

FAST MAIL WRECK

THREE MEN STEALING A RIDE ARE SLAIN.

ABOUT FORTY ARE INJURED.

Excursion Engine Breaking is Cause of the Disaster—Failure to Warn the Onrushing Express Results in Deadly Work.

KANSAS CITY—The Missouri Pacific fast mail from St. Louis, due in Kansas City at 10:30 Sunday morning, crashed into an excursion train that had broken down at "Deadman's Curve," three miles from Bee's Summit. Three men were killed and from thirty to forty injured, perhaps three of them fatally. The dead were tramps riding on the fast mail.

The excursion train, which left Kansas City early Sunday for Sedalia, was made up of twelve coaches. The engine broke down and while it was being repaired the last mail, which had the right of way, came thundering along at a high rate of speed.

While the excursion train was but slightly damaged, most of those hurt were on this train. The dead were taken to Lee's Summit and the injured removed to the Missouri Pacific hospital at Kansas City.

Responsibility for the wreck seems to rest with the crew of the fast mail, which failed to stop promptly when flagged. While the excursion engine was being repaired two flagmen were sent ahead to stop the fast mail, then about due. The engineer failed to see the foremost flagman and only slackened up when warned by the second man within a short distance of the excursion train. His train was running so fast, however, that it was impossible to come to a full stop, and when it struck it was making fifteen miles. The engine, baggage car and the foremost mail car on the St. Louis train left the track and rolled down an embankment. The impact badly damaged the engine and baggage car of the excursion train, but the cars remained upright.

Most of the injured were in the baggage car on the excursion train. This car had been turned into a refreshment car and in it were about fifty persons, mostly negroes, making merry. The crash came without warning, and they were tumbled into a shrieking, groaning mass, cut, bruised and otherwise maimed.

IDEAS OF PEACE AND AMITY.

English Press Reviews the Events of the Past Week.

LONDON—A number of this morning's papers, commenting on the events of the past week, as marking an extension of international ideas of peace and amity, devote the greater portion of their editorial articles to the visit of the American squadron, the king's message to President Roosevelt and more particularly his majesty's speech at the review of the Honorable artillery company. The Daily Telegraph goes as far as to say: "The net results of the last few days are practically the inauguration of a new era and, clasping the hands of our kinsmen across the ocean and holding our nearest neighbor as the best of friends, we have given hostages to the future and pledged ourselves for the cause of peace."

RACE TROUBLES SUBSIDE.

Police Believe Lee Brown May Be Returned to Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The town has been quiet on Sunday and the officials have had an opportunity to rest after a week of excitement.

The negroes have marched at home and the services at their churches were not well attended. Many of the negroes who left the city during the week are returning and by the middle of the week business will be resumed in Baptist town.

The police will keep no extra guards this week, as they believe the excitement is at an end. It is not thought it will be necessary to guard Lee Brown, the negro, when he is brought back here for trial.

Sent to Investigate Plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On account of the plague situation in India, which as yet continues very bad, Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service has determined to station expert bacteriologists at Calcutta and Bombay. Past Assistant Surgeon F. K. Sprague has already been designated for the post at Calcutta and Acting Surgeon Hume will be assigned to the post at Bombay.

One Famous Race Horse Dies.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The former race horse and sire Fonso died Sunday at C. F. Meekins Oakwood stud. Fonso was 24 years old, by King Alfonso, dam Itto, by Weatherbit. He won the Kentucky derby in 1880, defeating Luke Blackburn. Among his get are Rudolph, winner of 245 races and \$53,039; First Mate, winner of \$16,380; Ellen, winner of \$11,090; Appomattox, Forerunner, Gonfaler, Lord Hussey and Loudoun.

COURT DISMISSES THE CASES

Denver Mayor and Council Purged of Contempt.

DENVER, Colo.—The state supreme court dismissed the contempt proceedings against Mayor R. R. Wright, Jr., and members of the city council of Denver, arising from the passage of an ordinance granting a street railway franchise in disregard of an injunction issued by District Judge Mullens.

Another decision sustains the right of the Denver fire and police board to hold over under the Rush home rule law until a new charter is adopted and an election held.

The suit to test the legality of the general appropriation bill passed at the late session of the legislature, was remanded to the court of errors and appeals. The district court decided that the appropriation bill was not properly enacted and an appeal was taken.

BAIL ALLOWED FOR DEWEYS.

Supreme Court of Kansas Fixes it at \$15,000 Each.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The supreme court Friday allowed Chauncey Dewey McBride and Clyde Wilson, the St. Francis ranchmen, to go free from jail upon securing \$15,000 bond. The bond is to be approved by Sheriff McCullough of Cheyenne county.

Chauncey Dewey said that the bond was all arranged for and that they would be out of jail Monday. He refused to state who would go on the bond, but declared it was not his father, as he was a resident of Illinois.

Attorney Hessin will take the bond to Cheyenne county.

TO DICKER WITH THE SIOUX.

Major McLaughlin to Negotiate for Cession of Lands.

BONESTEEL, S. D.—Letters have been received here from Washington within the last twenty-four hours that Major McLaughlin, Indian inspector, who is now in North Dakota, will be ordered to the Rosebud agency at once to begin negotiations with the Rosebud Sioux Indians for the cession of their lands in Gregory county. Every one here is jubilant, as it now seems an assured fact that this magnificent body of land will soon be thrown open for settlement, when it is expected Bonesteel will experience a great boom.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT CONFER.

Secretary of War Goes to Visit the Chief Executive.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Secretary Root is the guest of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. Secretary Root said his purpose in visiting the president at this time was to discuss with him some departmental matters which required the president's attention. While he declined to indicate what the matters were, it is known that the pending investigation of army contracts, the Alaskan boundary question and some problems relating to the Philippines will be considered.

Editors Elect Officers.

OMAHA—The convention of the National Editorial association adjourned Friday afternoon after choosing officers for the ensuing year. In a lively contest between P. V. Collins, editor of the Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, and Frank R. Gilson, editor of the Palladium, Benton Harbor, Mich., the former was elected president of the association. Mr. Collins, who has been first vice president of the association, succeeds Garry A. Willard of Booneville, N. Y., as president.

To Locate Boundary.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Governor Mickey has appointed C. Sawson of Oakland, Dr. F. O. Robinson of Hartington and E. A. Lundberg of Wayne to act as boundary commissioners to determine the state line between South Dakota and Nebraska. The change in the channel of the upper Missouri river is in a measure responsible for the boundary line dispute.

Forges Czolgosz's Name.

LOS ANGELES—Frank P. Feiten of Cleveland, who forged the assumed name under which Joseph Czolgosz, brother of the assassin, was traveling while in Los Angeles, was fined \$250 in the United States district court.

English Golfers Coming.

LONDON—Arrangements have been completed for an Oxford-Cambridge golf team to visit the United States. It will consist of Messrs. Low, Hunter, Croome, G. B. Ellis, H. C. Ellis and Beveridge.

Four Die of Tetanus.

PHILADELPHIA—Tetanus was responsible for four deaths in this city Friday. Two of the victims Frank Layfield, aged 12 years, and John Monroe, aged 12, received their injuries during the Fourth of July celebration. James Josthstone, aged 10 years, was shot by a pistol, the wound developing lockjaw, and Joseph Knitte, had his hand crushed in a paper mill, lockjaw setting in before his arm had been amputated.

PENALTY IS PAID

RHEA HANGED IN THE PENITENTIARY AT LINCOLN.

ATTORNEYS SEEK TO SAVE HIM

Walks to the Gallows With a Firm Tread and Dies Without Making a Statement—Crime for Which He Was Convicted.

LINCOLN, Neb.—William Rhea, convicted of the murder of Herman Zahn, a saloonkeeper of Snyder, Neb., was hanged at 1:23 o'clock Friday.

The hour of the execution was to have been during the noon intermission at the penitentiary while the prisoners were in their cells, but owing to the fact that the attorneys who were seeking to save the life of Rhea by means of injunction had not finished their plea to the supreme court, the warden postponed the time by order of the court.

It was expected that Rhea would make a statement, but he declined to do so and wanted the execution to take place with as much expedition and as little ceremony as possible. Not even a minister was present on the scaffold with him, although Rev. Williams, the prison chaplain, was in his cell during the morning. Rhea had stated some time before that he thought he was ready to die and had derived much comfort from the reading of religious literature. Though apparently somewhat nervous and trembling, he walked to the scaffold with a firm tread, between the two attendants who led him to his doom, each grasping him firmly by an arm. On the scaffold, while his hands and feet were being tied and the noose was being adjusted, he stood firmly, with head erect and a defiant look. The only words he uttered were after the black cap had been drawn over his head and the noose was being adjusted. He said to Detective Stryker: "Don't draw the rope quite so tight."

The death warrant was read to Rhea at 11:30 a. m., by B. Fairfield, clerk in the warden's office. At noon he ate a hearty dinner. At 1:20, between two stout guards, James Delehanty, acting deputy warden, and James Stewart, his special death watch, he entered the west cell room, where the scaffold was placed. At 1:23 the trap was sprung and William Rhea hung twitching at the end of the same rope which hanged Niengienf.

It was not until fourteen minutes had elapsed that he was pronounced by the physicians as lifeless. While a minute examination was not made, the doctors claim that his neck was not broken, and that strangulation was the cause of death. This was due to the fact of his light weight. For this reason it was also necessary to use the long drop of six feet. Immediately after the trap was sprung the pulse of Rhea sprung from the normal to 160. In five minutes it had dropped to 120 and gradually grew less until at last not a flutter could be felt.

Rhea was convicted of the murder of Herman Zahn, a saloonkeeper of Snyder, on the night of January 4, 1903, while holding up the place. Rhea, with two companions, had been drinking and carousing for two days. The evidence at the trial showed that when the men entered the saloon, Zahn pleaded with them to leave, and that thereupon Rhea shot him dead and kicked him several times as he lay lifeless on the floor.

Withdraw Troops from Cuba.

WASHINGTON—The secretary of war has ordered the withdrawal from Cuba of four companies of the coast artillery, the Eighteenth and Twenty-first, now at Cienfuegos, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, now at Havana. The Eighteenth company is to go to Fort Schuler, N. Y., the Twenty-first to Fort Mott, N. J., and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth to Fort McKinley, Me. This discontinues the present post of Cienfuegos and leaves in Cuba the Seventh and Nineteenth companies at Santiago, and the Twentieth and Twenty-second at Tavana, which latter will ultimately garrison the two projected coaling stations at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo.

Wakes Up After Five Years.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—For the first time in five years C. Endicott Allen, who is a Harvard graduate, has been asleep during that time, except for intervals of a few moments. He is supposed to be suffering from hysteria. His waking spell did not last long, but the doctors now believe he will recover.

Gibbons Summoned to Rome.

NEW YORK—In response to an official message from Cardinal Rampolla, summoning him to Rome, Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the Catholic hierarchy in America and a member of the sacred college at Rome, which will elect a successor to Leo XIII, arrived in this city Wednesday night from Baltimore. He will sail for Europe on the La Touraine Thursday. The cardinal may not go direct to Rome.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There was a good run of cattle, but still the demand was active and the market was brisk and fully steady. Anything desirable in the way of beef steers sold readily at steady to strong prices. The supply was not excessive and as packers have not been getting any too many cattle for the last few days they took hold freely and the prices paid were very satisfactory. The bulk of the fair to good cattle sold from \$4.50 to \$4.85, with the choicer grades selling largely from \$4.85 to \$5.15. The cow market did not show much change. Desirable grades of corned stock were in good demand, and the prices paid were fully steady. There were not very many cows and heifers on sale, so even the grass stuff, which has been selling slowly for the last few days, was easier to dispose of than usual. Bulls sold at just about steady prices, but veal calves were dull and lower. The supply has been large for the last few days and as a result prices have been going down hill at a rapid rate. It now takes a good veal to bring \$5.00. There were a few bunches of stock cattle in the yards, but the demand was limited.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were quite liberal again at all points and as a result the tendency of prices continued downward. The market started out 10¢ lower. There were some weak and some strong spots in the market, but still there was no great change from start to finish and everything was disposed of by the middle of the forenoon. Trading was active after buyers and sellers finally got together. The heavy hogs sold largely at \$5.30 and \$5.32½; mixed hogs at \$5.32½ and \$5.35 and choice lightweights sold from \$5.35 to \$5.40.

SHEEP—Quotations for grass stock: Good to choice lambs, \$7.50@8.25; fair to good lambs, \$5.25@5.75; good to choice yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice wethers, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good wethers, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice ewes, \$3.50@3.75; fair to good ewes, \$3.25@3.50; feeder lambs, \$2.50@3.50; feeder yearlings, \$2.50@3.50; feeder wethers, \$2.50@3.50; feeder ewes, \$2.00@2.75.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Market active, firm to higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$4.70@5.05; fair to good, \$4.10@4.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75@5.00; Texas cows, \$1.75@3.00; native cows, \$1.50@4.50; native heifers, \$2.50@4.70; canner, \$1.00@2.25; bulls, \$2.25@3.75; calves, \$2.00@5.25.

HOGS—Market opened 5¢@10¢ lower, closed 10¢@15¢ off; top, \$5.60; bulk of sale, \$5.40@6.00; heavy, \$5.35@5.45; mixed packers, \$5.35@5.45; light, \$5.37½@5.60; yorkers, \$5.50@5.60; pigs, \$5.42½@5.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active and steady; native lambs, \$2.20@6.30; western lambs, \$3.00@6.15; fed ewes, \$3.00@4.90; Texas clipped yearlings, \$2.25@5.05; Texas clipped sheep, \$3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00.

CEREALS BELOW THE AVERAGE.

Corn 17 Points Below, Wheat 16 and Oats 4 Points Above.

WASHINGTON—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about \$9,800,000 acres, a decrease of about 42,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent from the area planted last year, as revised in December.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 79.4, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902; 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 89.3.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 75.3 per cent, as compared with 82 per cent last month, 77 per cent on July 1, 1902; 88.1 per cent on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.2 per cent.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 80 per cent, as compared with 82.9 per cent on July 1, 1902, and 91.1 per cent on July 1, 1901.

The average condition of the oats crop on July 1 was 84.3 per cent, as compared with 85.5 per cent one month ago, 92.1 per cent on July 1, 1902; 82.7 per cent on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.8 per cent.

Believe War is Imminent.

SALONICA, European Turkey—In spite of the reassuring official advices from Constantinople, the belief prevails here that war between Turkey and Bulgaria is imminent. Bulgarian bands in Macedonia are being organized, under officers sent from Sofia, and a large concentration of troops is taking place in the hills near Yenidje, though orders have been issued to avoid an immediate conflict with the Turks.

Fred Ames Goes to Prison.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The supreme court formally entered the order sustaining the verdict of the lower court, declaring former Superintendent of Police Fred Ames of Minneapolis guilty of receiving money for "protection." Upon the announcement that the supreme court had reached such an agreement, Ames was Friday taken to the Stillwater penitentiary to begin serving his sentence of six and one-half years.

DINED BY A KING

AMERICAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED BY EDWARD.

THE MEN WHO WERE THERE

Lord Charles Beresford Toasts President Roosevelt and Says Some Pleasant Things—The King of England Also Adds a Good Word.

LONDON—At the luncheon to the visiting American officers at the Carlton club Thursday Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford read the following message from the Prince of Wales:

"I very much regret that an engagement will prevent me from being present. Please assure the American naval officers how sorry that I am unable to have the pleasure of meeting them on this occasion."

At the central table Lord Charles Beresford presided. On his right was seated Rear Admiral Cotton and on his left Captain Lambton, naval aide to King Edward. Ambassador Choate, Senator Gorman, Senator Deplew, General Lord Grenfell, the archdeacon of London, Dr. Sinclair and Admiral Sir John Dalrymple sat at the same table. The American officers present were the same as those who attended the state ball, and among the other guests were Captain Charles H. Stockton, the United States naval attaché; Consul General Evans, Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, Admiral Lord Charles Scott, Rear Admiral Sir James Russell, Sir Berkeley Milne, commodore of the royal yacht; Lord George Hamilton, Arthur Lee, M. P.; Perry Belmont, George T. Wilson of New York, Hamilton McCormick of Chicago and Louis Hay of Michigan. The scene was picturesque.

In proposing the toast of "The King" Lord Charles Beresford said it was particularly easy to do so owing to recent events in which the king had been a messenger of peace and good will toward all nations.

The interests of the whole world favored peace. He said the day was coming when King Edward would be known as "Edward the Peace Maker." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and then Lord Charles toasted President Roosevelt and asked why the president was liked in England. He added:

"We like the man, we like the strong, generous man, what I may call the real human man. The president will do his level best to bring the two great English speaking nations together in one harmonious whole, which is the same idea King Edward had on the occasion of his visit to the president of France. If President Roosevelt were to come I believe the enthusiasm would be far greater than in the case of any reception ever accorded any visitor from any country." King Edward emphasized his gratification by writing a message to President Roosevelt, in which he said it had given him the greatest pleasure to welcome the American squadron. King Edward's cordiality left a great impression on the American officers, who left the function confirmed in the belief of King Edward's desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

Will Protect Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commissioner Jones has formulated a new set of regulations governing the alienation and leasing by Indians of lands allotted them by congress. Charges of land-grabbing have reached the interior department, principally from the Creek nation. The new regulations will go into effect as soon as they are approved by Secretary Hitchcock, who is out of the city. It is said the regulations will provide for the certification of values by a properly constituted board, which, as far as possible, will be free from all improper influences.

Across Continent in an Auto.

SAN FRANCISCO—E. I. Hammond and L. L. Whitman, both of Pasadena, begun from in front of the city hall an automobile trip across the continent. They bear a message from Mayor Schmidt to Mayor Low of New York, and expect to deliver it in about sixty days.

Calls Troops Together.

WASHINGTON—General Bates has informed the war department that nine regiments of militia from the middle states and thirty companies of regular troops will assemble at West Point, Ken., on July 31 for maneuvers and instruction.

Will Extend Harvest Fare.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The railroads will probably grant an extension of the harvest hand rate of 1 cent a mile. The rate expires on July 10, but State Agent Gerow of the Free Employment bureau said he had reason to believe that a week's extension would be given. Cloud county, which was reported to need no men, has sent in an application for 200, and other counties are beginning to ask for help which were thought to be safely through.

JUST THE OLD ADAM.

It's Lurkin' in Us All, Says Uncle Hiram, and We Want to Watch Out.

"I suppose," said Uncle Hiram, "the old Adam is lurkin' in us all. 'Once, when I was a younger man, going along the street one day, I saw two boys fighting. Now, if there's anything I don't like to see it's two boys, out of their heads with anger, and tearing and scratching and pounding one another, with a lot of big brutes standing around and looking on and enjoying it; and so I steps over to these two boys and tries to separate 'em."

"Here!" says a big feller, on the sidewalk to me. 'What you tryin' to do there?"

"Tryin' to stop 'em," I says. "Well, you trot along now, and let 'em fight," says this man stepping down to the street, where the boys was, and giving me a little push on the shoulder; and I pushed him back, and he hit out at me, and the next minute him and me was havin' it there in the street in great shape, hammer and tongs; and the crowd wasn't just standing along on the curb now, but surrounding us in a ring, and we goin' it biff-bang all the time.

"The two boys, of course, stopped fightin' the minute we got at it, and the littlest one says to me:

"Go it! Skeelsicks! Go it!" and seemed to be more delighted over it all than anybody. And we went it all right to a finish."

"Did you lick him, Uncle Hiram?" asked the lusty young nephew to whom the old gentleman had told this story.

"We'll," said Uncle Hiram, "that's hardly for me to say; but that fight taught me one lesson, that the old Adam is lurkin' in us all. We ar, all of us, anytime, liable to lose our temper; and we want to be always watching out."

A POINT FOR SCIENTISTS.

Why the Spontaneous Combustion of Young Trees?

Destruction of trees by spontaneous combustion seems to be almost impossible, and yet it has occurred frequently on the banks of the River Cam, near Cambridge, England. At one point in the river the process has been going on. Hale and green willow trees, covered with a rich mass of foliage and in a flourishing condition on the river banks, suddenly burst forth into ignition and burn like tinder right down to the core.

In most of the cases the trees were little more than saplings, so that putrescence or fermentation can hardly be given as a reason for the phenomenon. The big, vigorous willows poured forth clouds of smoke from their half-burned stems, and when the fire had burned out presented an appearance of charred ruins, looking as if they had been stripped and shattered by lightning.

It is up to the scientists to explain away the fact that though a large percentage of the substance of trees is water, yet these willow trees burned without aid from other sources.

Waiting.

What do we know of pain or ruth In that first age of living? The immortality of youth— Its transient splendor giving? What do we reck of patience then, Of self with self debating To stay the impatient spirit when It has most need of waiting?

Oh, lesson hardest to be learned, What must we lose to gain it? The wise discipline has been spurned, Nor cared we to attain it; For life was then a summer song, Our hearts and souls elating. We hurried with the eager throng, And scorned the art of waiting.

Now wiser grown we've learned to wait, To curb each high endeavor; We've learned our strength to estimate When it has gone forever. We've gained the lore when steps are slow Past youth, past love, past hating— The wisdom we would fain forego, The peace that comes with waiting.

Labor Situation Sized Up.

District Attorney Jerome was rather amused by the manner in which a tramp who strolled up to the kitchen door of the Lakeville home last Sunday morning sized up the labor situation. While the wanderer was devouring the food set before him, he bitterly complained about the hard times.

"But I had imagined that work was plentiful now," ventured Mr. Jerome. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "there is plenty of work all right; but if you belong to a union you have to be on strike most of the time, and if you don't belong to a union they won't let you work anyhow."—New York Times.

Bubonic Deaths.

The number of deaths from the bubonic plague in India during the first three months of the present year amount to 331,000. The annual mortality for the last six years, due entirely to the pest and not including deaths from other diseases or from famine, is as follows: 1897, 56,000; 1898, 118,000; 1899, 135,000; 1900, 93,000; 1901, 274,000; 1902, 577,000.

Hard to Hold.

"Do be careful with the baby, George." "Why, Ella?" "Well, some one might take it and hold it for ransom." "H'm, it would take a great amount of ransom to get any one to hold this baby."

Paradoxical.

Editor—"Yes, I am a great believer in preserving the forests. I want you to run in 'Woodman, Spare That Tree.'" Assistant Editor—"But it is too long for the column." Editor—"Well, chop it down."