all right until Triana was reached. Here he was heard to say: "I am going to blow this train up and kill everybody."

No particular attention was paid to him and in a few moments the man retired to the gentlemen's closet with a small satchel in his hand.

Soon a deafening report was heard and for a few moments the most intense excitement prevailed. Investigation disclosed the fact that the man had exploded a dynamite shell in the closet, fearfully mangle his body and shattering the sides of the closet and a portion of a side of the car.

Crane left the following letter explaining the reasons for the deed: "Written at Rome, by J. M. Crane, June 12, 1903. "My Wife and Relatives—I was born October 13, 1878. At date of this writing I am 24 years and 8 months of age. To be printed if any one wants to. "The cause of my death is I love Mrs. E. C. Adington, of Rossville, Ga. I love her dearly. Of course, I hate to have my people grieve over me, but it will not hurt them any worse for me to do this way than to take sick. "I have just got one time to die, and only as well get my way as any, and I am ready to meet my Savior and God. To all my friends, I want to meet you in heaven. My dear mother, do not weep; I have gone to rest, to the heavenly rest, and hope I will meet my dear grandmother and father in heaven. God bless and be with you all now and forever is my hearty prayer. JOSEPH M. CRANE."

WORST OVER AT ST. LOUIS. Crisis in Flood Passed and Citizens are Greatly Encouraged. That the crisis of the flood situation in East St. Louis has passed so far as that city is concerned was generally accepted as a fact by the citizens of East St. Louis on Thursday night. Boat crews which on Wednesday, strained their energies to the point of exhaustion in rescuing the prisoners of the flood occupied themselves Thursday in saving property and in bringing to higher ground related refugees.

There were no reports of drownings during the day, nor were any bodies recovered.