

DEWEYS HELD FOR MURDER

Bound Over on Charge of Killing Berrys.

BAIL IS REFUSED THE PRISONERS

Accused Men Will Be Taken to Jail at Goodland Under Military Escort. Defense Introduces No Evidence at Preliminary Hearing.

St. Francis, Kan., June 18.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride, charged with the murder of the Berry family two weeks ago, were bound over to the next session of the district court without bail. They will be taken to Goodland, where they will await their trial. They will be escorted across the country to Goodland by the Osborne militia company, which has been guarding them throughout the time since their arrest. Sheriff McCullough thinks he can protect his prisoners, if the militia help him take them to jail at Goodland, in spite of the threats made by the settlers.

At the conclusion of the evidence given by the state, the attorney for the Deweys announced that the defense would not present any evidence, fearing that their cause might be injured thereby. Justice Hall then ordered the men committed to jail at Goodland. Their trial will be held early in the fall.

Interest was manifested in the trial all day because of the persistent refusal of the cowboys from the Dewey ranch to answer any of the questions put to them. Warrants are out for most of the men called as witnesses by the state from the Dewey ranch. Ben Slade, a Dewey cowboy, became angry under the questioning of Attorney General Coleman and intimated that it would not be good for the attorney to question him further, and Justice Hall ordered him sent to jail. Subsequently Slade and the others sent to jail for contempt were released, owing to the inadequate jail facilities in St. Francis. Captain Cunningham has taken extra precautions to ensure the protection of Dewey and his men. According to the orders of Governor Bailey, the militia can not protect the Deweys after they have been landed in jail at Goodland.

JETT AND WHITE MAY GO FREE.

Disagreement of Jury is Expected at Jackson, Ky.

Jackson, Ky., June 18.—It is impossible to describe the anxiety here as to how long the jury will continue its deliberations and as to its finding in the cases of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, on trial for the murder of J. B. Marcum. The preponderance of opinion still seems to be that the death penalty at least will not be given and that the jury is likely to hang between life imprisonment and acquittal.

There was more expression of opinion than on previous days, as the people were attracted much more by the eloquence of the attorneys than by the statements of witnesses. Curiosity was also taken in gazing at Mrs. Marcum, Mrs. Cox and the widows of many other victims of the feud, who were present to hear the final pleadings. It was stated by residents who are well acquainted with the people here that there were present at least a score of widows of feud victims, and they represented only a small part of the bereavement of the county from such causes. One of the first things on the program was the giving of the lie in the court while ex-Judge French was making the opening argument for the defense. Two lawyers were prevented from getting to blows by officers of the court. After Judge Redwine threatened to send one of the attorneys to jail for contempt and reprimanded another for using unbecoming language, the proceedings continued without any disturbance.

A hung jury is expected, because of the alleged attitude of two of the members. As the case draws to a close alarm among citizens because of the probability of the troops being withdrawn is manifest.

Two courts were again in session here. That of City Judge Cardwell succeeded the arson inquisitions. One faction has controlled the county and the other the town offices. Owing to assassinations and intimidations the latter had become almost defunct. Judge Cardwell had not held city court for eighteen months until martial law was recently declared. Like others in his depleted faction, he had been a prisoner in his own home and unable to get to his office. Meantime Town Marshal Cockrill had been killed and his place never was filled. The troops now make arrests, and it was to hear the cases of such arrests that the local court was resumed. The men who assaulted witnesses after they had appeared before the grand jury in the arson cases were brought before Judge Cardwell by the guards of the provost marshal and convicted. The fines and imprisonments inflicted are said to be the first penalties for the violation of law imposed on feudists for years.

The principal witness, B. J. Ewen, escaped with most of his family to Lexington. As he has nothing to leave behind him he is now considered out of reckoning, but there are other witnesses for the prosecution who are also considered in danger.

Robbers Take the Stamps.
Des Moines, June 18.—Robbers broke into the postoffice at Rhodes, Marshall county, twenty miles northeast, and cleaned out the place of every stamp in the possession of the postmaster. The loss will be \$1,000.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Scores a Personal Triumph.

London, June 18.—The whole evening session of the house of commons was occupied with the discussion of a motion to adjourn, made by the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in order to obtain further light regarding the government's position on the preferential tariff question. The motion was finally rejected by 252 votes to 132. The opposition was scarcely more successful than heretofore in drawing the government into a discussion of the general scheme of preferential trade within the empire. Premier Balfour and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain emphatically declared that the government of New South Wales was under no misapprehension regarding the attitude of the home government, and, in fact, the cabinet, as a whole, thoroughly agreed with the sentiments of Vice Admiral Lawson, governor of New South Wales, whose dispatch concerning the attitude of the New South Wales government was the cause of the debate.

The result of the debate is recognized as a great personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The intention of the liberals was to drive a wedge between the colonial secretary and the premier, who has throughout endeavored to maintain a noncommittal attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals. Instead of his attaining this aim, the effect of the debate was to drive Mr. Balfour into the colonial secretary's arms, and practically commit the government to a policy of retaliation.

A feature of the situation was the changed attitude of the conservatives toward Mr. Chamberlain. He was greeted with ringing cheers throughout his speech, and he himself wore the brisk and satisfied air of a man foreseeing his triumph. Whether Mr. Balfour was equally pleased at being forced into the adoption of the colonial secretary's policy is doubtful, but it is recognized on all sides that Mr. Chamberlain has immensely strengthened his position and cut off any retreat from a full discussion of his plan.

Rumors circulated in the lobbies to the effect that the debate would result in the resignation of Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie, the Duke of Devonshire and other free traders in the cabinet, but these reports were not regarded seriously. It is regarded, however, that the government position is more than ever precarious and that nothing can delay an appeal to the country on the question.

BLOOD RUNS IN RIVULETS.

Young Jews Parade in Russian Poland and Are Brutally Beaten.

Berlin, June 18.—The Tageblatt, in advices from Lodz, Russian Poland, gives an account of disturbances there. About 5,000 young workmen, Jews, paraded the streets in an orderly manner, but as a socialist demonstration. The police, in view of the number of those engaged, called on the Cossacks for assistance, and then the police and Cossacks charged the workmen, beating them with the flat of their swords and fists, and mercilessly continuing the beating after a number had been arrested and were helpless, and further beating them at the station, where, according to the advices, blood "ran in rivulets."

It is reported that ten young men were beaten to death and that of the 100 who were arrested all were seriously wounded. Surgeons worked for five hours sewing up wounds after the fury of the police had been spent.

LOCKOUT IS NOW COMPLETE.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men Idle in New York.

New York, June 18.—Ten thousand employees of the George A. Fuller Construction company were thrown out of work by order of the company, thus making the lockout in the building trades complete. While not joining the Employers' association, the Fuller company took this action on the same grounds as those maintained by members of the association.

The 150,000 men who are idle because they are members of building trades unions have been served with the usual ultimatum that they will remain idle as long as the individual firms refuse the plan of agreement by arbitration proposed by the Employers' association.

Two Warrants Are Issued.

Washington, June 17.—The federal grand jury here resumed the consideration of postoffice department cases. It is said that two warrants were issued at the district attorney's office for the arrest of persons involved in the scandals. No information can be obtained as to where the persons are against whom the warrants are directed.

Baseball Results.

National League—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 3. Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. American League—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 3. New York, 1; Chicago, 0. Washington, 5; Detroit, 1. Boston, 0; Cleveland, 7.

American Association—Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 0. Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 12. Toledo, 5; Milwaukee, 13.

Desert Land Thrown Open.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 17.—One million acres of government land were thrown open to settlement. The land is along the line of the Santa Fe railroad from Nogales to Mojave, and is all desert. Only half a dozen applications were received at the land office.

Camden Postmaster Missing.

Camden, N. J., June 18.—No tidings have been obtained of the whereabouts of Louis T. Derousse, postmaster of Camden, and his disappearance has created a sensation in the city.

DIG BODIES FROM DEBRIS

Three Hundred Corpses Have Been Found at Heppner.

CITIZENS CRAZED WITH GRIEF.

Tear Madly About Ruins Seeking Perished Loved Ones—Relief for Sufferers is Promptly Given.—Casualty List Not Reduced.

Heppner, Ore., June 17.—Estimates of the loss of life by the cloudburst differ widely, but the number of dead is certain to reach 300, and it may be swelled to 500, when all are accounted for. One hundred and ten bodies have been buried and it is known that 150 more are missing. Still others, who were strangers in the town, are supposed to be among the lost. People are coming here from all directions in wagons and on horseback, and the work of recovering bodies and burying the dead is proceeding as fast as possible. A pall of devastation and death hangs over the razed homes, frantic, half-crazed people are charging about the ruins, hunting for loved ones. Dozens of families have been wiped out. In the fifty-foot wall of water which swept through the town dozens of bodies were carried down Willow canyon for miles. In the rush of subsiding waters during the night cries of distress were heard in monumental piles of debris and the first volunteers of aid worked like demons to hunt out and find perishing wounded, but in many cases it was too late by the time they were located in the darkness.

The scene from the hillside overlooking the town is one of desolation. Huge piles of wreckage, in many places fifty feet high, fill the canyon for half a mile below the town. As the debris, which is covered many feet by mud, is cleared away more bodies are found. Immense boulders, weighing tons, were rolled along by the flood and deposited in the midst of the town or lodged against buildings. An appeal has been sent out for aid, the most pressing need being for men to clean the streets and to assist in searching the great mass of debris for bodies.

Several thousand persons have arrived from outside places and an army of men and horses is sifting great wastes of debris. Three hundred bodies have been found and there are men who say the work is only half begun. An army of women take charge of the bodies as they are borne out of the wreckage by the men. An arm, a leg, a toe, a finger, a lock of hair, a tuft of clothing—these are harbingers of horror beneath the mud. Babies and little children lie there, buried with many a gash or bruise on their tender bodies. Forms of women frequently come to light, bereft of all clothing. The bodies are borne to Roberts hall, to be washed and dressed by women, to be shrouded in coarse white clothes, to be laid in rough wood boxes. There is no time for ceremony. The floors swim with the half diluted mud that drips from the victims, but the living patter through it or sweep it out when it gets too deep. The rough boxes go to the cemeteries, not singly in hearses, but many at a time, piled high on wagons.

The whole row of houses next to the creek was swept away. Spectators of the calamity describe the structures as falling like card houses. The buildings were tossed about like bobblins and most of them fell completely to pieces. The town had perhaps 250 houses, nearly 200 of which were demolished. The whole business part of the town would have been swept away had not the Palace hotel, a heavy brick structure, diverted the current. Houses on brick foundations fared better than others, because the flood could not so easily wash under them.

PETER IS KING IN NAME ONLY.

Revolutionary Leaders Decide to Keep Power in Serbia.

Belgrade, June 17.—The position of King Peter I promises to be little more than that of a royal captive. The real government of the country will be a military dictatorship, under the leaders of the revolution, Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mitschilitsch. The new king is almost without any personal adherents and the ruling spirits of the army, it is thought probable, would just as readily murder him as they did his predecessor should he oppose them.

At the present moment the whole country is under military rule and although no prefects in the country districts have been removed, each is accompanied by an army officer, who attends the prefect wherever he goes, even to the telephone. This policy has led to one good result—not a single case of disorder anywhere has been reported. Extremely forcible arguments were found necessary to repress the radical aspirations of a republic. The foremost advocate of the creation of a republican form of government was L. Jubomir Schokovics, editor of the Belgrade Odjek. Finding him impervious to arguments, the conspirators invited him to a dinner at the officers' club last Saturday. During the dinner his host told him that unless he agreed to support Prince Peter there would be one head less in Belgrade that night. M. Schokovics yielded to the force of this reasoning and accepted the situation. He is now minister of justice in the new dynasty.

Geneva, June 17.—It is stated that King Peter considers that as the skupstina has voted immunity for those concerned in the revolution, it is needless for him to take cognizance of the events that preceded the vote of the national assembly electing him king.

ARSON CASES DISPOSED OF.

Breathitt County Grand Jury Finds No Indictments.

Jackson, Ky., June 17.—Crawford and Sharp, teamsters for Judge Hargis, were set free, no indictments for arson being returned by the grand jury. Some express the opinion that the murder cases will close in the same way and that Jett and White also will be released.

It is stated by those who will talk even secretly on the matter that the grand jury was composed of residents of Breathitt county, drawn by those who are identified with the dominant faction, and that no indictments for anything were expected from a jury drawn in this county. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the jurors in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White are from another county, and that a verdict of conviction may be possible.

The secret departure on the part of several of the Ewen family and arrangements for the rest to get away indicates the feeling that Ewen's life is not safe even after all his property has been destroyed.

The defense closed its testimony and there is now great interest in anticipation of the charge that Judge Redwine will give to the jury. It is believed that the verdict will greatly depend upon what the court says before the jury retires. The witnesses consisted of the relatives, employes and close friends of leaders of the Hargis faction and the drift of all was to prove an alibi for the prisoners.

BRIBE LEE TO KEEP SILENT.

Boodlers Offer Lieutenant Governor \$1,000 a Month.

St. Louis, June 17.—Former Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee testified before the grand jury that he had been offered \$1,000 a month to place himself beyond the reach of the grand jury until after the boodle investigation is ended. The proposition was made to him just after he went to Kansas City from Jefferson City. Mr. Lee said he was approached by some man he did not know, who offered him \$1,000 a month in cash to keep clear of the grand jury. The grand jury is anxious to take up the investigation into the beer tax bill, but the sheriff is having great difficulty in finding witnesses.

SCARS REMOVED FROM CHIN.

Young Victim of Mont Pelee Disaster on an Operating Table.

New York, June 17.—Marguerite Stokes, a child who barely escaped the fate of her mother and brother in the Mont Pelee disaster, has been operated upon at a hospital in this city. Ugly scars on her chin caused by her injuries in the volcanic outburst on Martinique were covered by skin from other parts of her body and the third finger of the right hand was sacrificed in order that the adjoining ones would be made useful for the rest of her life. The flesh of the amputated finger was utilized in the grafting operation.

Killed by Falling Derrick.

Omaha, June 17.—Charles Grier, aged forty years, was instantly killed while at work at the Union Pacific shops by being struck on the head by a piece of heavy machinery, which fell on him. Grier was a drill press operator and was at work at his machine, which stood near a locomotive tire derrick. Workmen were moving the derrick when in some way the legs got caught and it was upset. As it started to fall Grier jumped from his machine and the top of the derrick struck him on the head. He was knocked down and killed instantly, his head being badly crushed.

Chatterton Replies to Hitchcock.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 17.—Governor Chatterton has written another letter to Secretary Hitchcock at Washington on the subject of forest reserves, in the course of which he says: "I desire most emphatically to assure you that neither the people of Wyoming nor myself are playing politics. The forest reserve question is a simple, but very urgent, business proposition. Neither the people nor myself are opposed to forest reserves. We believe in them, but we want them confined to the area of the timber and supervised on business principles."

Arrested After Desperate Struggle.

Neenah, Wis., June 17.—Joseph Barber, reputed to be an escaped convict from the Iowa state prison, was arrested here after a struggle, in which Chief of Police James Brown, Andrew McCabe, an Oshkosh detective, and Barber nearly lost their lives. In attempting to take Barber from a house boat, on which he was living, the officers were pulled into Lake Winnebago, and it was only after a desperate struggle that they were able to overcome Barber and place him in a naphtha launch. Barber was wanted on a charge of larceny in Oshkosh.

Woman on Trial for Her Life.

Cheyenne, June 17.—The trial of Mrs. Agatha Barton, nee Stull, for the alleged murder of James Barton, postmaster at Arvada, father of her divorced husband, has begun. Two days were consumed in getting a jury. A large number of witnesses have been examined and there remains about fifty yet to testify. The case will not go to the jury before Saturday night.

Cuban Mayor Shot by Office-seeker.

Havana, June 17.—Dr. Pedro Portal, the mayor of Guaman, province of Santa Clara, was twice fired upon by a disappointed local political aspirant, named Celestino Bencomo, who lay in wait for the mayor. One of the bullets penetrated the mayor's lung and his condition is precarious. The assailant has been arrested.

HARDWARE

Our Seasonable Goods Include

Lawn Mowers,
Garden Hose,
Garden Tools,
Gasoline Stoves,
Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers.

G. E. MOORE.

YOU MUST NOT FORGET

That we are constantly growing in the art of making Fine Photos, and our products will always be found to embrace the

Most Artistic Ideas

and Newest Styles in Cards and Finish We also carry a fine line of Moldings suitable for all kinds of framing.

I. M. MACY.

Slocum's ANTI-SEPTIC WORM CAKES

Are a Positive Cure for Indigestion, Constipation, Fevers, Foul and weak Stomachs. A noted doctor of Chicago stated that he believed a 50c. box of Slocum's Worm Cake would give more relief than \$50 worth of ordinary doctor's fees. Price 50cts. by mail only.

R. V. SLOCUM
725 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Smooth Road to St. Louis

Why not use the Burlington to St. Louis? A thro' train leaves Omaha at 5:10 p. m. and lands you without a single change in the Magnificent Union Station in St. Louis.

The sleeping cars are the modern kind—the berths just a little wider and the toilet rooms a little roomier than the old kind.

The train runs over Burlington track all the way, and the track is smooth all the way.

You can't do better.

J. FRANCIS.
General Passenger Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

P. S.—Our Kansas City trains leave at 8:15 a. m. and 10:30 p. m., fully equipped with everything that goes to make a journey comfortable.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to the taste and harmless as milk. Children like to eat them. Over 10,000 testimonials of cures. They never fail. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Ask for day, Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A NEW FAST TRAIN

Between St. Louis and Kansas City and OKLAHOMA CITY, WICHITA, DENISON, SHERMAN, DALLAS, FORT WORTH

And principal points in Texas and the Southwest. This train is now throughout and is made up of the finest equipment, provided with electric lights and all other modern traveling conveniences. It runs via our new completed

Red River Division.
Every appliance known to modern cat building and railroading has been employed in the make-up of this service, including

Café Observation Cars,
under the management of Fred. Harvey. Full information as to rates and all details of a trip via this new route will be cheerfully furnished, upon application, by any representative of the

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge as to whether or not an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

