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A Man by His Talk, a Gentleman By His Clothes.



A MAN leaving our establishment clad in one of our perfect fitting, elegantly made spring suits goes out with that feeling of action and confidence which a man feels when he is faultlessly attired.

Our new line of Spring Fabrics are now ready for your inspection. Mr. Horwitz does his own cutting by the latest improved Height & Weight system. In connection with the tailoring establishment, I do ladies' tailoring Coats, capes and skirts to order in all the latest styles.

THE EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
D. Horwitz, Manager.

GATELY'S GOODS ARE GOOD GOODS.

Do you know what's what, if not the underlined statement above . . . will inform you. . . .

Our Furniture, And Household Goods.

Are new and up-to-date, the prices are as low as the lowest and the terms can't be beat. We also handle

THE FINEST LINE OF LACE CURTAINS

In the city. Goods on easy payments—no interest to pay; no notes to sign. Agents wanted.

JOHN GATELY & CO.,

355 Fifth Street, - - Red Jacket, Mich.

THE WORLD IS CLAMORING FOR

Good Values,

AT LOW PRICES.

WE STAND AT THE HEAD
AND LEAD IN OUR LINES.

YOU WILL BE CONVINCED IF YOU CALL AND INSPECT
OUR FINE LINE OF

SPRING & SUMMER SAMPLES

OUR PRICES
Are The Same As Other Merchant Tailors.

Our Style, Fit And Workmanship Much Better.

John J. Mitchell's Latest New York Fashion
Plates.

The Barette Tailoring Co.,
Fifth St. Red Jacket, Michigan

—WHERE TO GO—

For a Good Suit, Good Fit, Correct Style

Is one waxing question of our citizen.

...WHAT WE CAN DO....

From the business suit to the finest silk-lined suit, clerical and Society Uniforms. The John S. Mitchell fashion plates have been and are always on hand.

—MERCHANT TAILOR.—

J. B. RASTELLO.

Over 2,000,000 Gallons Used.

A Six-Year Old Child Can Do It

—WITH—

EARTHQUAKE.

Why have a dirty faded-out Carpet, when a few cents will make them look like new!

No Cost. No Labor. No Time.

REMOVES ink spots, grease spots and all stains that may fade out the color. Brings out the natural colors like brand new. Cleans clothes like a charm. One trial and you will never be without it.

DIRECTIONS.

Heat to boiling point, apply while hot, with soft scrub brush. Do not use a scraper nor wipe up, as it will evaporate. Do not use broom brush.

Michigan Self Renovating Co.,
1373 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.
Geo. F. Updegrave, Gen. Mgrt.

Price, 35c per gal., 3 gals. \$1. Sold by

OWEN SHERIDAN,
Fifth Street, Michigan.
Calumet.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHY

Shawneetown, Ills., Under Many Feet of Water.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DROWNED.

The Frightful Disaster Caused by the Breaking of the Levee Above the Town—Floating House Catches Fire and Communicates the Flames to Other Houses Upon Which People Had Taken Refuge—Appeal to Congress and State for Help.

Ridgeway, Ills., April 5.—The Shawneetown horror grows hourly. It is estimated by the mayor that 500 lives have been lost. Shawneetown was peculiarly situated and the entire arrangement of the town contributed to make the loss of life heavy. It stood on a low-lying shore of the Ohio in a sort of pocket between the hills and a gigantic levee. The hills form a semi-circle about it, closing in a space not more than two miles in length along the water front and less than half a mile wide. In this space stood Shawneetown, flanked on one side by a levee twenty-five feet high and 100 feet broad. The surface of the Ohio has for weeks been near the top of this levee and the streets of the town were twenty feet or more below the water. About 4:30 in the afternoon the levee above the town broke and a solid wall of water raced like a cyclone through the center of the town, whose main streets run parallel to the river.

Water Twenty Feet Deep.

The disaster came when the great majority of the people were in their homes eating supper. The break in the levee occurred a mile above the town and was within ten minutes more than half a mile wide. A stream of water twelve to twenty feet deep, carrying half of the current of the flood-raised Ohio, descended on the unsuspecting people. It came down in a great rush, like a tidal wave. There was no slow rising of the waters to give warning. The houses on the outskirts were lifted up and rolled over and over. Most of them were torn into splinters. Their inhabitants were drowned in them. Nearer the center of the town some brick structures stopped the onrush of the water for a few minutes, but about two-thirds of the dwellings were lifted from their foundations and floated careening out into the black current of the river. Lights were instantly extinguished and the townspeople climbed on the slippery roofs or sought to keep alive on floating objects. After a few minutes the horror of the situation was added to by the catching fire of a large house that had started downstream with the others.

Other Houses Caught Fire.

The people on the roofs were already in danger of being thrown off by collisions with other floating houses, but the appearance of this floating firebrand added horror. As it struck one house after another in its zig-zag course some caught fire and their unfortunate people were compelled to trust themselves to the mercy of the swirling water on tiny floats of wood to avoid a more terrible death by fire. The break in the levee flooded four miles of the valley land and cut off communication on two railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville.

The first rush of the current did not do all the damage. When the black water had slackened somewhat many houses were still standing, but it was quickly seen that the frame ones would not last in the steady crush of the flood. By means of plank rafts and swimming in cold water seventy or eighty people were transferred from their garret windows and roofs to the flat tops of the Gallatin county bank, a brick and stone building, and the court house, which is of brick.

Only Two Above Water.

It was hoped that these would withstand the pressure and the undermining, and when the single courier who rode for help to Cypress Junction left Shawneetown only those two buildings showed above the broad sheet of the flood in the lower part of the town, and its full, sullen force was being thrown against them. It was doubtful if they would not collapse and throw the refugees into the river.

Beside the hundred or more who were on the roofs of the two sound buildings, it is known that nearly 1,000 of the inhabitants managed in one way or another to make their way to the high hills back of the town, or to houses in the higher section of the village itself. A few of these survived the sudden burst of the waters, but their first and sometimes their second floors were under water. Those who made their way to them went only in the clothes they were wearing when the water came. None had time to secure either treasure or clothing.

because there was no warning, the flood sweeping over the town like water through a millrace.

Mr. C. L. Storrs, who had charge of the provision boat from Evansville telephones from Mount Vernon, Ind., that he had just returned from Shawneetown. Mayor Carney now estimates the loss of life at 100 people. There is no list of names prepared as yet. He confirms the report that Sheriff Galloway's family is drowned. The bodies were recovered at 7 o'clock in the morning, all clamped in each other's embrace.

The levee broke on the north side and without warning, catching the people like rats in a trap. The entire town is submerged from ten to twenty feet. The people are huddled in the Riverside hotel, court house and school house, all of which are two-story buildings. Evansville's provision boats arrived early in the morning. Mayor Atkins dispatch was read to those assembled in the Riverside hotel amid breathless silence. When it was completed the people shouted: "God bless Evansville and her mayor." The ladies wept aloud and tears streamed down the faces of the men. Only two negroes are reported drowned, and they were very old people.

TANNER ASKED FOR AID.

Mayor of Shawneetown Notifies the Governor of the Calamity.

Springfield, Ills., April 5.—Early in the morning Governor Tanner received the following message relative to the Shawneetown disaster from Ridgeway, Ills.:

"The ground gave away under the levee at 4:45 p. m. and the loss to life is nearly one-fourth of our population. We have no provisions to feed our people for one meal. We need the tents and clothing for the living and burial caskets to bury the dead. Help us at once."

D. M. CARNEY, Mayor.

Another dispatch from John M. Crebs, president of the White County Telephone company, says:

"Mr. George Goetzman, a reliable merchant of Shawneetown, just now confirms report of levee break last night. Says the mayor sent him to Ridgeway to nearest point of communication to get a message in his name to you to send tents, provisions and burial caskets immediately via of East St. Louis and Enfield, where train from Ridgeway will be waiting. Goetzman says the scene is worse than Johnstown. Four hundred estimated drowned and all property lost and remainder of people on levee and house tops and rain adds to distress. Answer me here and I will communicate by telephone."

Governor Tanner, after consultation with Dr. F. W. Wines, secretary of the state board of charities, sent the following message to W. S. Phillips, president of the Ridgeway bank at Ridgeway:

"Hon. Fred Wines, secretary of the state board of charities, and Miss Julia Lathrop will leave on first train for Shawneetown. The doctor represents me in caring for the sufferers. Cooperate with him in forming relief committee. I authorize you to draw upon me for \$3,000. Have issued proclamation appealing to the public for relief of the flood sufferers. Am preparing to send a train with tents to shelter and accommodate 1,000 people. 300 blankets and 1,200 emergency rations."

JOHN R. TANNER, Governor.

SOME OF THE DEAD.

A List of Those Who Are Known to Have Perished.

Flora, Ills., April 5.—Reports received at this city, seventy miles distant from Shawneetown, bear out the first impressions of the inundation of that town by the breaking of the levee. The railroads have stopped traffic twenty miles south of here, as the road to Shawneetown is deep under water. Telegraphic communication is cut off and the reports received are very meager. At Mills Station the river is eight miles wide and the track is covered for six miles. The following telegram was received here by Superintendent Mills of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway, from Conductor Charles Ireland:

"Half of Shawneetown totally destroyed. All stores wrecked with contents. Town contains fifteen to twenty feet of water. South levee covered with dead stock and houses and all kinds of debris."

Partial list of the dead follows: Colonel Collicott, W. C. Collicott and wife, Edward Flake, three children of Paul Phalens, Mrs. Galloway and two children, C. Rhynehart, Mary McAllister, Ellen McAllister, Annie Rhynehart, Grandmother Holly, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. Matilda Grier.

"No bodies recovered. The mayor of Shawneetown appeals for tents and provisions. Help must come quick. There is great suffering among the unfortunates. I notified Shawneetown committee that I would bring all supplies offered, and if any carload lots came by Infield or Norris City, I would make one extra trip to the water's edge, where same could be transferred. We have picked up a lot of boats to transfer provisions."

Ireland further states that only small skiffs can be used to ferry the provisions across the river and that everything possible is being done by people in the adjacent towns to hurry forward assistance.

Union Carpenters at Chicago Go Out on Strike.

Chicago, April 5.—The greatest strike of workmen in one trade in Chicago since the famous strike of 1890 began by 5,000 union carpenters refusing to go to work until their employers signed the agreement adopted last week. The strike of the carpenters had the effect of forcing many workmen in other trades to quit, as nothing could be done by them on some buildings as long as the carpenters were not at work.

From reports received at headquarters the tie-up is practically complete, but many contractors have declared their willingness to sign the scale adopted in order to have their employees return to work.

OUTLOOK IS OMINOUS.

President Has Exhausted Diplomatic Resources.

MESSAGE NOT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs—Senator Quesada Says That Cubans Will Not Consent to an Armistice Until Their Independence Is Declared—General Lee Ready to Leave Havana—Spain's Torpedo Flotilla.

Washington, April 5.—Conservative senators who were at the Capitol early in the day announced that the outlook in the Cuban matter appeared very ominous to them. One of them, who has been especially optimistic and anxious to avoid war, stated that everything possible had been done and failed and that the president had decided to inform congress definitely that he had exhausted all diplomatic resources to settle the Cuban question and to leave the matter to congress. There had been a hope, he said, that Spain might be controlled by the financial interests, but he thought the time had gone by for that as the people of Spain could not be restrained.

The Coming Message.

The president will probably not have his message in before Wednesday, and it is barely possible that he may ask for still further time. Such time as he may say is necessary in the preparation of that message will be accorded him by congress, but there is a strong disposition among the members of the war party to insist that he restrict his demands for delay to the time actually needed in the preparation of that document. The war spirit was never stronger in congress than it is now, and any theory built on the assumption that there is any weakening on the part of the "house insurgents" will be an error. The war party is solidified to a greater extent at this moment than it has been at any time.

Committees on Foreign Affairs.

The house committee on foreign affairs met at 10 o'clock. Gillett, Rep., said a few minutes after the committee convened that the committee would take no action. Every member of the foreign affairs committee of the house was pledged to secrecy before the committee adjourned. One of the Republican members, however, said in response to persistent inquiries: "We did nothing."

The senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting. The committee has arrived at a definite conclusion as to the resolutions it will recommend and Senator Davis has prepared the report to accompany the resolutions. This report will deal with the situation in vigorous language and it is understood that much will be made in it of the Maine disaster.

Pope Not to Mediate.

President McKinley announced to a leading member of congress who has the confidence of the administration that there was no truth in the reported mediation of the pope in the Cuban incident and he (the president) had no knowledge of it whatever.

He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government notifying this government of the formal proposition for an armistice to the insurgents.

It has just been learned here definitely that an exchange of notes between the great powers of Europe has begun concerning mediation on the Spanish-American question. At least two of the embassies in Washington have received information that this exchange is now in progress, but no definite instructions have been received by the diplomatic representatives here.

Cubans Will Not Consent.

Senator Quesada, representing the Cuban junta in Washington, said to the Associated Press:

"The Cubans will never consent to an armistice until their independence is recognized. Until that time they will not cease fighting. When independence is recognized the Cubans will consent to an armistice for settlement of conditions in the island."

This statement is made in reply to a query as to what the Cubans would do with regard to the recent appeal by the Cuban autonomist cabinet.

WILL HOLD THE FLEET.

Spain's Torpedo Flotilla Will Stay at Cape de Verde Islands.

Madrid, April 5.—The Spanish cabinet has decided that the torpedo flotilla is to remain at the Cape de Verde islands until further orders. The fleet will be joined later by a squadron composed of the armored cruiser Emperor Charles V of 9,235 tons, the cruiser Alfonso XIII of 5,000 tons, the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon of 6,840 tons, which will accompany the torpedo flotilla to Cuba.

It has also been decided by the government to send the armored cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, both of 7,000 tons, back to Havana. They will receive orders to this effect as soon as they sight Porto Rico. A national subscription to strengthen the Spanish fleet will be organized by royal decree, but the decree will not be published before the declaration of war.

The cabinet which met at 9 o'clock at night, discussed the situation until midnight. At the close of the conference it was declared that no official news had been received at that time from Washington. But it was admitted that the ministers were filled with gloomy impressions. The minister of war, Lieutenant General Correo, submitted for the approval of the cabinet elaborate plans for the organization of the military force of the kingdom.

Minister for the home department, Don Ruiz y Capdepon, in an interview, declared that everything pointed to war. The cabinet has examined propositions for the arming of merchant vessels as privateers, but it has been

decided to await events before coming to any decision on this subject. Finally, a telegram from the Spanish minister in Washington, Senor Polo, was read at the cabinet meeting, in which Senor Barnabe said President McKinley will be overruled by congress.

LEE ARRANGES TO QUIT HAVANA.

Consulate Will Be Turned Over to the British Officials.

New York, April 5.—A special to The Herald from Washington says: Consul General Lee has been instructed to turn the American consulate over to British Consul Gollin and has already made the necessary arrangements with Gollin to do so. This is a mere precaution in case General Lee has to leave suddenly. He is simply setting his house in order.

General Lee had a long conference with Consul Gollin, who courteously agreed to do everything in his power in case General Lee receives orders to leave or is forced to seek refuge on the Fern with the other Americans by a sudden uprising of the Havana populace. Consul Gollin will probably have his hands full if Havana grows violent, as English residents will be regarded as Americans if the excitement is great. Consul Gollin, however, believes actual hostilities between Spain and the United States will be averted.

General Lee has apparently not abandoned all hope of postponement of immediate hostilities, and his conference with Consul Gollin, it is understood here, was due, not to his intention of leaving, but merely to insure the fullest protection of the consulate and American residents should he be suddenly forced to abdicate. General Lee, it is known on all hands, will stick to his post until it is folly to remain longer.

Mines in Havana Harbor.

Havana, April 5.—The Spanish government secretly placed some forty submarine mines in this harbor one night last week. They were planted in the narrowest part of the channel between Morro and Punta. They are spherical and float about twenty-four feet under the surface of the water. Each is attached to a heavy cable anchored on the bottom of the harbor. The mines, formidable as they are, could be destroyed by any fleet using counter mines or torpedoes.

Pope Is Opposed to War.

Rome, April 5.—It is stated in Vatican circles that the pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and United States because he has not been requested to do so by that government. It is true, however, that the pontiff has conveyed to Madrid his ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict and has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of warfare measures or decisions.

Do Not Want to Be Targets.

Brunswick, Ga., April 5.—The war scare has had the effect of almost depopulating Jekyll Island. The rich members of the club have unanimously concluded that the island offers too good a target for Spanish shot and shell to be entirely comfortable. They have therefore hastily packed up and left for safer quarters.

Naval Militia Under Orders.

Chicago, April 5.—The naval militia of Illinois is under orders, and likely to move to the coast at any moment. Governor Tanner received a telegraphic order from the navy department to place the naval reserves of the state on a war footing, and to hold them ready to move at a moment's notice.

A \$600,000 CONTRACT.

Largest Deal in Pulp Wood Ever Made in the Northwest.

Marinette, Wis., April 5.—One of the largest pulp wood deals ever made has just been closed. The Kirby Dennis company contracted to deliver to the Kimberley Clark company of Appleton and Neenah 16,000 carloads of spruce. This deal will include a total of 160,000 cords and is to be delivered in annual installments of 1,600 carloads.

Reduced to superficial feet this monster negotiation means the cutting and delivery of about 245,760,000 feet in a decade. The first shipment, consisting of several carloads, was made last week. The wood will be used in the Fox river mills of the Kimberley Clark company and it will be cut from lands in the vicinity of Sidsaw, Mich. This deal means the delivery of over \$600,000 worth of pulp wood at the present market rate.

ANOTHER DESPERATE DUEL.

Dr. W. Scott and J. J. Hughes of Haynes, Ark., Seriously Wounded.

Little Rock, Ark., April 5.—A desperate revolver duel occurred at Haynes, Ark., between Dr. W. W. Scott, a prominent physician of that town, and John J. Hughes, a leading merchant. Scott entered Hughes' store and opened fire upon him. The latter drew his weapon and both combatants emptied their revolvers at each other at close range. When the shooting ceased both men were lying on the floor, Scott bleeding from four wounds and Hughes from five. Both men are still alive, but their recovery is doubtful. The cause of the trouble is not definitely known, but it is said to have grown out of family affairs.

Cotton Mill Hands' Strike.

Norwich, Conn., April 5.—The employees of the Bonomah cotton mills have gone on strike. Two thousand hands were involved, and the workmen