EVENING EDITION

DAILY
delivered at your residence or place of business by carrier at
15c A WEEK.

East Oregonian.

DAILY EVENING EDITION

Eastern Oregon Weather

Tonight and Tuesday unsettled and occasionally threatening.

16. PENDLETON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903. NO. 4798.

DAMAGE BY D AND WATER

ral and Middle States attered by a Great

REE INCHES RAIN LL AT CERTAIN POINTS.

ten Down, Lands Flooded, d Telegraph Poles Uprooted es Down and Buildings Many Bridges Washed Hail Destroys Fruit and

e, July 20.—Reports of m yesterday's storm are from many parts of the are to the effect that the hattered down flat. In nces it will be impossible the grain crops, and the e left to the farmers will their livestock into the asurage.

ms are particularly severe Michigan. Thousands of worth of damage was to the government pier ects Milwaukee harbor. It that great piles were up- tossed about like feath- ncur Miller says that mas- weighing as much as 13 displaced and tossed across water as though they t a few pounds.

es were uprooted in many Milwaukee, and hundreds were flooded because of the of the sewers to carry off Two inches of rain fell in Madison reports 3.04 nesville, Broadhead and Falls report severe storms railroad washouts.

on Excursion Boat.

hia, July 20.—A storm of verity visited this section vigation of the Delaware this city was difficult and and a panic occurred on on steamer Thomas Clyde, which carried nearly 1,000 empted to land, but was by the high wind and rough

he sidewheels caught upon log and the noise of the log around the paddle-box the excursionists. They one side and the steamer adly that her main deck Scores of women faint- greatest excitement pre- ats were lowered by the were quickly filled with the en excursionists. Relieved burden, the boat righted it-

e small streams in the valley are greatly swollen.

Out by Hail Storm.

Col., July 20.—A violent this afternoon, followed by one mile south of Trin- thousands of dollars a number of families to r lives. The hail covered to a depth of six inches. Simpson's Rest, a large ar- located so quickly that the of the houses along the had time to run for their Santa Fe depot was in- a depth of two feet and ents of many business re flooded.

and Indiana Suffer.

, July 20.—Terrific rain storms swept over Indiana carrying down wires and other damage. The wind to have attained a cyclon- and at some places tele- were lifted out of the wires twisted into all ley wire is down on the m Mansfield and Toledo. are working on the & Pittsburg road between The Fort Wayne road one wire working to New-

Kills Fruit and Alfalfa.

Col., July 20.—A special to from Vineland says: heaviest hailstorms ever in this county visited this afternoon, accompa- high wind. The hailstones large as walnuts and the covered with ice to a three inches. The alfalfa beaten into the ground and trees were stripped of their fruit. The area of the storm was only about three miles, but the damage done is considerable.

Damage Done at Gardner.

Joliet, Ill., July 20.—The destruction of Gardner, Ill., in the storm last night proves untrue. While the storm was the worst in the history of the town, no lives were lost and no one was injured. A few houses were damaged and shrubbery was destroyed. Severe damage is reported by wind and rain, but no fatalities in this vicinity have been reported.

Sudden Rise in River.

Janesville, Wis., July 20.—A rainfall of three inches here last night has caused the river to rise two feet in three hours this morning. Should the levee above the city give way, many business blocks are liable to be swept away.

Many Bridges Gone.

La Crosse, Wis., July 20.—Reports were received here this morning of a severe rainstorm which swept over the country 20 miles south of here last night, washing away many small bridges and doing damage to crops.

Many Wires Down.

Cleveland, O., July 20.—A fierce storm of rain and wind swept over this city today, causing much damage to trees and shrubbery, while telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated at many points.

Thousands of Acres Ruined.

Warsaw, Ind., July 20.—A severe storm and heavy rains fell today, destroying thousands of acres of growing crops.

WILL MAKE A FINISH FIGHT.

No Compromise Possible in Pennsylvania it Is Announced.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Three mills of the Porterville Tinplate Company, at McKeesport, were in operation today. Manager Lauck has issued an ultimatum declaring the union will not be recognized or the scale signed; and President Schaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, asserts that the strike will be fought to the bitter end. The scab workmen have been provided with revolvers in anticipation of an attack by strikers, and the latter have armed sentries on duty on the road leading to the works, but no conflict has occurred, although trouble is feared.

GREAT RAILROAD PROJECTS

NEW ROUTES WILL SAVE MANY HUNDRED MILES.

Cut-Off Between Montana and the Coast—Thirty-Seven Hours Saved Between Kansas City and Mexico City.

San Francisco, July 20.—The $11,000,000 paid Harriman by Senator W. A. Clark for the southern end of the Oregon Short Line, is to be used by him to extend that line in Oregon and Idaho. It is said he has arranged to open an entirely new country in Central Oregon. The proposed extension in Idaho will be in the nature of a cut-off and will shorten the distance between Montana towns and San Francisco and Portland via the Harriman lines over 200 miles. It will cut in two the distance between Butte and Boise City. A tunnel two miles long through the mountains near Salmon Silly le Idaho, will have to be constructed.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Quotations Furnished by Coe Commission Company—G. R. Cockley, Local Manager, 120 Court Street.

Chicago, July 20.—The wheat market today again weak and lower account good weather and harvesting progressing rapidly. Wheat this year is shorter crop than last, but it grades up better. Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat and good weather. Oats had a nice little turn today, breaking a fifty cent. Biggest crop of oats this year we have had for four years.

	Opening.	Close.
Sept	76¼	75⅞
Dec.	76⅝	75½
Corn—		
Sept	45½	45⅝
Dec.	45⅝	46
Oats—		
Sept	32⅞	31⅞
Dec.	32½	32½

Minneapolis, July 20—

	Opening.	Close.
Sept	75	74⅝
Dec.	73½	72⅞

Stock market again very weak and irregular. Sales to noon 233,200. Call money loaning at 2 to 2½ per cent.

The latest cure for internal cancer reported in England is a tablespoon of molasses four or five times a day.

POPE LEO XIII DIED AT 4:10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

End of the Earthly Career of the Grandest Old Man of Modern Catholicism Came in Peace and Honor.

One of the Oldest of the Pontiffs—He Leaves an Admirable Record for Probity, Nobility and Ability—Biographical Sketch Noting the Principal Events of a Long and Beautiful Life.

The first scene in the last act opened yesterday afternoon, when all hope was abandoned upon the most palpable evidence that dissolution was near. Hurried preparations were at once made for the observance of the last rites. At 2:15 a. m. his holiness was seized with a violent fit of hiccoughing, which was followed by a collapse. A little later a slight rally followed, but death came at 4:10 a. m.

Rome, July 20, 4:10 a. m.—Leo XIII, pope of Rome is dead. The end has been hourly expected for the past 10 days. The splendid vitality of the aged pontiff assisted by the most powerful stimulants, has kept the flickering flame of life in his veins for days beyond the dreams of his physicians. When the last illness attacked him on June 30, his weakened condition caused the gravest fears to be entertained for his recovery.

The cardinals were immediately notified of the situation and began a swift and sorrowful journey to the Vatican. Prayers for the recovery of the venerable man were said in all the Catholic churches in Christendom. The strictest vigil was at once instituted by the attending physicians, Lapponi and Mazzoni.

For two days after the attack, his condition remained the same, practically. On the 9th it was announced that there was no possible hope. The operation to relieve the pleura, was weakening in the extreme, and his physical strength was fast ebbing away.

On the 10th, the pope surprised the world by arising from his bed and walking about in his room. But this evidence of recuperation did not reassure his physicians, who knew too well that the temporary vitality could not last, in the face of his weakened physical condition.

Mind Remained Unshaken.

On Friday morning he was worse again and another operation was performed to relieve the gathering suppuration of the pleura. From this time on his condition has constantly developed alarming symptoms.

The one colossal tower of strength which has not been shaken to the last by the slowly gathering forces of his disease, is the mind of the pope.

In all his illness his mind has been singularly clear and strong. He has dictated messages of good cheer to his people in all parts of the civilized world, and has enjoyed the newspaper reports of his own illness, with a keen appreciation.

Ignorant of Volponi's Death.

His trusted valet, Volponi, clerk of the consistory, died on Thursday, July 9, and the startling news was not conveyed to the pope. He died ignorant of Volponi's death, although he inquired of him and was told he was very ill, which caused his holiness to sigh deeply and say a blessing for the dead friend and clerk.

Volponi would have been secretary of the conclave of cardinals which meets tomorrow to elect a successor to Leo.

On Monday the pope had relapsed into semi-consciousness and in one of those comatose periods, imagining that he saw a figure in his room approaching his bed, and called loudly to Lapponi, who was in the room. After he had been quieted, he prophesied that his death would occur on Thursday, July 16.

Cardinals Meet Tomorrow.

The college of cardinals meets tomorrow to begin balloting on a successor to the pope. Cardinal Oreglia, an Italian, is the favorite, for the place. Cardinal Gibbons is a possible candidate in case the deep jealousies of the Italian cardinals forbid the election of an Italian.

Biographical.

Leo XIII, pope of Rome, was born at Carpineto, Italy, on March 2, 1810. His family name was Vincenzo Gioacchino Pecci, and he was the son of an Italian count, Ludovico Pecci.

He entered the Jesuit college at Viterbo, at the age of 14, and after a short period of deep study there, he went to Rome, the fountain head of all ecclesiastical learning at that time.

He was a good student, a ready scholar, a strong debater, and a most convincing writer from his early youth.

At the age of 27 he was made a domestic prelate by Pope Gregory XVI, and at 28 was ordained a priest.

He served as apostolic delegate at Benevento, Sperugia and Spoleto, was made archbishop of Diameeti in 1843, was created a cardinal by Pius IX in 1853, and in 1877 was made Cardinal Carmelingo or chamberlain to the pope, a position of highest authority and confidence. This position he occupied at the time of the death of Pius IX, in 1878.

After the death of Pius, he was the temporal head of the Catholic church during the interim between the death of Pius and his own election to succeed him.

On the third ballot in the cardinal's conclave, following the death of Pius, the subject of this sketch was elected pope and assumed the name of Leo XIII.

The first Leo was elected in 461, A. D., and served until 468, A. D. Leo XIII is the 267th pope to occupy the pontifical chair and has witnessed greater progress in the history of the Catholic church, than any other occupant of that seat. The first pope of Rome, Petrus, was chosen in 41, A. D., and held office 27 years.

Leo XIII has been the most intellectual of all that long line of pontiffs. He has written and spoken on more subjects vital to the civilization of the world, than any other of the varied characters that have graced the office.

Roosevelt Sends Condolence.

Washington, July 20.—The following message was sent to Cardinal Rampolla at Rome by President Roosevelt's order at 1:15 this afternoon:

"The president desires me to express his profound sense of loss which the Christian world sustains in the death of his holiness.

"By his lofty character, great learning and comprehensive charity, he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious, as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic church. (Signed) John Hay, Secretary of state."

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN WYOMING

Cody, Wy., July 20.—James Gorman, the murderer of his brother, Tom Gorman, and Walter, the murderer of Mrs. Hoover, were lynched and hung by a mob yesterday at Jason. Both victims were buried in the potter's field today. Gorman had been convicted; Walters, against whom the evidence seemed to be conclusive, was being held for trial.

The lynching party congregated at Cody and came to Jason in such force that the guard over Gorman and Walters was completely overpowered.

Gorman was captured by Charles Smith and Hal Sweeney on upper Shell creek, in the Big Horn mountains. He was worn out and unarmed and made no resistance. After escaping he swam the Big Horn, generally regarded as an impossible feat, and had covered 50 miles of the roughest mountain country.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

Another Sad Accident at Dewiston, Near Where Talkington Boys Were Drowned.

Lewston, July 20.—Saturday morning John Driesel and Joseph Bussmen, aged 12 and 14 years, were drowned in the Clearwater near its junction with the Snake. The children had started to a shingle mill in the lower end of town to look for light work of some kind and had evidently gone in the water for a bath.

The elder boy, Joe Bussmen, made a heroic effort to save his companion, when he saw that he was drowning, and both were lost.

The bodies were recovered soon after the accident. The two little sons of Professor Talkington lost their lives in the same vicinity.

OLD SOLDIERS PREFERRED.

Attention Called to Order of President Roosevelt.

Washington, July 20.—Acting Commissioner Williams, of the internal revenue bureau, by direction of Secretary Shaw, has issued a letter to collectors of internal revenue, calling attention to President Roosevelt's order of January 17, 1902, providing that preference shall be given alike in appointments and retention in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War. Collectors are instructed carefully to observe this order in making assignments to the work of gauging and recommending assignments to the work of storekeeper and storekeeper-gauger.

RIOTERS ARE INDICTED.

Grand Jury Acts Vigorously, Mostly Against Negroes.

Evansville, Ind., July 20.—Eighty-eight persons, charged with taking part in the recent riot and the attack upon the soldiers, have been indicted by the grand jury. More than half of those indicted are negroes.

Highwayman Foiled.

Baker City, July 20.—Two highwaymen jumped up in the dark last night and attempted to hold up Bob Bettner's hack on its way to the railway station. The driver whipped up the horses and the lone passenger reached the train in safety.

UNLIMITED POWER FOR GOOD

HAS BEEN MADE SUPREME IN MANDANAO.

Philippine Government May Adopt Plan of General Miles in Spite of its Rejection by Roosevelt and Root—Students to Be Educated in America.

Washington, July 20.—General Wood, by act of the Philippine commissioners, copy of which was received at the war department today, has been given almost supreme authority over the island of Mindanao and has been made both military and civil governor, is empowered to appoint all subordinates in the civil branch and may suspend or dismiss any district official.

The Philippine government is seriously considering the adoption of one of General Miles' plans, in spite of its rejection by both Roosevelt and Root.

A bill has been drawn which gives the superintendent of the educational department authority to hold competitive examinations to secure 100 students to be sent to the United States to be educated at the expense of the insular government.

HAY STACKS BURNED.

Lightning Causes Considerable Loss to John Armstrong.

During the electrical storm that passed over the city last night the lightning struck a couple of haystacks in the field belonging to John Armstrong and situated about half a mile from the city. The hay was scattered all over the field, and the stacks were ignited and burned. The hay had just been stacked and was cut from 45 acres of ground and was valued at $400. There was no insurance on the property and it will be a total loss.

The report that it was the work of bulloes is not substantiated, and is not likely, for several people watching the storm saw the lightning strike in the immediate vicinity and the flames spring up at once from the stacks.

Miss Doveye—We girls are just wild about Victor Pretty. Mrs. Binthair—Now, I simply can't endure him. I like strong, stern-browed men of indomitable will. "Gracious, what for?" "They are so easy to manage." —Life.

FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Eastern and Western Interests Are Expected to Clash Next Winter.

PRESIDENT IS COMMITTED TO AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Secretary Shaw Elaborates a Scheme to Expand the Volume of Money 25 Per Cent of the Banks' Capital, the Same to Draw Five Per Cent Interest—Problem for Next Session of Congress.

Washington, July 20.—Since the semi-official utterance from Oyster Bay made it practically certain that financial legislation is to be undertaken at the extra session of congress, coincident with conclusive action on the Cuban treaty, there has been renewed speculation as to the exact character of legislation favored by President Roosevelt. It is expected that the president will submit to congress early in November a forceful message pointing out the necessity for additional currency legislation, but thus far nobody has been able to definitely declare the nature of the scheme the president has in mind. Advocates of the Aldrich bill are claiming that the president will back their pet measure, while the advocates of elastic currency assert with equal force that he is with them, and point to his financial speech at Quincy, Ill., last April in which he said:

Opinion of President.

"Our currency laws recently have been improved by specific declarations intended to secure permanency of values. But this does not imply that these laws may not be still further improved and strengthened. It is well nigh universally admitted that our currency system is wanting in elasticity; that is, the volume does not respond to the varying needs of the country as a whole, nor to the varying needs of different localities. Our people scarcely need to be reminded that grain raising communities require a larger volume of currency at harvest time than during the summer months. The same principle applies to every industry, to every community. Our currency laws need such modification as will insure the parity of every dollar coined or issued by the government, and such expansion and contraction of our currency as will promptly and automatically respond to the varying demands of commerce. Permanent increases would be dangerous, permanent contraction ruinous; but the needed elasticity must be brought about by provisions which will permit both contraction and expansion as the varying needs of the several communities and business interests may require."

Shaw's Elastic Scheme.

It is currently rumored that Secretary Shaw is now consulting with financial experts in an effort to draft a bill to authorize the issuance of "additional currency" by national banks up to 25 per cent of the amount of their capital. On this the government would place a tax of, say, 5 per cent per annum. Because of this tax banks would only call for the additional currency in time of greatest stringency; that is, interest on loans would have to be higher than 5 per cent to induce a bank to go to the expense of issuing additional currency. The instant interest rates dropped below 5 per cent, this currency would retire automatically.

East and West Disagree.

The currency fight promises to be protracted, for the two classes of finance reformers in congress represent two ideas. The Western men simply want to provide more money when great crops are to be moved, and when settlements are to be made by Western merchants with Eastern manufacturers and dealers. The Eastern men, it is claimed, are more concerned in establishing the value of other classes of securities than government bonds, and furnishing the basis for a permanent increase of money which can be used in the great promotion schemes of Wall street. This diversity of opinion in republican ranks cannot be compromised on a moment's notice.