# The Heppner Weekly Gazette.

SEVENTH YEAR. HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890. NO. 367.


## THE GAZETTE.


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OTIS PATTERSON,

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Governor ..... S. Pennoyer.
Sec. of State ..... G. W. McBride.
Treasurer ..... G. W. Webb.
Supt. Instruction ..... E. B. McElroy.
Judge Seventh District ..... J. H. Bird.
District Attorney ..... W. R. Ellis.

### MORROW COUNTY.

Joint Senator ..... J. P. Wager.
Representative ..... T. E. Fell.
County Judge ..... Wm. Mitchell.
" Commissioners ..... J. B. Ely, J. A. Thompson.
" Clerk ..... C. L. Andrews.
" Sheriff ..... T. R. Howard.
" Treasurer ..... Geo. Noble.
" Assessor ..... J. J. McGee.
" Surveyor ..... Julius Keithley.
" School Sup't ..... J. H. Stanley.
" Coroner ..... A. J. Shobe.

### HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor ..... Henry Blackmar.
Councilmen ..... Nelson Jones, J. W. Morrow, E. L. Matlock, George Noble, J. B. Natts and W. J. McAtee.
Recorder ..... G. W. Rea.
Treasurer ..... W. J. Leezer.
Marshal ..... George Bitters

### HEPPNER SOCIETIES.

Doric Lodge No. 20 K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

J. H. STANLEY, C. C.
E. R. SWINBURNE, K. of R. & S.

The W. C. T. U. of Heppner, meets every two weeks on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist church.

MRS. W. K. ELLIS, President.
MRS. OTIS PATTERSON, Secretary.



## STORMS AND CYCLONES.

### One Sweeps a Path Through Louisville.

LEAVING A WRECK BEHIND.

### Hundreds of Dead and Wounded in the Ruins.

SNOW AND BLIZZARDS IN THE NORTH

Rains and Wind Storms all Over the West—Trains Blockaded.

The most destructive wind storms and tornadoes which have ever been witnessed in the United States began in Tennessee and passed over the states north and west, about 9 o'clock of the evening of March 27, causing appalling destruction of life and property. The greatest destruction was at Louisville, of which the following account is from the dispatches to the Portland *Oregonian:*

The tornado entered the southeastern part of the city at Eighteenth street and swept a path of five blocks diagonally, reaching in a ragged line to Seventh street, leveling every building in its path, probably 2500 houses.

The district comprises an area of three miles, and nearly half a mile wide. Such desolation no city has known in this country. Every building, tree and telegraph pole in the district was struck level. Every house on Market, Jefferson and Walnut streets from Tenth to Sixteenth is in ruins. Parkland, a suburb, was swept away.

The cyclone crossed the river, striking Jeffersonville, Ind., and badly wrecking Front street, on the river front, but no lives were lost.

The walls of the Falls City hall, a four-story building, were blown down while several Masonic and Knights of Honor lodges were in session. One hundred men and women were buried in the ruins.

Along Main street, the pathway of the storm extended to Eleventh street, and from Seventh to Eleventh not a single building is left standing. This morning there was presented one of the most stupendous spectacles of ruin ever witnessed. In the course of the storm lay the great tobacco market. To-day the warehouses are in ruins. Thousands of hogsheads of tobacco lie in a mass of brick and mortar. Not one of the handsome wholesale houses is left, and the tobacco warehouses were swept away on Market street.

The Louisville hotel was unroofed and otherwise wrecked. The next building west, occupied by a cigar store on the first floor and by sleeping rooms on the second and third was razed to the ground, not a single brick remaining in place. In the destruction of this house many lives were lost, principally persons who occupied sleeping room there, many of them being girls employed at the hotel.

Eleventh street seemed to serve as a kind of flue for the storm, and all interobjects in that line were practically reduced to nothingness. Down this street it carried away the fronts of buildings, mostly residences, on each side, leaving in many instances the furniture and other contents unmolested.

Jefferson and Market streets are in almost as bad condition as Main. Hundreds of wagons are busy carting away soiled and broken furniture from the Shattered houses.

The work of rescuing the mangled dead goes bravely on. A hundred anxious men are working as they never worked before for the bodies of freinds and relatives that lie buried in the mass of bricks and mortar that covers the site where yesterday stood Falls City hall. Cries of men, women and children are heard on every side, and a surging crowd of 10,000 people blocks the streets for squares. It is a sight to strike anguish to the soul. The pen is powerless to express the awful scenes that each succeeding minute roll through the ghastly panorama. The bodies of the dead and wounded being dragged from beneath the ruins all around the district, and men, women and children linger about with dread anxiety lest they recognize in the shapeless masses the remains of some relative or friend.

Immediately upon the burst of the cyclone fire bells were sounded and the police were at work. Within ten minutes a posse appeared at the Falls City hall wreck. The walls of the adjoining house were first propped; then began the work of cutting through the roof that covered all. After an hour of ceaseless labor, the first victim, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, was unearthed. She was sitting upright, her head bruised and one arm broken. she said at the first quake she made a rush for the entrance. Women were knocked down and trampled on. Seeing an overwhelming jam at the door she remained behind.

The excavation then moved from the rear to the front, where it was supposed the greater crowd were gathered. As soon as the roofing was removed, also a mass of brick beneath, ten women locked in each others' arms were drawn out. Inside of the next hour sixty men and women were drawn out dead, but with no wounds. It is thought that all met death from suffocation. The gas pipes were broken and flooded the debris with vapor almost as deadly as fire might have proven. Ways were pierced into the breast of the ruin, and bodies drawn out dead and dying.

At 12 o'clock the opening of a portion of the debris of Falls City hall caused a draught, whereupon the smouldering fire broke out fiercely, spread rapidly, and forced the workers to desert the place. As soon as the fire gained headway the groans of the imprisoned people became so great that it was unbearable. The watchers grew frantic, screamed and ran about like mad, the terrible suffering which they were unable to alleviate driving them to despair. Several lines of hose were soon throwing water on the flames, but more than an hour elapsed before the work could be proceeded with. It was then carried on with much difficulty on account of the heat.

Saloons and other available places were turned into hastily impoverished morgues, where the bodies were taken as recovered and left awaiting identification.

Hundreds of the wounded were taken to homes and hospitals. All the physicians in the city are attending them. The city is filled with a crazed mass of people wildly seeking friends.

OMAHA, March 27.—A heavy storm of wind and rain began this morning and later in the day turned to snow.

DETROIT, March 27.—A terrible storm of rain, sleet and snow has been raging in Eastern Michigan since this afternoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—Telegraphic reports from points in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa show that a general snowstorm prevailed during the day. The storm was most severe in Northern Iowa, where railway traffic is impeded. Stock will suffer to some extent. In Dakota wet snow is regarded as a great benefit to crops now being seeded.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27.—The storm throughout Nebraska was extraordinarily severe for this season. The wind blows at a high rate and snow is falling rapidly. The snow is so wet, however, that it does not drift badly, but causes much delay to travel.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—From various points in the state come reports of the storm, but none so far, of a very serious nature, the greatest damage being at Webb City and Carthage. A special from Olney, Ill., received to-night says the storm was very severe there, unroofing houses, overturning barns and wrecking windows and chimneys. There was no loss of life. Advices from Jefferson City, Mo., state that the storm was very severe, and one life was lost, woman, name not given.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—A a storm of severe intensity prevailed throughout Kansas and Southwestern Missouri today. It follows a season of warm spring weather. Snow is reported from portions of Western Kansas, but the fall is not heavy. The velocity of the wind was extraordinary for such a long continued storm. At Wichiti it blew forty miles an hour and did considerable damage. At Abilene, Kan., the wind was not so severe, but considerable damage was done.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—The first blizzard of the season is raging in this vicinity to-night.

DUBUQUE, March 27.—A heavy wind and snowstorm has been raging since noon. The wind blows forty miles per hour.

BLOOMINGTON, March 27.—A severe storm of rain, hail and wind swept over this section of the state to-day.

PETERSBURG, March 27.—Considerable damage was done by hail. At Jacksonville a woman was killed by lightening.

SIOUX CITY, March 27.—The snowstorm here to-day was the heaviest of the season. Trains were delayed and on some roads abandoned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The signal service office has issued a special river bulletin warning the people of the lower part of the Mississippi valley to prepare for the greatest flood ever known, but says Sergeant Dunn can only speak with authority on New York weather.

GALLATIN, Tenn., March 28.—The biggest storm in the history of this place visited here last night. For twenty-five miles everything was damaged. All the houses beyond Bledsoe, up to Enlia, Macon county have been partially wrecked or demolished. Fully 100 people were crippled in that section and are under the care of doctors.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—A dispatch states that a tornado struck the town of Bowling Green, Ky., and completely wiped it out. Bowling Green has a population of 5000. The loss of life is probably large. At La Grande, Ky., great damage was done to property. At Eminence many houses were wrecked and two or three persons killed. Port Royal in Henry county, is reported badly demolished, and considerable damage was done at Pendleton, thirty-five miles from Louisville.

Treasurer of Maryland a Defaulter.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26.—The governor sent a message to the legislature to-night, transmitting a communication from the state comptroller, stating that that he has discovered a misappropriation of the state securities in the hands of State Treasurer Archer. Archer is lying critically ill at his home in Belaire.

Why Food Products are Cheap.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Bragg and Schoonmaker to day took the testimony of a number of members of the corn exchange relative to the cause of low prices of food products. Ex-President Mullock said freight rates had nothing to do with low prices. The corn crop last year was unusually large, and there had been high ocean rates on account of scarcity of tonnage. A number of others said the depression was due to large crops, and that freight rates were as low as could be maintained by the railroads.

## WYOMING'S ADMISSION.

### Compulsory Education and woman Suffrage.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FAREWELL.

Unprecented Demonstrations to His Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the house a bill was introduced granting a pension of $2000 a year to the widow of General Crook.

The house committee on rules reported a resolution making the Wyoming admission bill a special order for to-day, a recess to be taken at 1:30 until 11 oclock tomorrow, and the previous question to be ordered at 1 o'clock. Adopted.

The Wyoming bill was taken up. Baker of New York submitted an argument in support of the measure. Barnes of Georgia opposed the bill because he believed there were gross irregularities in the adoption of the constitution of Wyoming; because he believed the territory did not contain the population requisite, and because there were incorporated in the constitution features based upon the subject of female suffrage, antagonistic to republican institutions.

Carey of Wyoming made a strong plea for admission of the territory. He contended that its constitution was adopted by a free and fair vote of its citizens, and that its population was sufficient. He defended the provision of the constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. He said that President Harrison had endeared himself to the people of Wyoming by observing the spirit of republican national platform respecting the appointment of territorial residents to territorial offices, and, with more manhood than his predecessor, saying "No" to Eastern office seekers. Neither political party could make a point by obstructing the admission of Wyoming. She had the people, she observed the laws, and she had no factional quarrels. Wyoming, young and enterprising, would hasten to overtake the older states, and help them to bear the burdens of the government.

Dockery of Missouri opposed the bill. It was nothing more or less than a partisan measure, designed to perpetuate the power of the republican party. It, like the Idaho bill, should be called a bill to add three electoral votes and two senators to the republican column in 1892.

Oats of Alabama opposed the measure, because it proposed to give women the right to vote and made attendance at schools compulsory.

Dunnell of Minnesota was inclined to vote against the bill on account of the woman suffrage clause.

Washington of Tennessee opposed the Wyoming constitution on account of the woman's suffrage clause, and held that the people of Wyoming had violated the provisions of the act of arganization limiting the suffrage to the white male population. Women might be sent from Wyoming to the senate.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio—Dont you think that to put a good woman into the senate might help some? [Laughter.]

Washington—If the gentleman himself were in the senate I might admit his proposition.

Kerr of Ohio thought the opponents of the bill in bad straits when they fell back upon the woman suffrage provision.

Kelly of Kansas said he would not be frightened if a woman had a seat on the floor of the house, and perhaps it would result in benefit.

Morey of Ohio favored the bill and advocated civil and legal enfranchisement of women in all the states of the Union. After further debate the house took a recess untill 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LAST HONORS TO BISMARCK.

Last Leave of the Emperor—Remarkable Demonstration in the Street.

BERLIN, March 26.—A farewell audience between the emperor and Bismarck was held this morning. It lasted three-quarters of an hour.

As the prince was driving past a bridge between Lubteraten and Unter der Linten, the horses shied and one of them became entangled in the traces. It was necessary to stop the carriage until the harness was arranged. A crowd quickly gathered about the ex-chancellor and ladies threw him bouquets and kissed their hands to him. Bismarck was so greatly affected that he shed tears. He shook hands with a number of those about his carriage and his voice faltered as he thanked the people for their demonstrations of affection. The accident was of a trifling nature, and as soon as the harness was arranged the prince resumed his drive amid cheers.

Bismarck's passage through the street was a veritable triumphal procession. The people at times wanted to unharness the horses and drag the carriage themselves.

In the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day Caprivi read the emperor's acceptance of Herbert Bismarck's resignation of the office of imperial foreign minister, and the appointment of himself (Caprivi) to succeed him.

Von Alvensleven has declined the office of special secretary for foreign affairs.

The letters between the pope and Emperor William on the labor conference are published. The emperor says that Bishop Kopp, he knows, is thoroughly inspired with the pope's ideas, and will materially contribute as delegate to the success of the work. The pope's reply congratulates the emperor upon taking the field for a resolute effort in a worthy cause. He appreciates the emperor's acknowledgment of the great efficacy of religion and the church in the solution of social questions, and warmly wishes the conference success.

LONDON, March 26.—Notwithstanding denials, the *Chronicle* says, Von Alvensleven has been appointed German Imperial foreign secretary.

The Charges are Unfounded.

INDEPENDENCE, March 26.—The board directors of the State Mormal School after fully investigating the charges of scandal involving D. F. Stanley, the president of the school, and a lady teacher, have found the charges to be wholly untrue. The charges were preferred by two students, who offered to keep still for $300 each, which being refused, they circulated the story. The students have been expelled from the school. That harmony might be restored, the president resigned.

At Monmouth last night two strsw figures were hung in effigy, representing the actors in circulating the scandal.



IN THE SENATE.

Ex-Confederates Fight Anti-Trust Bill as Invading State's Right.

From the Portland Oregonian.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the senate, after the transaction of business of minor importance the anti-trust bill was taken up and various formal amendments made. Spooner offered an amendment giving the courts authority to issue writs of injunction prohibiting combinations from proceeding any further in business except to wind up their affairs The legal bearing and effect of the amendment, as well as the bill generally, were discussed by Spooner, Gray, Hoar Stewart, Vest, Reagan and Eustis.

After some remarks in reply to something said by Regan yesterday, Vest said he would not say another word about the constitution. He was prepared to join the procession. He would like the senator from Ohio (Sherman) to say whether he considered the clause incorporated in the bill by Ingalls' amendment, imposing a tax on dealings in options, constitutional or not. He characterized the bill as a remarkable act of legislative legerdemain.

Eustis said he regarded the bill as the grossest usurpation of the state's rights ever attempted in the history of the government.

Ingalls said the amendment was not intended to interfere with bargains, purchases, sales or exchange of any products of which parties might be possessed or be producers, of or which they intended actually to deliver. It was directed against the gigantic modern invention known as dealing in futures.

His amendment has been met at every stage of the proceedings by the interposition of some question of order, on some question of etiquette, or some question of constitutionality. The people of the United States have a reasonable degree of respect for the constitution, but they are not afraid of it. The constitution was a growth and not a manufacture, and the constitution of 1890, by reason of the operation of the will of the people who made it, was a vastly different instrument from the constitution of 1789. Its authors would not know it. They had made it for a specific purpose, not to enable country lawyers to devise definitions or to put obstacles and barriers to the will of the people, but the constitution was perpetually invoked by narrow and rigid and illiberal constructionists as an insuperable barrier against every effort to benefit the condition of the people.

The senators supporting the bill had been taunted with bad faith, with false chivalry, with fighting a sham battle, because they attempted to carry into effect provisions which were entirely within the limits and purview of the constitution. These gentlemen, Eustis George and Vest, had spent considerable time in endeavoring to destroy that constitution they now plead on every occasion. There has been no step in national progress in the last thirty years against which these senators have not risen and declared it against the constitution. He (Ingalls) recollected that there was once a great demonstration to prove that there was no power in the constitution to coerce a state which saw fit to go out of the union, yet the people had found it. There had been similar protests against the abolition of slavery, the reconstruction laws, etc. Recently when a resolution was offered to inquire into a violation of the constution it was declared that the government had the right to go anywhere else in the world where the rights of American citizens were violated, but had no power to take care of the rights of American citizens assailed in Mississippi. He commended to those construers of the constitution the contemplation of the results of their criticisms during the last thirty years.

Vest said that if the senators representing the Southern states were to be under the proscription announced by the senator from Kansas they might as well be out of the Union. He was under obligation to obey the constitution, but not to take the construction put upon it by Ingalls. He moved an amendment of Ingalls' amendment, making the license $10,000, instead of $1800.

Eustis also replied to Ingall's remarks briefly and argued against the amendment. If the senator [Ingalls] sought to correct the morals of the people, he [Eustis] asked him to leave out Louisiana.

Ingalls—We want to take hold of your lottery by-and-by.

Vest's amendment was then adopted, as were also the following: By Butler, extending the provisions of the bills to stocks and bonds; by Eustis, extending the powers to cotton prints, steel rails, boots and shoes, lead and lumber; by Blair, including woolen goods and whiskey, and all kinds of intoxicating drinks.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

Confirmations: Pay Director Thomas H. Tooker, to be chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster-general of the navy.

American Flour vs. Wheat.

All the wheat growers are interested in the present status of the promise of the future and will read with interest the critical review of the trade which is from the London Agricultural Gazette. It say:

The millers of London have for their grists the wheat of the whole world, and they necessarily possess machinery which is capable of taking out all the flour there may be present in wheats of all sizes, colors, and natures, and yet they are not happy, because up to a certain point (that of London "household" flour) Uncle Sam can beat them to value for money. Not only so, but the American millers can beat us both above and below that point; in fact, can beat the whole world in selling flour, as they are doing, only that the American people eat the best and sell the rest, whereas some other exporting countries, Austria Hungary for example, do just the other thing. The United States was for years our chief supply of wheat but Russia of late has occupied that position, and may do so for years to come. India, too, and other Minor sources of supply are, by the absentation of America enabled and encouraged to send us more wheat; because they are better able to send wheat at low rates than they are to send flour at any price. America, however, has probably had her day as a wheat exporting country—it has come sooner, even, than many of the most foreboding among us feared—and commenced the second stage of their flour-exporting era, which may considerably alter the milling industry as it now exists in Europe. During the first stage the windmills of old England fell into desuetude, and what will happen before the close of the season remains to be seen. So far as London is concerned, American red wheat is now seldom seen on the stands at Mark Lane, the quantities received being nearly all in parcels purchased by the town millers, and sent direct to their mills; but American flour choaks waterside worehouses and overflows into many country channels, not only in Loudon, but Liverpool, while Glasgow is the great market for it in the north. Pacific coast flour is not salable in London; the cargoes generally find their way to the northwestern part of England, or to Ireland.

Corn Cheaper Fuel than Coal in Kansas.

"Some people seem to be horrified when they hear of corn being used for fuel," said Frank C. Walker, of Manhattan, Kan., who was at the Tremont house. "Now, if corn is cheaper than coal, what possible objection can there be to using it for fuel? A Kansas farmer can get 13 cents for a bushel of corn. Let us see, that is $3.70 cents for a ton. To get that, he may have to haul his corn six or eight miles to market. If he buys coal, he will pay from $4 to $5 per ton, and haul it the six or eight miles back home. The matter simply comes down to the question of how he can get the most effective fuel for a dollar. You could hardly expect a farmer to pay a bonus in order that he might burn coal, if he could get the heat some other way. Corn at $3.70 per ton is cheaper fuel than coal at $5 a ton, and, besides, it has in its favor the fact that the farmer has the corn at home. There is no more reason for an objection to burning corn than there is to burning wood."—Chicago Tribune.