

JUMPED THE TRACK

Twentieth Century Limited Train Meets Disaster.

FOURTEEN DEATHS THE RESULT

Dashes Into Open Switch at Terrific Speed and Takes Fire—Many Victims Fatally Burned.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—While traveling at the rate of 70 miles an hour, the famous Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at the little town of Mentor, east of Cleveland, at 9:20 o'clock last night, causing one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore road.

The engine was hurled into the ditch. A part of the train was crushed on top of it, and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

More than a score of people were killed and injured, and the famous train was demolished.

The train was crowded, practically all its accommodations being taken when it left the city. It was behind time, and the greatest of speed was being made to make up the lost time.

Late reports gave the number of injured as 21, and of these 15 are seriously, if not fatally hurt. Practically all the injured were burned and had to be extricated from the blazing wreckage by rescue parties.

Traveling at a rate of more than a mile a minute, the heavy train was hurled to its doom with a momentum that was appalling. An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the great engine burst with terrific force, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the helpless imprisoned passengers impossible.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Summary of Arguments of Attorneys and Testimony of Witnesses.

Portland, June 22.—The second day of the Mitchell trial has passed, Frederick A. Krebs, one of the star witnesses of the government, has testified and has gone, Judge A. H. Tanner the other chief prop of the case to be made by the prosecution, is on the stand and will finish his story soon. The complainant is smothering the jury under a mass of documentary evidence and the defense is playing upon its heartstrings. Mr. Heney is showing the jury the agreement entered into between Tanner and Mitchell and Krebs by which they were to expedite claims held by the latter, is producing checks, account books, letters and testimony in support of his indictment, while Judge Bennett and Senator Thurston, so far, have pleaded the honorable career of their client, have held out the fact that today he is to pass his 70th birthday, have entered technical objections to the introduction of the testimony and have made one desperate and spectacular attempt to block the introduction of Judge Tanner's evidence.

The prosecution had its first opening yesterday and brought out its two most important witnesses, upon whose testimony it will, to a great degree, base its case.

The defense had finished cross-examining Mr. Krebs when Mr. Heney called Judge Tanner to the stand, but Senator Thurston objected to the testimony. He called attention to the journal of the court in which was entered Judge Tanner's plea of guilty to a charge of perjury. The speaker read section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing that no person guilty of perjury could be used as a witness in the Federal court unless judgment had been rendered.

Mr. Heney argued that a plea of guilty without sentence was subject at any time to a reversal.

Judge DeHaven held that a judgment was necessary to bar one convicted of perjury from testifying, and overruled the objections.

Cossacks Slash and Slay.

Moscow, June 22.—The Velchernia Poets prints a report of terrible events alleged to have taken place June 16 in the manufacturing town of Ivanovo Voznesensk, where serious strike disturbances prevail. The Cossacks, while dispersing a strike meeting in the suburb of Talka, displayed ferocious brutality, pursuing the unfortunate fugitives, including women, to a neighboring forest, dragging them out of their houses and ruthlessly killing the strikers and disfiguring their faces. It is said that 28 were killed.

Hard Blow to Governor.

Honolulu, June 22.—A. M. Brown, the Republican nominee, was today elected sheriff of Oahu county, in which this city is included, by a vote of about 2,800 to 1,650, received by the home-rule candidate, A. Poepe, and 830 received by William Henry, the present incumbent and an independent candidate. The closing of the campaign was the most bitter in the history of local politics. Governor Carter made an active fight against Brown.

Did Right to Surrender.

London, June 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from St. Petersburg says the commission appointed to investigate the capitulation of Port Arthur finds that the surrender of the fortress was justifiable.

BOWEN KICKED OUT.

President Removes Him for His False Charges Against Loomis.

Washington, June 21.—The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis from the allegations brought against him by Mr. Bowen, are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy which has attracted wide attention for many months past. This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, made public tonight, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings and conclusions in the case. The president scathingly arraigns Mr. Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible;" that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose of, "in plain words, stealing," documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis, and that Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself" to hunting up scandal and gossip, until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty to the country he represented."

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work; but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct, and the dismissal is therefore ordered.

JURY SECURED.

Will Pass on the Innocence or Guilt of Senator Mitchell.

Portland, June 21.—The trial of Senator John H. Mitchell began yesterday in the United States court. It was lacking in anything sensational, but it was not devoid of interest. It resulted in the selection of a jury, after nearly eight hours of effort, that will decide upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant. It demonstrated what was not thought to be possible—that out of 25 men drawn from the box, 12 could be chosen without opinion or prejudice to try the merits of this, one of the most important cases that ever came before an Oregon tribunal.

The jury was chosen yesterday afternoon after an effort lasting from 2 o'clock until 5:30, when the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the charge will be made to the jury by Mr. Heney, the case of the defense will be outlined by either Judge Bennett or Senator Thurston, and the introduction of evidence will begin. The jury is thought to be a good one, and entire satisfaction is expressed on both sides with the men chosen. It is a farmer's jury, all with the exception of two being men who follow the plow, and those being in both cases men of high standing in their respective communities.

SWEEP RUSSIANS BACK.

Immense Strategic Movement Begun by Japanese Army.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A number of private telegrams which have been received during the past 24 hours from Chitaipudy indicate that the Japanese forward and turning movement now being developed in Manchuria is the largest in the history of the war, and indicates that it is the intention of Field Marshal Oyama to endeavor to sweep all Northern Korea and Manchuria clear of Russian troops of every arm.

Three Japanese detachments are reported advancing from Korea northeastward. The first consists of 6,000 infantry and 700 cavalry, with several batteries of mountain artillery, who are working toward Chitzamy. The second, the strength of which is now unknown, is moving from Musan, while the third is turning from Kenchan on the Russian front. The Japanese lines extend from the sea of Japan at Gensan across Korea and Manchuria to the Mongolian frontier.

Negotiate for Separation.

Stockholm, June 21.—The council of state, at a meeting today, adopted a proposition which will be presented to the riksdag tomorrow. According to the best information, the main points are that Sweden refuses to recognize the one-sided dissolution of the union by the storting, but that the government asks the riksdag for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway in order to establish the basis for a dissolution on which both countries can mutually agree. Little good is expected, however, from the move.

Will Use Captured Ships.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—According to mail advices from Japan by the steamer Empress of China, the captured Russian ships, with the exception of the Orel, which requires extensive overhauling, will be placed in commission at once, it being necessary to make only a few minor repairs. From Sahebo it is reported that hopes are held of refloating the Admiral Nakhimoff, Monomach and Dmitri Donaskoi. Investigations are being made.

Looking Into Rebates.

Chicago, June 21.—Railroad rebates, the relationship between the railroads and the packing industries and questions concerning icing charges are to be reopened by the Federal grand jury which is investigating the beef industries. Eight members of the traffic departments of as many railroads were today served with subpoenas and the first of these witnesses will be heard tomorrow morning.

VICTIMS OF HEAT

Torrid Weather in East Prostrates Many People.

TWELVE DEATHS ARE REPORTED

Dwellers in Cities Flee to Seashore for Their Lives—Children Among Victims.

New York, June 20.—Many prostrations and four deaths, the latter all of young children, accompanied the renewal of yesterday's torrid temperature, aggravated by a high degree of humidity in the early hours of today. At 12:30 P. M. the thermometer marked 88 degrees with every indication of a further rise, but soon afterwards relief came in the shape of a cool breeze from the sea, accompanied by a rapid fall in temperature and humidity, which continued steadily until tonight, when the air was almost too chilly for the comfort of the thousands who had fled to the seaside resorts to escape the heat of the morning. Nowhere in the city was the suffering so intense as in the East Side tenement section, where little preparation had been made for it. Ordinarily such days do not come until early in July. From hundreds of stuffy tenements, thousands of children swarmed into the street, many of them half clad and others struggling to rid themselves of such fragments of winter garments as still clung to their little bodies. Mothers with haggard faces peered out of lofty windows and shrieked in vain for their little ones to come in. The police were constantly called upon to quell infantile riots, and scores of children were reported lost at nightfall.

Eight Deaths in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—At noon today the government thermometer registered 89 deg., and was rising steadily. One death and several prostrations were reported up to noon. The maximum reached by the government thermometer was 92. This evening at 8 o'clock it was down to 85 with promise of showers and cooler weather tomorrow. In the district including Pittsburgh, Allegheny and McKeesport there were eight deaths and six prostrations reported up to 11 o'clock tonight and no doubt others were not reported.

Several Prostrated in Washington.

Washington, June 20.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat in Washington today. None of the cases was serious. The temperature rose steadily from 4 A. M. until nearly 1 P. M., when a storm threatened and some relief followed. The maximum temperature recorded by the Weather bureau was 93 degrees.

IOWA FARMS UNDER WATER.

Mississippi River Threatens to Swamp Several Towns.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—The Mississippi river is out of its banks from Clinton to Davenport. Thousands of acres are inundated, and the crop and property loss will run up into the hundreds of thousands. The situation at Muscatine and Clinton is critical. A rise of another foot will flood part of the streets in both cities. The river is now rising at the rate of about one inch per hour.

The Pleasure island at Davenport was surrounded today, several thousand people who had gone there on the electric line having to be removed by boat, the road having been covered. The river is rising at Dubuque, but is rising more rapidly at Burlington and Keokuk, where the danger is apprehended. Hundreds of men are working on the levees at Muscatine, the water threatening to break through at any time.

ENVOYS TO CHOOSE PLACE.

President Will Not Intercede in Behalf of Any City.

Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt today received the invitation of Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams to have the peace commission meet at Portland, if it is decided to leave Washington after the first formal meeting. It is said at the White house that the president will not advise the commission on that point, as he does not feel that it is within the proprieties of the situation to do so. He will leave the selection of a place of meeting outside Washington to the envoys, only taking care that ample provision is made for their comfort and convenience while in session.

Log Raft Across Ocean.

San Francisco, June 20.—A log raft containing 10,000,000 of spars and piling is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer. This is the gigantic plan of a new company just organized under the laws of British Columbia, which is to be a branch of the Robertson Raft company, of this city. At the head of the concern is H. R. Robertson, who is said to have been very successful in rafting lumber from northern points to San Francisco.

Must Leave Port Arthur.

Chefoo, June 20.—American and European firms still in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart and to remove their merchandise. Many of the firms are now arranging to charter steamers for that purpose.

JUDGE FACES DISGRACE.

New York Legislature Will Remove Supreme Justice Hooker.

New York, June 20.—For the first time in its history, the legislature of New York will meet in special session this summer for the purpose of formally expelling a justice of the Supreme court.

The last time that this power of the legislature was invoked was during the exposures following Tweed's downfall, when three Supreme court justices who had worked hand in hand with the old Tammany boss, were stripped of their judicial ermine. But that was at a regular session.

The machinery of the law is now being invoked by a Republican governor to enable a legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches to retire a Republican judge.

The person who will be removed is Warren B. Hooker, long a congressman and longer still an influential Republican politician in the upper section of the state. There is not a doubt in the world but that he will be put out, and every big Republican in the state has begged and implored him to resign, but he is stubborn.

New York state rewards its judicial officers more liberally than any other section of the Union. In New York city a justice of the Supreme court receives \$17,500 a year for 14 years, with a court day lasting from 11 to 1, and 2 to 3:30 or 4, together with nearly four months' vacation in summer. And the United States Supreme court, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, only pays \$10,000. Hooker is an "upstate judge," but was transferred here by the governor soon after he ascended the bench, and, in consequence, is paid as highly as the men who were elected by the city voters.

The charges against Hooker are many, and are involved in the case against Machan, the celebrated, or rather, notorious, postal official.

Hooker's young nephew wanted money to go through college. Hooker had him appointed a clerk in a post-office. He never did any work, but he drew the salary.

A man in the district owed Mrs. Hooker, wife of the judge, \$2,500. He was promptly appointed a letter carrier, and each month turned over his check to Mrs. Hooker. This man admitted on the stand that he never did any work for the government and never expected to. He simply adopted an easy way, suggested to him, to pay off a bill.

A building owned by the judge was leased by the government for a post-office at what was admittedly an exorbitant rental. Despite this the amount was twice raised at intervals of a few months.

SPY OUT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Government Sends Out Five Special Agents to Foreign Countries.

Washington, June 20.—The department of Commerce and Labor has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. The five agents selected are: Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, University of California; Charles M. Pepper; Harry R. Burrill; Raymond F. Crist and Dr. Edward Bedloe.

As the appropriation is only \$80,000, it was decided to limit the several fields of investigation in order that the best results may be obtained for presentation to congress early in the approaching session. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to the Orient. Professor Hutchinson will go to South America, and has already entered upon his work. He will visit all the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent.

Mr. Pepper will go to Canada, and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Dr. Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana. It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for congress in January.

Driven From Jewish Quarter.

Warsaw, June 20.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the National assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters, and when it reached the principal street there it was fired upon by the soldiers and two persons were seriously wounded. The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt ends of their rifles.

Swedish Prince for the Throne.

Stockholm, June 20.—It is openly asserted that the plan to have a Swedish prince ascend the throne of Norway has been perfected, and that it will be brought before the Riksdag soon. King Oscar, according to those who are cognizant of the plan, will protest at first, but will finally reluctantly consent. It is positive that one of the conditions to be expected will be that the Norwegian fortifications on the Swedish frontier be dismantled.

Fatal Explosion in Colliery.

Ekaterinoslav, Southern Russia, June 20.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery at Khartsisk, belonging to the Russian Donets company.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Irrigation Now and Hereafter.

No irrigation exhibits of prominence were in evidence at the St. Louis World's Fair as such, yet in everything agricultural they formed a leading part and their withdrawal would have left huge gaps and taken away the best. Had the products of the dam and ditch all been labeled "Grown by Irrigation," the irrigation exhibit would have been very large. But few of the hundreds of thousands of people who viewed with amazement the magnificent fruits and grains from the Western States, far more notable in size, appearance and yield than anything they ever saw in the East, were fully able to realize that those products were raised upon lands which a few years ago were useless deserts, but now made fertile by the art of irrigation. Practical methods of irrigation were demonstrated at the Government building by a model of Salt River Valley in Arizona, where a system of ditches and laterals, by which the water is distributed onto the farms and orchards below, are now under construction in the mountains. Real water was running through these ditches. This great work of Uncle Sam's in Arizona is progressing rapidly. A cement mill, to make the 200,000 barrels of cement needed in the masonry, is completed; a \$100,000 mountain road, to convey the dam material from Phoenix is finished and, most remarkable, the river itself has been carried through tunnels around the dam site and is furnishing 1,900 electric horse power with which to build the dam. This is to be used to construct the giant works and thus the river will build its own dam and form the greatest reservoir in the United States. Of all sizes and classes were the irrigation pumps exhibited in the farm and implement department; but more striking than these were the windmills. These busy machines reared their tall heads above the surrounding buildings and whirred gaily in the breeze, forming a striking example of man's ingenuity in harnessing the elements. The highest of these, built by one of the largest windmill manufacturers, spread its steel wings 120 feet in the air, and with a moderate wind pumped 40,000 gallons an hour. The water gushed up like a fine artesian well, enough to irrigate thoroughly a good-sized farm. The West is at the beginning of tremendous progress in agriculture. The government has undertaken the work of national reclamation of the desert and is pushing the work vigorously. Vast engineering works—huge dams and canals—are being constructed in the Western States and Territories, and as the work proceeds the people will realize its wisdom and worth, and it will be extended until the former desert places shall become the most fruitful of any in the land. Twenty years hence, if the government's irrigation work continues along right lines and is kept free from politics and graft, we may see a West with nearly double its present population and the splendid products of American irrigation reaching to all parts of the world.—Agricultural Epitomist.

that city that the young heir to the Manchester dukedom courted her. For court her he did, ardently and with apparent sincerity, and when on May 22, 1876, he made her his bride after, figuratively speaking, walking over the heads of the hundreds of young American men who were at the feet of the beautiful creole, the social world sighed, envied and applauded, for though "all the world loves a lover" the world of pleasure loves best of all a lover with a title.

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

Former New York Beauty Whose Married Life Was Unhappy.

When, about 1874 or 1875, the Mar Lord Mandeville, son of the then Duke of Manchester and heir to the title, showed a strong inclination to "a-courting," the butterflies of society in England and in our own "tit-

Three children were born to the duke and his American duchess but paternal cares did not weigh heavily on this pleasure-loving Englishman who made domestic happiness an impossibility. He died in August, 1892, after having lived a life of uselessness and unfaithfulness to the woman who had given the keeping of her life into his hands. Through it all, Consuelo Yznaga, Duchess of Manchester, never complained to anyone. She gained the sympathy of a wide circle of friends who realized that her youthful dream of happiness had not been realized.

The son of this ill-mated couple, who is the present Duke of Manchester, was born March 3, 1877. He married Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. The twin daughters of the dowager duchess died when quite young.

At present the dowager duchess lives quietly, but elegantly, in Paris, Berlin and London. Her husband squandered most of the ducal estate and for a time the duchess was not wealthy but through the death of her brother, Fernando Yznaga, a few years ago, she came into a fortune of \$1,000,000. In the French capital, where she spends most of her time, her social position is an enviable one and continual court is paid to her. She is still a superbly beautiful woman, richly gowned and the possessor of many lovely gems. She has the largest diamond necklace of any of the noble ladies of England. For long, Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt looked upon it with envy but its equal was at last secured for her.

The marriage of Consuelo Yznaga to this English nobleman was one of the thousand instances of international marriages resulting in sorrow and unhappiness for the wife, but still the strife for title goes on among the devotees of society in the United States and apparently it will continue as long as position it put ahead of real worth.

A Remarkable Cure. The proceedings of the Royal Society were not always taken so seriously as they are now. A hundred and fifty years ago a sailor who had broken his leg sent to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. His story was that he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, and was now able to walk well. This remarkable story naturally caused some excitement among the members of the society. No one had previously suspected tar and oakum of possessing such miraculous healing powers. The society wrote for further particulars, and doubted indeed whether the leg had been really fractured. The truth of this part of the story, however, was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several letters passed between the Royal Society and the sailor, who continued to assert solemnly that his broken leg had been treated with tar and oakum, and with nothing else. The society might have remained puzzled for an indefinite period had not the sailor added in a postscript to his last letter: "I forgot to tell you your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

A Long-Suffering Eye. A teacher in English composition had been giving lessons in the use of the active voice. "For instance," said he, "instead of saying a 'tree might have been seen on the lawn,' say, 'a tree rose from the lawn.'" The next day a boy handed in a composition which began: "Every morning when I look out of the window a brick wall falls on my eye."

Pretty Good Scheme. A Somerville man is thinking seriously of keeping his furnace fire going all summer long. He heard his wife say the other day that it isn't any use at all to begin cleaning houses until after the furnace fire had gone out.—Somerville Journal.

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

When, about 1874 or 1875, the Mar Lord Mandeville, son of the then Duke of Manchester and heir to the title, showed a strong inclination to "a-courting," the butterflies of society in England and in our own "tit-

hating," democratic country fluttered their shimmering, silken wings, looked longingly toward the ducal prize and—waited. After whispering a pretty sentiment here and snatching a kiss from inviting lips there, for his lordship was indeed a merry dog, he discovered that better than anything else he liked to look into the spy eyes of an American girl. He spent a lot of time just doing that, but he didn't consider the time wasted. The girl was a creole named Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Antonio Yznaga. She had lived for some time in New York, where her father had large mercantile interests, but she didn't fit there. Her dark beauty would have harmonized well with the sunny, southern atmosphere of her father's Louisiana plantation and his Cuban estate would have made for her still a lovelier setting. But Consuelo was one of the butterflies and New York is where human butterflies seem happiest, so it was in



DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.