

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED

Victims of a Disastrous Flood in Texas.

LARGE DISTRICT INUNDATED

Three Hundred Frantic Negroes on a Half Acre Mound Surrounded by a Raging Torrent.

St. Louis, July 7.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Tex., says: All former flood disasters in Texas river districts have been eclipsed by the appalling calamity now central in the vicinity of Sealey and Brookshire. It is estimated that 200 lives have been lost, and the number may be much larger. The property loss will reach so far into the millions as to make the Calvert flood appear insignificant by comparison.

Tonight Deputy Sheriff Swearingen made this statement to the Republic correspondent over the telephone from Sealey:

"I am dumbfounded by the extent of the disaster. Fully 20 lives were lost within a radius of 25 miles of Sealey last night, and nearly 100 have been drowned in the vicinity of what is locally known as 'the mound.' This is a small piece of high land three miles from Sealey, near Old San Felipe. At first, when the flood rushed down upon the negro cabins in the bottom of the Brazos, three days ago, the alarmed black population ran for this high land for safety, driving their livestock with them. The rush of the waters was so sudden that they could not get to Sealey or San Felipe. Gradually the water rose and encroached upon their place of refuge, until tonight not more than half an acre of the ground is out of water, and that not more than one foot above the raging torrent surrounding it for miles.

"On this half acre mound are huddled together tonight, a raving, surging, gesticulating, screaming and praying assemblage of 300 negroes, death staring them in the face in various forms. Drowning seems certain, but starvation, exposure and exhaustion also are doing fatal work. Crowded in among these poor humans are cattle, horses, hogs, mules and other domestic animals, as frantic and uncontrollable as the poor negroes. There is not a cabin or bit of shelter—not so much as a tree—on 'the mound.' There is not a mouthful of food to eat, clear water to drink or a dry spot where the weak and sick can rest.

"The nearest point of land is more than three miles away, and no human can live in the raging torrents who would try to reach it. Many have been drowned making the attempt. The wild, rushing waters are filled with all kinds of floating bodies of livestock and houses, outbuildings, fences, logs, trees, lumber, farm implements, furniture, merchandise and other material. Clinging to many of these objects are negroes doomed to almost certain death.

"I have given you the situation as it exists in and about Sealey; it is equally as bad at and around Brookshire, but I can give no details, as we are cut off. I know there are at least 400 negroes on a small island three or four miles from Brookshire, in a condition similar to that on 'the mound.'"

PACK TRAIN WITH GOLD.

One Klondike Claim Furnished All the Treasure Eleven Horses Carried.

San Francisco, July 7.—A special from Seattle says: Gold dust was pouring into Dawson when the Humboldt's passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20 a pack train of 20 horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from Eldorado creek. There were two tons of it, worth fully \$1,000,000. It is said that 11 of the horses were weighted down with dust from one claim.

Another Dawson party has arrived from the north on the Dirigo. Joseph Putrau and Henry Berry had jointly 700 pounds of dust. Aside from this, no one man had to exceed 50 pounds. The total on the vessel was about \$150,000. The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo with considerable more treasure.

Richard Emmons, J. Osham and O. W. Jackson sought to reach the Copper river country from Dawson and came near starving to death. They were making the journey for the North American Transportation & Trading Company. Their Indian guides deserted, and the men were left for ten days. The men have reached Dawson from Copper river without gold. They say they explored the rivers as far north as Helieland, in the Arctic ocean, but found nothing.

A copper vein, outcroppings of which have been traced a distance of 16 miles, has been located at Williams point by a San Francisco syndicate.

One Million on the Tees.

Vancouver, B. C., July 6.—The steamer Tees arrived last evening from the north with a large party of returning Dawson miners. Wallace Hayward, a sergeant of the local police, brought out \$55,000 in gold dust. Eight others had boxes of the precious metal. Captain Goss reported \$1,000,000 on board.

HOME RULE.

Recommended for Some of the Southern Isles of the Philippines.

New York, July 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The departure of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will leave at Manila three members of the commission—Major-General Otis, Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby. It will be the duty of the last two named to continue the work of establishing home rule within the lines held by the administration troops, in the hope that the example will be followed by the Filipinos outside of the lines, and show them the beneficent purposes of the government. Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby will also aid General Otis in the conduct of any peace negotiations which may follow any future operations of the American troops.

Mr. Schurman's dispatch is on the whole very encouraging, and the authorities are very much gratified at the conditions he reports having found at the points visited. It is evident from what the officials say that Mr. Schurman believes the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection means the establishment of peace throughout the archipelago. He is confident that many of the people throughout the southern islands do not openly express themselves in favor of an American protectorate solely because of the fear of Aguinaldo and his Tagal army.

Mr. Schurman speaks well of the sultan of Sulu, and it is evident that he feels that there is no danger of trouble from him in case the United States observes the treaties which exist between him and the Spanish government. Mr. Schurman makes a number of recommendations regarding home rule for some of the southern islands, and that they will probably be adopted by the president.

The conditions in Negros were found to be of a highly satisfactory character by Mr. Schurman, and home rule will undoubtedly be given immediately to the people of that island, although some alterations were necessary before it received the president's approval.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

Second Oregon May Come to Portland by Rail.

Washington, July 8.—Commissioner Hermann, in pursuance with requests received from Oregon today, made inquiry at the war department as to how the Oregon regiment is to be taken to Portland. He was informed that the troops will be landed at San Francisco, and that the transports will be immediately loaded with regulars for Manila, and will leave for that port, and will not go to Portland with the Oregon regiment. This change of plan was made at the request of General Otis, who says there is a scarcity of transports.

The commissioner told the secretary that the people of Oregon had already made extensive plans for receiving the troops at Portland and that the change of plan would be a very great disappointment. The department said that it would make every effort to accommodate the people of Oregon and the troops themselves, and has, therefore, directed the commanding officer at San Francisco to secure a sufficient number of ships at the port to carry the Oregon regiment from there direct to Portland, enabling the people of Portland to carry out their original plan.

If this plan cannot be carried out, the department will make arrangements to have the regiment carried direct to Portland by rail, but this will not be done unless it is impossible to secure ships.

Fish Experiment Fails.

Washington, July 8.—After repeated efforts, and as many failures, the United States fish commission has reached the conclusion that the Pacific salmon cannot be successfully planted in Atlantic waters. Just why, it is hard to say, but that it cannot be done is a now well established fact. Which all goes to prove that certain products and certain life are peculiar to certain regions.

Yellow Jack in Cuba.

Havana, July 8.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported today. One of the patients is an old Spanish woman who has been in Cuba for two years, and whose disease is of a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although it is believed by Surgeon-Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever.

California Town Burned.

Coulterville, Cal., July 8.—Fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolios here today. The facilities for fighting flames were poor, and within two hours the entire business portion of Coulterville, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether, 67 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Gained Their Point.

The Hague, July 7.—The American delegates scored a great success today in obtaining from the peace conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea, in time of war, dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter. Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had been surmounted before this result was reached.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

Printing Machinery for Dawson.

There is an interesting race on between a couple of rival Dawson newspaper men for the honor of landing the first Thorpe typesetting machine in the Yukon metropolis. One of these machines was shipped from Seattle by way of St. Michaels a few weeks ago, and another one left Portland recently. The latter was purchased by Eugene Allen, of the Klondike Nugget, who also purchased a Campbell cylinder, a Vaughn Ideal hand press, a paper cutter and job press, and a miscellaneous assortment of printer's material, which will go in by the lake and down river route, and will undoubtedly land in Dawson several days and perhaps weeks ahead of the outfit which goes up the river. Mr. John Filbin, who has been with the American Type Founders Company for several years, left for Dawson to get the typesetting machine in working order in the Nugget office after its arrival.

New Industry for British Columbia.

T. H. Wymonde, a London capitalist, is interested in a new oil and guano plant which is being erected on the Fraser river, about three miles from Stevenson. The oil works, when completed, will give employment to 100 men the year round, and during the salmon season about twice that number will be required to keep the plant in operation. The establishment will be one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific coast, if not in the world. Over \$100,000 is being invested in this plant, and besides the factory several tugboats and 20 large scows are being built to carry the raw material from various canneries along the banks of the Fraser to the works.

An Opportunity to Get a Factory.

Bandon now has an opportunity to secure a permanent manufacturing industry of large capacity, and one which will prove of lasting benefit to the town. Mr. G. W. Peek, of the Bandon broom-handle factory, is in communication with G. F. Samberg, of the California basket works, of San Francisco, relative to the removal of the factory to that section. The factory now employs 30 men, and the business is so increasing that a move to new quarters is necessary, and it is the aim to get nearer the timber used.

Wool Being Marketed.

Last week a little less than 30,000 pounds of wool went out of Heilner's stone warehouse at Baker City, being a portion of the 80,000 pounds purchased by representatives of Hollwell & Donald, of Boston. The price paid for the 80,000 pound lot, which goes first to The Dalles to be pressed for shipment to Boston, ranged from 11 to 12 cents per pound. Of old and new wool received in Baker City there is a total of between 800,000 and 900,000 pounds for the present season.

Beer for Alaska.

A consignment of Pabst's export beer, consisting of 25 carloads, 3,125 casks, or 225,000 bottles, specially packed in casks, is being shipped into the Yukon. The shipment is superintended by W. H. Parsons, a successful merchant residing at Circle City. The liquor arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Seattle on a special train, where it is being transferred to the steamer Samoa.

A Complete Plant.

The proprietors of the Neuhaus brickyard are now engaged in burning 200,000 brick. This industry is about two miles from Baker City, and is owned by Messrs. Neuhaus Bros. In addition to the ordinary brick, ornamental brick, which will compare favorably with the celebrated St. Louis product, is being manufactured.

Work Progressing.

Wilbur & Moon are moving along with the construction of their grist mill at Provolt, Or., and will have it completed in time for the year's crop of wheat. The mill will be of 500 barrels daily capacity and the machinery will be of the latest improved kind. It will be run by water power furnished from the new ditch out of Applegate.

Wool at The Dalles.

Great quantities of wool are coming into The Dalles. The price is very good now, ranging from 12 to 14 cents, and there appears to be a great deal of wool in the country. Whether the price will continue upward or drop back, no one seems able to predict, but those who have wool to sell appear to be willing to let considerable of it go at the present figures.

Bonds Sold.

The Union Bank & Trust Company, of Helena, Mont., purchased the \$5,000 issue of school bonds of district No. 1, Big Timber, Mont., at a premium of \$200. The funds will be used for the erection of a stone addition to the present school building at Big Timber.

Will Not Rebuild.

D. J. Munn, proprietor of the Sea Island, B. C., cannery, which was recently destroyed by fire, states that he will not rebuild this season, but intends to establish a fishing camp on a large scale, having made arrangements for the disposal of all fish taken.

Hay Crop in Fine Condition.

Reports from all over Oregon received at the weather bureau indicate that the hay crop of the state is in fine condition. In fact, many declare that it was never better. It is late in most localities, but it is good everywhere. The recent rains have not injured the crop to any noticeable extent. Harvesting had already begun when the rains came, but the wet weather did not last long enough nor was the rainfall sufficient to hurt the hay that been cut. The only effect it had was to delay harvesting, which is already late.

Skagway a Future Mining Center.

There is now every prospect that Skagway's future as a great mining center is assured, if all the reports that keep coming in regard to new discoveries of quartz in this vicinity are true. Old prospectors have been at work for a long time on the hills east of the city, but have kept their operations so very quiet that only a limited few knew anything about it. Whenever these men were cornered they would make a general denial of having made any find.

Cattle Going North.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Capilano arrived last week at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, whither she went with 70 head of cattle and 75 head of swine, belonging to Burchell & Howey. She will take another load of cattle and sheep, the property of P. Burns. On this trip she will take up 75 head of cattle and about 100 head of sheep.

Bid Invited.

The city clerk of Nelson, B. C., has invited bids for the new issue of debentures from all the banks and financial agents in the East. Bids are asking for all or any part of 60 debentures of \$1,000 each.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, new, 2½c per lb.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 80@90c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.00 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.
Eggs, 21c.
Cheese—Native, 14c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$6.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$2.90; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 44c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 18@23c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

ARE OPPOSED TO EXPANSION

Dewey and Otis Said to Have So Expressed Themselves.

THE WAR NOT TO THEIR LIKING

An American Minister in Japan Writes a Most Sensational Letter to a Boston Journal.

Boston, July 10.—Rev. Clay McCauley has written a letter to the Transcript dated at Tokio, Japan, June 1. Mr. McCauley declares that Admiral Dewey said to him:

"Rather than make a war of conquest on the Filipino people, I would take up anchor and sail out of the harbor."

Mr. McCauley visited Manila in January, in search of health. Of his views there he writes: "For a long time I could not believe that the disastrous drift of events was known to the Washington authorities. I was inclined to lay the responsibility for the increasing perils upon the military commander directly in charge.

"Yet, now it seems to me that General Otis did this work in the main in literal obedience to his superiors in America; that there it was assumed that the whole right and duty concerning the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands lay in the wishes and will of the United States; that what the Filipinos themselves might wish need not be taken into the account in formulating plans for their government."

The writer had a talk with General Otis. "Among other things," said Mr. McCauley, "General Otis expressed regret that there was not a better knowledge of the situation among the Washington legislators than there seemed to be. And he impressed me deeply by his declaration: 'I was ordered to this post from San Francisco. I did not believe in the annexation of these islands when I came here, nor do I believe in their annexation now.'

"I also had the privilege of a conversation with Admiral Dewey," the writer says, and gives this version of it: "Dewey spoke much of his concern over the turn affairs had taken and added that he was 'powerless to act.' Yet one point of his remarks he declared: 'Rather than make a war of conquest on these people I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor.'"

Mr. McCauley says he wrote President McKinley, whom he met in Washington, regarding the situation and predicting the outbreak which has since occurred.

TOWING-VESSEL TRUST.

Will Probably Embrace All Tug Companies on Great Lakes.

New York, July 10.—The Great Lakes Towing Company, which plans to embrace all the tug and towing companies between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth, and whose formation has already been announced in dispatches from Cleveland, has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office in Jersey City. The company has a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is 7 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, and \$2,500,000 common stock.

The charter of the new corporation authorizes the Great Lakes Towing Company to do a general towing, wrecking, salvage, dredging and contracting business on the Great Lakes and their tributary streams, and to own, operate and deal in, by sale or otherwise, tugs, ships, vessels and boats of every description.

Reported Massacre.

Chicago, July 10.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Secretary Hay has sent instructions to Minister Bryan, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Consul Ruffin, at Asuncion, Paraguay, directing them to investigate the report of the massacre of an expedition of which Americans were members on the Kingu river, in Brazil.

A report received several days ago from Minister Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres, reported that a Mrs. Williams, whose brother resides in Asheville, N. C., and whose husband was a member of the ill-fated expedition, is in distress in Buenos Ayres, where she was to await her husband's return.

Revolution at Sofia.

Buda Pest, July 8.—Newspapers here publish a story from Belgrade to the effect that a revolution was inaugurated at Sofia yesterday. According to the accounts published, a mob paraded the streets, some of the troops joining in the demonstration. It was added that Prince Ferdinand had fled the country, and that the telegraph wires had been cut.

Whitecappers Hanged.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—Pleas Wynn and Cattlett Tipton, the whitecappers, were hanged at Sevierville at 1:03 today for the murder of old man Whaley and his wife over a year ago. They both confessed that they were hired to do the deed by one Bob Cattlett. Mrs. Tipton, wife of the murderer, and his five children were present at the hanging.