

FLOOD IN MEXICO

Water Sweeps Down Narrow Canyon, Drowning Many.

MINING TOWN IN PATH OF FLOOD

Reports of Dead Vary From 100 to 1,000—Storm Came Suddenly in Dead of Night.

Mexico City, July 4.—Reports are current here that from 100 persons upward, with one report claiming even 1,000, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable. No news has been received, and two reports are current, one saying 1,000 were killed, another says that at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Laolla dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountain sides in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30, and after midnight no one dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. A dispatch to President Robinson, of the Mexican Central railroad, says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The town of Maraflo, just below Guanajuato, is completely wiped out.

PEACE ENVOYS NAMED.

Russia and Japan Announce Representatives to Washington.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt today of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude if possible the tragedy being enacted in the Far East.

By direction of the president, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, ex-minister of justice, and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. "It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

Coal From Captured Collier.

Odesa, July 4.—It is announced that the crews of the warships which have mutinied have sent on shore delegates to confer with the port officials regarding terms of surrender. They secured a quantity of provisions from the captain of the port and later on captured a collier and replenished their bunkers. It is believed that they will be granted amnesty and that following such action by the government they will surrender. It is announced that the loss of the recent rioting is between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

Armistice Rests with Japan.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost of lives and money of another great battle.

Magoon Minister to Panama.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—President Roosevelt today authorized the announcement that he had appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States minister at Panama. Judge Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone, at Panama, and a member of the executive committee to the Isthmian Canal commission. Prior to his appointment on the canal commission he was the law officer of the insular affairs bureau of the War department.

Advance on Vladivostok.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of the Morning News at Shanghai says that the Japanese are advancing on Vladivostok and that a battle is imminent near the Tumen river.

FAITH IN CZAR GONE.

Thousands of Russians are Rising All Over the Empire.

Chicago, Ill., June 30.—Cabling from St. Petersburg, the Chicago Daily News' correspondent says:

Nicholas has been decided in favor of peace in the Far East on account of the revolution in Poland. It has been arranged with the kaiser that in case of revolt in Poland, German troops will occupy Warsaw, and that thus the Russian might continue to dispatch the Russian garrisons in Poland to the front.

The Poles, learning of this arrangement, made preparations to declare their independence, with the support of the Prussian Polish provinces of Posen and Silesia. This has paralyzed to a certain extent the kaiser's Morocco scheme and compelled the czar promptly to consent to President Roosevelt's proposals for peace. Count Potocki, the head of the famous Polish house of that name, said to your correspondent today:

"Unless immediate measures are taken, Russia will shrink to its former dimensions, in Peter the Great's time. The Nationalists, Socialists, Jews and Ruthenians of Poland demand autonomy. They refuse to delay. The moment is favorable to their wishes. The Hapsburg monarchy is falling asunder. Hungary is on the point of separating from the dual empire. Herr Schnorer, the Austrian-German spokesman, boldly proclaims in the reichstag the allegiance of his party to the German emperor."

"Only the Slavs, Poles and Bohemians are upholding the shattered empire of the Hapsburgs. The emperor's death will be the signal for the country's enslavement by Germany. Should the czar persevere in his despotism, 30,000,000 cultivated Western Slavs, in Poland and Bohemia, will found a state to resist the yoke of the czar and kaiser."

Russia has lost faith in the czar's promises and is disgusted with the duplicity of the bureaucracy. Every where the people are rising. Blood flowed freely yesterday in the streets of Warsaw, Lodz, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Vilna and other centers.

A PATHETIC PLEA.

Judge Bennett Declares Prosecution of Mitchell To Be a Plot

Portland, June 30.—Another day will send to the jury the case of Senator Mitchell, who has been on trial before Judge De Haven in the United States court. Yesterday morning when court was convened Judge Bennett began his argument in behalf of the defense, a plea that was attractive in sentiment, impressive in delivery, and undoubtedly one of the greatest efforts ever attempted by this well-known lawyer.

For more than three and a half hours Judge Bennett held the closest attention of all within hearing. When he closed at 3:35 a blur of tears dimmed the eyes of the senator and many of his closest friends were much affected. The attorney's theme throughout was that Senator Mitchell was not guilty of any wrongdoing, and that the defendant was the victim of a plot engineered by some unnamed persons behind the prosecution. It was a plot brought to a culmination by United States District Attorney Heney, whose chief aim in the prosecution, according to Mr. Bennett, was the glory of having convicted a United States senator. Skillfully counsel for the defense turned the construction that the prosecution had placed upon the letters between Senator Mitchell and his former law partner, Judge Tanner. He pictured Tanner as a rat in a trap, who, when once caught, was a willing tool in the hands of Mr. Heney in order to save his own son from prosecution.

Russian Army is Falling Back.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 30.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry with field and machine guns are working northward of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of Generals Tamara and Akima. General Linievitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along the front, but is drawing in his outpost lines upon pressure.

Report on Panama Canal.

Washington, June 30.—Reports received at the office of administration of isthmian canal affairs show that on June 1 there was a grand total of 9,702 persons employed on canal work. There were 2,065 in the department of government and sanitation. During May there were six deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, two canal employees and four Americans without employment being among the number. During June there have been nine deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, four of whom were canal employees.

Bubonic Plague at La Boca.

New York, June 30.—The quarantine against La Boca, three miles from Colon, because of a bubonic plague case there, has temporarily stopped freight traffic by one of the steamship lines between New York and Panama. Unless other cases appear at La Boca, where the Panama freight is transferred, the quarantine will be lifted July 9. The embargo does not affect direct shipments to Colon, nor hinder transportation of government supplies.

Opens Cuba to American Rice.

Havana, June 30.—The house of representatives today passed the rice bill. The passage of this bill, it is expected, will open the market to American rice and encourage the cultivation of rice in Cuba.

SECRETARY IS DEAD

John Hay Passes Away Very Suddenly.

WAS THOUGHT TO BE IMPROVING

Mrs. Hay at Bedside of Statesman—Death Was Due to Pulmonary Embolism.

Newbury, New Hampshire, July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism.

Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory. The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Scudder and Murphy were at the secretary's bedside when the end came. The secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night, at the close of one of the best days he has had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The secretary suffered none of the old pangs in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch. At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward at 12:25.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS FRANTIC

Grave Fears That Army May Join in Revolt of Navy.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau have also mutinied, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred and the intelligent classes arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sebastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkin, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender, under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

The newly formed council for imperial defense met last night under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council or regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition, and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionists. Indeed the most startling stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

Fast Train Goes Into Ditch.

Cleveland, July 1.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania road was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, O., today. At least one passenger was killed, while a dozen others were injured. The train is one of the fastest between Cleveland and Philadelphia, making the run of 140 miles between the two cities in three hours and 15 minutes. When the accident occurred, the train was probably running 50 miles an hour. A section crew was repairing the track.

Progress is Reported.

Washington, July 1.—Diplomats in Washington are looking to Oyster Bay for the official announcement within the next few days of the plenipotentiaries who will represent Russia and Japan at the Washington conference. The president is in communication with the Russian embassy and the Japanese legation by telegraph, and it is learned tonight that progress is being made, but no definite date for the announcement is suggested.

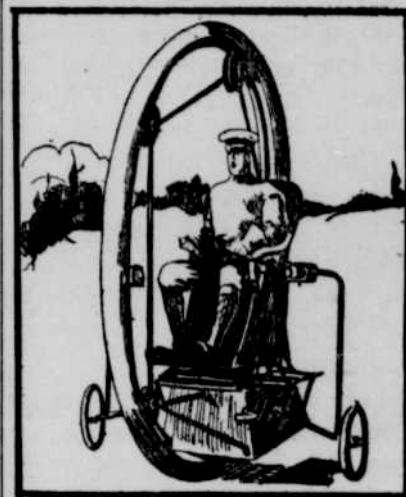
Stir Up Hawaiian Chinese.

Honolulu, July 1.—A Chinese mass meeting has been called for tonight to endorse the efforts being made in China to effect a boycott of American goods, on account of the operations of the exclusion laws.

WILL TRAVEL A MILE A MINUTE.

Motor Monocycle Designed by a New York Man.

A motor monocycle of strange design and for which great things are claimed has been invented by Oswald Jensen, of New York. In appearance this traveling machine is unlike any other vehicle in use to-day. Within a huge wheel equipped with a pneumatic tire is suspended a seat on which the driver rides. The advantages claimed for this queer motor carriage by its inventor are many. It offers not only a new and easy method of rapid speeding overland, but it opens avenues of travel that are closed to all other styles of vehicles in its ability to move over rough, sandy and rocky country. "It bounds over rocks and other obstacles," declares its inventor, "with as much ease as a horse trained to jump." It requires neither road nor rail, but travels cross-country over fields and meadows, climbing hills and bounding over ditches and other irregularities of the land formerly considered insurmountable barriers even to the speed capacity of an express train—a mile a minute. In addition to the one large wheel upon which it travels the monocycle has two auxiliary wheels, which can be extended to the ground or drawn within the large wheel, as may be desired. The main wheel is nine feet in diameter and consists of a light steel rim five inches wide fitted with a pneumatic tire. The rider sits within this wheel upon a movable seat, which, in being operated toward either side,



THE MOTOR MONOCYCLE.

causes the wheel to be steered and balanced. The upright position of the motor and rider is maintained by means of eight small wheels which travel upon tracks fixed upon the inner side of the main rim. While these wheels render the position of the motor frame and seat independent of the rotary motion of the rim, the seat also retains a vertical position independent of the frame. To produce this effect the seat is suspended between two standards, which in turn slide laterally across the motor casing.

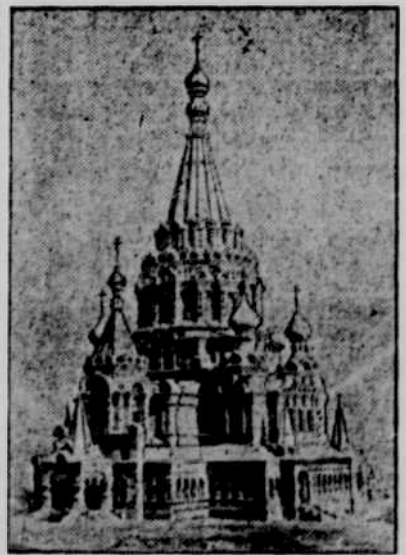
When traveling at leisure along country roads the rider extends the auxiliary wheels toward the rear on each side of the main wheel, thus converting the machine into a tricycle, but when it is desired to attain high speed or to cross uneven country he draws them within the large wheel and rides upon a single tire. The auxiliary wheels can also be extended so as to form three wheels abreast, in which position they are mainly intended to serve as stays to hold the vehicle in an upright position when at rest.

Since by the great diameter of the main wheel the monocycle is useful for traveling through rough country, ordinary obstacles presenting but slight obstruction to its passage, its inventor claims that it will prove of service for military purposes and also to those who for business or other reasons are compelled to pass through desolate territory.—Utica Globe.

FIVE CHURCHES

In Mob-Kidn Baku, a Black Sea Section of Russian Empire.

In Baku, in southern Russia, on the Black Sea, where mob violence has recently been so manifest, there are to be seen magnificent edifices built in a semi-Oriental style of architecture.



The accompanying picture is of the great cathedral there, which is a vast edifice, and a typical example of how different systems of architecture are curiously blended and commingled.

New Phrase from Kansas.

Language doesn't stand still. Kansas people know a man is a tenderfoot when he talks about "cyclone cellars." People in the cyclone belt always refer to them as "frail holes."—New York Tribune.

A man was solicited to buy a ticket to an entertainment to help the poor. "You've got your nerve," said the man; "I am one of the poor."

RED FLAG HOISTED

Crew of Russian Battleship Rebel and Kill Their Officers.

TRAIN GUNS OF SHIP ON ODESSA

Great Armies of Striking Workmen Inflamed by Revolt of Sailors—Tumult and Disorder Reign.

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkin are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of the battleships George Pobiedonostetz, (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatelia, Rostislav, and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, are expected to arrive here tonight, and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

HENEY FINISHES.

Government is Heard and Defense Presents Its Case.

Portland, June 29.—District Attorney Heney spoke for three hours in the United States court yesterday. With hardly a change of muscle, Senator Mitchell sat through this verbal lashing. Once, while holding a whispered consultation with Judge Bennett, he shook his finger. His hand was pointed towards Mr. Heney. Whether he was protesting at something that the speaker was saying is not known, but his counsel shook his head, and the senator settled back in his chair. During the long years of his public career Senator Mitchell must have been the storm-center of more than one stormy verbal outburst. Perhaps during most of these controversies he was so placed that he could fight back by word of mouth. Perhaps during his career as a lawyer, he has given clients before the bar, just such another denunciation, as he received yesterday, but in all of his varied career he has never been bound and gagged as he was during all the hours that he was forced to listen to what Mr. Heney was saying. His dignity as a senator was brushed aside with a single breath. Mr. Heney was pounding into the ears of the jury the fact that it was John H. Mitchell who was not above the law, and not Senator Mitchell, who was on trial.

It had been expected that Mr. Heney would finish his argument by noon. When the court convened he announced that he would try to close at that time, but when the noon hour came he was still an hour away from the end.

It is believed that Judge Bennett will take up the entire day in his argument. Ex-Senator Thurston will be heard after this, and Mr. Heney will close for the government, so the indications are that the case will not go to the jury until late Friday afternoon, and perhaps not until some time Saturday.

Kept Gold in Stateroom.

Seattle, June 29.—James B. Wood beat the express and steamship companies on their elevated bullion charges. He brought his gold from Nome to Seattle in his stateroom. When Mr. Woods left Nome, he says the only boat then in port and not in the combination to raise rates from 1/4 of 1 per cent to 3/4 of 1 per cent was the Zealandia, which was to sail for San Francisco. Woods confirms the statement that unless the rates are changed the bullion from Nome will go to San Francisco instead of to Seattle.

Big Order of Cartridges.

Washington, June 29.—A contract for 9,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges of caliber .30 was awarded today by Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War department, the contract being divided equally between the Winchester Repeating Arms company, the Union Metallic Cartridge company and the United States Cartridge company. The bids of the three companies was identical in every particular, the price of each being \$42.50 per 1,000 rounds.

China Desires Representation.

Pekin, June 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



A cynic is a man whose head is sore from butting it against facts.

The church member is a nuisance when he wants to be the whole body.

The higher a man climbs in knowledge the greater the unknown he sees.

Wool-gathering wits never get together enough to make them any cloth.

Even the wedge of righteousness has a better chance if you use the right end.

Riches do not always bring blessing, but God's blessing always brings riches.

A man can trust God with his affairs when he remembers that he is God's trustee.

"Let it pass" is considered more apt as applied to a doubtful dollar than to a real injury.

The will of God is soon forgotten when you get anxious about keeping the good will of men.

Every man may be born with his feet in the dust, but he is born with a heart that longs for the Divine.

TALKING MACHINE IN CHINA.

Almost a Riot When It Wouldn't Work in One Upcountry Village.

"The machine which has revolutionized the world," said Henry M. Blackwell, an engineer who visited the railway exhibit, "would have been properly rebuked if they witnessed a scene that attested its popularity with the heathen Chinese."

"Three years ago I was with a small company of surveyors who were laying out the line of the railroad between Hankow and Canton, and one day found us at Chushachow, a small but populous village. A talking machine happened to be a part of our equipment, as it had proved more efficient in placating the celestials than a squad of soldiers.

"Though our party had taken a long jump into Chushachow, it became plainly evident that news travels from mouth to mouth as quickly as by telegraph, for a crowd of several hundred chattering Chinamen gathered outside of our quarters and awaited a concert. They didn't make any request; they simply waited for what they considered their rights.

"One of our military escort told us what his compatriots wanted, and when we unveiled the talking machine with great ceremony it received more reverence than an ancestor's tomb. But the machine kicked and refused to play. Whereupon we informed our self-invited guests, through the interpreter, that the entertainment was off. "Muttering arose from the crowd and a spokesman addressed the interpreter, declaring that there had been unfair discrimination, and that if their sovereign rights were withheld they would 'get hunk.' When the little file of soldiers attempted to disperse them the uproar became deafening and the engineers rushed out to find an incipient Boxer outbreak.

"Several coolies made a hostile move toward the house, probably to take the machine apart and extract the foreign songs from it. The Chinese soldiers kept their heads, strange to say, and when the ebullition of Chinese curiosity began to evaporate they dispersed the rioters and hauled off several ringleaders to the lockup.

"No prima donna ever got the tribute paid to that weather-beaten talking machine. We sat up all night tinkering around the mechanism until it rasped off the records of 'coon' song and comic opera trifles.

"The next morning a larger crowd was present at the concert and departed grateful, awe-struck, and satisfied. This musical event was unattended, however, by three of the riot leaders, they being detained in the calaboose, as the magistrate had sentenced them to be suspended by the wrists for forty-eight hours. Every innovation is bound to have its martyrs."

Ages of Actresses.

Here is a list of the ages of a number of prominent actresses:

Lillian Russell ... 45 Mrs. Gerster ... 49 Fay Templeton ... 45 Mrs. Kendal ... 54 Isabel Bateman ... 51 Mrs. Langtry ... 53 Kate Bateman ... 62 Maggie Mitchell ... 73 Sarah Bernhardt ... 61 Mme. Modjeska ... 61 Agnes Booth ... 62 Clara Morris ... 59 Kate Claxton ... 57 Mme. Nordica ... 47 Rose Coghlan ... 52 Ada Rehan ... 43 Edna Elster ... 47 Mme. Sembrich ... 47 Rose Eyttinger ... 68 Annie Yeomans ... 69

Some of these statistics will be surprising to people who think they know all about sage matters. Miss Russell, for example, generally is supposed to be over 50. This fallacy is due to the fact that she has been before the public most of her life.

The Investment Secure.

"What?" demanded the dismissed husband, after his wife had shown him the door. "Do you mean to tell me that I have no voice in this matter?"

"Oh, yes; you have a voice in it. But it needs mending."

"Have I no share in this property?" again demanded the dethroned monarch.

"One share, and that very much below par," replied the rising woman, pointing to little Willie, who sat in a mud puddle.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.