THE WORST YET TO COME

The Mississippi and Missouri Nearing Danger Point.

LEVEE WORKERS GIVE UP

Rivers Are Rising Rapidly at All Points—Snow Is Melting Fast in Northwest and Rainfall Increasing.

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—To-night the great flood claimed five more victims. At Marion, Etta Lix and her four children were trying to make their way to the town for shelter, and while attempting to cross a railroad trestle the strong current overwhelmed the party, and all perished. The oldest child was a girl aged 16, and the youngest an infant of 8 months.

The river is still rising at Memphis, and the indications are that it will continue to do so for some time. The river tonight stands 36.9 feet, a rise since morning of 0.1.

The rise is continuing at Cairo, and heavy rains prevail in the upper and middle valley. Throughout the entire Northwest territory, the drainage from which swells the volume of water in the upper Mississippi, these rainfalls continue. The same conditions prevail in the territory which feeds the Ohio and other tributaries, while the heaviest rains of all are descending over the already submerged Arkansas territory. On the eastern side of the river continuous rains are falling. At Memphis and throughout the district the rainfall in the last twenty-four hours amounted to 1.46 inches, while across the river at Helena it was 2.42 inches. So long as the heavy rains continue there is small chance of a cessation of the overflow.

The work of rescue and relief goes forward with unabated zeal. Four or five rescue steamers arrived here, bringing several hundred refugees, nearly all of whom are destitute, to be cared for by the charity of Memphis people. The relief committee has its hands full. As long as the overflow continues, funds will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants of the flood sufferers.

Inasmuch as practically all of the sufferers are residents of Arkansas, the relief committee telegraphed to Governor Jones, of that state, asking his cooperation in relieving the distress of thousands of people of his state. The governor replied that there were no funds at his disposal. The local relief committees have sent out an appeal to the individual citizens of Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Levee Workers Give Up.

Helena, Ark., March 22.—The river here is forty-seven feet on the gauge, which is one and one-tenth feet below high water. The river at Westover is six inches higher than ever before known, and at Old Town, six miles below Westover, the river is three inches above the highest water mark, and at Modoc it is six inches higher than ever before.

Tonight, advices from Modoc are to the effect that it is impossible to hold the levee there until morning. The men in charge of the work have given up the task, their work having been in vain, although they have labored valiantly to hold it. The people who live in that neighborhood have been warned of the impending disaster, and are fleeing for their lives. The water is going over the top of the levee in that vicinity. The steamer Abbott, a government boat, is now loading at Modoc with sacks, implements and laborers, and will go to Old Town, where work will be prosecuted to strengthen the levee. Half of the force will be left at Modoc to further endeavor to save the levee if possible. The steamer Abbott passed here for points below with 8,000 sacks and a large number of laborers.

Death of the Crown Prince of Japan.

San Francisco, March 22.—Captain S. A. Day, United States army, late commandant at Fort Mason, this city, and more recently of Fort Canby, Wash., who has just returned from a several months' stay in Japan on the steamer Peru, says that the crown prince of Japan is dead, and that the sad event was being openly discussed in diplomatic circles, although at the same time the news was a state secret and was kept from the public.

The heir apparent to the Japanese throne, according to Captain Day, passed away at one of the palaces of the royal family between Yokohama and Kioto several days before the sailing of the Peru, but for various reasons the fact has not been publicly announced as yet. Japan has just recovered from a month of mourning over the death of the empress dowager, during which period business was suspended and festivities of all kinds avoided. To inflict the whole empire with another siege of grief and mourning at this time has been deemed inadvisable, and for that reason, so the story goes, the death of the crown prince is being kept a secret for the time being.

Captain Day said it was reported in Yokohama that the death of the crown prince had completely prostrated the emperor, whose health has not been good of late.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Brief and Uneventful Session in the Senate.

Washington, March 20.—The session of the senate today was brief and uneventful. A large number of bills was introduced, and the first report of the session was received. A smile went around the chamber when Stewart, a resident of Carson City, Nev., where the pugilistic contest occurred yesterday, offered a bill for the relief of one Corbett. It proved to be a private pension bill.

One of the measures introduced by Gallinger proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting legislation in behalf of any religious denomination.

Turpie gave notice of a speech on the election of senators by popular vote, and that he would introduce a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for this purpose.

The first report of the session was presented by Gear of Iowa, from the committee on Pacific roads, and was favorable to the bill for an adjustment of the Pacific railroad debts by a commission, consisting of the secretary of the interior, secretary of the treasury and attorney-general. Gear asked that the bill be made the unfinished business of the senate, with a proviso that it should not be taken up for a month. There was no objection, however, from Cockrell, and after considerable discussion the bill went to the calendar. There was an objection also to Gear's resolution calling on the attorney-general for information as to the foreclosure proceedings against the Pacific roads. Morgan gave notice that he would later submit a minority report of the bill for a commission.

In the executive session, the report in favor of the arbitration treaty was presented by Senator Davis, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and was in the shape of a resolution for ratification. Morgan's speech was a statement of his position, and those of Daniel and Mills were in the nature of a minority report in opposition to the treaty.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, March 20.—President McKinley today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico.

William Osborne, of Massachusetts, consul-general at London.

John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, consul-general at Paris.

John M. Brigham, of Ohio, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, first assistant postmaster-general.

Captain Charles Shaler, of the ordnance department, to be major.

Henry L. Marindin, assistant to the superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, to be a member of the Mississippi river commission.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Regents of Washington State Agricultural College.

Olympia, Wash., March 22.—The governor today appointed Walter W. Windus to be regent of the state agricultural college, vice E. S. Ingraham, of Seattle, whose term expired March 9, 1897. H. S. Blandford, of Walla Walla, is reappointed to be regent of the same institution. His term will end March 9, 1903.

The governor has announced there will be no appointment to the office of adjutant-general. The duties of the position will be performed by Major Ballaine, the governor's private secretary.

The governor gave an audience tonight to a committee that submitted for the executive's consideration reasons why he should approve the capitol bill.

The governor today vetoed senate bill No. 194, which gives holders of tide, shoal and oyster lands certain privileges. This bill is held to be unconstitutional, as it attempts to take away rights already acquired by certain parties under the law, without giving them any remedy; also that bill No. 224, which has been signed, gives the improvers of tide lands all of the privileges asked for in this bill, and prevents infringements of the rights of upland owners.

The other bills vetoed are:

House bill No. 182, to construct a wagon road from Lyle, in Klickitat county, to Washougal, in Clark county.

No. 250, appropriating $1,700 for the relief of George Babcock, of Walla Walla.

The governor approved these house bills:

No. 459, providing for a state wagon road from Marcus across the Cascades to Marblehead, and appropriating $20,000.

No. 428, to survey and establish a state road from Buckley across the Cascades to Yakima.

No. 485, appropriating $15,000 to establish a state road from Wenatchee to the mouth of Methow river.

Several Americans Liberated.

Havana, March 22.—Louis Day, an American, who was arrested at Reglat last December and confined in Cabanas prison, has been set at liberty and expelled from the island. Charles Scott, the American, and Venero, a naturalized American, have been ordered set at liberty.

CORBETT GOES DOWN.

Pugilism's World-Championship Is Again Passed On.

Carson, Nev., March 18.—Under a cloudless sky, and in a valley 5,000 feet above the sea, circled by snow-capped mountains, which glistened in the bright sunlight, making a picture such as was never seen before on an occasion of the kind, James J. Corbett went down to defeat yesterday before Robert Fitzsimmons, who became champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world. The victory was not gained without a struggle. In fact, victory did not seem possible for Fitzsimmons until the last moment of the fight, when the Australian, who was giving indications of slowly going to pieces, delivered a blow in a vital part, and followed it with two others, which sent the Californian to the floor with the agony of pain and despair, imprinted on his face, and unable to rise within the limit which would save him.

When the defeated champion finally arose, with the assistance of his attendants, and regained sufficiently from his dazed condition to realize the calamity that had befallen him, he broke out with all the fury of an enraged animal, and, discarding all rules which govern the art of which he is a disciple, rushed at his victorious opponent and made a vain struggle to get at him over the ropes, only desisting when his own friends forced him away. The new champion was borne to his dressing room amid the cheers of the 5,000 people in the arena, accompanied by his seconds and trainers, and by his wife, who had watched the contest from a position within a few feet of the ringside, and who had taken in every detail even at the time when it seemed her husband would be knocked insensible at her feet.

The fight which lasted for fourteen rounds, was fiercely contested throughout, and is generally conceded to have been won on its merits. During the first few rounds, however, and in point of science throughout the fight, Corbett seemed to have the best of it, but a tremendous blow over the heart from Fitzsimmons' left carried him to the floor unconscious, and he did not rise until after the referee's fateful "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten and out" had been counted, proclaiming to the world the advent of a new pugilistic champion in the person of Robert Fitzsimmons.

INSANE FATHER'S DEED.

Shot and Killed His Son, Wounded His Daughter and Killed Himself.

Philadelphia, March 19.—Frederick Franks, in a fit of insanity, shot and killed his son, William, aged 9, shot and badly wounded his daughter, Amelia, aged 5, and then sent a bullet into his own breast near the heart, at his home in this city this morning. Franks and his daughter died in a few hours.

Franks made elaborate preparations for the terrible work. He arose earlier than usual, told his wife to go to the grocery store for something for breakfast while he made coffee. While she was gone the tragedy occurred. After his wife went out Franks locked both doors. The two children were asleep in a second-story back room. Neighbors heard several pistol shots, but did not know where they came from until a few minutes later, when Mrs. Franks returned to the house. She found the doors locked, and, failing to get a response to her pulls at the bell, called to her husband to open the door. The little girl, hearing the calls of her mother, staggered down stairs and opened the door, and fell at her mother's feet.

Picking up the child, the woman rushed into the parlor, and found her husband, with a bullet wound near his heart. On the bed upstairs was the body of the boy. Death had probably been instantaneous. The murderer had gone upstairs and sent three bullets into his son's head and body. He then shot the girl under the chin, and went down stairs and fatally wounded himself. It is believed the man was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity.

Heiress Mysteriously Dissapears.

St. Louis, March 19.—Ella Burden, 11 years old, who is heiress to a large fortune, has been missing from her home since Monday. She lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Burden, at 5032 Minerva street, and left home Monday for the Dozier school, where she was regarded as one of the brightest and prettiest of several hundred pupils. At 3:30 in the afternoon, the usual hour, she left the school for home, and went part of the way with other girls to a point where she usually took a car for home. Nothing has been heard of her since. The only theory for her disappearance is that she has been kidnaped and hidden by her captors until sufficient ransom is offered. A large reward is offered for her return.

Tip, the Famous Elephant, Killed.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 19.—Tip, a big and vicious elephant, was strangled to death yesterday by the employes of the winter quarters of the Barnum circus. The animal was in such a condition of fury that there was danger of its breaking its shackles and creating havoc. Tip was eleven feet high and weighed three and a half tons. He has been with the show twenty years and was valued at $6,000. The ivory in his tusks alone is estimated to be worth $500.

HUNDREDS OF BILLS.

The Senate Is Flooded With New Bills of All Kinds.

Washington, March 18.—In the senate today, 438 bills and eight joint resolutions were introduced. They embraced nearly every phase of the public service. Allen's batch of bills numbered about seventy-five. They included bills directing foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific road; to prevent professional lobbying; defining the powers of the judiciary; for service pension, etc. Bills introduced by Hale related to a cable between the United States, Hawaii and Japan, and to the twelfth census. There was a general laugh at one of the pension bills of White, "for the relief of William J. Bryan." Lodge's bills included those for a Hawaiian immigration law, and for a Hawaiian cable. Bankruptcy bills were presented by Nelson and Lindsay. Morgan reintroduced the Nicaragua canal bill and a joint resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Numerous bills relating to Pacific roads were presented, including that of Morgan to create a board of trustees for the Union and Central Pacific. One of Thurston's bills provided for the increase of all pensions.

A resolution by Frye calling for information as to the application of civil service rules to river and harbor work was agreed to after some criticism of civil service operations. Cockrell asked if the bill was a step toward abolishing the rules. Frye said it was a step toward abolishing the rules so far as they related to the labor on engineering works of the government. The president has extended the civil service rules to all classes of labor, so that an engineer officer way up on the Columbia river who wanted a laborer for river and harbor work had to apply to the civil service commission. It is interfering with all manner of public work, declared Frye, and it is absolutely absurd and stupid.

The chaplain's prayer referred to the devastation of the Mississippi floods, and he sought divine intervention and public assistance for the sufferers.

The measures introduced were referred to the several committees, with the exception of the bill pensioning the widow of Brigadier-General Stevens at $75, which was passed, being the first bill passed at the session.

President's Nominations.

Washington, March 18.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, John Hay, of the District of Columbia.

Ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, Horace Porter, of New York.

Secretary of the embassy of Great Britain, Henry White, of Rhode Island.

ANOTHER DREAMERS' CRUISE.

Chasing the Will o' the Wisp Off Vancouver Island.

Vancouver, B. C., March 18.—Last night an expedition which has been fitting out for the last two weeks, left Vancouver for Queen Charlotte island. The sloop, which carried the adventurers, is called the Stag, and is in command of Captain Sultmon, formerly of Coquitlam. The crew consists of three others, B. Tod, J. Elliott and R. Lewellyn, the diver. The latter has his full equipment, and diving paraphernalia, and expects before he comes back to make his fortune by it. The objective point of the party is Mitchell bay, on the west coast of the largest of the Queen Charlotte islands. Somewhere in the bottom of that little inlet they expect to unearth many thousands of dollars' worth of the precious metal, which has been lying there since the '50s. The story is that a Hudson's Bay factor, with the help of an Indian, discovered a pocket in a cliff, in which a blast was made with the result that the greater part of the "yellow" went to the bottom of the bay, while the remainder was worth several thousand pounds sterling. A few years ago a dredger from Victoria went over to the bay, but the gold was not recovered.

Destroyed by Fire.

San Francisco, March 18.—Fire at the planing mill of M. Hansen, on Berry street, near Sixth, at 10:30 o'clock tonight, ended disastrously for that establishment and the factory of the Pacific Woodenware & Cooperage Company, adjoining. The fire threatened adjoining buildings at times, but the firemen finally confined the flames to the mill and cooperage places. The fire originated from a defective flue. The loss to the Hansen mill is estimated at $250,000. Valuable machinery was used, and the damage to it may increase the total. The cooperage company's loss was nearly $75,000. The insurance is stated at $25,000.

A High Hat Ordinance.

San Francisco, March 18.—At the meeting of the board of supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Rotanz introduced an ordinance which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by both fine and imprisonment for a woman to wear a high hat in the theater. Owners and managers of theaters are prohibited from admitting women to their theaters whose hats are above the limit prescribed by law. The ordinance was referred to the judiciary committee, which will report on the measure at the next meeting of the board.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The dominating factor in regulating wheat values during the week has been the weakness and indifference of foreign markets. Advices still indicate Europe must rely entirely on America and Russia for supplies, but for the present the cash demand for export is absent and foreigners have been speculative short sellers in American markets, indicating that they have purchased more than enough wheat for their immediate requirements. The fictitious strength injected by the Graeco-Turkish complications has disappeared with the subsidence of war rumors. Values declined 4½ cents at Chicago, although there was a moderate recovery on Friday and Saturday, leaving the net loss for the week at about 2¾ cents for May delivery. Export clearances have been small for the week and indicate another large decrease in the amount on passage. The milling demand at home shows some improvement. The prospects of the growing winter wheat in America are favorable, but we are now approaching the season of the year when crop damage reports abound. The present decline is due partly to speculative causes. The local trade has been persistently bearish, and by overselling has afforded strength to the market and caused the frequent rallies by trying to cover. The extreme low prices have been made on liquidation by tired longs. If the situation ever was bullish on this wheat crop, it is equally, if not more so, today, and we regard the present decline as a favorable opportunity to be taken advantage of to buy some Chicago wheat.

Corn has been steady to firm throughout the week. The feature was the barge buying by Bartlett-Frazier, that firm taking at least a million bushels. Commission houses generally were buyers. Receivers and the local crowd were sellers. The cash market was firm with an improved demand.

Country offerings are not large and the wet weather will probably retard the movement next week somewhat.

The oats market was narrow and featureless, but with a steady undertone.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., March 19, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.25; Benton county and White Lily, $4.25; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79@80c; Valley, 80c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 36@37c.

Hay—Timothy, $13@13.50 per ton; clover, $11.00@12.00; wheat and oat, $9.00@11 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $18.00 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 45@50c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@65c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; sweets, $3.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 6½c per pound.

Onions—$1.25@2.00 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.25; geese, $4@5; turkeys, live, 12c; ducks, $3.00@4.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5½@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.25@3.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed, $4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., March 19, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $19 per ton; cracked, $19@20; feed meal, $19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.10; Novelty A, $4.75; California brands, $5.35; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $29.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $10.00; Eastern Washington, $14.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 26c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15@17c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $17@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 40c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, $2.00.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $3.25.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11c; dressed, 10@11c; ducks, $4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 12½c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5¾c per pound