

Downers Grove Reporter.

By HUGH M. WHITE.

DOWNERS GROVE, - ILLINOIS.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Industrial, Political, Domestic and Foreign Happenings of Minor Importance Told in Paragraphs.

Michael Sullivan died at a Cincinnati hospital after hiccupping for a week.

Tugging between the shafts of the wagon from which his horse had been taken because he was beating it, Alfonso De Luca, an Italian peddler, fell dead in a Brooklyn street.

W. A. Noyes, head of the department of chemistry of the Rose polytechnic at Terre Haute, Ind., has resigned to take a position as chemist in the bureau of weights and measures in the new department of commerce at Washington.

After having been twice reprieved by Governor Odell, Arthur Flanagan, a negro, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. Flanagan killed Keeper Hugh McGovern in the prison attached to the West Fifty-fourth street police court, New York.

The steamer Home, which was sent to search for the sealing schooner Dominion, lost amid the ice floes with a crew of twenty-eight men, reports at St. John's, N. F., having seen no sign of the missing ship or crew. It is thought possible that they are among the floes in Belle Isle strait.

Norway and Sweden have decided to be represented by their own counsel at The Hague when the Venezuelan cases are taken up for arbitration.

The war department has decided to place the transport Buford in commission, owing to the increasing traffic between this country and the Philippines.

Commander in Chief Urell and Adjutant General Dyer of the Spanish War Veterans invited President Roosevelt to attend the annual encampment of the veterans to be held next September in New Haven, Conn. Senator Dillingham of Vermont has been in Washington arranging the details of a visit to be made to Alaska by a subcommittee of the senate committee on territories, of which he is chairman.

The Supreme court at Madrid acquitted General de Bourbon of the charges of gambling brought against him.

Leading Indiana Republican politicians have started a movement for the nomination of Senator Beveridge for the vice presidency.

Wilson Pitt and "Gus" Skillern were shot and killed at Melrose, Tex., by the wife of a farmer named Wiley. Skillern declared he would not live with his wife, a daughter of Mrs. Wiley.

It is estimated that more than \$5,000,000 tied up in various building operations at Cleveland, which have been at a standstill for many weeks as a result of the brickmakers' strike. An attempt by the Chamber of Commerce to arbitrate a settlement has failed.

Rather than preside over a Central Labor Union in which sat delegates from the bakers' union, which has refused to submit their strike to arbitration, Andrew B. Kelly, president of the New Haven Trades council, resigned. He is adjuster for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and prominent as a labor leader.

George Smith, colored, was hanged at Portland, Ore., for the murder of his wife last November.

The report of the anthracite coal commission received judicial recognition in a decision by Judge Dickinson at Omaha, who cited it as authority for a ruling forbidding picketing by the Walters' Union.

The diocese of Colorado of the Episcopal church has voted down a resolution to recommend to the general assembly a change in the name of the church.

William Boston, aged 22, was found dead in the yard of his home, five miles from Lexington, Ky., with a bullet hole in his forehead. The presumption is that he was shot by burglars.

W. J. Idelman, deputy collector of United States customs at the boundary of the Forty-Mile river, is in jail at Eagle City, Alaska, charged with embezzlement. His reported shortage is \$40,000.

Combinations of the woolen mills of the Pacific coast is likely to be effected soon, the object being to relieve the mills of competition which now lessens their profit and to reduce cost of production.

Joseph P. Miller of Columbus, O., was convicted by a jury in the United States court of using the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged scheme to blackmail prominent business men. His wife is serving a term in the penitentiary for a similar offense.

A conference of the New Zealand chambers of commerce adopted a resolution in favor of preferential trade with Great Britain.

Charles Brown, aged 24, of Boscebel, Wis., was killed at Wauzeka by a

thousands of persons in all parts of the state and have heard nothing but good reports of it. I have induced dozens of persons in my own county to take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as my word is never doubted by those who know me.—C. H. Smith, Flint, Mich.

"I am a druggist and have sold and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me, and I wish I could state more clearly the splendid good health I am enjoying now. Your Restorative Nervine gives me the greatest satisfaction."—Dr. T. H. W. Druggist, Hot Springs, S. D.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottles of Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Diseases and Heart Diseases. Address: Dr. J. C. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HIDDEN PICTURE PUZZLE.



"I wish the chauffeur would hurry." Where is he?

LYNCH NEGRO IN ILLINOIS

Mob at Belleville Throws Body of Victim Into the Fire.

BEGS FOR MERCY FROM CROWD

Men Maddened by the Shooting of School Superintendent Pay No Head to the Appeal, Doggedly Going About Their Grewsome Task.

For the fatal shooting of Charles Hertel, county superintendent of schools, in his office at Belleville, Ill., W. T. Wyatt, a colored school teacher, was hanged by a mob.

When it was thought life was extinct the body was taken down and thrown into a huge bonfire that had been kindled before the jail. The crowd that had been so noisy a few minutes before stood silently about the burning pile and watched the body of the negro as it was slowly consumed.

Cause of Killing. The lynching was the climax of a night of wild excitement. Just as Supt. Hertel was about to close his office Wyatt, who had taught two or three terms of school at East St. Louis and other places in the county, but whose certificate Hertel had refused to renew, called to discuss his grievance. He demanded that Hertel issue a new certificate to him. This was refused and the negro became abusive.

Finally in his rage he drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Hertel in the breast and as he fell he seized hold of his assailant's coat and held him until a young man named Fleider, who was employed in the office, rushed to his assistance. The negro beat him off with the butt of his revolver, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

Hurried to Jail. A policeman who had heard the shot hurried up the stairs just in time to prevent Wyatt from escaping. The negro fought desperately, but was finally overpowered. By this time a dozen men had come to the assistance of the officer and the negro was hurried to the jail.

Hertel lay on the floor unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, where the surgeons probed for the bullet. They have no hope of his recovery.

Mob Forms. The news soon spread that Hertel would die and then the mob surrounded the jail. A dozen police rushed to the jail to resist an attack. The crowd soon increased to several thousand and the fire department was called out to throw water on the mob, the officers being unable to disperse the crowd by ordinary means. Someone succeeded in cutting the hose, rendering the engine useless.

Mayor Is Injured. Mayor Fred Kern hastened to the jail when he heard of the plan to lynch Wyatt, and, mounting the steps, appealed to the people while they were furiously bombarding the building with stones and pieces of timber. While he was speaking he was knocked down and seriously injured by a piece of scantling wielded by two or three members of the attacking party. State's Attorney Farmer was also seriously injured.

Held for Murder, He Weds. Mexico, Mo., special: Clarence A. Barnes, a prominent young attorney of this city, was indicted for second degree murder and four hours later was married to Miss Ruth Lakeman, a prominent society girl.

Sawmill Workers Quit. Mason, Wis., special: In the White River Lumber company saw mills about 85 per cent of the employees refused to go to work because a 15 per cent wage raise was not granted.

Time and again the furious crowd rushed upon the jail, attempting to force the door, but it held firm. Finally some heavy timbers were secured from a building that was in process of erection near by and using one of these as a battering ram the big door was broken down and the crowd rushed in.

Begs for Mercy. Little time was lost in securing the negro and dragging him out. He begged piteously for mercy, but there was no mercy for him. A rope had been secured and this was quickly placed about his neck and he was hustled to a telephone pole.

The crowd had been growing all night as the news spread and when the negro was finally secured the streets were full.

No one interfered to prevent the mob from carrying out its purpose, and in five minutes from the time the door of the jail yielded the body of Wyatt dangled from a pole in front of the courthouse.

Throw Body in Fire. When the crowd was satisfied that the man was dead the body was thrown on the fire and burned to ashes.

No one in the mob made any attempt to conceal his identity. Among the most active were many well-known business men of the city and farmers of repute in the surrounding country.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES IN MAINE.

Lumber Interests Suffer Damage in Northern Part of State.

Portland, Me., dispatch: Reports from every section in northern Maine confirm the first reports of tremendous loss to the lumbering and other interests from forest fires. In addition, one town has been completely destroyed, hundreds of buildings have been burned in all parts of the state and at least two lives were lost.

Lumbering interests are hard hit by this misfortune, following close on the lack of snow in the woods this winter and the drought which caused the loss of more than 25,000,000 feet of logs.

The town of Patten has been completely surrounded by fires at close range for forty-eight hours. Eight townships have been burned over, causing a loss of \$250,000 to the lumber interests there.

BISHOP IS INVOLVED IN A SUIT

Indiana Woman Seeks Damages for Loss of a Foot.

Fort Wayne, Ind., dispatch: Anna McDonald of Bluffton in the Superior court began suit against Bishop Alerding and the Poor Handmaids of Christ, as managers of St. Joseph's hospital, for \$5,000 damages. She alleges that she was operated on in the hospital Jan. 21 while under anaesthetics. While unconscious she says hot water jugs were placed at her feet. Her left foot was so roasted, she avers, that the flesh dropped from the bones and amputation may be necessary.

GIVES GOVERNMENT DECISION

Second-Class Mail Goes Against Publishing House.

Washington special: The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia decided the second-class mail matter cases in favor of the government, reversing the decision of the lower court. The case was that of the Postmaster General vs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and involved the admission to the mails as second-class matter of certain publications.

Artist and Jap in Fight. Denver special: A. T. Takeda, son of the Japanese minister at Washington and a graduate of Harvard, was thrown out of a gallery after a dispute with the artist who is painting his portrait.

Turks Massacre 200. Monastir cable: Nearly 200 men, women and children of the Village of Enderdash, south of Lake Presha, have been slaughtered by bashi-bazouks. The village was burned.

FLOODS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS STILL CAUSING IMMENSE DAMAGE

Like a mill race the swollen Mississippi has been surging past St. Louis with a stage of 36.9 feet, which breaks all records.

Earth to stem the threatened breaks in railway levees in East St. Louis was taken from the world's fair site, and an army of men with wagons hurried it across the bridge to strengthen the water barriers.

Word was received at St. Louis June 7 that a levee near Madison, on which gangs of men were working, gave way, and fifteen men, employees of the American Car and Foundry works, lost their lives. About 150 men, it was reported, were imprisoned on a section of the levee that was slowly crumbling, and all means of escape had been cut off.

A small steamer from St. Charles succeeded in reaching Black Walnut and the 200 imperiled people there, terrified and in great distress for food and shelter, were taken from the island in safety. All were rescued.

The rescue was effected after a day spent in fruitless efforts to save the flood sufferers. Many steamers were sent to rescue them, but were unable to make headway against the rushing river. It was only when the vessel from St. Charles was sent to the scene that the prisoners were taken to safety.

The flood stage has broken all high water records at St. Louis since May 19, 1858, when the high water mark was 37.5 feet. The highest mark known here was reached by the great flood of June 27, 1844, when 41.4 feet

is several miles wide, and families have been driven from their homes. North of St. Louis, across the river, the three towns of Madison, Venice, and Granite City are now under water by reason of the breaking of levees.

Loss in South Carolina \$3,500,000.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says: "Though the great flood of water is passing on to the ocean laden with debris of every description and the swollen streams are subsiding in the Piedmont region, the losses of life and property are increasing and a conservative estimate places the property loss at not less than \$3,500,000. The most conservative estimate of the dead is eighty. At Clifton alone 100 operatives are missing from the village, and all are believed to have been lost.

At Converse thirteen dead are reported and forty-one at Clifton number two. At Clifton number two twenty-six homes are destroyed, thirteen at Clifton number one, and twenty at Clifton number three.

The loss at Clifton's three mills will approximate \$2,600,000. At Paelet the loss is near \$1,000,000.

The greatest want among the survivors is at Clifton, where 500 are destitute.

The latest reports from Spartanburg,

loss done to crops at \$5,000,000. Owing to the lateness of the season and very

for him from "Sunny"



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HAM



With a Seating Capacity of Twenty Thousand, Which Was Turned into

was attained. Other high water records here have been made, as follows:

May 10, 1876, 32.5 feet; May 5, 1881, 32.7 feet; July 5, 1882, 32.5 feet; June 25, 1883, 34.7 feet; May 19, 1892, 36.0 feet; May 3, 1893, 31.5 feet, and May 2, 1897, 31 feet.

The high water records of 1844 and 1858 are not official, as there was no government station during these years, but there are many people living who remember both those floods and their high water marks.

Just below St. Louis, and in the vicinity of the River Des Peres, is the little fishermen's settlement of Happy Hollow. The denizens live in flatboats for the most part, and had been beyond the ravages of the flood. But the advancing water invaded the tract and the inhabitants had to hurriedly move out.

All Venice, Madison, portions of Granite City and 15,000 acres of rich bottom farming land are in the grip of the flood north of East St. Louis. Houses have been swept from their foundations and sent adrift. The damage already done is enormous and hourly the flood reached further inland, more and more crippling railroad traffic and engulfing additional homes, farms and factories. The east approach to Merchants' bridge is reported severely damaged.

The "cross" levee at Mitchell, Ill., broke, and hundreds of acres of additional farm lands were inundated. Missouri Point, just north of the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, a fertile section beyond the reach of ordinary water, has been covered to a considerable depth. Twenty miles west of St. Louis the miles of farming bottoms, in the center of which was located the summering place, Creve Coeur lake, have been deluged by the breaking of the Greer levee, which formed a barrier to the Missouri river.

South of St. Louis the water has backed into the river Des Peres, which

supposed that most of the victims were mill operatives. The bodies of four unidentified white persons were taken from the river below Clifton. An estimate regarded as conservative of the loss to the cotton mills in the county is \$3,000,000. Almost every bridge in the county is swept away.

Millions of Loss in Kansas.

Kansas has suffered as a result of the recent floods more than any other state. No exact figures of the loss can, of course, be given, but those who have an intimate knowledge of the sections submerged, and the extent and force of the floods, have been making estimates, and the conclusions that they have reached may be considered fairly reliable. The damage done in the principal cities and towns is estimated as follows:

North Topeka	\$ 500,000
Lawrence	250,000
Salina	200,000
Manhattan	150,000
Wamego	10,000
St. Mary's	40,000
Blue Rapids	20,000
Clay Center	30,000
Enterprise	20,000
Concordia	35,000
Junction City	100,000
Solomon	50,000
Abilene	250,000
Ellsworth	20,000
Lindsborg	100,000
Hutchinson	100,000
Minneapolis	100,000
Emporia	65,000
Florence	50,000
Lincoln Center	50,000
Atchison	100,000
Burlington	20,000
Hill City	30,000
Beloit	30,000
Argentine	2,000,000
Kansas City, Kan., and suburbs	8,000,000

No account has been taken of the smaller towns, although nearly 200 of these were affected by the floods. The very lowest estimate places the

the debris left by the flood. It has developed that several fertile farms near North Topeka have been entirely ruined. The swift current washed away much of the good soil and in its place has left a thick layer of sand, rendering the ground useless.

Would Be United States Senator.

Thomas Lowry, the street car magnate of St. Paul and Minneapolis, announces himself as a candidate for the seat in the United States senate occupied by Moses E. Clapp. He was in the field two and a half years ago, when Mr. Clapp was chosen to succeed Cushman K. Davis, and kept "open house" for members of the legislature, his headquarters containing everything good to eat, drink or smoke. He contemplates, it is said, a still more lavish campaign when the legislature of the north star state assembles again.

The Hoboes of France.

The French government is said to be planning some new scheme for the disposal of vagabonds. Of the 8,000 vagrants arrested last year in Paris about 3,000 are still under lock and key. Official figures show that there are at least 42,000 vagrants in France, 12,000 of whom are accredited to Paris. Some of them as "habitual vagrants" will ultimately find their way to French Guiana, but it costs 900f. per head to send them there.

Industry Rewarded.

The Kansas hen deserves all the praise and free advertising she gets. Ten years ago a farmer tried to prevent a hen from raising a family by the usual means followed in such cases. As a last resort the hen hid out and began her three weeks' duty by sitting on a couple of rocks. That was ten years ago. To-day that farmer has a macadamized road all along the south side of his 160.—Liberal (Kan.) News.

ST. LOUIS AND THE LEVEE FROM THE EADS BRIDGE.

