

HAVOC BY WATERSPOUT

Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in Pennsylvania.

A PLEASURE RESORT IS FLOODED.

The Water Rushes Through a Ravine With Terrific Force, Destroying Everything in Its Track—Trolley Car and a Waiting Room, Both Filled With People, Struck by the Flood—Number of Them Drowned.

Greensburg, Pa. (Special)—A cloudburst occurred in the vicinity of Oakford Park at 4 o'clock p. m., creating a flood that caused great loss of life and property. It is thought that at least 30 persons lost their lives, and rumor places the number of dead considerably higher.

Up until a late hour at night only 3 or 4 bodies have been recovered, having been washed to the banks of the little creek that runs parallel with the park.

At 3 o'clock rain began to fall in torrents in the vicinity of the park and spread over territory covering probably 10 miles. A half hour later the cloudburst occurred. The waters in the lake north of Oakford Park began to rise, and Manager James McGrath, believing there was danger of a final break in the great walls of the dam, hurried among the crowds of pleasure seekers, who had gathered under the roofs of the eating stands, the dancing pavilion and other buildings in line of the water, should the banks break, and warned them to run to the hills. On both sides of the pleasure grounds are high hills, the park being located in a ravine about a fourth of a mile wide and a mile long.

The people being protected from the rain were loath to leave the cozy places, and not until Mr. McGrath and his assistant, Charles E. Thomas, entered each building in turn and simply drove the crowds out into the rain did they realize that the managers were in earnest, that earnestness being depicted in their pale faces, for they knew after careful study of the dam that the down-pour meant probably the breaking of the wall that held five acres of water.

A half hour after the buildings had been cleared of the people the waters mounted the wall of the dam and within five minutes water seven feet deep was flowing over the entire length of 400 feet of the wall. The park, or ravine, with many buildings, the merry-go-round and other amusement places, were twisted about and all except the dancing pavilion and the stand were knocked from their foundations.

The rain continued to fall in torrents, and about 4 o'clock 40 feet of the wall of the dam to the east gave way with an awful crash. The flood beat down the ravine with a roar that was heard for two miles. A half hour later, at the junction of the Greensburg and Jeannette and the Park car lines, the car barns are located. The entrance gates to the park were lifted, and with the force of a pile driver the mammoth posts were hurled by the waters against the barn.

Beyond was located the small waiting room, and on the track was standing a car laden with people on their way from Greensburg and Jeannette. The storm had cut off the power and the motorman was unable to move the car. The flood struck the waiting room, containing probably a dozen people.

A number of them struggled to a point of safety, but in the excitement that followed there is no way to be positive how many were lost.

The street car was caught and swept into the creek. Some of the people jumped off and there are conflicting stories as to the number of those who were carried down with the car.

LEO RECEIVES LAST SACRAMENT.

Solemn and Strangely Picturesque Scene in Apartments of Dying Pontiff.

Rome (By Cable).—Pope Leo XIII. is slowly passing away. The last sacraments were administered Sunday night. The aged pontiff is still conscious. Though fully prepared for death, he still expects to live. He is so weak that it does not seem probable he can survive many hours. Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, dean of the Sacred College and Carmelago, who upon the Pope's demise, will be the first to officially declare the pontiff dead, has selected the apartment in the palace he will occupy when, upon Leo's death, he will take the reins of pontifical power until the election of the successor to the chair. This bulletin was issued at 8:45 p. m.

Since morning the Pope's weakness has increased slightly, his pulmonary condition is unchanged, his breathing is somewhat rapid and his pulse, which is weaker, is not irregular. His temperature is less than normal. His hoarseness is perfectly constant.

LAPPONI, MAZZONI.

Over Twenty Casualties. —Over 20 casualties, mostly of minor character, were reported as a result of the celebration of the Fourth. The only serious case, however, was that of John C. Symons, of Laramie, Wyo., who was on a visit to Washington. While he was preparing an illuminating mixture of chloric acid of potash and muriatic acid an explosion occurred, in which Symons received injuries which probably will prove fatal.

Twentieth Child Named Roosevelt.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Theodore Roosevelt, whose surname is Signet, arrived at the home of ex-Chief of Police William H. Signet at McKeesport. The President's namesake is the twentieth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Signet, and to mark the proud event the boy will have the given name of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Signet has not notified the President of his new namesake. The father is a veteran of the Civil War and is 62 years old.

Killed by a Robber.

Chicago (Special).—G. W. Lathrop, agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Clyburn Junction, a suburban station about four miles out, was shot and fatally wounded by a man who was attempting to rob the office. Lathrop was alone in the office when the robber entered and demanded what money was in the place. Lathrop at once seized the man and a desperate struggle ensued, the men fighting all around the room. Finally the robber drew a revolver and fired four times. One of the bullets struck Lathrop in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

There is a disposition on the part of the Cuban senators to delay action upon the treaties until the United States Congress has acted upon the reciprocity proposals.

The annual report of James E. Rodrick, chief of the Pennsylvania Department of Mining, shows the year was very prosperous in the bituminous regions.

A. C. Dallam and his wife, Sophia, were found dead in their home, near Philadelphia. Both had been shot. Whether murder or suicide is a mystery.

The coroner's jury in New Haven, Ct., decided that Mrs. Adelia Randall, who was found dead with two bullet wounds in her head, committed suicide.

G. W. Lathrop, agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Clyburn Station, on the suburbs, was fatally shot in a struggle with a robber.

Joseph Agner Lamotho, who is thought to be the American Pacific cable with greetings to you and the people of the Philippines.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Governor Taft's cable in reply was as follows: Manila, July 4, 1903.

To the President: The Filipino people and the Americans resident in these islands are glad to present their respectful greetings and congratulations to the President of the United States, conveyed over the cable with which American enterprise has grided the Pacific, thereby rendering greatly easier and more frequent communication between the two countries. It will certainly lead to closer union and a better mutual understanding of each other's aims and sympathies, and of their common interest in the prosperity of the Philippines and the education and development of the Filipino people.

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GREAT CABLE COMPLETED

Message Sent Around the World in Nine Minutes.

MR. ROOSEVELT OPENS THE LINE.

Various Other Messages Sent to Governor Taft—A Storm at Honolulu Had Temporarily Checked the Completion of the Line, to the President's Disappointment—The History of the Great Project.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—President Roosevelt sent the first message to Governor Taft over the Pacific cable at 10:50 p. m., and received Governor Taft's reply at 11:19 p. m.

The message read: To Governor Taft, Manila: I thank you for the American Pacific cable with greetings to you and the people of the Philippines. (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Governor Taft's cable in reply was as follows: Manila, July 4, 1903.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Resented by Russia.

The Russian Government has authorized, through its embassy here, this statement for publication in the United States for the information of all concerned: "The Russian Government most positively and absolutely denies the report that it offered to the American Government, either through the Russian Embassy at Washington or the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, any official explanation regarding the Kischeneff incident, and declares that it has never been addressed by the American Government on the subject.

"The Russian Government must categorically refuse to receive from any power any representations, petitions or communications regarding its internal affairs."

This emphatic announcement of the Russian Government's intention to subject the American envoy at St. Petersburg to a severe snub in case he shall present the petition of the B'nai B'rith upon the Kischeneff affair has caused a profound sensation in Administration and diplomatic circles.

The State Department authorized the following statement: "At the State Department it was said by a high official in the absence of Secretary Hay that the delay in forwarding the petition of the American citizens of Jewish faith as to the ill treatment of their co-religionists in Russia was solely due to the delay in furnishing the address to the State Department by the petitioners. The Department would of course pay no heed to any statement purporting to emanate from the Russian Government unless such statement were made officially in some form or other to our Government. The department has been scrupulously careful to act only in accordance with all the requirements of official propriety but within the limits thus laid down it will most certainly not hesitate to give expression to the deep sympathy felt, not only by the administration, but by all the American people, for the unfortunate Jews who have been the victims in the recent appalling massacres and outrages.

"To this connection it was pointed out by another official, who disclaimed any purpose to speak in his official capacity, however, that it seemed somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian Government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States it has sought to make China join in breaking the plighted faith of all the powers as to the open door in Manchuria and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade."

Postal Inquiry Still On. The end of the Postoffice Department investigation is not yet in sight. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is in charge of the matter, says he cannot intelligently form any opinion as to when the investigation will be at an end. The developments from day to day have added fuel to the fire, thus necessitating additional work to the officials and prolonging the windup of the affair. That the President desires as possible there can be no doubt, but he has made it very plain to the officials in charge that he does not intend to allow any of the guilty parties to escape, and rather than do this he would continue the investigation even if it was not completed by the time Congress meets. Although Postmaster General Payne is out of the city for a few days of well-earned rest—the first he has taken since the investigation began—there was no letup on the part of the officials in charge, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and his assistants have been working hard.

President Roosevelt wrote his message to Governor Taft and also intended that to be sent around the world to Clarence Mackay, of the Commercial Cable Company. Just as everything was in readiness in the morning a message was received from New York announcing that the opening of the cable had to be deferred at least temporarily on account of the trouble at Honolulu.

President Roosevelt was disappointed at the delay, as he was particularly anxious that the opening of the direct cable between the United States and its possessions in the Philippines should occur on the Fourth of July, the completion of the line would mark a distinct effort in the history of this country.

CANNONS AND EXPLOSIVES. Fourth of July Accidents in Various Parts of Country.

Harlan, Ia. (Special).—Charles Kinsey is dead, George Anderson is in a precarious condition and Peter Jensen probably will lose both eyes as the result of a premature explosion of a cannon which Kinsey made from scrap iron. Kinsey lost both legs and bled to death.

Cincinnati (Special).—One hundred and fifty persons were injured here in celebrating the Fourth. The more seriously injured are children, but none is expected to die. Most of the accidents were caused by premature explosions of fireworks.

Muncie, Ind. (Special).—Morton, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dick, is dead from a premature explosion of a pistol which he was preparing for celebration purposes. The boy did not know the weapon was loaded.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—Eleven persons were injured in celebrating the Fourth. Premature explosions caused nearly all the accidents. All the victims but one are boys. Three will lose an eye which, and the others have lacerated hands.

Kansas City (Special).—Twenty-four persons were injured here in celebrating the Fourth. Most of the injuries sustained were of minor importance, and no fatalities will result.

Railroad Wreck at Buffalo. Buffalo (Special).—Two persons were killed, one badly injured and a score slightly cut by flying glass in a collision between a switch engine and a passenger train on the New York Central Railroad within the city limits. The train went through an open switch on to a siding, where it struck the switch engine. Myers was caught between the tender and the engine and instantly killed. The yard engine toppled over on to a flagman's shanty, crushing Kennedy, who was inside.

Injunction Their Weapon. Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—The Southern Railway secured an injunction against the Louisville and Nashville restraining it from proceeding further with occupancy of right of way along the south bank of the Tennessee river here. The Southern has, since the Louisville and Nashville enjoined it from occupying the ground, secured orders to considerable of the right-of-way in question. The Southern injunction is most sweeping, compelling the Louisville and Nashville not only to stop work, but to vacate the property and also to remove its tools therefrom.

CHURCH UNION AGREED ON

Three Influential Denominations are Drawn Closer.

WILL NOW CHOOSE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Congregational, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren Denominations Have Only to Ratify the Report Which Will Be Submitted to Find Themselves Embarked in the Same Ship.

Pittsburg (Special).—The joint committee representing the Congregational, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren Church after an all-day session here, came to an agreement on a platform for the union of the three denominations.

The greater part of the day was taken up in considering the report of the subcommittee of five members of each denomination, which met in Washington a few weeks ago to form a basis of union. This report embraced a number of recommendations and a letter to the churches. It was amended to some extent and finally adopted. An address to the governing bodies of the three churches was also adopted and both will be sent out at once for consideration.

The recommendation of the subcommittee as amended and adopted are: First—That the basis of representation in the General Council shall be one for each of the churches.

Second—The power of the General Council shall be advisory and any recommendations it may make shall be referred to the constituent bodies of the three denominations for approval.

Third—That a committee of three from each of the general bodies represented shall be authorized to arrange for the time and place of meeting of the first general council.

Fourth—That at the first session of the General Council a temporary organization shall be formed by the election of a chairman and secretary and that the council itself shall determine the officers it may need and the manner of permanent organization it may prefer.

Fifth—The purpose of the general council shall be: (a) To present to the world some realization of "that unity of believers which, in accordance with the prayer of our Lord, seems so desirable among Christian churches."

(b) To promote a letter knowledge and a closer fellowship among the Christian bodies thus uniting.

(c) To secure as far as possible the unification of kindred organizations now existing in the different bodies.

(d) To consider methods by which in the State, annual and district conferences the bodies may be brought into coordinated activity and organic unity.

(e) To prevent the unnecessary multiplication of churches and to unite weak churches of the same neighborhood whenever practicable.

(f) To unite and encourage the affiliation with the council of the Christian bodies cherishing a kindred faith and purpose.

The letter to the churches give a history of the work of the joint committee, an explanation of it and the results hoped for.

Dr. Washington Gladden, of the Congregational Church, chairman of the joint committee, and Dr. W. M. Wesley, of the United Brethren Church, secretary of the committee, were chosen as commissioners to present the action to the governing bodies.

These bodies will meet next year, but in the meantime the letter to the churches will be sent to every minister of the three denominations, that it may be laid before the congregations and considered deliberately.

DEATH IN HEAVY STORM.

Wind and Rain Responsible for Loss of Three Lives in New York. New York (Special).—A terrific storm here followed a period of intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat and a score or more of prostrations.

Already three deaths, directly traceable to the storm, have been reported and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured. At one time west gate street was almost buried under an hour in the upper part of the New York according to the Weather Bureau. Many places were struck by lightning, which played continuously for an hour or more.

A great section of the Manhattan field was blown down and there was almost a panic among the 1000 men and women who had gathered at the Polo grounds adjoining to witness the New York-St. Louis game. The Polo grounds were flooded with a foot of water, the game was declared off and the attention of the officials and police was directed to getting the half-past-eleven baseball enthusiasts to places of safety.

The Bronx was the first to feel the storm's effects and the lower section of that borough suffered most. A wind of extremely high velocity swept from west to east, uprooting trees, smashing plate-glass windows, blowing pedestrians from their footing and doing other damage.

Fatal Duel in Georgia. Rhine, Ga. (Special).—An impromptu duel at close range was fought on the street here by Henry Lancaster and John D. McRanie. Pistols of heavy caliber were used. Both combatants emptied their weapons. All five of Lancaster's bullets struck, and McRanie will die. Lancaster was struck only once, a glancing shot on the side of the head. Both men are prominent and well-to-do. The difficulty grew out of McRanie testifying in court adversely to Lancaster.

MCKINLEY SOUVENIRS.