

EIGHT KILLED; FIFTY INJURED.

Bad Wreck on the Wabash Railroad in Missouri Yesterday Afternoon.

ROLLED DOWN EMBANKMENT.

Broken Wheel Responsible for Derailment of the Heavy Train En Route To Fair.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The Wabash railroad passenger train southbound from Des Moines to St. Louis was wrecked near Pendergast, Mo., 66 miles northwest of here, this afternoon, killing eight passengers and injuring 50 others. The cause of the wreck has not been determined, but it is thought that a broken wheel derailed a passenger coach which jumped the track and derailed the dining car with it.

DEAD.
J. E. Nichols, Macon, Mo.
Mrs. Henry Folch, Huntington, Pa.
Mrs. C. H. Graves, La. Plata, Mo.
Edna Patterson, La. Plata, Mo.
Mrs. Henderson, La. Plata, Mo.
Mrs. Anna Grenier, Macon, Mo.
Miss Hebler, daughter of A. F. Hebler, Macon, Mo.
Mrs. W. L. Fitch, Huntington, Pa.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.
David Bremer, Kickapoo, Mo.
A. S. Billings.
Mrs. A. S. Billings.
J. S. Curran, La. Plata, Mo.
Fred Crawford, La. Plata, Mo.
J. A. Duley, La. Plata, Mo.
P. F. Frazee, Manitou, Colo.
C. H. Graves, La. Plata, Mo.
John Henry, cook dining car.
F. Keelo, La. Plata, Mo.
Miss Anna Mariens, La. Plata, Mo.
Mrs. P. Pierson, La. Plata, Mo.
Mrs. W. L. Fitch, Huntington, Pa.
Waldo Walker, Macon, Mo.
J. T. Tate, La. Plata, Mo.

SMASHED BY DINER.
The heavy dining-car crashed on top of the coach and the majority of those killed and injured were passengers in the latter. There was no one in the dining-car, it is stated, except the employees, who escaped with injuries.

SLEEPER KEPT TO TRACK.
The sleeper, which was the rear car, did not leave the track. The day-coach and dining-car which were derailed, and the casualties were among the passengers on the former car.

A relief train was sent from Moberly, a division point of the Wabash, and the injured and the bodies of the dead were taken to the Wabash hospital in Moberly.

COWARDLY MURDERS.
Man Confesses to Killing Strike Breakers at East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 6.—According to statements made tonight to Chief of Police Purdy by Louis Kane, formerly a bartender in the Yellow Dog saloon, the latter is guilty of killing the

Another sufferer testifies to his cure of skin disease by D. D. D. Prescription.

Payson, Utah, June 1, 1904.
D. D. D. Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:
I wish to express my gratitude for your D. D. D. remedy. I was much troubled with a very bad case of eczema, and tried everything that could be suggested for the cure of this terrible disease. Nothing helped me. I was almost in despair of ever finding relief. I saw your advertisement in the Telegram, and sent for a bottle, and I am glad to say it helped me immediately. I have used two more bottles, and I feel I am almost cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. I hope others who are suffering will read my letter and find the relief that I have received.

Yours truly,
L. N. FISHER.

If you are suffering the tortures of the D. D. D. remedy, but get TODAY NOW, to your druggist and latest \$1.00. It will not be an expenditure, but an investment in happiness.

So many astonishingly effective and permanent cures have been made by this wonderful Skin Disease Remedy (The D. D. D. Prescription) that we are absolutely convinced it will conquer any and all diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

WE BACK THIS ASSERTION WITH OUR GUARANTEE.

For sale by all druggists.

D. D. D. costs but \$1.00 a bottle, and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

DRUEHL & FRANKEN,
Distributing Agents.

Pale Thin

Pale cheeks, white lips, and languid step tell the story of thin blood, impure blood. Doctors call it "anemia." They recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask them and they will tell you just why it makes the blood so rich and red.

Anemic people are almost always constipated. Their liver is sluggish. They have frequent attacks of sick-headache, nausea, biliousness. Just one of Ayer's Pills each night will correct these troubles.

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the material and construction such as will be used in the new ship.

In the past two months the government has placed in commission the new steamer Major Evan Thomas for service among the forces on Puget Sound. The Thomas and Carlwright are now able to have the ship's motor service. The government has long needed a number of small boats at the forts and it was finally decided to order 18 of the size named in the specifications sent out from headquarters.

It is customary for United States army officers to guard the secrets of the army and navy concerning work being carried on about the various forts. The specifications state that the 18 boats are to be small, submarine mine work, but does not intimate whether they will carry mines to be located near the forts or used in locating mines.

After the boats are accepted by the government they will be taken to the forts and distributed according to the plans mapped out by army officers. The work performed by the men using them will be secret and the general public is left to guess the duty of officers employed at the forts.

The officers in Seattle will not state whether the strait in the vicinity of the forts is now mined, but it is the general impression that the officers have been notified to take every precaution known to modern warfare. It was said this morning that soldiers at the forts were to be instructed in the work of setting mines, and that the boats would probably be used in such practice.

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JUDGE RILEY CALLED HOME.

Last of the Mobilians' of National Fame, Passes to the Other Side.

WAS A PECULIAR CHARACTER.

Peppered the Queen of Zanzibar and Defied Yellow Fever—Bad Effects of Anti-Canteen Law.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Judge Riley is dead. To most people that information will convey nothing of peculiar interest. But to the men who have been mixed up in national politics since the Civil war the news will recall to memory a whole company of peculiar people who at one time were of national renown or notoriety.

From 1865 until it was torn down four years ago, Willard's old hotel was the daily gathering place of as peculiar a lot of old fellows as could be found on earth. They were known as the colonels, judges, and majors of the old regime. There were about 20 of these old chaps who sat around waiting to accept invitations to "irrigate their arid glands." Many of them were of excellent families and all were interesting talkers, although greatly committed to hyperbole. They came from the north, the east, the south and the west and one or the other was certain to find an acquaintance who would stand for at least one round at the bar. One by one they dropped off until for the past two years only "Judge" Riley remained. And now he has joined his colleagues on the other side.

PEPPERED THE QUEEN.
Riley was the best known of the crowd. He was a Virginian by birth and was proud of his lineage. He had an excellent education and had held several important consular positions and scores of good stories are told of him. During Grant's term as president, Riley served as U. S. consul at Zanzibar. It is reported of him that he resented the habits of the dusky queen who insisted in bathing directly in front of the consulate clothed only in necklaces and bracelets. The judge remonstrated without effect and finally loaded a shot gun with rock salt and blazed away. The queen caught the charge and the consul was recalled.

Upon the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison Riley besieged the White House and the state department so persistently that the president finally sent to the secretary of state: "For heaven's sake, Blaine, haven't you some pepper for Riley. He pesters me to death."

"Why not send him to Porto Cabello," responded Blaine. "Every consul was ordered to see that the queen had a yellow fever."

"The very place," exclaimed the president, "make out the papers and I will appoint him at once. He'll never bother us again."

Riley seemed fat and sick in that fever stricken town. He made an excellent consul and served out his full term. He was recalled when Cleveland succeeded Harrison, and lived long enough to read the obituary of both Harrison and Cleveland. But now he is gone and with him has passed away the last of the picturesque group of rounders which afforded so much amusement for the newspaper paragraphers for a decade.

NEW SMOKE CONSUMER.
Month after month inventors in every state in the Union send to Washington applications for patents upon smoke consumers and devices for conserving fuel. And yet the "smoke nuisance" is as annoying in the cities today as ever. No absolutely perfect means of consuming all the carbon in the coal has been discovered, but still the inventor keeps at it.

There has just been granted to a Worcester, Mass., inventor, a patent upon a device for a locomotive fire box which, according to the patent office experts, promises to be of incalculable value to railroad owners. It is claimed for the Carrigan device that he has solved the problem of producing perfect combustion and that in consequence he can save forty per cent in the amount of fuel, whether coal or oil, needed to produce a given power. In addition it is said the device will consume less fuel to run many additional miles with a tank of water than can be accomplished by the present methods. The device insures the consumption of all black smoke and cinders and adds thousands of miles to the life of the fire box, cinders and other wearing parts of an engine. It is not often that the patent office people discuss the merits of a patented device, but Carrigan, the Idaho engineer, seems to have produced something which railroads have been striving for years to procure, and if the same device can be attached to marine boilers, it will add at least twenty per cent to the steam radius of a man of war, and Russia would probably be willing to give up a few million rubles to achieve that object at the present time.

ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.
The annual reports of the officers commanding the various army divisions have not only in the United States, but in our insular possessions, are beginning to come to the secretary of war. The most particular point of interest touched upon is the effect of the operation of the anti-canteen law. At least three prominent brigade commanders' reports have been made public contain most caustic criticism of the anti-canteen system. Gen. Baldwin, commanding the Department of Colorado and Gen. Carter, commanding the Department of Visayas, in the Philippines, and Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the department of Texas, all unite in condemning the anti-canteen law. In his annual report Gen. Lee says: "De-creases continue without marked decrease and they will be in about the same ratio as long as conditions remain the same, such as the constant accessions of recruits and the ease with which men can desert upon the slightest grievance or discontent. The cause of desertion have been thrashed over so much in the past years that it is not necessary to repeat them here further than to say that the principal factors are drunkenness, evil associations, frequenting vicious resorts and the insubordination of recruits. It is not upon enlistment and thereafter."

HAS A BAD EFFECT.
"While almost everything possible has been done for the care and comfort of the soldier—the improvement of the ration, the establishment of extensive and elaborately equipped exchanges, gymnasiums and amusement rooms—the evil continues without material abatement. The effect of the abstinence of the canteen is to increase un-authorized absenteeism, and to promote drunkenness and disorder, all tending directly to induce desertions."

It would seem that the testimony of

TEA

We want you to have the money, you know, if you don't like Schilling's Best.

Your money returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

such men would have weight with Congress. These officers are fully as much interested in the welfare of the American soldier as the self-constituted guardians of the morals of the army can possibly be. But the commanding officers of the army cut no figure politically. Every member of the military committees of the senate and house knows that Gen. Baldwin, Carter and Bell speak from experience. Every one of these congressmen knows that it is better to allow a soldier to drink a bottle of beer in the "canteen" than a half pint of doctored alcohol at the outskirts of the army post. They all know that the abolition of the canteen has been disastrous to morality and discipline in the army. But the misguided people who force that legislation upon the statute books are powerful politically, and it will be in consequence next to impossible to carry out the recommendations of the general officers of the army, even if the whole staff and line should join in a request for the restoration of the canteen and the consequent closing of a thousand hell holes which have sprung up around military reservations during the past few years.

FELL ON COMRADE.
Two Men Plunge from Bridge—One Will Die from Injuries.

New York, Sept. 7.—Andrew Baunach of Catskill, N. Y., is lying in Fordham hospital from injuries received in falling 85 feet from a railroad bridge over Croton creek, where he was at work. Baunach landed on his back and formed a cushion for the body of John Costello, a fellow workman, who fell from the same spot. Costello was absolutely unhurt.

Baunach Costello and another workman had shouldered a steel beam and started for the middle of the structure. Baunach slipped, and the heavy burden made it impossible for him to regain his balance. He tumbled back several feet and fell. Costello and one of the beam bore him down, and he, too, fell. The third man was pinned to the structure and saved from falling.

Baunach fell 30 feet ahead of Costello, who turned over several times and landed 85 feet below on his back, becoming unconscious immediately. Costello fell on the prostrate man sideways. The shock stunned him momentarily, but he quickly recovered and helped remove Baunach to the hospital.

THOUGHT HE WAS DIVORCED.
David Metcalf of Chicago Has Matrimonial Experiences.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Accused of bigamy, released from custody by a writ of habeas corpus, married five minutes afterward, has been the experience of David Metcalf, a printer. Metcalf married the woman who caused his arrest, the judge who granted his release, forming the ceremony in the presence of his first wife. The proceedings took place in Judge Chiniquy's court. Metcalf married Mrs. Lucy Metcalf in 1882. They separated several years ago and Metcalf, who is 53, won Miss Lucy Rounds, who is 20. Then Metcalf brought suit for divorce against his wife. Through a misunderstanding, he asserted, he thought the decree had been granted, and married Miss Rounds.

Mrs. Metcalf No. 1 knew Miss Rounds, and wife No. 2 soon learned her husband had not been legally divorced. Her relatives caused her arrest. Miss Metcalf No. 1 then was granted a divorce by Judge Dunne.

The relatives of both the Mrs. Metcalfs and those of the accused man held a consultation, and it resulted in a petition for habeas corpus being filed