MAJOR LEE. COLONEL DAVIS.

issued as rations but there were no startling features in their testimony.

The board will be in session to-day and it is thought that all the witnesses called by both sides will be heard. It was intended to visit Leavenworth, but Colonel Davis, the judge advocate of the court, said last night that the board would remain here until all the business is transacted regardless of the time that may be required.

It is thought that some testimony will be introduced to-day concerning the traffic in "big jawed" cattle. This question has been troubling the court for some time and it is thought that there will be some important testimony heard before the session is ended.

At all events, it is evident that this is a most important place for the board to hear testimony and it can be safely said that there will be no disposition to hurry, although the members of the board hoped to return to Chicago the first part of next week.

There will be no further inspection of the packing houses here, as the members of the board feel certain that if there was any fault to be found with the local packers, the bulk of the responsibility would rest upon the Armour Packing Company, for the reason that the other companies furnished but a small part of the contracts that were filled here.

At the night session, which convened at 8 o'clock, there were but two witnesses examined, Joseph G. McCoy, official live stock inspector of the state of Kansas at the Kansas City stock yards, and L. A. Rambo, the former employe of the American Packing Company, who had testified during the afternoon session. Mr. McCoy told some interesting facts in regard to diseased cattle that came from Texas and the method of handling them. He discoursed at great length upon "ticks," and the way in which they were communicated to Northern cattle, and gave much general information in regard to state and federal law governing the cattle trade.

The relevant part of his testimony was that the very poorest grade of cattle were bought for canning purposes in the spring and fall, animals that could not be used as "feeders" or sold for market consumption, and also that much of the meat obtained from the slaughtered quarantined cattle was used for cattle purposes.

L. A. Rambo was recalled, and repeated his testimony given in the afternoon.

BOARD'S OFFICIAL VISIT.

Goes Through Armour Packing House After a Short Nap and a Hurried Breakfast.

When the board of inquiry arrived in Kansas City at 6 o'clock, all of the members were exceedingly fatigued. The strain of the long sessions of the board in Chicago, the hurried trip to Omaha and the tiresome inspection of the packing houses there, had almost worn out the hardy army officers. Lieutenant Haines, who is stationed in this city on recruiting duty, met the party at the Union depot and accompanied them to the Midland hotel, where they hurried to the rooms that had been reserved for them, and made an effort to sleep until 9:30. At that hour the five army officers and the two aides who are with Generals Wade and Davis breakfasted until 10 o'clock.

After breakfast General Wade announced that the party would visit the plant of the Armour Packing Company.

"We are anxious to look up several matters there," said General Wade, "and we will go at once."

So the carriages were called and the party went to Armour's. At the packing house the members of the board were received by General Manager Miles, who ushered them into Mr. C. W. Armour's office. Here they were introduced to Mr. C. W. Armour and several heads of departments.

A party of newspaper men accompanied the board to the plant, and while the preliminary arrangements for the tour of inspection were being made, it was rumored that an objection had been raised to allowing the representatives of the press to accompany the party. General Wade announced that he would be pleased to have the newspaper men accompany the officers.

Mr. Miles conducted the party to the office of Superintendent G. W. Tourtellot, who explained all the processes employed in the manufacture of canned roast beef, the article that was so severely condemned by General Miles. The meat cutting room was first explored and carcasses in all stages of dismemberment were shown.

General Davis asked more questions than all the other officers combined and seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the methods of packing beef. All the members of the board expressed some surprise at the clean condition of the beef.

"Lean beef is the only kind that can be used for canning," said Superintendent Tourtellot. "There was some complaint that the meat sold to the army was too fat."

General Davis asked:

"What per cent of the contents of a can is fat?"

"There is no rule for this, but some governments require a certain proportion of fat for each can," said Mr. Tourtellot. "The French government requires 20 per cent of fat."

All the officers were interested in the preparation of the canned beef. They were frequently comparing the processes with the methods employed at Chicago. General Davis asked what per cent of gelatine was used.

"About one ounce to the pound of meat," said Mr. Tourtellot.

The boiling rooms were next visited, and again all kinds of questions were asked.

"What do you do with the water that is left after the meat is boiled?" asked General Wade.

"We return it to the cans after they are packed," was the reply.

After the boiling room, came the cutting and trimming rooms. Here long rows of women were seen cutting the meat into small pieces to be packed by other women. The women seemed to be scrupulously clean and worked with marvelous skill. The party dodged countless belts and wheels and managed to reach the room where the meat is packed into the cans. Here the officers saw a great machine that pressed the small particles of meat into the cans that had been prepared for them. Dozens of hands were busy filling the cans and pouring in the liquid that is left from the boiling process. The superintendent conducted the party to the rooms where the tops are put on the cans and where the labels are pasted on by dozens of nimble fingered women, and, in fact, to every department that has any connection with the manufacture of canned roast beef. Some cans were opened and the officers tasted the contents and pronounced the articles palatable. Then the party returned to the office of the company where they took a short rest. Dr. S. E. Bennett, who has charge of the local branch of the bureau of animal industry, was introduced to the members of the board and was summoned to appear in the afternoon as a witness. The members of the board chatted a few minutes with some of the officers of the company and then returned to their carriages and were driven back to the Midland, where they lunched at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Began at 2:30 o'Clock at the Midland Hotel—A Great Many Witnesses Examined.

The court was announced to meet at 2 o'clock in room 123 of the Midland hotel, but as several of the witnesses were late, it was nearly 2:30 o'clock when the board met.

The members of the court sat at a long table. General Wade, the president of the court, sat at one end and Colonel Davis, the judge advocate, sat at the opposite end. General Davis, Colonel Gillespie and Major Lee, who is the counsel for General Miles, sat on the side to the left of General Wade. All the officers were dressed in the regulation uniform with shoulder straps designating their rank, and the sessions are conducted according to the strictest tenets of military discipline. An officious looking orderly stood just outside the door ready to do the bidding of his superior officers. He, like the members of the court, was dressed in military uniform, and carried a great saber which clanked as noisily as any lover of all that is military could have desired.

General Wade Appears Tired.

Major General Wade, who is kindly faced and approachable, appears to be tired of the whole affair. While he follows every point very closely, he rarely asks any questions, in fact, he asked but one during the entire afternoon session, and then it was brief and to the point. General Wade has the air of one who had seen quite enough service on boards of inquiry and investigation. Before he was named as a member of the present board, he served on the board which tried General Eagan. During the war he was stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., for some time, and was afterward in charge of the Third army corps, at Chickamauga. His staff caused much comment as all the officers were men of reputation. Among the civilians who were appointed as aides was Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., the son of the senior senator from Ohio.

General Davis, who sat to the left of General Wade, is a shrewd-looking soldier. He asks many questions and takes copious notes.

Colonel Gillespie is a typical-looking army officer. He has keen eyes and a white mustache and goatee. He penetrates the witness with his scrutinous gaze, and, if he did not speak, the impression would prevail that he was cold and harsh. But when he asks questions or offers suggestions, all his ferocious bearing disappears, and his voice is so soft and his tones so well modulated that, instead of crabbedness, kindness seems to be his principal characteristic.

Colonel Davis, the judge advocate of the court, is an able lawyer from the department of the judge advocate general. He swears all the witnesses and conducts the direct examination. His questions are so worded that they are so fair to both sides that there is little left for General Miles' counsel, Major Lee, to ask for the defense.

After each witness was excused, Colonel Davis thanked him for his services to the court.

Major Lee is a stanch friend of General Miles, and asks his questions fairly, but with a view toward securing answers favorable to the cause of the commanding general. Major Lee has been through many trials during his lifetime, and leaves nothing uncovered.

A Historic Stenographer.

The stenographer of the court is H. D. Hulse, who was the official stenographer for the board of inquiry which investigated the cause of the Maine disaster. Mr. Hulse lives in Washington and is one of the best stenographers in the United States.

Miles the First Witness.

The first witness called yesterday afternoon was W. D. Miles, general manager of the Armour Packing Company.

"What contract did you have with the government during the Spanish war?" asked Colonel Davis.

"We supplied refrigerated beef."

"How was this preserved?"

"By means of cold air."

"Did you ever use any artificial preservation?"

"We did not."

"Did you furnish any canned roast beef?"

"Yes; about 1,000,000 pounds."

"What commissaries purchased the canned roast beef?"

"Most of it was sold through General Eagan and Commissary Woodruff at New York."

"What stock of canned roast beef did you have at the outbreak of the war?"

"About 150,000 pounds."

"From what kind of cattle is canned roast beef made?"

"It is made from a fair grade of lean beef."

"What parts of the animal are used?"

"The fore quarters, and sometimes the rump and trimmings of the loin."

"Were all of the animals used for canning subject to the government inspection?"

"Yes."

"Was any of the canned roast beef returned to you from the government?"

"Yes; two cars were returned from Mobile. In 40,000 pounds we found that there was not more than one-half of 1 per cent. There were twenty-eight six-pound cans and in many cases a nail had been driven into the cans."

"What other lots were returned?" asked Colonel Davis.

"Three cars were returned from Jacksonville. Practically all the beef was returned to our general stock and was sent out again."

"Was any of this beef returned to the government again?"

"I only know that we sold our general stock to the government. If the beef was found to be good, it might have been sent out again. Some of this same beef was sent to foreign governments and we heard no complaints."

"From what points were the deliveries shipped?"

"Nearly all from Kansas City. We had about 20,000 pounds in England, which we shipped back."

"When was that manufactured which was returned from England?"

"It was about a year old."

"Do you mean to say that these orders which were filled at Kansas City were rush orders?"

"Yes."

"Who was your agent at Tampa?"

"We had no regular agent, but a Mr. Edwards looked after our business."

"Where were the deliveries made to the government?"

"In Kansas City, but the goods were inspected at the point received."

"Who paid the transportation?"

"I think we made some sales 'cost and freight,' which does not mean delivered, and some were made 'f. o. b.'"

Mr. Miles continued:

"The larger part of the orders were sold and delivered at Kansas City."

Major Lee asked:

"How much canned roast beef became government property here?"

"About 1,225,000 pounds."

"Who inspected the canned roast beef that was purchased here?"

"Unless the inspectors at the ante-mortem and the inspector who made the post-mortem examinations were army officers, it was not inspected by an army officer."

"Are you not aware that it is the custom for goods purchased to be examined, at least by sample?" asked Major Lee.

"I have known army officers to purchase by sample."

"Can you recall any instance where you sold goods prior to the war where the purchase was made without a sample?"

"No particular instance."

"What is your brand called?"

"The 'Helmet' brand."

"Is that the brand on the can that you furnished the government?"

"If there were any cans that did not have the label on it, the goods were of the same grade. We make but one grade."

"Is the grade of cattle known as canners the lowest grade of beef?"

"It is not. The poorest grade of beef is decidedly not used in canning."

"What is it used for?"

"Some is used for corned and barreled beef that is used all over the world."

"What are the constituents of the two-pound cans of roast beef?"

"The lean meat is about the principal part. There is a small proportion of tallow and fat."

"What per cent of the latter is used?"

"About 6 or 7 per cent on an average. There are about two ounces of jelly in each two-pound can."

"How long is the beef boiled before it is put in the can?"

"From thirty to thirty-five minutes."

"What is done with the water in which the beef is boiled?"

"The water left from corned beef is thrown away; in the case of roast beef we put in from one and a half to two ounces of it in the cans after it is reduced to gelatine."

"Is that water used for making 'extract of beef?'"

"Yes; some of it is used, but very little."

General Davis asked:

"What proportion of canned corn beef and roast beef does your firm manufacture?"

"Ordinarily we put up more corned beef," said Mr. Miles.

Colonel Gillespie asked:

"Have you had but one brand from the beginning?"

"Yes, to my knowledge."

Major Lee:

"How much canned roast beef did you supply on direct orders from General Eagan?"

"I cannot give the exact figure."

Ex-Congressman Peters.

Former Congressman M. S. Peters, of Kansas City, Kas., was called after Mr. Miles was excused.

Colonel Davis asked:

"Will you describe to the court what is meant by the term canners."

"Cattle that are rather thin in flesh, and are not suitable to be returned to the country."

Major Lee asked:

"I believe you are familiar with the fact that the government called for several million pounds of canned roast beef. Tell the court whether in such an emergency an influx of canners into the market would result."

"I think it quite improbable that more would come to this market in such an emergency."

Mr. L. A. Lennon was called and said that "canners" is a term used for cattle that are brought in from the country and are not fat as a rule.

Canned Meat Carefully Prepared.

Mr. H. L. Antone, of the Armour Packing Company, the foreman of the canning department of the Armour plant, testified that the beef used at the time the government contracts were filled was of a good grade and perhaps better that it is at present. He accounted for this by the rush orders that had to be shipped.

"How carefully was that meat prepared?" asked Colonel Davis.

"I cautioned all my hands to be very careful."

"Were the orders all inspected?"

"Yes; every can. About one-half of 1 per cent was rejected."

Major Lee asked:

"How much is the beef reduced by the boiling process?"

"About 20 per cent."

"Is there anything on the cans to show their age?"

"I think that there is."

Colonel Gillespie asked:

"Is it possible for an empty box to be left with a government stamp on it?"

"Yes, but it cannot be refilled without the knowledge of a government officer."

General Davis:

"When a can is found to be defective, is it possible for the meat to be used to fill other cans?"

"Yes, if it is not spoiled."

Rambo Tells of Spoiled Meat Rejected.

L. A. Rambo, who was formerly employed in the canning department at Armour's, was asked:

"What was the condition of the cans when you were employed in packing them?"

"At one time about 33 per cent was thrown out."

"What disposition was made of the rejected cans?"

"I do not know their final disposition."

Major Lee asked:

"What was the matter with the cans that were thrown out?"

"The meat seemed to be rotten; it smelled like it. I remember one order that was particularly bad. Everybody knew of the condition of this order."

"Was this a government order?"

"It was said to be a government order."

General Davis asked:

"How long was this going on?"

"About two or three weeks."

"How many cans would be found to have burst?"

"Possible two or three in every box."

Major Lee asked:

"What was the brand on the order of canned beef?"

"It was 'Roast Beef,' and I think 'Armour Packing Company' was printed on the label."

"Where was the spoiled meat taken?"

"To the cookroom."

"Was this a matter of general conversation in the plant?"

"Yes, among all of us boys."

"Name someone besides yourself?"

"Gerald Miles and William Ritchie, who is on the police force in Kansas City, Kas.; James Talbot, of Eleventh and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kas., and Henry Campbell. We all worked together."

Foreman Antone Repudiates Rambo.

Colonel Davis called Foreman Antone, who declared:

"Mr. Rambo was never employed in the canning department, he was employed as a sweeper."

"Mr. Rambo, what do you say to that?" asked Colonel Davis.

"I was employed in a part of the canning department and during the last six or eight months that I was there I was engaged in handling and packing cans."

Mr. Antone insisted that he had never known that Rambo had ever been employed in packing cans.

Colonel Davis asked:

"Did the explosion and bursting that Mr. Rambo has described really occur?"

"Yes, but I am positive that we never did have as large a number of defective cans as Mr. Rambo has said. The total number a day could not have been more than 250 or 300 out of 50,000." Rambo still insisted that the average was more than 300 per day.

Major Lee:

"Mr. Antone, you could not personally examine each can, could you?"

"No, I did not on each case, but I would see all the cans that had been rejected."

"Do you swear that Rambo was not employed in packing?"

"I do," firmly declared Antone.

Colonel Davis instructed Mr Antone to bring a record of all the rejected cans for the months of May and June, 1897.

Condemned Cattle Go to Tank.

S. B. Morse, who has charge of the killing department at Armour's, said that all animals that are condemned are taken to the rendering room.

"Are any chemicals used to preserve beef?"

"No and they could not be used without my knowledge."

Major Lee asked:

"How many cattle will a tank hold?"

"About fifteen. The steam is turned on as soon as the tanks are filled."

"In some cases could carcasses be left over night?"

"Yes, but they would be cooked."

Foreman Spence Testifies.

Richard Spence, foreman of the cutting department at Armour's, testified that the beef which came into his hands had a government tag attached.

"Did any beef come into your hands without some government inspection mark?"

"No and I have held my present position for nine years."

"Do you personally inspect every quarter of beef?"

"I do not," replied the witness."

Thomas W. Carmichael, who was a post mortem inspector for the government at the Armour Packing Company last year, testified that he understood the term "canners" to mean a grade of cattle that is not as good as the ordinary grades.

Mr. Miles was recalled and testified that the Armour company produced about 15,000,000 cans of canned roast beef per year or about 50,000 per day.

"I think that we rejected about 250 per day," said Mr. Miles.

Chief Inspector Bennett.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, the chief inspector for Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., testified that he saw every man on his force about five days in the week. Major Lee asked Dr. Bennett to describe the methods of inspection of the animals. Dr. Bennett described the details of his duties and showed how thorough is the system of inspection now in force.

Men Made Sick by Meat.

Dr. E. W. Slusher, who was with the Third regiment as a hospital steward, was called. He testified that while the regiment was in camp the articles known as canned roast and corned beef were used.

"I noticed that while we were in Camp Meade," said Dr. Slusher, "on one morning about fifty men were taken ill after eating a meal consisting of beef, potatoes and coffee. The meat was spoiled and I think was put up by Libby, McNeill & Libby."

Colonel Davis asked:

"Do you know that precautions had been taken to preserve and to prepare the meat?"

"No, I do not. No official investigation was made."

Carl Holzschul, who was with the rough riders, said that he served under the gallant Captain "Bucky" O'Neil, who was killed at San Juan.

"I heard some complaints about canned roast beef. On the evening of June 30, we were given three days' rations but we disposed of them in short order.

"Some of the fresh beef was spoiled," said the witness. "A great many of the boys were sick during the latter part of the stay in Cuba."

"Did you ever hear Colonel Roosevelt make any complaints concerning the canned roast beef?"

"No, I did not hear him make any criticisms. During the seige of Santiago I heard no complaints of the canned beef. The cooking was done individually or by parties of three or four. The first refrigerated beef that I saw was at a camp near El Caney."

At 5:10 p. m. the court went into executive session for the purpose of discussing the plans for the remainder of the stay in this city. It was decided that, in view of the importance of the investigations which are to be made in this city, it will be advisable to remain here until all the business that may come before the court is transacted.

After the adjournment Colonel Davis said:

"We may remain here all day Saturday, although we hoped to go to Leavenworth to-night. At any rate we will not leave here until all our business is finished."

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Joseph G. McCoy, Official Live Stock Inspector, and L. A. Rambo Only Witnesses Examined.

The session began promptly at 8 o'clock, and Major Lee, counsel for General Miles, introduced J. G. McCoy, of Wichita, Kas., by occupation a live stock man.

"For the last two years I have been the live stock inspector of the stock yards, acting under a Kansas state commission," he said in answer to a question by Colonel Davis.

"My duties are to look out for diseased cattle, and especially those infected with ticks," he went on to explain.

"What jurisdiction have you over cattle that are to be slaughtered in Kansas City packing houses?"

"None whatever."

Major Lee then asked the witness:

"Will you please give a full description of that class of cattle designated as 'canners'?"

"In early spring there are many Texas cattle that are poor in flesh that go by this term. In the fall there are a great many, mostly cows that have calves with them and that are so poor that they cannot be sold for 'feeders,' for the market, or for general packing purposes. But allow me to say that not all cattle that go to canning are of this class, but many are."

The witness then described in detail the quarantine station at Kansas City. He told of the "tick" which has such a fatal effect upon Northern cattle and which is communicated to them by Texas importation. He described the peculiarities of this infection, the safeguards against it, and went on:

"Many of the poor Texas cattle are used for canners. I remember one case in particular last fall. There were several hundred cows that had calves and were so poor that they would have perished had they been left on the range. They could not be grain fed and they were sent to the packing houses to be canned. They were the poorest lot I have ever seen."

"Has the condition of cattle in regard to leanness or fatness anything to do with the infection?"

"No, sir; only so far as leads to general condition."

"Are there many lean cattle received here?"

"No, not many, comparatively. Kansas City receives annually more than 1,500,000 cattle. Probably 10 per cent of these are lean."

"What are they used for?"

"Canners."

"How does this class sell in the market in comparison with other cattle?"

"At the lowest prices."

"And these lean cattle, this 10 per cent of the total receipts, the poorest, are used in canning?"

"Well, I can't say that. But most of them are."

Mr. McCoy then spoke at length upon the quarantine regulations of the neighboring states, and in connection with this said that many of the quarantined cattle that were slaughtered, after post mortem examination, were sent to the canning establishment.

"Then there is a post mortem examination of these cattle?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know that any cattle are sent to the packing houses that are unfit for use?"

"No, I can't say that I do."

Mr. McCoy had attempted and had succeeded in going into great detail and Colonel Davis had permitted him to go along as he chose and then went at him.

"Has the United States any right to interpose in the cattle trade except as interstate commerce?"

"I cannot say so for certain."

"And yet you are a state inspector of cattle and do not know this?"

"Yes, I am."

"Do you not know that the United States has no right to interpose in any trade unless it be interstate commerce?"

"Yes, I believe that is so."

"And yet you put a short time ago stated that you did not know."

The witness became very badly muddled on this point and he was not helped by the questions of Colonel Davis.

"Have you any reason to believe that any federal inspectors neglect their duties and pass diseased cattle?"

"No, no; not at all. All of them are good men, as far as I know."

"Has the court any questions?" inquired Colonel Davis.

Colonel Gillespie asked:

"Do all the cattle, those poor ones, go into the canning business?"

"They are bought for canners, and I understand they go into the canning business."

"And the poorest cattle on the market go into the canning houses?"

"Yes, the poorest cattle go into the canning factories."

"Are there any cattle sold for feeders that might be called 'canners'?"

"Yes, in the spring and summer there are some that would be called 'canners' in other seasons that are sold to surrounding states. In these seasons the canning demand is met by the quarantine supply."

"Please state what you know of the condition of affairs at the quarantine station."

"All cattle that are found to be diseased are immediately slaughtered. After killing there is another inspection. Some of the meat goes to the market, some to the canning factories, and some to the desiccating works. It depends upon its condition."

Mr. McCoy was then excused, after offering to return to-day and tell the court just what he meant. He will not be recalled.

L. A. Rambo Recalled.

Major Lee asked that L. A. Rambo be recalled.

"What time did you leave the employ of the Armour Packing Company?"

"About the middle of January."

"For what reason?"

"They said they couldn't use me any longer."

"Was there any letter given you when you left?"

"No, but I got one afterwards. I went back after it."

"Have you that letter."

"Yes, sir," handing it to Major Lee.

"I would like to introduce this in evidence," said the major, addressing the court. He read it—simply a letter testifying as to the good conduct, honesty and general character of the witness.

"While you were employed at Armour's were there any return shipments from the army of spoiled meats?"

"Yes, sir; two carloads of canned beef."

"About what time?"

"It must have been along in May."

"After the beginning of the war?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was the condition of the returned meat?"

"When the cars were opened many of the cans were found burst. Maggots were crawling everywhere. The stench was so bad that ammonia had to be used to kill it. I was employed in unloading the cars."

"What was done with the cans?"

"The spoiled ones were taken to the cooking room. The others to the retorts."

"And then?"

"I don't know. I suppose the good meat was put on the market again, but I can't say."

"About how many cans in the two cars were spoiled?" asked Colonel Gillespie.

"I think they would average about two to the case. With 500 cases to the car, that would make 1,000 cans."

Major Lee then continued: "Were you present when the government inspectors put labels on the cases?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were the cases opened or closed?"

"Both."

"Did you ever see the inspectors examine any of the cans to see if they were swelled?"

"I never saw any inspection made. We all helped put on the inspection labels."

Colonel Davis then asked:

"Might not the inspection have been made before the cans came to your department?"

"Yes, sir. All I know is, there was no inspection when the labels were put on the cases."

The witness was then excused with instructions to return to-day, after which the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Mothers, our Misses' and Children's Shoes are first-class in quality and style and low in price—$1.35, 95c, 75c and 50c. Try us.
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A TRAIN WRECKED

ROCK ISLAND PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVES THE TRACK.

ONE DEAD, TWENTY-SIX HURT

TRAIN CATCHES FIRE AND FOUR CARS BURN.

Defective Switch at Volland, Kas., Causes the Derailment—Express Messenger Caught and Burned to Death—List of the Injured.

TOPEKA, March 17.—(Special.) The Rock Island Texas passenger train was wrecked about 1 o'clock this morning at Volland station, two miles west of Alma, and one man was burned to death and twenty-six

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

other people injured. The man who was burned to death was William Freeman, of Kansas City, the express messenger. He was about 40 years old and had been in the employ of the United States Express Company for a number of years.

The list of injured follows:

W. G. Means, Kansas City, mail clerk, shoulder and back injured.

R. A. Swarts, Kansas City, mail clerk, head, left leg and both arms cut.

J. W. Gilgriss, Kansas City, mail clerk, slightly cut in neck.

M. J. Clemings, Columbia, Mo., side hurt and leg bruised.

Carl R. Keen, Columbia, Mo., cut on head.

Charles H. Penn, Ashland, Mo., cut on hand.

Miss Madge Farrer, Sterling, Kas., back wrenched.

W. H. Phillips, Watonga, O. T., sprained hip, cut in head.

John Searle, Timber Lake, O. T., leg and arm hurt.

T. A. Spurgeon, Weatherford, O. T., back sprained.

Mrs. O. C. Allen, Caldwell, Kas., lip hurt, ankle sprained.

George W. Lewis, El Reno, O. T., ankle sprained.

H. L. Hall, North Topeka, Kas., both legs bruised.

Fred W. Casner, Hutchinson, right side and thumb hurt.

H. Coyn, Mapleton, Kas., leg sprained.

Mrs. J. H. Bell, Cooper, O. T., breast hurt and leg sprained.

C. F. Clark, North Topeka, Kas., hip sprained.

B. E. Bryant, Cloud Chief, O. T., cut on chin.

A. Warneicke, Fort Sill, O. T., left wrist sprained.

John Phillip, Protection, Kas., hip hurt and back sprained.

James McSpadden, Rosedale, back sprained.

N. Deanel, St. Joseph, Mo., news agent, knee, arm and neck hurt; slight.

R. H. Mashingall, Caldwell, Kas., scalp, thigh, shoulder and leg injured.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, Bethany, Mo., nervous prostration.

Calvin Green, Velpen, Ind., hurt in breast and ribs broken.

The train left Topeka at 11:05 with forty-nine passengers on board. It passed through Alma on time, and had reached a speed of thirty miles an hour by the time it came to Volland. As the wheels of the engine tank struck the west switch at the station they suddenly flew the track, the tank breaking loose from the engine and dragging the combination baggage and mail car and the smoker down a slight embankment. The coach and chair car tipped half way over, the Pullman sleeper alone keeping the rails.

Almost instantly fire broke out in the baggage car, which had toppled over on its side. Men in the smoker broke through the windows and passengers in the cars rushed for the doors and jumped down the embankment. By the time the cars were emptied, however, the baggage car was in flames and before anyone noticed that the messenger had not escaped it was too late to give him aid. Evidently he had been pinned down by the falling trunks and was burned to death beneath the heavy load of baggage. A few charred bones were the only remains found in the wreckage of the baggage car.

The fire spread quickly from the baggage car to the cars behind it, and in a short time all were in flames. The Pullman was saved by being pushed back a few feet from the burning chair car. Before the relief train sent out from this city arrived at the scene of the accident the four cars were a mass of blackened wreckage.

Volland is not a night station, and it was half an hour after the accident occurred before the word was received at the Rock Island offices in this city. Mr. W. H. Stillwell, assistant general superintendent; Mr. W. E. Dauchy, superintendent of construction, and Drs. Munn and McGuire were at once called and left here shortly after 2 o'clock on a special relief train. A relief train was also sent from McFarland, and wrecking trains from Herington and Horton.

As soon as the physicians arrived the injured were cared for in the Pullman sleeper and the small room of the station house. By an early hour this morning the wreckage had been cleared away and the track opened.

Conductor Thomas and Engineer Riley, with engine 922, were in charge of the train. The cause of the derailment can only be surmised. The wheels of the engine passed safely over the switch and the wheels of the tank were the first to leave the track. It is believed that the flange on one of the wheels gave way as the tank struck the switch.

When the tank broke loose from the engine it pulled it around across the track and there it remained. The engineer and fireman were considerably shaken up, but not injured in the least

William H. Freeman, the express messenger, killed in the wreck, lived with his wife and three children at 412 Denver avenue. Besides his widow and three children, two girls, 10 and 5 years of age, and a boy of 8, he leaves his aged parents and three brothers, who live on farms near Alma, Kas. He was 40 years old. From Springfield, O., his native place, he moved with his parents when a child to Wabaunsee county, Kas., and lived there on a farm until he was 22. He began working for the United States Express Company as a driver in St. Joseph, eighteen years ago. For the last ten years he has served the company in the capacity of express messenger, and for seven years he has run out of Kansas City. He carried $5,000 life insurance.

The express company dispatched a messenger to the home with the news that Mr. Freeman was missing and that the presumption was he had been killed. Mrs. Freeman was almost prostrated by the news, and sympathetic neighbors and friends did their utmost to comfort her. She would not give up hope that he might have been saved and the story of his terrible fate was not told her.

At 12:15 p. m., yesterday a special train came in, bringing the three mail clerks, W. G. Means, of 1304 Parallel avenue, Midland park; Robert A. Swarts, of Midland park, and J. W. Gilgriss, of 1417 North Sixth street, Kansas City, Kas. With them was the news agent of the wrecked train, James McSpadden, of Rosedale. All were able to walk through the depot and take cars for their homes. They had all telegraphed their families or friends in the morning that they escaped uninjured, but it was evident that they were all badly shaken up and bruised, and McSpadden was injured in the back so he could not walk erect.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

Professor C. C. Georgeson, of Kansas, to Establish an Experiment Station at Sitka.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Professor C. C. Georgeson, of the department of agriculture, will leave here Saturday for Alaska, to establish at Sitka an agricultural experiment station and look after the agricultural possibilities of that region. Professor Georgeson is a native of Denmark and thoroughly familiar with the conditions of agriculture in Northern Europe, and has had a long experience as a professor and experiment worker in Japan and Kansas. The inquiries will be conducted on a systematic basis, and advantage will be taken of the experience of the past two seasons in all cattle. Professor Georgeson conducted investigations in the territory last year. Despite late planting—he did not reach Sitka until the middle of May—oats, barley, flax, potatoes and a number of different kinds of vegetables of good quality matured, and clover and grasses made an excellent growth. This spring an experimental building will be erected at Sitka to contain offices, laboratories and quarters, not only for the men engaged in the experiment work, but also a weather observer. A full equipment will be purchased to meet the requirements and later small buildings will be erected on reserved land at Sitka for field experiments. The experiments now will be limited to growing different crops, studies of soils and different methods of culture and preservation of grasses and forage plants. Before long, experiments in the care and feeding of live stock may be feasible.

NO MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED

It Is Believed in Washington That Samoan Affairs Will Soon Be Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Admiral Kautz has cabled the secretary of the navy from Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., that he has arranged for a meeting of the three consuls, those of Great Britain, the United States and Germany, at an early date, to have a full and free discussion of Samoan affairs. The cable dispatch is dated a week ago, so that this meeting undoubtedly already has taken place, and the admiral's next report may be expected to tell of the results of the conference.

It is believed here that the presence of the admiral on his flagship, the Philadelphia, will serve to restrain the natives, as well as the more excitable element of the foreign community, from any further outbreaks pending the ultimate decision of the three treaty powers as to the future of the islands.

The German gunboat, Falke, is to leave Apia, Samoa, owing, it is said, to the advance of the season, when the harbor of Apia is unprotected against severe tropical storms. While no international significance is said to be attached to the move, yet it is felt that it will give further evidence of the improved relations existing with Germany and the purpose of the German authorities to avoid the occasions for friction in Samoa.

Striking Miners Restrained.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., March 17.—(Special.) Judge Clayton, of the federal court, to-day granted an injunction restraining the striking miners from further interfering with the non-union miners who want to work. The Choctaw mines at Hartshorne and Osage mines at Krebs worked full forces to-day. The situation in the other mines is unchanged.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Wedding and reception invitations engraved in correct form. Send for samples. Jacoson's, 1009 Main.

REMAINS UNDISPUTED.

NO ONE DENIES IT.

Many Have Found by Costly Experience.

That the foundation of good health is pure, rich blood. In the past to purify the blood it was deemed necessary to drench the system with quantities of liquid remedies of weak, uncertain strength, but of long price, but science has brought to the suffering a remedy for all blood and skin diseases, so positive in strength and action that to try this remedy is to be cured. We refer to Dr. Hyde's Bi-Sulpho Tablets which contain in scientific combinations all the curative properties of sulphur in a concentrated, pleasant to take form, and are for sale by druggists at 50c per box. Write the Bi-Sulpho Co., Marshall, Mich., for free booklet on blood and skin diseases.

PORT ARTHUR'S
Ship Canal Celebration
March 25
Special Excursions will leave Kansas City
MARCH 21, 22
in addition to the regular train service, for which the rate will be
$15 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $15
Go down and see the future great city and seaport of the West and South. The terminus also of a 1,500 mile railway system. A new and fertile field for conservative investments. For information regarding the celebration, rates, sleeping car accommodations, etc., etc., address
F. A. HORNBECK
General Manager Port Arthur Land and Townsite Co., Land Commissioner Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R.
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14c SHEET MUSIC.
We are offering the following popular hits, besides hundreds of others, 5c, 10c, 14c; by mail, 15c:
My Ragtime Lady—the latest hit.
Dat 'Iorain' in de Sky.
Just Plain Jemima.
Fly Josephine—song or two-step.
America's Boy March.
Margery, song or two-step.
She Was Bred in Old Kentucky.
Heartsease.
Just One Girl.
Gold Was the Cause of It All.
At a Georgia Campmeeting.
Yankee Dance.
On the Old Monongahela.
Because.
A Virginia Frolic.
As Our Boys Come Marching Home.
Whistling Rufus.
Why Don't You Get a Lady of Your Own?
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia.
When Love Was Young.
I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby.
Willful Woman.
King's Own Musketeers.
Jolly Musketeers.
Wishing Well.
Cyrano Waltzes.
Complete list free for the asking.
CARL HOFFMAN,
1012 and 1014 Walnut St.

The Marvel
of modern inventions—
The Telephone
The House Telephone has become an absolute necessity—as much so as the servant in the kitchen.
10c a day pays for the House Telephone.
Ask 'phone No. 1 for particulars.

For the Latest Eastern Effects in Photos
Hoit's 1009-1011 Walnut St. Take Elevator
Cabinet Size, $1.00 Per Dozen

Use Woodbury's Facial Soap. Use Woodbury's Facial Cream
The only preventive for pimples, blotches, black heads, red, rough and oily skin. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book, and receive sample each of soap and cream, free. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 163 State St., Chicago, and 300 Chemical bldg., St. Louis.

PRINCESS KAIULANI DEAD

She Was Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne of Hawaii by Liliuokalani.

HONOLULU, March 10, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Princess Kaiulani died March 6 of inflammatory rheumatism, contracted several weeks ago while on a visit to the island of Hawaii. She was the daughter of Princess Miriam Likelike, during a member of the Hawaiian royal family, and A. S. Cleghorn, an Englishman, and was born in 1875. In 1891, Kaiulani was proclaimed heir apparent by Liliuokalani, who then on the throne of Hawaii.

The funeral of the dead princess will occur on Sunday, March 12, from the old native church, and will be under the direction of the government. The ceremonies will be on a scale befitting the rank of the young princess. The body is lying in state at Ainahau, the princess' old home. Thousands of people, both native and white, have gone out to the place, and the whole town is in mourning. Flags on the government buildings are at half-mast, as are those on the residences of the foreign consuls. Bishop Willis, of the Church of England, will conduct the funeral services.

We Have Moved.

The Burlington Route and M., K. & T. railroad have moved their Union avenue ticket office to the Blossom house, Union avenue.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK
Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. The more you give your children of Grain-O, the more you will be benefited and your children will be benefited. All grocers and lined by all who have used it instead of coffee. When properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Grain-O costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15c and 25c.