

FORTY-SEVEN THE NUMBER KILLED.

And as Many More Injured in the Terrible Collision.

MISTAKES IN SIGNALS.

Various Explanations as to the Cause of New Jersey's Railroad Horror.

ENGINEER FARR'S SAD DEATH.

During a Farewell Trip Over the Road His Body Is Mangled Under the Engine.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—As a result of the terrible collision on the Meadows last evening between the Reading Railroad express from Philadelphia and the Bridgeton excursion train out of here, forty-seven people are dead and forty-four are lying in the hospital here more or less seriously hurt. Of the injured in the hospital several are expected to die. Besides those seriously enough hurt to be in the hospital a score or more of people were bruised and shaken up and went to cottages. The fearful shock of the collision is illustrated in the fact that of the forty-seven dead forty-two were killed outright. Of the dead forty-two have been identified and the bodies of three women, one man and a boy are lying at the undertaking-shops awaiting claimants.

The responsibility for the accident is hard to place at this time, but the burden of it seems to rest upon the dead engineer of the Reading train, Edward Farr, though an official examination may clear his name.

The list of dead and injured, almost all of whom are from Bridgeton, follows: Dead—Charles Motta, John Greiner, Charles E. Ackler, Charles P. McGear, Richard Trenchard, S. P. Murphy, Milville; Joseph Peters, J. D. Johnson, Charles D. Burroughs (supposed to be Charles Soy), H. F. Bell, W. C. Loper, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Goldsmith, Samuel Thorn, baggage-master; Franklin Dubois, Joshua Ernest, Mrs. Mary Wentzel, Mrs. Ledia Carl, Pearl Motta, Mrs. Ellen May, Mrs. H. F. Bell, Mary Anna Frees, Mrs. Mary Frees, Mrs. J. D. Bateman, Ed Farr, engineer Reading train; Charles Selbert, James M. Bateman, husband of Mrs. Bateman; A. Peters, a son of Joseph Peters; Robert M. Lopez, Mrs. Tillie Leeds, Mrs. H. Loper, Nannie Chinney, M. May, boy; William Spaulding, transfer agent Reading Railroad, Philadelphia; Henry Hughes, William P. Rickett, E. E. Taylor, Joseph Cheney, Charles May, Mrs. Sallie Frees, three unknown women, one unknown boy, one unknown man.

The injured—Howard Woodward, Mrs. A. E. Bott, Lizzie Smalley, Caroline Smalley, C. D. Wrazier and wife, Robert Irwin Dubois, 12 years old; Mrs. M. Keiger, Jacob Johnson, Stanley Wenzel, Mrs. S. Johnson, Mary Shipp, C. C. Rinnick, Violet Alfred, Mrs. Laura Pierce, William Simpkins, Mason Worth, Albert Trader, William Houghton, Edward Seeley, Chester Burger, Howard Woodlawn, ex-Judge Hitchman, Mrs. Hitchman, Mrs. E. Abbott, Howard Smith, David Friers, Mrs. Joseph Rieger, Albert Taylor, Jacob Hilton, Charles Horner, Harry Watson, Lizzie Ruter, C. W. Horner, Mrs. Fannie Frainger, Albert H. Taylor, K. S. Watson, W. Johnson, Mrs. Lizzie M. Motta, Samuel Motta, Howard Woodlin, Samuel Wilson, Stanford Wilson.

Many of the injuries are more than ordinarily serious. All through last night Atlantic City was in an uproar. The wrecks thronged out to the scene of the wreck and crowded around the railway station and pushed and crowded to watch the trains discharge their loads of dead and injured. As it was gradually learned that nearly every one on the Reading express had escaped uninjured the crowd gradually thinned out, the anxiety of relatives and friends being relieved by the safe arrival of those they feared were dead or maimed.

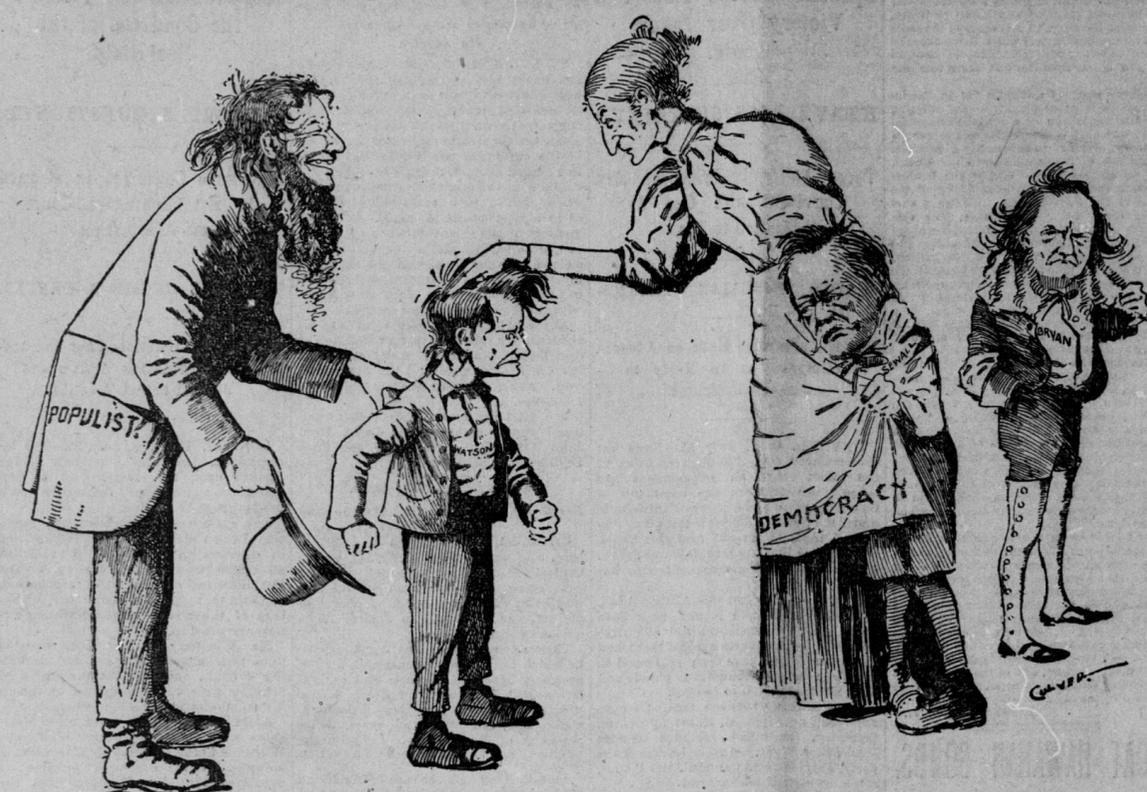
The uninjured and those only slightly hurt among the Bridgeton excursionists were in a frenzy of agony.

The train struck was the first section of the excursion train and those on the second section flocked to the hospital and morgue as the victims were brought in. Two miles out on the Meadows the wrecking crews of the Reading and the West Jersey roads were toiling by the light of huge bonfires to clear away the wreck and splinters or broken cars. By dawn they had practically cleared the broken tracks. Broken and battered out of shape the huge engine of the express lay on its side by the track. Pinned beneath, with his pale, blood-stained face staring into those of the men working, was Farr, the engineer.

Not until this morning were the workers able to raise the wrecked engine and draw from beneath it the crushed body of the engineer. It was placed in a box and taken to Farr's home here. It was reported last night when Mrs. Farr heard of her husband's death she fell dead. This was not so. She fell in a swoon and tonight is lying in a serious condition from the shock she got.

Houser, the operator in the signal tower, set danger signals for the Reading train when he gave the excursion train the right of way. The question is, Did he set the signal in time for Engineer Farr to see it, or did he become excited when he saw a collision imminent and set it too late for Farr to stop his train? Farr was an experienced engineer, and it seems incredible that he would rush past a danger signal down to a crossing that was being approached by a train he could clearly see.

Further, the Reading has the right of way at the crossing over Pennsylvania trains; and, still further, an express has the right of way over an excursion signal. Still, in view of the statement of Engineer



THE NEW PLAYMATE.

Griener of the excursion train, who was interviewed in Camden to-day and the position of the signal arms, the burden of responsibility rests with the dead engineer.

It is reported that last night's ride, which ended in disaster and death for Engineer Farr, at least, was to have terminated in a change of circumstances and a happier life. It was to have been his last ride on the engine, and the second man in the cab, who was also killed and whose identity has not been fully established, was to have succeeded him in the position. Farr and his wife had been saving money for several years and managed to save enough to stock a little store on Atlantic avenue with cheap notions. Today had been fixed for the beginning of the new career, but to-day the store is closed.

The usual greeting, "Are you going to the board-walk?" has given way to "Are you going to the wreck to-day?" and everybody went.

TO DISCUSS IRRIGATION

Meeting of Prominent Men Engaged in Reclaiming Arid Lands.

Subjects to Be Considered at a Congress to Be Held in Arizona in December.

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—The executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress to-day arranged the programme for the three days' session of the congress to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., December 15, 16 and 17. Prominent students of irrigation are placed on the list of speakers.

The first day's programme is as follows: Reports, general business and reports of officers, followed in the afternoon by permanent organization. Topic, "Irrigation in Humid America," discussed by F. H. Newell, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Park G. Van, Kankakee, Ill.; Stanton, New York; Professor H. King, Wisconsin; Major Whitty, Atlanta, Ga. Evening, reception to delegates and officers.

Wednesday, the second day of the session, the main subject for discussion will be "Water Storage in Mountain States and Territories," by R. E. Stanton, New York; Sam Davidson, New York; J. D. Schuyler, California; Ed F. Hobart, New Mexico; Elwood Mead, Cheyenne, Wyo. "Pumping and Storing Water on the Great Plains" will be discussed by D. M. Frost, Kansas; R. D. Boyd, Oklahoma; R. E. Howell, Nebraska; W. S. Marshall, Texas; Walter H. Graves, Crow Agency, Montana. "Relation of Forests to the Water Supply" will be handled by Professor B. E. Furno, chief of the forest division of the Department of Agriculture; George B. Atherton, president of the University of Pennsylvania; T. C. Van Dyke, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. D. Foote, Grass Valley, Cal.; D. M. Beard, Elgart, Ariz. "State Control of Water" will be discussed by L. H. Taylor of Nevada and W. O. Neil of Prescott, Ariz. The general subject of legislation will close the second day.

The last day, Thursday, will be devoted to irrigation reports from States and Territories, as per roll call. Captain W. A. Glassford of the signal department of the United States army will read a paper on "Climatology," followed by "Immigration into Arid Regions," those taking part being J. E. Frost, Topeka, Kans.; W. H. Mills, Sacramento, Cal.; B. A. McAllister, Omaha, Neb.; George C. Cannon, Salt Lake; ex-Governor Bradford Prince of New Mexico; ex-Governor Sheldon, Los Angeles; H. F. Hunter, Chicago; W. E. Smyth, New York. "Soils" will be handled by Professor Miller Whitney of the United States Government; Professor H. E. Hilgard of Berkeley, Cal.; H. R. Hilton, Topeka, Kans. "Artesian Wells Irrigation," is down for discussion by W. F. T. Bushnell, Aberdeen, S. D.; Harry Hunter, Millette, E. D. "International Irrigation Questions," will be talked over by J. Ramone, Ybarrola, N. M.; A. M. Burgess, J. N. Dennis, William Prince, Ottawa, Canada, and Baron Beno H. von Herrman of the German Embassy.

The committee will send invitations to the Governors of the seventeen Western States, the societies of engineers and the Chambers of Commerce of the larger cities, asking them to select a delegate each to attend the congress. Each State will have the privilege of selecting five delegates.

A Murderer Confesses.
BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 31.—This morning Henry Teuscher, a young farmer, was arrested and to-night made a full confession of the murder of his grandfather, Louis Kreckel, last December. He says he

knocked the old man down one night and, kneeling beside him, held him while he cut his throat and then watched him until he died. "He carried the body in his arms to the well and tossed it in, where it was afterwards found. Teuscher is in jail here under a strong guard."

MUST PAY THE TAXES.

Kentucky Officials Are Yet After the Southern Pacific Company.
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 31.—Assistant State Auditor Frank Johnson to-day received from California an extensive lot of literature relative to taxing the Southern Pacific, comprising statistics of the road, and a letter telling the material facts concerning its condition. These statistics will be used in making a rate on the road by the Board of Valuation and Assessment.

BRIGANDAGE AND MURDER.

Women Among a Gang of Outthroats That Infest a District of Hungary.

AGRAM, HUNGARY, July 31.—For some time the Stenjevo district was infested by a gang that was organized for the purpose of brigandage and murder. The authorities finally determined to make an effort to exterminate the gang, the result being that a number of men and women were arrested either on direct knowledge that they were implicated in the crimes of which the gang were accused or on suspicion that they were implicated. The prisoners were brought to trial and to-day a verdict of guilty of murder was pronounced against nineteen of them, who were sentenced to death. Others of the prisoners were convicted of lesser crimes and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Two of the prisoners, whom sentence of death was passed are women.

FATHER MARTINELLI ACCEPTS.

Will Succeed Satolli as Papal Delegate to America.

ROME, ITALY, July 31.—Father Sebastiano Martinelli, prior general of the Augustinians, whose appointment to succeed Mgr. Satolli as papal delegate to the Roman Catholic church in the United States has been announced, was born at Luoa, capital of the province of the same name, in 1838. He entered the Augustinian order in 1863 and was consecrated a priest in 1871. He was made rector of the Irish college in Rome in 1873 and prior general of the Augustinians in 1889. In 1893 he visited the United States, remaining in that country three months, a part of which time he spent at the Augustinian convent at Bryn Mawr, Pa. He is a master of the English language. When first informed that he had been elected to succeed Monsignor Satolli, Father Martinelli refused to accept, but after being summoned into the presence of the Pope yesterday and being informed of his Holiness that he personally desired him to go to America, Father Martinelli accepted the mission.

JAMESON IN LUCK.

He and His Fellow-Prisoners to Have an Easy Time.

LONDON, Eng., July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, announced that Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners who were convicted of taking part in the Transvaal raid would be treated as first-class misdemeanants during their terms of imprisonment. Dr. Jameson and his colleagues will now be allowed to have their meals brought to them from outside of the prison where they are confined, will not have to wear the usual prison garb, will not have to do any manual work and will be allowed to have small quantities of beer and wine. Sir Matthew, in replying to a question by Mr. William P. Morgan in regard to Mrs. Maybrick, who is serving a term of lie imprisonment for the murder of her husband, stated that he was still more strongly opposed to the release of the prisoner.

Big Fire in a Russian Town.

MEMEL, PRUSSIA, July 31.—A dispatch has been received by a newspaper in this place stating that a fire broke out in Libau, Russia, yesterday and is still burning. A large portion of the town has been destroyed and the loss is enormous.

The Irish Land Bill.
LONDON, Eng., July 31.—The Irish land bill passed its second reading to-day in the House of Lords after seven hours' debate.

THURSTON TALKS FOR MCKINLEY.

Republicans Have a Good Champion in the Senator.

BIG ISSUES OF THE DAY.

How Bryan's Argument Changed From the Tariff to Silver Coinage.

FREE TRADE AND FREE SILVER.

Clarence Darrow Attempts to Reply and Evokes a Lively Storm of Hisses.

MADISON, Wis., July 31.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska, for the Republican party, and Clarence S. Darrow, a Chicago lawyer, for the Democrats and Populists, contested with oratory and argument for Presidential votes this afternoon at Lakeside, the grounds of the Monowal Assembly near this city. The gathering, politically, was Republican by a large majority, and the assignment of the Senator to speak under the auspices of the assembly on its closing day by the Republican National Committee made the event, in part, the opening of the Western campaign.

About 8000 persons, many of them women, were present. By a lucky chance only a fatality was averted on the Madison street side of the lake. Senator Thurston had been escorted by a hundred members of the local Republican marching club from the Park Hotel to the pier where steam launches are taken to Lake Wies. There was a wild scramble of hundreds to get tickets and reach the boats on a frail, rotten landing of single planks, which threatened to collapse under the extra weight.

No attempt was made to check the crowd and some of the people broke past the ticket-takers to a narrow pier used to load coal. The Senator had embarked when this frail woodwork broke, carrying a dozen persons into four feet of water. William Larkin, an old retired citizen of Madison, fell flat in the water, his head striking a rock, which inflicted a bad scalp wound, but he was saved from drowning.

Senator Thurston was first presented to the audience, being allowed one hour and five minutes to speak. The Senator said: "We are here especially to discuss certain financial theories and views which are disturbing our people. This money question is a new one in this campaign. It was brought up to believe that the judgment of the man who had succeeded in life was better to follow than that of the man who had failed; that the word of the man who had never broken his promise was better to believe than that of the man who had broken his word. Therefore, I think it is safer for me to keep away from the leadership of such men as Al-geld and Tillman and Llewelling and Waite and follow the lead of Allison and Reed and that greatest of all Americans—William McKinley of Ohio."

"Four years ago the issue before the people, made for the most part by the men who are now presenting another issue, was not the issue which they would have you believe should be the one on which to go to the polls in 1896. William J. Bryan made no other argument and advocated no other issue four years ago than the tariff. He and his associates had no intention of bringing forth this new issue until they saw they were everlastingly defeated on the issue of free trade on which they secured a majority of votes four years ago. Mr. Bryan said then, 'Give us free trade and business will boom,' but it bust."

IS NOT FOR MR. BRYAN.

Senator Don Caffery Refuses to Support the Silver Nominee.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 31.—A special to the Sun from New Orleans says: United States Senator Don Caffery of Louisiana, who has hitherto preserved silence as to the Presidential nomination, announced yesterday in an official interview that he would not support Bryan for President as the nominee of the Democratic party. "I regard Mr. Bryan," he said, "as the nominee of all the elements of society warring against the long-established and legitimate order of things, and as the standard bearer of Populism and radicalism. The platform at Chicago attacks contracts, gold and nearly everything else. The issue admits of no compromise. A gold

new promise. They say, 'Give us free silver and wages will go up; give us free silver and business will boom.' Don't you think, in view of the promises given four years ago and their default to pay, that it would be best to ask for a little collateral security on which to back up this new promise? They say it is a nostrum for all our ills. Nothing sells so well in the United States as a patent medicine or a new kind of chewing-gum. The whole campaign of free silver is based on a promise of something better when free silver comes.

"I do not want to Mexicanize our American dollar or apologize for its cheapness. Gold means free coinage. Did you stop to think that if free coinage of silver will increase the value of that bullion it will not bring to the people higher wages or give them better prices for their product? Free coinage will either lower the standard of our dollar to the 90-cent Mexican dollar or else it will double the value of our neighbor's dollar without expense to them."

The Senator mentioned that on July 11 the Chicago Chronicle had charged Bryan with being the paid agent and spokesman of the bonanza kings, who had really made the silver issue, and that he had not met the charge.

"That man," cried the Senator, "posing as the friend of the downtrodden masses, holding a crown of thorns in one hand and the bugaboo of a cross of gold in the other, owes it to every man, woman and child in this country to say whether that charge is false or whether it is true."

He closed by arguing that cheap money would not help the poor man.

Mr. Darrow was then introduced. He did not think the settlement of the free coinage question would ever give to the laborer that which he never had under a Democratic or Republican administration—a full share of the product of his toil, nor lift from the farmer the great burden of debt and distress under which he lived. But it would do something. He repudiated the Senator's prescription of four more years of the gold cure, administered by McKinley instead of Cleveland. He accused the Cleveland Democrats of working for McKinley, and asked the people to support what was McKinley's policy until he became a candidate for the Presidency. It was the first time that a National party in the United States had asked that silver money should be stricken down and gold alone used by our people. The proposition was so outrageous and unheard of that the men who framed it at St. Louis were afraid to openly advocate it, and added the international agreement clause as a sop which they and the people knew to be a trick and a lie.

He sternly resented the Senator's claim to be an American when he defended the proposition to become the bonded slave of Lombard street and Wall street. He created a sensational scene when he declared that if a dollar's worth of American wheat continued to be sold for 50 cents the Englishman will collect his interest from America as he does from the Egyptian, with cannon and with sword.

The speaker was vigorously hissed and several men arose, shook their fists and cried "never." The chairman appealed for order and a fair hearing. Replying to the charge against Mr. Bryan, he said it came from a McKinley organ, owned by a bank president. Senator Thurston in closing denounced the attempt to array class against class and section against section. There was no such issue under the stars and stripes. A party was needed to build up, not tear down. Finally he said: "The man who holds the key to the situation is the officer who held the line for Sheridan at Shenandoah, Major McKinley, and please God he will be our next President."

WILSON'S VOICE WANTED.

A Letter Would Be Worth Ten Thousand Votes.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 31.—John P. Simms of Huntington will represent West Virginia at the Indianapolis sound-money National conference. This was decided at the sound-money conference at Wheeling yesterday. The floods swept away the railway track in front of Governor McCorkle's train and he was unable to be present. It was accepted, however, that the Governor will lead in the fight against Bryan.

The belief is general that the voice of Postmaster-General Wilson will be heard for sound money. No one spoke for him directly, but there was no dissent from the statement made by a representative of the Eastern district, who declared that a letter from Wilson would be worth 10,000 votes.

The campaign will be made distinctly on sound-money lines; whenever it is possible to meet a Republican antagonist on the stump he will be asked to divide his time with the sound-money Democratic speaker, and the Bryan speakers will be confronted at every point.

VETERANS GREET MAJOR MCKINLEY.

Old Soldiers and Workmen Made Welcome at Canton.

Taylor as Spokesman.

Says the Grand Army Men Love the Candidate for His True Devotion.

Loyal to the Flag and Union.

Happy Address of the Republican Standard-Bearer to His Comrades of Years Ago.

CANTON, Ohio, July 31.—A delegation of about 400 old soldiers and workmen, mostly engaged in the tin-plate industry, from Gurnsey County, came to Canton this afternoon to call on Major McKinley. Ex-Congressman J. D. Taylor acted as spokesman. He said in part:

"We have come to-day, Major McKinley, to tender our personal regards and to add congratulations to the many hitherto given you. We have not come as partisans, but as friends and neighbors. We have to-day before you in this delegation members of the G. A. R. of Cambridge. They are men who have learned to love you for your patriotic devotion to your country in time of war and in time of peace. These old comrades have come to pay tribute to your high personal character and for the public service you have rendered. The old soldiers want one thing remembered, and that is that the honor and integrity of the old flag must be maintained. We have come to believe that the star of hope for the laboring man is resting in Canton. In behalf of the men and women in this delegation—for there are many noble ladies here who would come along with us—I extend greeting to you and Mrs. McKinley."

Major McKinley spoke without manuscript and with his usual emphasis, saying: "Colonel Taylor, My Comrades and Fellow-citizens: It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my old friends and neighbors and fellow-citizens of Gurnsey County. I have made many visits to your county in years gone by, and know most of you personally. I know something of the quality of your population. I know something of the spirit of your people. I know something of your loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion and patriotism and good government in peace. [Cheers.] And knowing you as well as I do know you, I am certain that neither flood nor fire would stop you from doing what you had proposed to do. [Laughter and applause.]

"I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who are assembled here this morning. I am glad, my fellow-citizens, to meet my old comrades of the G. A. R. [applause], my comrades of thirty-five years ago, for the war commenced thirty-five years ago, and it is nearly thirty-two years since it closed.

"It is not so long nor so far away, but as I look into the faces of the old soldiers before me to-day I see that age is stamping its lines of care upon them. Their step is no longer as steady and as firm as it was thirty-five years ago, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union. [Tremendous cheers.] And they are just as loyal to National honor to-day as they were loyal to National unity then.

"The old soldiers never were in favor of repudiating that debt. [Applause.] They wanted every dollar of the debt paid in the best money known to the commercial world. [Great applause.] There is no body more interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency than the old soldiers of the Republic [applause and cries of 'You're right, Major!'], their widows and their orphans. Your old commander, General Grant [applause], whose memory is cherished by all of you, performed two great and conspicuous acts while President of the United States—one vetoing the inflation bill, that would have cast us upon the sea of a depreciated currency, and the other was the signing of the act for the resumption of specie payments, that placed every dollar of our money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestioned National honesty.

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call, so expressive of your good will and congratulations, and assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to meet every one of you personally. [Applause.]

SOUND MONEY CLUBS.

Leaders of Both Parties Much Interested in the Movement.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Sound-money men of both parties are much interested in a movement toward the organization of sound-money clubs among Chicago business men, irrespective of their other political affiliations.

National Committeeman Jamieson said that the organization of business men's McKinley clubs with gold Democrats as members will be of inestimable value to the cause of sound money in the cam-

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Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood and tone up your system and then you can enjoy the pleasures of vacation.

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