

TERRIFIC CRASH

EXPRESS TRAIN AND RUNAWAY
COAL CAR COLLIDE AT FOOT
OF HEAVY GRADE.

Xenia, O., July 26.—A serious wreck occurred at Treble station, three miles from here, when train No. 3, the Pennsylvania limited from St. Louis to New York, was met by a wild coal car at the foot of a heavy grade. The number of dead and injured was not easily ascertained, because the wreckage took fire and all but the two Pullman cars in the rear was burned. The train was behind and was running at the rate of 70 miles an hour to make up lost time.

Besides the postal and express cars it consisted of a day coach and several sleepers.

In some manner a car loaded with coal had become unloosed from its couplings and started down a three-mile grade, gaining velocity as it went. At the bottom of the grade it crashed into the engine of the passenger train.

Of the coal car there is scarcely to be found a trace, so completely was it splintered. The passenger engine is a mass of ruins, while the postal and express cars were piled on top of it in a promiscuous heap.

Almost simultaneously with the first crash the gas tanks under the cars exploded and set fire to the ruins.

The engineer, William Clark of Columbus, O., was buried beneath his engine and his body was burned to ashes. His fireman, William Dwyer of Cincinnati, was horribly mangled, but was thrown clear from the engine. Of the four postal clerks on the train two were killed, M. M. Peters of Columbus and Charles McGowan of Greenfield, Ind.

George A. Gifford of Indianapolis and William G. Forsythe, also of Indianapolis, were injured, Gifford but slightly. Forsythe seriously. The surgeon does not regard his injuries as fatal.

Running at Terrific Speed.

The dawn of morning brought to full view the horror of the wreck. The train had been running at a terrific speed and the wild car had almost attained its greatest momentum when the accident occurred at the end of a steep grade. When the crash came the train, with the exception of two rear sleepers, left the track and piled up into a heap. A moment of silence followed and then could be heard the cries for help. Those of the passengers who extricated themselves from their perilous positions rendered all assistance possible and rescued many from the debris, but a gas tank, exploding beneath one of the cars, set the wreckage on fire and the intense heat from the flames soon drove the rescuers back so that those who were pinned beneath the train were consumed by the flames. It was a most pitiable sight, cries and moans coming from those who could not be rescued and those who were slowly being burned to death and it was some time before any of the bodies were reached. Engineer William J. Clark of Columbus and Fireman Dwyer of Cincinnati were the first found, both being mutilated and horribly burned.

Postal Clerks McGowan of Greenfield and M. M. Peters of Columbus were also killed and their bodies were gotten out and brought to this city during the morning.

Conductor Hughes, who was on the wrecked train, reported that there were at least three or four passengers who could not be gotten out and whose bodies are still in the ruins. It will likely take some time before the full list of dead can be ascertained as all the baggage in the train, with the exception of two pieces, was consumed in the flames.

STREETS FILLED WITH WATER.

Severe Rain Storm Does Immense Damage at Canaseraga, N. Y.

Hornellsville, N. Y., July 26.—A hail and rain storm visited Canaseraga, thirteen miles west of here, doing thousands of dollars' damage, especially to growing crops. For a time the water was three feet deep on the Erie railroad tracks.

Water ran down the streets of the village in rivers, cutting great holes in the streets. All the cellars of the town were flooded and merchants could not recover their goods in time to save them.

WILL SWELL STATE FUNDS.

Rich Discovery of Iron Ore on Minnesota Public Lands.

St. Paul, July 25.—Information to the effect that an iron mine with 10,000,000 tons of ore in sight has been discovered on state school lands near Hibbing has been received by State Auditor Dunn.

This mine is located on section 12, township 27, range 21, St. Louis county, and is just west of the town of Hibbing.

The land was recently recovered for the state public institutions fund by Auditor Dunn.

The mineral leases under which mining operations will be carried on are held by John B. Morrow of Duluth and several other men of that vicinity who are associated with him.

Experts who have explored the property estimate the mines to contain 10,000,000 tons of ore, which is of good grade.

Even at that estimate the royalty to the state of 25 cents per ton would increase the fund for state educational institutions by \$2,650,000, but Mr. Morrow, who called at the state auditor's office, says he believes the estimate to be too low.

Positive Proof.

Judge—What proof have we that this man is absentminded?

Attorney—Why, he actually stopped his automobile at a watering fountain.

—Philadelphia Record.

NOT ABLE TO LEAVE HIS COUCH.

Official Bulletin Says the King Is Making Good Progress.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 25.—An official bulletin issued on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert says: "The king continues to make uninterrupted progress. Although his majesty is not yet able to leave his couch his strength is returning satisfactorily."

London, July 25.—The British Medical Journal says:

"We are glad to be able to say that the king is doing well in all respects. The wound is granulating well, but the king still keeps a strictly recumbent position and has not yet left his couch. He is moved from the bed to the couch daily and wheeled on deck when the weather permits. There is no truth in the statement that he has walked nor is there any foundation for the assertion that he is worse. His majesty's health is excellent."

BOERS TO COME HERE.

Commandant de Villiers Says That Many Will Leave the Veldt.

La Porte, Ind., July 25.—Commandant J. de Villiers, confidential advisor to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, is here spending a week at Pine Lake, a summer resort near here. De Villiers was recently released from imprisonment on Darrell's island. He stated in an interview that hundreds of Boer families would locate in this country. These Boers are numbered among the irreconcilables.

Commandant de Villiers will return to South Africa within a few weeks. He says many of the Boer leaders will visit this country to appeal for relief for their countrymen.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Government Will Try Preparation of a Brooklyn Doctor.

Washington, July 25.—The secretary of the interior has forwarded to the board of health of Honolulu samples of an alleged cure for leprosy submitted by a rooklyn physician in behalf of a fellow practitioner abroad. The board has agreed to use the samples in their experimental research. The treasury department has authorized the admission of the samples at Honolulu free of duty. The board of health of San Francisco and New Orleans also will be asked to test the alleged cure.

UNCLE SAM HAS A COPY.

Note Sent Out by Russia in Regard to Trusts.

Washington, July 26.—Through the United States charge of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Mr. Riddle, the state department has just received a copy of the Russian note touching upon trusts, which has excited so much comment in Europe. This note, which takes the form of a circular, is identical and was handed in St. Petersburg to the representative of all of the powers that participated in the Brussels sugar conference and, in addition, to Mr. Riddle for transmission to his government at Washington. Just why this was done in view of the fact that the United States government was not represented at the Brussels conference can only be conjectured and it is supposed that it was supplied as a matter of information and as a courtesy. Certain it is that in the present view the United States executive cannot participate in such a conference as it described because of constitutional limitations that cannot be escaped, even if there were no other objections.

The state department cannot do more at this stage than it has done, namely, the return of polite acknowledgment through Mr. Riddle, of the note and watch developments in Europe.

MR. BRYAN IN MAINE.

Nebraskan Makes Addresses at Rockland and Bath.

Rockland, Me., July 26.—A night in a railway train, breakfast at the hotel, greetings by representative Democrats of this section, an open air speech delivered to 5,000 people composed the programme of William J. Bryan from the time of leaving Boston to the hour of his departure from this city before noon.

With Mr. Bryan was Senator Carmack of Tennessee and Charles S. Homing of Massachusetts. After breakfast and a brief reception the party was driven to the courthouse where a stand had been built out from the steps. From this platform Mr. Bryan and Senator Carmack addressed an audience of at least 5,000.

Bath, Me., July 26.—William J. Bryan and party reached here at noon. No arrangements had been made for a reception here, but a crowd of a thousand assembled at the station. Mr. Bryan addressed them from the car platform and in his speech feelingly alluded to the late Arthur Sewall, who was the vice presidential candidate in 1896 on the ticket with Mr. Bryan.

No One Seriously Injured.

Joliet, Ill., July 25.—The Alton passenger train which arrives in Chicago at 8:10 a. m. ran into a freight engine in the yards. The passengers were thrown from their seats or berths but no one was seriously hurt. A colored Pullman porter named Bradshaw of Chicago was thrown off the train and had his head badly cut. Both engines and one car were wrecked.

Gently Sarcasitic.

The following church notice was recently exhibited: "The service on Sunday morning is at 11 a. m. The supposition that it is ten minutes later is a mistake. Young men are not excluded from the week night service. The seats in the front portion of the church have been carefully examined. They are quite sound and may be trusted not to give way. It is quite legitimate to join in the singing. The object of the choir is to encourage, not discourage, the congregation."—London Answers.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Hints For Travelers Furnished by an American Consul.

TOILET ARTICLES ARE NEEDED.

Daily Trains Are Run From the Pacific Coast to St. Petersburg—Only Thirty-six Pounds of Baggage Transported Free of Charge—Hotel and Railroad Accommodations.

In a recent report to the state department at Washington Henry B. Miller, United States consul at Newchwang, China, gives some information for the benefit of persons who find it necessary to travel over the Siberian railroad. Mr. Miller says that he is in daily receipt of requests for information in regard to the Siberian railroad.

Trains can be taken now at Vladivostok, Dally, Port Arthur or Newchwang daily for St. Petersburg, the route being all rail, with the exception of twenty-seven miles across Lake Baikal. Only second class accommodations are to be had at the present time from the Pacific to Irkutsk, although first class trains are expected to be in operation in a short while. From Irkutsk fast trains equipped with dining cars, bath, barber's shop and library run twice weekly to St. Petersburg, the time from that point to the capital being eight days.

Among the things Mr. Miller advises travelers to carry with them are their own blankets, pillows, towels and soap and as much hand luggage as possible, as baggage to the amount of thirty-six pounds only is transported free by the railroad. Mr. Miller also advises travelers unable to speak Russian to provide themselves with pocket dictionaries in their native tongue and Russian, as the train hands speak only the latter language.

A first class fare from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg is \$92.57, the second class fare being \$46.81. The sleeping car rates are \$11.60 first and \$7.37 second class from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg, while from the Pacific to London they are: First class \$128.75 and second class \$103. The time required for the trip from Japan or China to New York via Siberia is about the same as across the Pacific and the American continent.

In the matter of money, Mr. Miller says it should all be in rubles (50 cents gold) and kopecks (about half a cent gold). Money can be exchanged at Vladivostok, Dally, Port Arthur and Newchwang. All travelers should be provided with passports vied by a Russian consul.

Trains from Tientsin and Peking make close connection daily with trains for St. Petersburg and Newchwang, the time required to make the journey from Peking to Newchwang being two days. Several steamship lines are operated between Japan, Shanghai and Chefoo to Port Arthur, Dally, Newchwang and Vladivostok.

There are no hotels at Port Arthur, and at that point travelers should stay on board their steamers while awaiting their trains. The hotels at Dally and Newchwang are only fair.

There are a United States consul at Newchwang and a commercial agent at Port Arthur. Telegraph rates to London and other points in Europe are 30.3 cents a word and to New York 50.4 cents a word. The Russian rate is 7.7 cents a message, with an additional rate of 5.1 cents for each additional word.

VOLCANIC DUST FERTILIZER

Splendid Flowers Grown in Matter Emptied From La Soufriere.

The Kingstown (St. Vincent) correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says there is one remarkable fact in connection with the recent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies which tends to disprove the statement of certain scientists that volcanic dust is not a fertilizer—namely, that in the gardens of Kingstown, where volcanic dust has fallen many inches deep, there has rarely been such a splendid show of flowers. They have come out in a wonderful way, so that every one remarks it. It is recorded that after the eruption of 1812 the quantity of produce on the estate was unprecedented.

As illustrating how suddenly death came during the eruption it is stated that in some houses in St. Vincent people were found still sitting round their tables at tea. One man had a smile on his mouth and had evidently died with a word on his lips. Another had a pipe in his mouth and his hand outstretched for a match.

Novel Use For Missionaries.

A new phase of the missionary question is coming to the front, says the North China Herald. In the past the difficulty in this region (Fuchuan) has been to find any one willing to identify himself with the hated western religion. But now from every side come requests from a large number of men asking to have a "teacher" sent to their town, with the offer of a chapel free. The requests are, without exception, made in the hope of getting the foreigner, or at least the "church," to take up their law cases.

Streets of Gold.

The streets of Ballarat, the famous Australian golden city, if not precisely paved with the precious metal, offer chances of treasure from time to time, says the Pall Mall Gazette. A scavenger, sweeping one of the street channels recently, found a pretty little nugget weighing an ounce.

SANDOW GIRL THE LATEST.

New Shirt Waist Lends an Athletic Effect to the Figure.

The Sandow girl is in style. The new shirt waists are built so that a woman looks twice as wide as she is, says the London Times. In her skirt she looks narrower, for skirts are very clinging, and they are fitted as far down as the knees. But with the waist it is different. Here the figure must be broad and apparently muscular, so that the midsummer woman comes very near being top heavy.

The new waists are made with the shoulder plait. This is a fold of cloth which is put on in such a manner that it projects over the shoulders. In certain shape it is called the "Gibsonian," and its immediate effect is to make the shoulders look very wide. It is really more becoming to a slender woman than to a plump one, but both styles are wearing it, and you are gradually getting used to the woman who looks twice as broad as she did in the spring. Sleeves display the same peculiarity. They are tucked in rows of tucking running around the arm, and they are trimmed with bands of lace going round and round, all of which tend to make the sleeves large and the arm big.

"Pifpuff" Is Pingpong's Rival.

The peer of pingpong has been invented in a new game on which the title of "pifpuff" has been conferred. The new pastime, which may eclipse pingpong in its own field, is described by a New Zealand exchange as a table game, played with a miniature pair of bellows and an air ball, which is very light. At each end of the table are upstanding goals, and the play lies in directing the ball through the opponent's goal. This, by a stroke of luck, may be done in a few minutes or it may not be accomplished in a night. The authority on "pifpuff" comments on the hazards of the game as follows: "The ball in no way confines itself to the table, as a too vigorous puff may send it circling upward to the ceiling, and the player, nursing his impatience, stands awaiting his opportunity to gently blow it back into place."

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

Hoke Smith Discusses the Situation From His Point of View.

New York, July 26.—Former Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been in this city, is quoted by the Times, in discussing conditions in the Southern states, as having said:

"The question of principal interest with regard to the political attitude of the South is not whether it will adhere to the Democratic party, but what part it will take in the Democratic conventions. Will it stand by the departure of 1896 at Chicago which was reiterated at Kansas City in 1900, or will it go back to the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, of Seymour and Tilden? It seems almost impossible for Eastern business men and even Western Democrats to understand the situation in the South. Of first importance with us is local government. Our sufferings from 1868 to 1880 taught lessons which will make it impossible for many years to come for the white vote to divide. It is not so much a matter of race prejudice; it is a matter of protecting our state, county and municipal government from ignorance and incompetence. Their fear of bad local government causes the large majority of the white voters of the South frequently to make no fight on a national question lest it might jeopardize that which with them is essential—good local government. The Democrats of the East may confidently rely upon cordial co-operation in 1904 from those of the South.

"The South has made wonderful progress in the last few years. Manufactures of every sort are being erected. I do not regard the struggle for supremacy in the manufacture of lint cotton to be between New England and the South. The South produces 70 per cent of the lint cotton of the world which goes to manufactures. Foreign mills increase the value of American raised lint cotton \$500,000,000 by manufacturing it annually. It is this immense increase that the South covets."

Senatorial Junket to Hawaii.

Ahilele, Kan., July 26.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon, chairman of the Hawaii committee, has notified Senator Burton, who is a member of the committee, that four or five members expect to make the trip to Hawaii. Senator Mitchell will sail Aug. 26 and the other members probably will join him at San Francisco.

Mammoth Icehouses Burn.

Port Washington, Wis., July 26.—The mammoth icehouses of the Pike and North Lakes Ice company here were struck by lightning and were completely destroyed by the fire which resulted. The loss on the buildings and contents is estimated at \$50,000.

Strawboard Combine Organized.

New York, July 26.—Thirty or more representatives of the various companies which are to enter the strawboard combination, known as the United Box Board and Paper company, have held informal conferences in this city, at the conclusion of which it was reported that the combination had been completed.

Analysis.

She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?
He—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.—Life.

New Padding For Tables.

A new material for table pads has recently been placed upon the market. It is made of asbestos cloth, woven so soft that it cannot injure the most highly polished table. It is absolutely heat proof. It comes fifty-four inches wide and costs about \$2 a yard.

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