

DEAD NUMBER 27.

Twenty-three Americans Killed in Railway Accident

On London Southwestern En Route to London.

WRECK ON A BRIDGE.

Train Was Going at Rate of a Mile a Minute.

The Engine and Three Coaches Totally Demolished.

Salisbury, England, July 2.—Driving at a mad pace over the London Southwestern railway, the American Line express, carrying forty-three of the steamer New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station here at 1:57 o'clock Sunday morning, and mangled to death in its wreckage twenty-three passengers who sailed from New York June 21, and four of the trainmen. Besides those to whom death came speedily, a dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The Dead.
BARWICK, WALTER, of Toronto.
CASSIER, LOUIS, of Trumbull, Conn.
COSSITT, FREDERICK HENRY, of New York.
ELPHICKE, MRS. C. W., Chicago.
HARDING, DUDLEY P., 318 West Ninety-fifth street, New York.
HITCHCOCK, MISS L. S., 251 Central Park, West, New York.
HOWESON, MISS MARY F., 31 West Thirty-first street, New York.
KING, REY, E. L., Toronto, Ont.
KOECH, FRANK W., Allentown, Pa.
MCDONALD, JOHN E., New York city.
MCMEEKIN, C. F., New York city.
PIFON, C. A., Toronto, Ont.
SENTELL, MRS. E. W., New York city.
SENTELL, MISS BLANCHE M., New York.
SENTELL, MISS GERTRUDE M., New York.
SMITH, MRS. Dayton, O.
SMITH, MISS ELEANOR, Dayton, O.
SMITH, GERALD, Dayton, O.
WAITE, MRS. LILLIAN HURD, 524 Fifth avenue, New York.

Second Cabin Passengers.
GEOPINGER, LOUIS, address unknown.
KEELER, JULES, address unknown.
The Injured.
Allen, G. H. V., New York city.
Fitchell, Robert B., Chicago.
Griswold, Miss L. S., address unknown.
Hitchcock, Miss M., New York city.
Koch, Mrs., Allentown, Pa.

Second Cabin Passengers.
Rank Miss, address unobtainable. The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth saved many lives. She carried more than sixty travelers for London, but many of them elected to travel on comfortable South Hampton in preference to the late landing at Plymouth and the long night ride across the country. If the New York had not been wrecked, the somber roster of the dead and injured would have been longer. The big American line steamer reached Plymouth at 2:35 o'clock Saturday night, and half an hour later was a tender alongside to receive passengers for England. Several who had planned to embark and packed their baggage decided at the last moment to remain on board. It was a fateful decision, though not dictated by any fear. The run across the Atlantic had been pleasant. There were cheerful partings when the passengers for London transferred to the waiting tender, which steamed for the Devonport landing, where the express was being made up.

The train consisted of a powerful express engine, three first class carriage coaches and one combination guard van and buffet. The passengers were soon entrained, and at 11:30 the express pulled out. It was given a clear track on the run of 23 miles to London, on which the express normally maintains an average speed of a mile a minute.

Left Track on a Bridge.
Driver Robbins quickly gave the engine her head, and the special was soon speeding swiftly through the night. It ran on safely and without incident until it entered the long railway bridge over the water. The passengers noted that the coaches were swaying from side to side. Suddenly, at the end of the long platform, when the track bent toward the bridge spanning Flatiron, the engine seemed fairly to leap from the track.

It seemed as if the engine were being jerked forward by terrific forces, and the guard van of a milk train that was slowly steaming in the opposite direction, killing a quarry.

Lurching forward, the locomotive plunged against the standards and the bridge with the impact and rebounding the engine crashed into another engine which was standing on a siding, and overturned. The wreckage of the two engines twisted and destroyed the guard van of a milk train that was slowly steaming in the opposite direction, killing a quarry.

The second coach lurched forward and rolled. The stationary train and practically destroyed itself before its wild flight was arrested.

The third coach dashed forward with the rest, left the rails, and encountered some obstruction, overturned and collapsed.

LINCOLN FLOODED.

Water Two Feet Deep in Streets of the City.

Heaviest Rainfall Ever Known in That Region.

SEWERS OVERFLOWED.

Basements Filled With Water Causing Heavy Damage.

Southern Nebraska Streams Out of Their Banks.

Lincoln, Neb., July 2.—A cloudburst which flooded this vicinity last night was the heaviest ever known here and caused heavy property losses. In the business streets, the water was more than two feet deep. The sewers overflowed and the water ran into the basements of most stores, causing losses that range from a few hundred dollars to several thousand.

The department stores are the heaviest losers. The city pumping stations were flooded and the water supply was almost cut off. The damage to residence portions of the city was heavy. All of the streams in southeastern Nebraska are out of their banks and damage to crops is heavy.

SPENT SUNDAY ALONE.

Thaw Was Not Visited by His Wife During the Day.

New York, July 2.—It was anticipated yesterday that today a conference would be held between District Attorney Jerome who has just returned from a vacation in Canada and Allen W. Everts, the lawyer for the family of Stanford White, who was shot by Harry K. Thaw. Everts will give Mr. Jerome private papers left by Stanford White which have bearing on his acquaintance with Mrs. Thaw and her husband.

The conference will mark the first move by the family of the slain architect to cooperate with the authorities in the prosecution of the man who caused his death. Until the conference is over no statement will be made by the family. With the actual hearing of Richard Mansfield White of Seattle, the brother of the dead architect, it was believed that the rule of silence which has been observed since the tragedy in the White household would be broken, but the brother, going at once to the White home in East Twenty-first street, went into retirement and refused to talk to the press.

Those who called were referred to Lawyer Everts. Lawrence White, the son of the dead man, said that Mr. Everts will be seen Saturday in the case. Contrary to expectations, Mrs. Thaw did not visit Sunday out of the city but there were developments late Saturday night which necessitated his staying over for the forenoon. Several of the witnesses were found on Sunday night and the lawyer was unwilling to delay seeing them. None of the witnesses threw any particular new light on the case. Contrary to expectations, Mrs. Thaw did not visit Sunday out of the city but there were developments late Saturday night which necessitated his staying over for the forenoon.

WRECKAGE CLEARED AWAY.

Officials Assign No Reason for the Salisbury Tragedy.

Salisbury, Eng., July 2.—The scene of the disaster to the American Line special train from Plymouth to London, which was wrecked on a bridge over the water, presents little evidence today of the havoc wrought by the wreck. The express train, all the wreckage having been cleared away. The engineering staff of the railway company are still seeking an explanation for the incident. The cause of the derangement, but this far have been unable to find one or are not ready to say to what the catastrophe is attributable.

No further deaths have been recorded but Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, and Miss L. S. Griswold of Heath, near London, who were in dangerous condition at the infirmary, Mrs. Frank W. Koch of Allentown, Pa., and Miss May Hitchcock of New York, passed away fairly good night and are doing well.

The bodies of the dead are still in the waiting rooms of the railway station. Where no relatives are available the identification of the dead will be made by the doctor and purser of the New York.

NO RESPECT FOR HIM.

Secretary Wilson Will Cut Out His Summer Vacation

And Devote the Time to Meat Inspection Law.

NEW PURE FOOD LAW.

Will Be Turned Over to Dr. H. W. Wiley

Chief of the Government Bureau of Chemistry.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary Wilson's decision to enter his annual vacation until he has completed the organization necessary to put in operation the new meat inspection law. He will give practically his entire time to this work for the next two months. The new pure food law also will require attention, but he intends to leave this almost wholly to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry. By direction of the president Secretary Wilson today issued the following statement: "American live stock are the healthiest in the world. The great ranges of the west produce herds of cattle in which the percentage of disease is remarkably small and the federal government is steadily reducing, by approved scientific methods, this small percentage. The inspection of the animals before and at the time of slaughter has always been thorough. It is true that the department of agriculture has heretofore lacked the power and the money to provide for an efficient supervision and sanitation and the methods of preparation of canned meat food products have not been as effective as they should be. The department of agriculture will with ample money to carry into effect the new law and inspection will be extended from the pasture to the package. The federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee not only of the purity of the meat but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings and with the addition of no deleterious chemical or preservative. The government stamp will be fit for food.

With this law in operation it may be accepted as a fact that for healthfulness and purity the prepared or canned product will compare favorably with the fresh meat of the United States. It is always has been the finest in the world.

The new law is comprehensive, the means for its enforcement are ample and its execution will be thorough. People at home and abroad, say 'we see our meat in confidence.'

NEW COMMISSION.

President Names Men to Dig the Panama Canal.

Washington, July 2.—Because of the failure of the senate to confirm the cabinet, President Roosevelt has named a new commission consisting of Theodore P. Shonis, chairman; John H. Stevens, Governor of Michigan; General Peter C. Haines, U. S. A., retired; Mordecai E. Endicott, civil engineer; U. S. N., and Benjamin M. Harrod, members. The commission will be headed by General Oswald S. Ernest, who retired from active service in the army last week and will hereafter devote practically his entire time to the international waterways commission. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, who was secretary to the old commission and a member of the new body, but not one of its members. The salaries of the members will continue the same as heretofore. Mr. Stevens will be secretary to the commission but will not receive any extra compensation for his services as a member of the commission.

ALTON CASE CALLED.

Judge Landis Takes Up Rebate Trial at Chicago.

Chicago, July 2.—The rebate case against the Chicago & Alton road and its receivers was taken up by Judge John H. Patterson and Fred A. Wann, who was called today in the United States district court before Judge Landis. The case was consumed in the effort to secure a jury.

The three defendants are charged in an indictment with having granted illegal rebates on most shipments to the Chicago & Alton road. The case was taken up by Judge John H. Patterson and Fred A. Wann, who was called today in the United States district court before Judge Landis.

JUMPS THE TRACK.

Car on Seaside Railway Upsets—Ten Persons Hurt.

St. Louis, July 2.—A car in the scenic railway, filled with pleasure seekers, jumped the track on a fifty foot trestle at Grove Crook lake yesterday afternoon, turned over but did not fall off the trestle. Ten persons were injured, several seriously, but none will die.

WEATHER INDICENTIONS.

Chicago, July 2.—Forecast: No Kansas Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

NOT A KANSAN.

Chauncey Dewey Now Resident of Chicago.

Selling Kansas Property Fast as Possible.

WANTS IT WIPED OUT.

Another Effort to Get Rid of Murder Charge.

Cases Still Pending But Not Likely to Be Tried.

Chauncey Dewey, formerly of Rawlins county and now of Chicago, is in Topeka today looking after personal business matters, and called at the state house to see some of his western Kansas friends. Mr. Dewey has just returned from Philadelphia, where he was elected secretary of the National League of Republican clubs.

Asked whether he was still interested in his western Kansas ranch, he said: "We have sold a large portion of our western Kansas holdings, and the rest of our land is on the market. Western Kansas land is getting too valuable for ranching purposes, and I would be glad to sell out all the rest of my holdings there. I am through with western Kansas."

"Are those western Kansas people still waiting for a chance to take a shot at you?" was asked. "No, sir," said Dewey emphatically. "They leave me severely alone. I still own the Manhattan ranch, Ed McBride, who was tried with me, is foreman of the Manhattan ranch and is doing well. Wilson, the other man of the trio, is running the Manhattan electric light plant and is showing great ability in that line of work. Those men are both able and enterprising fellows. Wilson was promoted for gallantry while in the Twentieth Kansas, and McBride served with credit in the regular army. It is foolish to say that men like these would go out and shoot people down in cold blood."

The supreme court recently rejected the application of Dewey, McBride and Wilson to have the charge of murder pending against them dismissed "with prejudice." The case has been dismissed by the county attorney, but it was dismissed "without prejudice" which makes it possible at any time in the future to revive the action and bring the three men to trial for the murder of the Berry family. In speaking of this matter today, Mr. Dewey said: "We have made out applications to the supreme court for a rehearing, and hope to get an old charge entirely wiped off the books. But even if it is not, I do not have any fear of future trouble. I do not anticipate that anyone will try to revive the charge. The fact is that most of the people who were prosecuting us most vigorously are now one of my most bitter enemies and I have one of the most bitter enemies of the witnesses have also died. Our witnesses, on the other hand, are all still alive and can be gathered together at any time. It seems as though the gods, as well as the courts, were with us in that trouble."

Mr. Dewey is now taking a good deal of interest in political matters. He said: "I expect to make Chicago my home from now on, and while it is necessary for me to come out to Kansas once in a while to look after my property, I shall not make this state my home. I was elected as one of the delegates from Illinois to the National League of Republican clubs, and I have been chosen as secretary of that organization. Nearly every state in the union was represented at that meeting, Kansas as it turned out, had no representative. One of the delegates from some place down in the southeastern corner of the state, but his credentials were defective, and he was not allowed a seat. I had one delegate from the Philippines, and a great many from the eastern states."

It was suggested to Mr. Dewey that the league of Republicans clubs, among other things, was a measure which would be a step in advance. We believe in following the footsteps of the man who is the most progressive man of the day."

The fatal feud which brought the Dewey case to prominence two years ago was one of the most interesting chapters in Kansas history. The Dewey ranch, one of the biggest ranches in the west, spread over thousands of acres in Rawlins and Sherman counties. The other settlers complained that the Dewey ranchers were committing acts of unwarranted aggression, and among those who felt most aggrieved was the Berry family, consisting of Alpheus Berry, the father, and his sons, Burch, Daniel, Roy and Beach. Dewey, McBride and Wilson went to the Berry place to get a tank they had bought at a sale. They were armed with Winchester rifles. They claim that as they were on the farm, they were interrupted by the Berry boys, who were in a fusillade engaged in which Alpheus Berry and Daniel Berry were killed. Dewey, McBride and Wilson were arrested, and the people living in that locality were all ready to lynch them.

Hoeh Goes to Missouri. Governor Hoch will leave this evening for Trenton, Mo., where he is to make a speech Tuesday before the Chautauque in session there. On Wednesday morning, the fourth of July, he will speak at another Chautauque in Pittsburg, Kansas, and the same evening he will speak at Menard, Mo., where the Chautauque is holding forth.

GOOD WEATHER AT LAST.

Temperature Keeps Below 80 Following Last Night's Storm.

With a good stiff breeze from the northwest, and a cool breeze at that, today was really a delightful one. To be sure the sun was out with all its summer strength but the heat of its rays could be tolerated because of the breeze. The atmosphere had a freshness, due to last night's storm, which was a great relief over the close and muggy conditions that have prevailed during the last few days. Several times during the day the sun was obscured but the clouds which gave the way were not of the storm sort and the indications are that the weather will be fair and warmer during the next few days.

Temperatures today were:
7 o'clock.....47 1/2
8 o'clock.....49 1/2
9 o'clock.....50 1/2
10 o'clock.....51 1/2
11 o'clock.....52 1/2
The wind was blowing from the west at two o'clock at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

FRAUD SUSTAINED.

Colorado Supreme Court Holds That District Judges Can't Interfere.

Denver, Col., July 2.—By decision of the state supreme court today, District Judge John E. Mullins of the criminal court is prohibited from appointment of jurors to draw a special grand jury to investigate alleged frauds at the city election on May 15 last, and a special prosecutor to conduct such an investigation.

The supreme court held that Judge Mullins had no cause for removal of District Attorney George Stidger and Sheriff Nesbit who, it was alleged by the Honest Elections league, were unfairly conducting an investigation. It was further decided that Judge Mullins had no right to inquire into election fraud to ascertain whether there were sufficient grounds for a grand jury; that he had no right to compel witnesses to testify in the taking of such testimony, nor to punish them when they refused to so testify; and that he was in error in filing a writ of habeas corpus against the Republican Chairman P. A. Williams and Democratic Chairman William T. Davorn \$250 each for refusing to be sworn in the preliminary grand jury hearing.

The supreme court also made permanent its writ of prohibition restraining District Judge Frank T. Johnson from proceeding with his investigation into the election at which Denver City Tramway and the Denver Gas and Electric companies secured, on the face of the returns, a majority of their franchises. The court held that Judge Johnson had no right to appoint watchers at the polls and he is enjoined from attending the polls if he attempts to do so. His right to impose a fine on H. L. Doherty, president of the Denver Gas and Electric company, for refusing to give evidence, however, was upheld.

Justice Steele and Justice Gieseler from the decision enjoining the district court judges.

PAYS BLOCK OF BONDS.

City Treasury is Consequently Almost Depleted.

With the payment of nearly \$100,000 of bonds and interest which are due today, the city treasury looks depleted. The payment of the month's bills will still further reduce the surplus which is now in the city treasury which will show on hand \$157,538.16. Over \$48,000 of this is in the fiscal agency at New York and will be paid out today.

In the two general funds the following amounts exist: General revenue, \$20,708.25; general improvement, \$2,847.10; and the city treasury fund, \$157,538.16. The current expenses of the city such as the pay for the various departments, comes out of the first named fund, this usually amounts to \$13,000 each month, so that when the bills are paid there will be less than \$7,000 in this fund.

The following city depositaries have the following amounts credited in the city treasury: Bank of Topeka, \$17,749.33; Merchants' National, \$15,508.09; State Savings Bank, \$16,774.23; Central National, \$15,443.30; Capital National, \$15,919.10; and the Farmers' National, \$51,156.10.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Secretary Shaw Put \$30,000,000 Worth on the Market.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary Shaw today offered to the public \$30,000,000 bonds of the Panama canal loan, authorized by the recent act of congress. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, will be redeemed at the pleasure of the government after ten years from date of issue and will be payable thirty years from date.

HANGED AND BURNED.

Negro Pays Penalty for Usual Crime in Indian Territory.

Chickasha, L. T., July 2.—Guilty upon his own confession of criminally assaulting a 15-year-old white girl, and having been positively identified by his father, a negro was hanged and burned in the electric light plant here several miles east of here at an early hour Sunday morning, and then buried in an open grave of logs and brush while yet alive.

WIND 70 MILES.

Another Severe Storm Sweeps Down on Topeka.

Trees Bend and Snap Before Its Awful Force.

DRENCHING RAIN FALLS.

Vineyard Excursionists in Cars Are Soaked.

Vivid Lightning and Sharp Thunder Add to Terror.

For a brief minute during the terrific storm of wind with its accompanying thunder, lightning and rain which visited the city shortly after 10 o'clock last night, it seemed as though the town was in the throes of a cyclone or hurricane.

When the storm broke with all its fury after the heavens in the north had roared with thunder for many minutes and the clouds had fairly blazed with vivid flashes of lightning which made the succeeding darkness doubly terrible a rush of wind came from the north. Within a few minutes it had attained a velocity of 56 miles an hour and it maintained this velocity for nearly three-quarters of an hour except for the one minute or a trifle less when the sort of a cyclone blast came. This was just after the rain began to fall. An unusual roar of thunder was followed by a most unusual roar of wind. Mainly from the north, the gusts of the town almost bent double before its force and many light frame buildings rocked. The wind attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour and it continued even for a few minutes, it would undoubtedly have wrought considerable damage but its life was as short as it was sudden and except that it blew down some trees and broke the branches of many others, little if any serious damage was done. The storm of Friday night, June 22, seemed to have continued even for a few minutes, it would undoubtedly have wrought considerable damage but its life was as short as it was sudden and except that it blew down some trees and broke the branches of many others, little if any serious damage was done.

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Many in the crowds at Vineyard as soon as they saw the storm approaching hurried to the cars and a couple of strings of cars got just half way between the park and the city when the storm came on. The majority of these cars were open trailers and a couple of strings of cars got just half way between the park and the city when the storm came on. The majority of these cars were open trailers and a couple of strings of cars got just half way between the park and the city when the storm came on.

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