

WRECK IN ENGLAND

Fast Express Train Jumps Track With Fatal Results.

RECOVER TWENTY-SEVEN BODIES

Nearly All Were Americans Who Had Just Arrived on Steamer From New York.

Salisbury, England, July 3.—Driving at a mad pace over the London South-western railway, the American Line Express, carrying 43 of the steamer New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station here at 1:57 o'clock this morning and mangled to death in its wreckage 23 passengers, and four of the trainmen.

Beside those to whom death came speedily, a dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth saved many lives. She carried more than 60 travelers for London, but many of them elected to travel on comfortably to Southampton in preference to the late landing at Plymouth and the long night ride across the country.

If the New York had made a faster passage the number of the dead and injured would have been larger.

The surviving passengers and trainmen describe the sound of the wreck as like the discharge of a series of heavy guns of varied caliber, and when the crashing of the wreck was past there came a hiss of steam, some shrieking with pain and fear and others moaning as if bewildered by the shock.

Relief came quickly, although it was an hour before the last body was dragged from the wreck. The police, attracted by the noise, called ambulances and surgeons and warned the hospitals to prepare to receive the injured. The railway yard quickly filled with police, doctors, nurses, trainmen and volunteers.

The darkness and incredible destruction made the work of rescue exceedingly difficult. Lamps and torches were brought to light the desolate scene. The station was converted into a surgery and the platform was made a mortuary.

LOOKING FOR GOOD MAN.

Czar Finds Difficulty in Selecting New Prime Minister.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—No definite statement with reference to the retirement of the Gorky cabinet was forthcoming today. Emperor Nicholas is apparently encountering trouble in finding a man to whom to intrust the reins of power and effecting an understanding with the Liberal groups of parliament.

The Constitutional Democratic parliament committee met this afternoon behind closed doors to discuss tactics under the situation. The Associated Press was informed after the meeting that the committee adhered to its former decision that nothing less than a fully responsible cabinet will be acceptable, and that Constitutional Democrats will refuse to take portfolios in any mixed cabinet.

The leaders scarcely expect that these terms will be accepted at present. Indeed they have slight desire to shoulder the responsibility of government, when the country apparently is on the verge of a series of outbreaks and disorders. Their present plan is to adopt toward any new ministry the same tactics they have followed in the past, the acceptance of what is good in the policy of the government and unsparing criticism where that policy does not square with their ideas. The immediate passage of a vote of lack of confidence is probable.

It is stated that Minister of Interior Stolypin and Minister of Finance Kovalevoff will submit to the lower house of parliament, probably tomorrow, a request for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for famine relief.

Intended to Surrender.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The depictions of various officers and sailors of the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovy, forming the documents in the court martial of Admiral Rojestvensky and other naval officials, who surrendered to the Japanese in the battle of the sea of Japan, in May of last year, are published today. The sailors' testimony indicates that the admiral's party boarded the Bedovy with the full intention of surrendering to the first Japanese ship encountered. Their initial act was to order a white flag prepared.

Sedition Spread Among Mexicans.

Mexico City, July 3.—Since Governor Yabel, of Sonora, made his report on the Cananea outbreak, showing conclusively that sedition papers were being circulated among the Mexican miners in that mining camp, there has been renewed attention given the propaganda, semi-socialistic in character, carried on among workmen in the industrial centers by political intriguers seeking to take advantage of organization in various parts of the country of labor unions. These unions are quite legal in their construction.

Mine Riots Are Expected.

El Paso, Tex., July 3.—Orders have been issued at Phoenix, Ariz., to hold three companies of the Arizona National Guard in readiness to proceed to Morenci and Clifton, Ariz., where a strike is threatened in the mines. A strike occurred there three years ago with serious riots and United States troops had to be called out to quell them. There has been trouble in these camps for several weeks past, with several minor strikes.

Contest on Smoot's Seat.

Washington, July 3.—The question of the right of Reed Smoot to retain his seat in the United States senate was presented today to that body the first day of the session in December. Chairman Burrows, of the committee on privileges and elections, so announced in the closing hours of the session just closed.

TOO BUSY FOR REVISION

Senator Warren Says Country Is Too Prosperous to Think of Tariff.

Washington, June 29.—Senator Warren made a speech in the senate today on his resolution calling on the director of the census for a statement covering the extent of the livestock industry of the United States and of the foreign business in this country in leather and raw material. He cited the recent agitation concerning this industry as his reason for seeking this information. He confidently asserted that the statement would show an astonishing increase and that the product of not less than \$2,000,000,000 annually, more than the value of all the gold produced by the United States in the entire history of the country.

Warren pronounced as unjust and selfish the demand made by the manufacturers for free hides. He said that while the livestock men do not desire to add to it by taking off the duty of hides and wool, and closed an appeal for the continuance of the tariff. "We are," he said, "too busy, too well employed, too well paid for our labor, too prosperous to think seriously of tariff revision in the year of our Lord, 1906."

FAITH IN THE BAY CITY.

Claus Spreckles Says It Will Be the Greatest Port on Hemisphere.

Chicago, June 29.—"San Francisco will soon be Greater San Francisco in deed as we are in name. Things have settled themselves since our terrible disaster, capitalists are putting their money into rebuilding and enlarging and in beautifying, and the people generally are exercising a great degree of confidence in the city's future prosperity."

Claus Spreckles, of San Francisco, who with his wife was in San Francisco yesterday, thus expressed himself in discussing the future of his home city. All financial interests, he said, although he spoke especially for the sugar interests, were firm in the belief that San Francisco would become the largest and most important port of entry in the western hemisphere.

"When our Oriental trade, already large, has become still larger, and when new modern buildings have sprung up out of the ruins, as they surely will, San Francisco will be a greater city in all ways," he said.

ATTORNEYS ARE CALLED.

Instructions Given for Action Against Standard Oil.

Washington, June 29.—Attorney General Moody had conferences today with Frank B. Kellogg and Charles B. Morrison, who have been engaged as special counsel in the investigation which is being made into the affairs of the Standard Oil company, with a view to ascertaining whether there have been any violations of the anti-trust law. With reference to this it was stated today that further investigation is to be made.

Earthquake in Wales.

Cardiff, Wales, June 29.—Violent earthquake shocks were felt throughout South Wales at 9:45 this morning. Houses rocked and many of the cheaper ones were damaged. Hundreds of chimneys fell, occupants of dwellings were thrown to the ground and people fled from their houses, shrieking in panic, with visions of the San Francisco disaster before them. Though there were many narrow escapes from falling chimneys and copings, there were no casualties so far as known. Earthquake shocks were also felt at Bristol, Liffcombe and elsewhere. They were accompanied by loud rumblings.

Earthquake in Ohio.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—A shock of felt here at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon is pronounced by Cleveland scientists to have been an earthquake. It is reported to have shaken the southern shore of Lake Erie for a distance of 100 miles, the eastern limit being Pineville and the western limit Marblehead. No damage has been reported, though in some places the shock was sufficient to slam doors and rattle windows. Local scientists believe the seat of the seismic disturbance was probably beneath Lake Erie.

Eolonel Ernst Is Retired.

Washington, June 29.—Colonel Oswald Herbert Ernst, of the corps of engineers, was retired today for age with the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Ernst is chairman of the Mississippi River commission and a member of the Panama Canal commission. He is also a member of the American section of the International Waterways commission, chairman of the board of engineers charged with surveys for a waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, and a member of the board to consider cement testing.

California Floods Subside.

Fresno, June 29.—Reports from the west side and the south indicate that the cool weather of the past few days has alleviated the flood conditions somewhat. There was no rise in the waters of the San Joaquin today for the first time in three weeks and Kings river is going down. The water is still flowing out of the great gaps in the levees of both streams and the farms lying in their paths are still flooded.

France Faces Big Deficit.

Paris, June 29.—Finance Minister Poincaré introduced the budget in the chamber of deputies yesterday showing a considerable deficit in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure for the military preparations during the Moroccan crisis, amounting to \$50,000,000, and also \$30,000,000, owing to increased expenditure resulting from internal reforms.

FORM NEW MINISTRY

Spread of Revolt Among Troops Alarms Czar and Court.

GOVERNMENT IN FEAR OF ARMY

News From Provinces Shows General Anarchy To Be Growing—Procurator Gives In.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The campaign which the opposition elements in parliaments are waging to compel Emperor Nicholas to dismiss the Goremeykin ministry and accept the principle of a responsible ministry promises to be successful soon. Both the emperor and the court are frightened into surrender by the alarming spread of revolutionary ideas among the troops.

When the Preobrajensky regiment, "His Majesty's Own," pronounced its solidarity with parliament at Krasno-Selo, less than a dozen miles from the Peterhof palace, the emperor's eyes opened and the court began to realize that there was only a step from that to declaring allegiance to parliament as against the government.

Even the procurator general, who today celebrated his sixtieth jubilee of his entrance into the service of the state, and who has been much at Peterhof recently, is said to have reversed the position of a life time and to have advised the emperor to yield to the demand for a responsible ministry as the only means of preserving the throne.

The government's sudden fear of affronting public opinion, after finding the army affected with the revolutionary propaganda, is shown in the hurried grant of a new trial to seven men condemned to death at Riga, the acquittal of six others and the commutation of death sentences imposed on the three murderers of the foreman of the Putiloff Iron works.

The news from the provinces shows that general anarchy is growing. In Altai and Tauride provinces the peasants are abandoning the fields, and in Tula province roving bands are marching through the country, dragging in their wake not only the workers from the fields, but the domestic servants of the gentry.

RED CROSS THIEF.

Superintendent of Relief Station Steals Blankets and is Caught.

San Francisco, June 30.—Accused of selling large quantities of blankets and appropriating the money, John Clark, superintendent of the Red Cross relief station No. 1, at Golden Gate park, and George Bryant, engineer at the children's playground in the park, who, it is alleged, aided and abetted Clark, were arrested by detectives today.

The police state that they were made aware of the alleged peculations through A. Suggerman, a junk dealer. While a refugee in the park, Suggerman made the acquaintance of Bryant, and after Suggerman had resumed business, it is alleged, Bryant called upon him and said he could sell him a quantity of new government blankets. Bryant said he could deliver him 400 pairs, and if the price was satisfactory it would lead to a delivery of 800 pairs per week.

Suggerman notified the police, who set a trap for the man. After some haggling, a price of \$1.25 a pair was agreed upon, and, according to Detective Ryan, Bryant handed Suggerman an envelope with Clark's name on it, which the teamster was to hand to Clark, so that Clark would know the right man.

A wagon followed by the detectives was sent for the blankets today and secured 400, which are being held as evidence. Clark was arrested at the relief station, and Bryant at Suggerman's store, where he was waiting to receive the money.

Marine Corps Want Wynne to Stay.

New York, June 30.—Captain Robert F. Wynne, of the United States Marine corps, sent his formal resignation from the service to Brigadier General George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine corps, yesterday, to be forwarded to the president. A delegation of marines in the navy yard and on board the ships there waited on Captain Wynne yesterday with a "round robin," which was to be signed by every marine in the North Atlantic fleet that could be reached, begging the president not to accept his resignation.

Supplies Used in Sausages.

Kansas City, June 28.—A chemical analysis of hamburger steaks, bologna sausage, loose sausage, Polish sausage, frankfurters and weinewursts, bought in the open market from the three leading packing companies, has convinced Dr. B. W. Lindberg, president of chemistry and toxicology in the Kansas City Habman Mann Medical college, that these products of the packing companies contain sulphites. In every sample of the product of two and in two out of five of the other samples sulphites were found.

Better Than Home Product.

London, June 30.—An article in the Lancet, dealing with the meat question, admits that a large part of London's imported meat, including much of the chilled and frozen meat from the United States and Argentine is, without regard to disease and cleanliness, more satisfactory than much of the home product. The paper considers, however, that larger powers of inspection should be required in the place of origin.

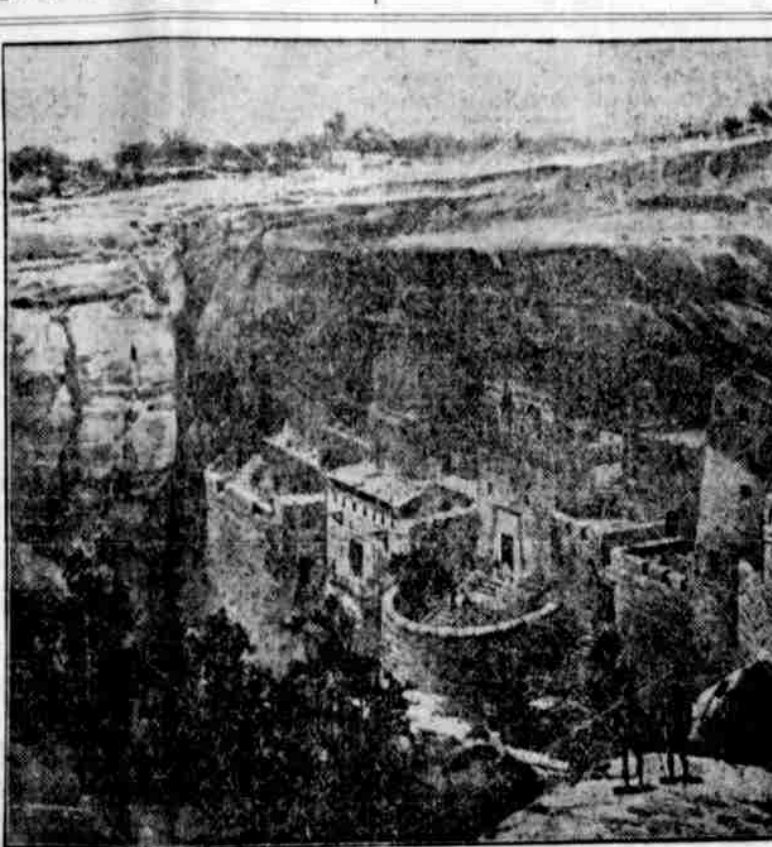
Dewey Leaves Singapore.

Washington, June 30.—According to a cable message received at the Navy department today from Commander Hosley, commanding the drydock Dewey expedition, his squadron left Singapore today, bound for the naval station of Olongapo, in Subig bay, about 40 miles north of Manila, which is to be the permanent location of the big dock.

THE SECRET OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS

Were their homes on the grim escarpments of canyons fortresses for defence against the bloodthirsty northern savages?

Within the limits of Colorado and extending over into Utah, Arizona and New Mexico are the remains of the cliff dwellers. They were skillful to a degree in masonry. They loved ornamentation. Their ideas were embodied in symbolic characters. They found themselves on arid plains and mesas crossed by small rivers with narrow flood plains. They built themselves permanent homes. The element of defense entered. No one knows, however, that there was any reason for defense—that they were not the first. However, they wanted protection. They were not skilled in the offensive; only the defensive, it seems. They went into secluded canyons with great, overhanging cliffs, under which they reared their homes. The geology of the country lent itself admirably to the needs of this primitive man. There were many monstrous ledges of sandstone extending over the canyons and forming very



THE CLIFF-DWELLINGS OF COLORADO AS THEY WERE IN THEIR PRIME.

deep recesses, with level floors. This made an excellent place for the colony. The habitations would be protected from the elements. In fact, the climax of homebuilding in primitive America, at least, was there. Nowhere else did the art of constructing homes of stone attain such a high plane as in the Mesa Verde. The scientist today can hardly imagine a stronger defensive site than the homes of the cliff dwellers. Some of them were built 1,000 feet above the valley, with 1,000 or 2,000 feet of solid wall above and sheer away many hundreds of feet to the rear. These cliff dwellers could be reached only by a solitary perilous trail and one man could have withstood an army and a handful of men a host. The builders adopted a strongly defensive class of homes, not trusting all to mere location. They learned to construct a wall with the greatest possible strength. Their round form of wall was very highly developed. Sometimes their structures would present an entire circular front. Some had circular towers

perfectly built for defensive purposes. Instead of the father. Nowhere has there ever been such reverence for the mother right. Polygamy was unknown, and the marriage relation was considered far more sacred than it is today. There was no frenzied finance among the cliff dwellers. The great necessities, wood and water, were held in common. They furnish the only example known to history of a really successful communal mode of life. Money was discarded and research shows that as the cliff dwellers developed all mediums of exchange vanished.

The result was a pure and simple life, in which crime was unknown and jails unnecessary. There were no political spoils to fight over and the community officers acted merely for the honor the positions bestowed upon them.

The cliff dwellers were not large men and women. They had no need of great strength because of their peculiar life. They were, however, wily and strong. They were capable of great feats of endurance and able to handle immense pieces of stone for their building operations. But the intellect was always supreme and they delighted more in excelling in the arts and in mental feats than in displays of strength.

Were a Religious People. Religion, it is believed, was the most marked characteristic feature of the cliff dwellers, and when they left their homes and settled in Mexico it became almost a mania. While the Aztecs made frequent sacrifices of life to propitiate their gods, there is no evidence of the worship of the cliff dwellers taking such a turn.

In one room of each house, called the kiva, there was an altar on which the sacred rites were daily performed.

Under this altar was a hole called the salpapa, which represented the opening through which the human soul passed from the lower world into life. Something similar to the belief of the modern red men that there is a happy hunting ground was the hope of the cliff dwellers for eternal happiness

after death in the Lake of Shipapa. Those who led the right life, they thought, would be rewarded by the great creator.

The dress of the cliff dwellers was simple and artistic. A remarkable cloth made from turkey feathers and rabbit fur, which was strong and durable and served for both winter and summer, was the material for their clothes. Their process for making this cloth is unknown and will probably remain one of the lost arts.

It is believed that climatic changes, due to the great geological mutations, caused the cliff dwellers to abandon their residences. It is known that there was ages ago plenty of water in the region where they made their homes with which to irrigate their lands. Now the country is largely arid and would not furnish sustenance for a community of any size.

Investigations may reveal that after leaving their homes the cliff dwellers emigrated to all parts of the earth, and students say traces of their influence are to be found not only in the American Indian but in the Eskimo and the Mongolians.

While there is as yet nothing definite on the subject, it is believed that these remarkable dwellings have been in existence for hundreds upon hundreds of centuries. They represent a civilization older even than that of the Chaldeans, whose prehistoric ruins have until now been considered the most ancient in existence.

Among the more noteworthy ruins of the Mesa Verde should be mentioned Cliff Palace, consisting really of several buildings covering a span of approximately 300 feet. Some of the towers in this village extend flush to the ledge overhead, forming the room. This palace shows that the deterioration of the dwelling is no longer due to vandalism. Many of the walls are falling of their own weight.

after death in the Lake of Shipapa. Those who led the right life, they thought, would be rewarded by the great creator.

The dress of the cliff dwellers was simple and artistic. A remarkable cloth made from turkey feathers and rabbit fur, which was strong and durable and served for both winter and summer, was the material for their clothes. Their process for making this cloth is unknown and will probably remain one of the lost arts.

It is believed that climatic changes, due to the great geological mutations, caused the cliff dwellers to abandon their residences. It is known that there was ages ago plenty of water in the region where they made their homes with which to irrigate their lands. Now the country is largely arid and would not furnish sustenance for a community of any size.

Investigations may reveal that after leaving their homes the cliff dwellers emigrated to all parts of the earth, and students say traces of their influence are to be found not only in the American Indian but in the Eskimo and the Mongolians.

While there is as yet nothing definite on the subject, it is believed that these remarkable dwellings have been in existence for hundreds upon hundreds of centuries. They represent a civilization older even than that of the Chaldeans, whose prehistoric ruins have until now been considered the most ancient in existence.

Among the more noteworthy ruins of the Mesa Verde should be mentioned Cliff Palace, consisting really of several buildings covering a span of approximately 300 feet. Some of the towers in this village extend flush to the ledge overhead, forming the room. This palace shows that the deterioration of the dwelling is no longer due to vandalism. Many of the walls are falling of their own weight.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.



LASHES OF FUN

Son—Father, why do men get bald sooner than women? Father—Because they don't wear their hair so long.

Him—I see your social rival, Miss Budd, has her picture in to-day's paper. Her—Indeed! What was she cured of?—Scissors.

Rodney—Do you have trouble with "shall" and "will"? Dickey—Nope; my wife says "you shall," and I say "I will."—Puck.

"Is your little brother in the house, Jimmy?" "Sure he is. Don't you see that shirt of his hangin' on the line?"—Cleveland Leader.

Mary—They issued a hundred and fifty wedding invitations. Jane—Did they get many valuable presents? Jane—No; they barely made expenses.

Guest (facetiously)—There are two spoons in my tea cup. What is that a sign of? Hostess' Little Son—That's a sign that someone else hasn't got any spoon.

Gramercy—Why not take out of Bridge's wages enough to pay for the things she breaks? Mrs. Gramercy—But, my dear, how could we get her to pay us the balance each month?

"Compulsory education," remarked the moralizer, "is contrary to the laws of nature." "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the demoralizer. "Even the fishes are to be found in schools, you know."

"Why does all the world love a lover?" "Because," answered Miss Cayenne, "it flatters our vanity to observe people who are in love and think how much more sensible we are by comparison."

"No truer words were ever spoken than these: 'A fool and his money are soon parted,'" said the lecturer. "Sure thing," piped a voice from the rear of the hall; "we all gave up fifty cents apiece to get in here!"

"I can't decide," she said, "whether to take the hat or not. But it is just the dearest thing I have seen this season." "The dearest?" asked the husband, with a sardonic laugh. "Then it's certain that you'll take it."

"I am afraid you are one of those people who look down on toll." "Not at all," answered the luxurious youth. "My great-grandfather worked hard and invested his money, and we are quite pleased with him for doing so."—Tit Bits.

Lady (engaging cook)—Why did you leave your last place? Bridget Maloney—Whol, mum, the mistress said she couldn't do without me, so Ol came to the conclusion that Ol was worth more than she was givin' me, and Ol lift at wanst!—Pick-Me-Up.

"I tell you, man was not meant to live alone. The young man in business who is not married is seriously handicapped." "That's what! Not being able to put his property in his wife's name, he's at the mercy of his creditors."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Teacher—If I gave you 15 cents, and you had spent 8 cents for candy, 2 for marbles, and 1 cent for an apple, what would you have left? Tommy—Fifteen cents. Teacher—Now, how can you give such a silly answer? Tommy—I would. I'd change the stuff to pa.

"Mr. Buggins," said the attending physician gravely, "I am afraid your wife's mind is gone." "Well, I'm not surprised," replied Mr. B. "She's been giving me a piece of it every day for twenty-three years, and she didn't have a whole lot to start on!"—Washington Life.

"This is the first time you have been to prayer meeting in a long time," said the pastor of a colored congregation. "I had to come," replied Erastus Pink-ley; "I needs strength'nin'. I've got a job 'whitewashin' a chicken coop an' buildin' a fence around a watermelon patch."—Washington Star.

"That barber seems to be doing a rushing business." "Yes, he has invented a hair tonic that smells exactly like gasoline." "But—er—I don't see the point." "It tickles the vanity of his patrons. They go around smelling of gasoline, and this gives the impression that they own automobiles."—Exchange.

Absentminded.—It is reported that Rev. A. C., of Boston, had a new telephone introduced and he became so fascinated with it during the week that on the next Sunday morning he startled his congregation by announcing: "Give us hymn Double—One—Six—Three!"

Lives there a man who has not said, "To-morrow I'll get out of bed! At 6 o'clock and get things done before the setting of the sun!" Lives there a man who has not said, "At 8 a. m., 'How good this bed does feel,' and snore till after 8. Then wondered how he slept so late?"—Grace G. Bostwick, in Woman's Home Companion.

An innkeeper once had the good fortune to entertain his Sovereign, who consumed, among other things, a couple of eggs, for which he was charged a guinea apiece. "Eggs must be very scarce here," remarked his Royal Highness, as he scanned the bill. "No, sire," was the answer, "but Kings are."—Argonaut.

"And you're not married after all these years?" "No," replied the old bachelor friend who he had not seen for a long time. "I don't seem to have any luck. But I've started on a new plan. I bought an old to courtship yesterday." "You don't mean to tell me you'd follow one of those absurd books—" "Book, nothing. Mine's an automobile."—Milwaukee Journal.

Unique Marriage Proposal. A London dentist made a novel proposal of marriage. He fell in love with an elderly patient who ordered a set of false teeth from him. When the teeth were delivered the woman found a neat little proposal engraved on the plate which held the teeth.

Finding the Responsibility. Sister Sue—You didn't get home until 2 o'clock last night. Brother Jack—And how do you know? "A little bird told me."

"D— that cuckoo!"—Smart Set.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.

Children took the name of the moth.