THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS—1904—FAIR

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEFENDS HIS SOUTHERN POLICY OVER HIS SIGNATURE.

Extract from the President's letter defining his policy toward the South:

"I may add that the proportion of colored men among these new appointees is only about one in a hundred.

"In view of all these facts I have been surprised and somewhat pained at what seems to me the incomprehensible outcry in the South about my actions—an outcry apparently started in New York for reasons wholly unconnected with the question nominally at issue. I am concerned at the attitude thus taken by so many of the Southern people; but I am not in the least angry; and still less will this attitude have the effect of making me swerve one hair's breadth to one side or the other from the course I have marked out—the course I have consistently followed in the past, and shall consistently follow in the future.

"With regards and sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

FRANCIS CHANGES HIS PLANS; WILL VISIT PARIS AND BERLIN.

Telegraphic Advices From France That President Loubet Would Be Glad to Receive Him Determines Trip on Continent—Will Go to Madrid, and Expects to Meet the Kaiser March 9—May Sail for Home March 10.

MAX O'RELL SAYS FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL SOON MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT LOUBET'S VISIT TO WORLD'S FAIR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 1.—In a Paris dispatch to the American to-day, Max O'Rell says:

"There is nothing in the French Constitution to prevent the President of the Republic from crossing the seas if Parliament gives its consent.

"Rumors have been set afloat that President Loubet will visit the Exposition at St. Louis.

"What I know is that no such programme has been determined upon, but what I also know for certain is that the French Government is greatly interested in the possible visit, and will soon make an announcement.

"This visit will be extremely popular in France, and I believe that it would be so popular in the United States that never before would the visit of the head of a foreign State have proved such a success.

"We French love and admire America and the Americans, and my impression (one which at each further visit became more and more a conviction) is that the Americans love France and the French."

London, March 1.—President Francis of the St. Louis World's Fair changed his plans to-day, abandoned his intention to return home and departed to-night for Paris, in consequence of a telegram from M. La Grave, the French Commissioner to the Exposition, urging him to visit Paris and saying President Loubet would like to receive him at the Elysee.

After seeing President Loubet, Mr. Francis intends to proceed to Madrid and thence to Berlin, where, if possible, he will have an audience with the German Emperor on March 9.

He hopes to sail from Bremen March 10 on the Kronprinz Welhelm for New York.

The last day of President Francis in London was marked by an interesting luncheon given in his honor by Chief Justice Lord Alverstone, who will be a member of the British Royal Commission to the St. Louis Fair.

Prior to his leaving Mr. Francis said to the Associated Press correspondent that he could not have asked for or expected more hospitality than had been shown him during his flying visit to England.

"All classes," he remarked, "have exhibited much interest in the St. Louis Exposition, and have treated me in the kindest possible way, for which I am very grateful."

Mr. Francis, when he arrives in Paris in the morning, will learn the time President Loubet has set for receiving him.

The St. Louis Exposition appeals more strongly to the French nation than any other. The reception by the President of the Republic of Mr. Francis is evidence of that interest.

After Mr. Francis finishes his work in Paris, it is now planned that he will go to Madrid to further carry on the missionary work for the Exposition. It is not altogether improbable that he may be granted a royal audience in that capital.

The beginning of next week will find President Francis in Berlin, where the German Emperor, who has already given abundant evidence of his interest in the Exposition, will receive him in a private audience.

To be granted private interviews by the crowned heads of three great European nations in two weeks' time will be a record set by Mr. Francis that will be hard to beat.

In speaking to Governor Francis before he left London, I asked him what was the tenor of reports from various Commissioners. He replied, without hesitation:

"Extremely encouraging. Our men who have been working in all parts of the world report that all nations are preparing to make a grand showing at St. Louis."

POPE CONTINUES CELEBRATION DESPITE PHYSICIAN'S PROTEST.

Rome, March 1.—Doctor Lapponi, the Pope's physician, made this morning a last effort to induce his Holiness to renounce his reception of the Cardinals. He remonstrated with him, saying:

"Your Holiness, my duty is to point out that your health would greatly benefit by your resting to-day."

The Pope replied:

"My dear doctor, before your valuable advice comes my duty, which I shall perform until the end."

The audience was held in the Pope's private library, and Leo XIII spoke continuously for half an hour with the forty-two Cardinals present. No address was delivered and the most important words were when the Pontiff referred with emphasis to his advanced age and approaching end.

He was led to speak thereof in reminding the Cardinals that the room in which he was receiving them was the same in which Pius IX held his last consistory—he (Leo XIII) being present—but in bed.

The Cardinals greeted this reference to the possible approach of death with a chorus of noes and with exclamations of "We have all come to wish you a long life."

By this time the excitement of the reception had improved Pope Leo's appearance. When he entered the library his form was bowed and trembling, but he now seemed to have acquired strength and animation.

He showed the Cardinals a magnificent antique clock which had just been presented to him by the Count of Caserta, the head of the Naples branch of the Bourbon family.

Before retirement he presented to each Cardinal a richly embellished pamphlet reviewing the chief events in his pontificate, including a Latin poem of his own composition and five of his most important encyclicals. His Holiness said:

"I will order that the few Cardinals absent, like Cardinal Gibbons, shall also receive it."

THREE MORE DAYS OF CONGRESS; OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION.

Only two and a half working days remain of the Fifty-seventh Congress, with much important work still to be accomplished.

Final action remains to be taken on the naval, post office, agricultural, sundry civil, general deficiency and fortifications appropriations bills. Two urgent deficiency bills are yet to be passed.

Aside from these the measure of most vital concern to business interests which has any possible chance of passage is a financial bill on the lines of the Aldrich [illegible]asure. Initial action by both houses is still necessary on this, to say nothing of the probable struggle in conference. Final action on conference reports [illegible] omnibus public buildings, immigration and antianarchist bills is yet to be [illegible]

At [illegible]ure calling for action, but which now bids fair to fail, is the Phil[illegible]bill. Senator Lodge will try to have this called up to-day, but [illegible]greatly from the Democrats of sugar-producing States, is so [illegible]ds have little hope of success.

[illegible] and of a ratification of the canal or Cuban reciprocity treaties, of the Senate seems certain.

Botanic [illegible] Peasant and [illegible] years. Com[illegible] Strengthens w[illegible] tures dyspepsi[illegible] arch bottle. Sold in s[illegible] ore, 6th a[illegible] write. Bl[illegible]

ROOSEVELT'S VIGOROUS LETTER ON THE SOUTH.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—A letter from President Roosevelt has been received by the editor of the Constitution in reply to a request for an expression concerning the recent letter from Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards of Macon, in which Mr. Edwards made a statement of the President's position in the matter of Federal appointments in the South, holding that the President had been misunderstood.

PRESIDENT DEFINES SOUTHERN POLICY.

President Roosevelt writes:

"White House, Washington, Feb. 24, 1903.—Honorable Clark Howell, Editor of the Constitution, Atlanta: Dear Mr. Howell—As to Federal appointments in the South, frankly, it seems to me that my appointments speak for themselves and that my policy is self-explanatory.

"So far from feeling that they need the slightest apology or justification, my position is that on the strength of what I have done I have the right to claim the support of all good citizens, who wish not only a high standard of Federal service, but fair and equitable dealing to the South, as well as to the North, and a policy of consistent justice and good will toward all men.

CONSIDERED FEELING OF EACH LOCATION.

"In making appointments I have sought to consider the feeling of the people of each locality so far as I could consistently do so without sacrificing principle. The prime tests I have applied have been those of character, fitness and ability, and when I have been dissatisfied with what has been offered within my own party lines I have without hesitation gone to the opposite party, and you are of course aware that I have repeatedly done this in your own State of Georgia."

DEFINES ATTITUDE ON COLOR QUESTION.

"I certainly cannot treat mere color as a permanent bar to holding office, any more than I could so treat creed or birthplace—always provided that in other respects the applicant or incumbent is a worthy and well-behaved American citizen. Just as little will I treat it as conferring a right to hold office, and I have scant sympathy with a man of mere theory who refuses to face facts; but do you not think that in the long run it is safer for everybody if we act on the motto 'all men up,' rather than on that of 'some men down'?

"I ask you to judge not by what I say, but what during the last seventeen months I have actually done. In your own State of Georgia you are competent to judge from your own experience.

"In the great bulk of the cases I have reappointed President McKinley's appointees. The changes I have made were, as I think you will agree, changes for the better, and not for the worse. It happens I have appointed a white man to succeed a colored man as Postmaster at Athens and Surveyor at Atlanta.

"In South Carolina I have similarly appointed a white Postmaster to succeed a colored Postmaster. Again, in South Carolina I have nominated a colored man to fill a vacancy in the position of Collector of the port of Charleston, just as in Georgia I have reappointed the colored man who is now serving as Collector of the port of Savannah. Both are fit men.

INDIANOLA INCIDENT SOCIAL EQUALITY.

"Why the appointment of one should cause any more excitement than the appointment of the other, I am wholly at a loss to imagine.

"I need hardly say that to connect either of these appointments, or any, or all, of my other appointments or my actions in upholding the law at Indianola with such questions as 'social equality' and 'negro domination' is as absurd as to connect them with the nebular hypothesis or the theory of atoms.

"I have consulted freely with your own Senators and Congressmen as to the character and capacity of any appointee in Georgia concerning whom there was question.

"My party advisers in the State have been Major Hanson of Macon, Mr. Walter Johnson of Atlanta—both of them ex-Confederate soldiers—and Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards, also of Macon.

"I believe you will agree with me that in no State would it be possible to find gentlemen abler and more upright or better qualified to fill the positions they have filled with reference to me.

"In every instance where these gentlemen have united in making a recommendation I have been able to follow their advice.

WORTHINESS OF HIS APPOINTEES.

"Am I not right in saying that the Federal officeholders whom I have appointed throughout your State are, as a body, men and women of a high order of efficiency and integrity? If you know of any Federal officeholder in Georgia of whom this is not true, pray let me know at once.

"I will welcome testimony from you or from any other reputable citizen which will tend to show that a given public officer is unworthy; and, most emphatically short will be the shrift of anyone whose lack of worth is proven.

"Incidentally, I may mention that a large percentage of the incumbents of Federal offices in Georgia, under me, are, as I understand it, of your own political faith. But they are supported by me in every way as long as they continue to render good and faithful service to the public.

"This is true of your own State, and by applying to Mr. Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, to General Basil Duke of Kentucky, to Mr. George Crawford of Tennessee, to Mr. John McIlheny of Louisiana, to Judge Jones of Alabama and Mr. Edgar S. Wilson of Mississippi, all of them Democrats and all of them men of highest standing in the respective communities, you will find that what I have done in Georgia stands not as the exception, but as the rule for what I have done throughout the South.

"I have good reason to believe that my appointees in the different States mentioned, and—as the sum of the parts is the whole—necessarily in the South at large, represent not merely an improvement upon those whose places they took upon the whole a higher standard of Federal service than has hitherto been attained in the communities in question."

TO PREVENT VOTE ON CRUM'S NOMINATION

Tillman and Clay Determined That Negro Appointee Shall Not Be Confirmed.

RACE QUESTION UPPERMOST.

Hundreds of Thousands of Copies of South Carolina Senator's Speech to Be Used as Campaign Documents.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 1.—Senators Tillman and Clay, who have charge of the senatorial forces opposing the confirmation of Doctor W. D. Crum, the negro, to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, have decided to prevent a vote on the nomination, which means that the President will be called upon to make good his threat that he would reappoint Crum if the Senate failed to act upon the adverse report of the Commerce Committee.

The partisan lash has been applied so vigorously on the Republican side of the chamber that a direct vote would probably result in the confirmation of Crum.

Many Republicans privately express their regret that the President has made the Crum case a party issue, but they cannot afford to antagonize the President in this matter, owing to the large negro vote in nearly all of the doubtful States.

Senators Tillman and Clay have canvassed the situation very carefully and they have concluded that, on a direct vote, but few Republicans can be found who are willing to jump the party traces.

The recent speech of Senator Tillman on the race problem is perhaps the most able and temperate deliverance he has made since he became a member of the Senate. It made an impression upon Republican Senators, who were given a view of the Southern situation at closer range than ever before.

Within the last few days Senator Tillman's mail has contained over 2,000 letters, principally from Northern and Western correspondents, requesting a copy of his speech in full. As soon as it is revised hundreds of thousands of copies will be circulated all over the North and West as a campaign document.

Since the delivery of the Tillman speech several Republican Senators have been to the President and urged him to withdraw Crum's nomination on the strength of an adverse report by a majority of the Committee on Commerce. The President emphatically refused to act upon the suggestion and insists that, unless Senators go on record for or against the confirmation of Crum, he will carry out his intention to reappoint the negro immediately upon the adjournment of Congress.

DEATH CLAIMED PROMINENT ST. LOUIS BROKER.

Michael Barnett, in Business for Quarter of Century, Died at the Age of 88 Years.

Michael Barnett, for years a prominent loan broker of St. Louis, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Benjamin Barnett, No. 3960 McPherson avenue. He had been sick several months.

Mr. Barnett was 88 years of age. Until about three months ago he resided with his son, Max, at No. 3731 Olive street. In the summer months, for the last fifteen or twenty years, he spent the greater part of his time sitting on the front porch, smoking his pipe.

So regularly was he on the porch that he was known to every motorman and conductor, as well as the daily passengers on the Olive street line.

Mr. Barnett was born in Germany. His parents died when he was 16 years old. Several years later he came to America. While in New York he married Miss Caroline Meyer, who died ten years ago.

Forty-eight years ago, he moved to St. Louis, and started in the loan business. He retired twenty-five years ago. Since then he had not been engaged in active business, being succeeded by his three sons, Ben, Max and Nelson, who are in the loan business. Besides the sons, a daughter, Mrs. E. S. Newman of Omaha, Neb., survives him.

For many years Mr. Barnett was a member of the United Hebrew Congregation, of which Rabbi Messing is pastor. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Barnett home on McPherson avenue, and the burial will be in Mount Olive Cemetery.

BUTLER IS NOT DISHEARTENED.

Says He Is Willing to Continue to Run for Congress.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 1.—Representative-elect J. J. Butler and family left Washington this morning for their home in St. Louis.

Mr. Butler said to-day he would continue to run for Congress as long as his congressional district saw fit.

FIRE AT ORPHANS' HOME.

Adjunct Building of German Institution Nearly Destroyed.

Fire yesterday morning almost destroyed an adjunct building of the German Orphan's Home at Easton and Macklin avenues, inflicting a loss of about $500.

Firemen of Company No. 20, No. 5516 Vernon avenue, responded, although the home is outside the city limits. The origin of the fire is not known. The building was three stories high, and contained several water tanks. The fire was discovered near the roof.

RUDOLPH AND LEWIS, UNION BANK ROBBERS, TAKEN BY PINKERTONS AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Desperadoes, Who Killed Detective Schumacher When He Tried to Arrest Them, and Who Fled Across Half the State of Missouri, Pursued by a Dozen Posses, Are Taken by Surprise While Enjoying Their Stolen Wealth in an Eastern City—Make Desperate Struggle to Escape, but Do Not Succeed in Drawing Their Weapons—More Than $3,000 Found on Their Persons and in Their Trunks—Clew of Detective Charlesworth of St. Louis Leads to Capture.

OUTLAWS WILL BE BROUGHT BACK TO MISSOURI FOR TRIAL WITHOUT DELAY.



GEORGE COLLINS, ALIAS FRED LEWIS, ALIAS "BLACK FRANK." WILLIAM RUDOLPH, ALIAS "THE MISSOURI KID."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hartford, Conn., March 1.—"Bill" Rudolph, alias "The Missouri Kid," and George Collins, alias "Fred Lewis," alias "Black Frank," known familiarly throughout the Middle West as "The Union Bank Robbers," were captured here to-day after a desperate struggle. When searched $8,685 was recovered.

George S. Dougherty, assistant superintendent of the New York Pinkerton office, and Nick Butler and Garrett Farrell of the Hartford Police Department, made the arrests.

A scrap of paper found by George D. Charlesworth, assistant superintendent of the St. Louis Pinkerton offices, which bore the words, "George Collins, Hartford, Conn.," was the clew which led to the capture of the two desporadoes, who were chased across half the State of Missouri by posses eager to avenge the death of Pinkerton Detective William Schumacher of St. Louis, killed by Rudolph and Lewis at Stanton, Mo., on January 24, when Schumacher attempted to arrest them for the robbery of the Bank of Union, Mo., on December 27, 1902.

PATIENCE OF DETECTIVES ABUNDANTLY REWARDED.

When the Pinkerton Agency began the search for Rudolph and Lewis, successfully terminated in this city to-day, Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the New York office sent two clever detectives to Hartford, where, with the assistance of local roundsmen, they learned that Collins (as Lewis was known in the East) has two half-brothers, known as Theodore and Edward Laplant.

These two men were seen on the streets of Hartford and shadowed. Within a few days, the vigilance of the detectives was rewarded by a sight of Rudolph, accompanied by one of the Laplant brothers.

Orders were received from headquarters to play a waiting game and to make no move until the two desperadoes could be captured together. The head of the Pinkerton Agency had vowed that both Rudolph and Lewis should be captured, that the world was not big enough to hide them, and he was resolved that no hasty or precipitate act should mar the complete success of the work.

Patience was again rewarded, when, a few days later, Lewis, or Collins, was seen on the street. Still the Pinkertons held their hand.

Not until to-day were the two outlaws, Rudolph and Lewis, seen together.

Detectives James Gabey, who was detailed to patrol a boarding-house section, where the Laplant brothers were supposed to live, saw the two men accompanied by both Rudolph and Lewis enter the tenement house of Mrs. McIntyre, at No. 32 Allyn street.

Later, when the four men went out, they were shadowed by the Pinkertons.

RUDOLPH GAVE TWO OFFICERS DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

They entered a house owned by May Howard. Superintendent Dougherty stationed his men with the Hartford officers, Detectives Farrell and Butler, and two plain-clothes men, in such positions that the four men could not possibly leave the house undetected.

After the officers had been waiting only a few minutes, Collins and the Laplant brothers left the house and started to enter a hack standing on the curb. Detective Butler immediately grabbed Collins and one of the Laplant brothers. They tried hard to get away, but the plain-clothes men came to Butler's assistance and he held on to his men and securely handcuffed them.

In the meantime Detectives Dougherty and Farrell had entered the Howard house. Inmates tried to block their way and the landlady called out, "Here's two men looking for you." She looked toward a front room and the officers pushed their way into it.

Dougherty raised his gun, and as he did so Bill Rudolph held up his overcoat in front of him as if for protection. Dougherty and Farrell rushed in, clinching with Rudolph. A terrible struggle ensued; furniture was broken and a stove overturned.

Rudolph managed to pin Dougherty down and attempted to reach his gun, but Farrell pinioned the bandit's arms.

Farrell had a death grip on his man when Rudolph yelled for help, declaring that he was being robbed. A man belonging to the house came to his assistance and fought the officers until the landlady interfered. He then assisted the officers in binding and handcuffing the struggling bank robber.

While the officers held him securely a negro woman searched him, but no other weapons were found. Rudolph continued to bite and kick, inflicting a bad wound on Dougherty's neck.

DOUGHERTY IS SURE HE HAS RIGHT MEN.

At the station more than $2,000 in bills was found on Rudolph's person. When their room was searched a trunk containing about $6,000, of which $2,000 was in gold, valuable burglar's tools, two skeleton keys, a variety of clothing and a St. Louis newspaper was found. A clipping of a 300-acre



THE UNION BANK.

farm advertisement was also found. Collins had $16.

"There is not any doubt that this man is William Rudolph, alias 'The Missouri Kid,' nor is there any doubt about the other man being George Collins, alias 'Black Frank,' alias 'Fred Lewis,'" said Superintendent Dougherty. "Both men have operated in Texas, Wisconsin and the South."

Detailing their story, Superintendent Dougherty to-night said:

"Saturday, December 27, 1902, Rudolph held at bay a crowd of citizens in the town of Union while Collins blew the safe and vault with nitroglycerin. Bonds, mostly school issues and hard to negotiate, and $15,000 in cash were taken.

"Schumacher of St. Louis was put on the case, and his investigations led him to a mining camp where the family of William Rudolph lived. Entering as a hunter, he bought his dinner.

"'If you stay here unload that gun,'" said the man we now have. The next day Schumacher went out with a Sheriff's posse and was killed.

"From there we learned the two men went to Hot Springs. In getting away, they took two horses from a farmer near Stanton, Mo., at the point of a revolver, and rode away.

"From there all trace of them was lost until the Hartford clew was hit upon and the New York office was communicated with.

TRAVELED CONTINUALLY TILL THEY ARRIVED AT HARTFORD.

"The man that I first sent to Hartford, who worked with the Hartford police, tried hard to locate Collins's relatives, but was unable to do this. Then I sent a second man on and he was unable to locate the man. It was not until Patrolman Harris received a tip from a private source that

Continued on Page Three.

LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE TIED UP ALMOST COMPLETELY.

Although It Has Been In Session Fifty-Two Days, Only Twenty-Two Bills Have Been Passed—Eclipses Any Record Since 1889, When "Fire-Alarm" Flannagan Blocked Progress by His Manipulation of His G. O. P. Machine—Republicans and the Filipinos Now Impede All Progress.

DEMOCRATS THREATEN TO READ INSURGENTS OUT OF PARTY.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 1.—After being in session fifty-two days the House has passed twenty-two bills. Not since 1889 has such a record been made by the lower branch of the General Assembly. Whether this week will mark an improvement in conditions is problematical.

In the session of 1889, the Republicans pursued their present tactics of hampering Democrats in every possible manner. They stood out in a solid body against anything which the Democrats wished. They were under the leadership then of John H. ("Fire Alarm") Flanagan of Carthage.

Singularly enough, "Fire-Alarm" Flanagan is on hand to-day. He spends nearly all of his time in Jefferson City fraternizing with his fellow-Republicans. He is their "good angel."

Flannagan is helping William H. Phelps manage his railroad interests. He stands between the Republicans and Phelps when transportation is being discussed. He has helped organize them and now has reason to view results with complacency.

WORK WITH FILIPINOS.

As long as the Republicans and the Filipinos are united there will be no railroad legislation. The unfavorable reports of the House Railroad Committee, which seems to be dominated by Phelps, will be sustained on final passage.

All of which explains in part, at least, the tatics of the Republicans. Taking advantage of the Filipino movement, they are trying in every way to embarrass regular Democrats by wasting valuable time on inconsequential legislation. Long speeches, dilatory motions and other filibustering methods have succeeded in making the present session one of the most remarkable on record.

Undoubtedly, Whitecotton did not help matters Friday night, when he took the floor against the report of his own Appropriations Committee in fixing the militia appropriation at $100,000. The committee, to be consistent, was forced to vote against Whitecotton. The committeemen felt justified in suporting their report. Governor Dockery, while before them, had recommended a liberal militia appropriation, though he dd not specify any particular amount.

As soon as Whitecotton had taken the floor and in reply to taunts asserted that he was willing and anxious to be known as a "watchdog of the treasury," the Republicans and Filipinos seized the opportunity and again showed their superior organization and manipulation.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Just what will be done by the Democratic caucus is a problem which is difficult to solve. If conditions do not change by Tuesday or Wednesday, it is possible that an official caucus declaration may be made, reading the Filipinos out of the party. This will not be done except in a case of last resort. After every other effort to bring the recreants back to the fold has failed, the voice of the caucus may be heard.

This may be done when the appointment of a Calendar Committee is taken up. Legislation cannot be advanced until this committee is named. Usually the majority caucus names the committee in conjunction with the Speaker. If such a thing were attempted now, the motion would be defeated by the Republican-Filipino combination.

COMBINE HAS A COMMITTEE.

It is said that the combination has its own calendar committee ready to spring as an amendment if the subject is ever brought up. On a vote against the Whitecotton forces the combination committee would be named and legislation dictated by it.

Just what good the Caucus Steering Committee can do remains to be seen. It consists of Whitecotton, Davidson, Eversole, Duncan, Leonard, Stewart and last, but not least, Long. The last-named has already identified himself with the Filipinos and is standing solid with Graham, Davis and Reinmiller, all of whom are from the Fifteenth District.

Graham of Jasper is one of the Fifteenth District members and lays his present position at the door of Whitecotton. In an authorized interview he says:

GRAHAM EXPLAINS SITUATION.

"I wish to say that my statement made in regard to the motives of the Democrats who have failed to act with the majority of the party refers only to a part of that number. No man outside of Southwest Missouri has sufficiently understood my position or that of any other member from that section to correctly explain our action.

"We are simply attempting to support the interests of our constituents. My people expected me to vote for the initiative and referendum, and I cannot support a caucus amendment that emasculates the measure. My people are against the proposed text-book commission and no man on earth can make me support it.

"I am opposed to the present Speaker of the House, because I think he is using the House as a little machine to boost his gubernatorial chances, because I think he discriminates against Southwest Missouri at the dictation of lobby influences, because he refused the Fifteenth District a membership on the Appropriations Committee and because my constituents could expect no favors from his little machine.

QUARREL IS WITH SPEAKER.

"Any statement that I have been ill-treated or bear any resentment to the State administration is wholly unwarranted. I consider it a splendid administration. My quarrel is not with it, but the little machine in the House which would force a man to forsake his principles at the dictation of their petty ambitions. I have acted as my conscience impelled me, and if Republicans joined with us it was of their own volition, not through any agreement with me or any Southwest Missouri members. A statement that they are running the affairs of the House is preposterous."

Graham has been trying to get an appropriation for a Southwest normal school at Webb City. His only hope lies with the Filipinos. He may be able to get the bill passed by the combination. He has given up hope of ever getting it from the regular Democrats. P. E. BURTON.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BIGGS.

He Defends the Appropriation for a Binding-Twine Plant.

To the Editor of The Republic.

Jefferson City, Feb. 28.—The general tenor and spirit of The Republic's editorial of the 25th inst., under the title of "Extravagance Means Inhumanity," cannot but meet the commendation of every patriotic citizen. But it is possible that in certain exigencies and in certain quarters, the conclusions reached might be made to serve a hurtful end, and one not intended by The Republic or justified by a fair interpretation of its criticism.

As far as Senate bill No. 50, to establish a binding twine factory, to be operated by convict labor, comes within the scope of The Republic's warning against extravagance, it is proper to say that the operation of the bill would not involve either the fiscal affairs of the State or the good name and credit of its citizens. Before the full amount necessary under the terms of Senate bill No. 50 would be required the revenues of the State would be ample to meet the situation without embarrassment. It is somewhat inexact, to say the least, to characterize this appropriation, made in response to the unanimous demand of a large taxpaying and numerous elements of our population with the words "extravagance" and "inhumanity." The Republic cannot intend, even by the remotest implication, to accuse the vast agricultural interests of this State either with extravagance or inhumanity. It certainly would not withhold its indorsements of any praise that might be accorded to the conservative frugality or to the humane liberality of that interest.

Our great eleemosynary institutions, largely the handiwork of the farmers of this State, are a monument to their generosity and refute the intimation that they could fail to acknowledge or discharge the obligation which their maintenance imposes. The sentiment in favor of Senate bill No. 50, reflected by the practically unanimous vote with which it has been endorsed in the General Assembly, is neither a selfish nor a vicious sentiment. The institution which it proposes to establish within the walls of the Penitentiary, for the purpose of furnishing to the farmers of the State binding twine at cost, is not an inconsiderate experiment. An institution of a similar character was placed in the Penitentiary of Minnesota in 1892, which, after saving to the farmers of that State from 2 to 4 cents per pound on binding twine, has increased the original fund from an appropriation of $150,000 to a surplus of $600,000. Indeed, it would not be inaccurate to say that it saved the farmers of Minnesota 9 cents per pound on one grade of twine; for last year, while the State institution sold at 9 cents per pound, against a price of 13 cents by the trust article, the same twine sold in Missouri, where the competition did not exist, as high as 18 cents per pound. At least it was so in Audrain County.

It might not be impertinent for the Senator who introduced this bill to observe that he had another reason for offering it, not specifically touching the beneficence or merits of the measure. The Democratic party in the last campaign, led by our very able Governor, arrayed itself against all trusts. Even if we were unpledged and lacked the incentive of fulfilling our solemn promises, we should not yield the field of progress and of opposition to unrighteous and hurtful combines to other States, where the institution contemplated in Senate bill No. 50 has not only been removed from the domain of experiment but has proved an eminent success and an incalculable economy to the people. M. R. K. BIGGS.

Eleventh Senatorial District.

GENERAL WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Prominent Figure of the Civil War Dies in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 1.—General William Farrar Smith, better known as "Baldy" Smith, one of the prominent figures of the Civil War, is dead at his home in this city. He was in his eighteith year.

He entered West Point at the age of 17, and when the Civil War broke out he was made commander of the Third Vermont Regiment. He rose rapidly, and became one of the leading figures in that struggle.

Fifteen years ago he became engaged in the work of improving the rivers and harbors in Delaware and Maryland, and made his home in this city. About a year ago he retired from this work, and last November he took a cold, from which he never recovered. He is survived by a daughter and a son, who is an assistant naval constructor, and a son, who is an Assistant Naval Constructor. General Smith's death, it is said, reduces the number of living corps commanders of the Civil War to four.

E. V. BROWN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—E. Brown, a well-known telegraph operator from Huntsville, Ky., died at Cleburne last night.

DOCTOR THOMAS GRAYSON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—Doctor Thomas Grayson, a native of Missouri, died last night at Winkler, Tex., aged 70 years.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—Sister Mary Joseph, a nun at St. Paul's Sanitarium, died to-day at that institution after a week's illness, of acute gastritis. Sister Mary Joseph was from Boston, Mass. Her brother, D. F. Driscoll, is living in that city. Her funeral is to take place in Dallas Tuesday.

HENRY P. RODE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Evansville, Ind., March 1.—Henry P. Rode, aged 75 years, who lived several miles from the city, died suddenly this afternoon. He was one of the pioneers of Southern Indiana.

HENRY RANDALL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Richview, Ill., March 1.—Henry Randall, the 5-year-old son of Mrs. M. E. Randall of near this place, died this morning of scarlet fever.

SILAS G. HINDMAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carbondale, Ill., March 1.—The funeral of Silas G. Hindman, aged 73 years, was held to-day in this city. He died Thursday at Twin Mound, Ka-.

NEIL—WILLIAMS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pana, Ill., March 1.—The marriage of Miss Lydia Williams and Mr. Homer Neil, well-known residents of Pana, took place to-day.

STEVENS—DUNCAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chamois, Mo., March 1.—Mr. James Stevens was married to-day to Miss Laura Duncan.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.

BLOOD POISON

Bone Pains, Itching, Scabby Skin Diseases, Swellings, Carbuncles, Pimples, Scrofula

Permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm. It destroys the active Poison in the blood. If you have aches and pains in bones, back and joints, Itching, Scabby Skin, Blood feels hot or thin, Swollen Glands, Risings and Lumps on the Skin, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples or offensive Eruptions, Copper-Colored Spots or rash on Skin, all run down, or nervous, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Carbuncles or Boils, Swelling in the Neck, take

Botanic Blood Balm, Guaranteed

to cure even the worst and most deep-seated cases where doctors, patent medicines and hot springs fail. Heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition. B.B.B. has cured thousands of cases of Blood Poison even after the disease has reached the last stages.

Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema

are caused by an awful Poisoned condition of the Blood. B.B.B. stops Hawking and Spitting, Itching and Scratching, Aches and Pains; cures Rheumatism, Catarrh; heals all Scabs, Scales, Eruptions, Watery Blisters, foul, festering Sores of Eczema, by giving a pure, healthy blood supply to affected parts.

Cancer Cured.

Botanic Blood Balm Cures Cancer of all Kinds, Suppurating Swellings, Eating Sores, Tumors, ugly Ulcers. It kills the Cancer Poison and heals the sores or worst cancer perfectly. If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Swellings, Shooting, Stinging Pains, take Blood Balm and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases of cancer cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Buy a large bottle for $1, of any druggist, take as directed. Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) always cures when the right quantity is taken. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument. Blood Balm Co.

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) Is

pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens weak kidneys and weak stomachs, cures dyspepsia. Complete directions go with each bottle.

Sold in St. Louis by Lindell Drug Store, 6th and Washington ave. Call or write. Blood Balm sent by express.

SUIT GOES AGAINST PACKING HOUSES.

Heirs of Silas Armstrong, an Indian, Recover Property Valued at One Million Dollars.

CHANGE IN RIVER CHANNEL.

Missouri Cuts Off Large Portion of Wyandotte Reservation and Then Returns to Its Old Bed.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1.—The jury in the case of Annie B. Wood and other heirs of Silas Armstrong, an Indian, to recover Missouri River bottom land in Kansas City, Kas., valued at $1,000,000, and occupied by Armour & Fowler, the packers, has returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

The attorneys for the defense have filed notices of appeal. If the decision of the lower court is sustained, perhaps the Armour Packing Company will be the heaviest loser. The portion of the tract claimed by Armour lies adjacent to the packing plant and is valued at nearly $100,000. It is occupied by the company's machine and car shops, stables and private car tracks.

Other large losers will be the Fowler Packing Company, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, the Rock Island Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan Water Company.

Smaller interests are claimed by numerous other companies and corporations. In all there were forty plaintiffs and ten defendants.

CHANGE IN RIVER CHANNEL.

The tract of land contains nearly eighty-five acres, and originally belonged to Silas Armstrong, a Wyandotte Indian, and, according to the jury's verdict, was an island from 1867 until 1891.

The contention in the suit hinged on a change in the channel of the Missouri River in 1867, just before Armstrong had transferred his property.

The property transferred extended to the bank of the river, but that year the channel of the river had changed several hundred feet. The portion thus cut off from the tract was not sold, but in course of time the river reformed and ran in its old channel. When the river changed back to its former channel the portion in litigation and the main body were again connected.

The defendant companies began to extend their industries on that portion which had been an island, claiming it as an accretion, but the heirs of Armstrong stepped in and claimed that the companies had no right to it.

The suit was filed in 1900.

UNION BANK ROBBERS TAKEN BY PINKERTONS.

Continued From Page One.

an unknown man was carrying two deadly weapons that Collins was discovered.

"The men came to Hartford January 30, which shows us that they traveled continually from the time they lit out of Missouri for Hot Springs.

"We could have arrested one of the men on Asylum street on Saturday, but, as we were anxious to get both of them and the money, we did not take the one man."

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Harrison B. Freeman was called in and he arranged papers to hold the men until the proper papers were received for their extradition.

Superintendent Dougherty stated that both men will be held for the life of Schumacher. As the dead detective's brother was a fellow-worker with the detectives working on the case, the Pinkerton men to-night expressed the greatest satisfaction in the capture.

"I never killed a man in my life," said Dougherty, "but I would have done so rather than lose these men."

Both men were heavily armed, three large Colt's forty-four-caliber revolvers, one Smith & Wesson of the same caliber and a few hundred double forty-four bullets being taken from them.

To-night Collins and Rudolph refused to talk. They have been placed under a heavy guard and are calling continually for cigarettes.

The prisoners are doubly guarded to-night and no one is allowed to talk with them. They do not deny their guilt, however, and challenged their captors to a fight in the station.

The Lapiants are held on the technical charge of drunkenness and will probably get off free.

Superintendent Dougherty vows that Collins and Rudolph will swing and, as soon as extradition papers are obtained, they will be secured hand and foot and shipped to Missouri.

COMMITTED TWO DESPERATE CRIMES WITHIN A MONTH.

Early in the morning of December 17 the safe in the National Bank of Union, Mo., was blown open by two masked men. The robbers secured $15,000 in gold and currency and $125,000 in non-negotiatable papers.

The men entered Union shortly after 12 o'clock. They drove to the outskirts of the town in a buggy, which was left tied to a fence while they operated upon the bank.

Without being detected the men succeeded in forcing an entrance to the bank building and carefully laid their plans for blowing open the safe. After they had drilled holes in the safe door, which were filled with nitroglycerin, one of the men, supposed to be Fred Lewis, prepared to fire the charge.

Just before the explision, Rudolph left the bank and took his stand in front of the building, which is located on the corner of the two principal streets.

Before the sound of the explosion died away Rudolph opened fire with two revolvers. He shot up and down both streets and succeeded in terrorizing those who had been awakened by the attack upon the bank safe.

He was almost immediately joined by Lewis, and the two men retreated toward the place where they had left their buggy, keeping up a continuous fire from their rifles and revolvers.

So completely had the people of Union been frightened by the promiscuous shooting that no attempt was made to pursue the robbers until after daylight.

They were then tracked for several miles, when all trace of the fugitives was lost Sheriff Bruch of Washington County, accompanied by a posse, continued the search for several days and private detectives were employed by the directors of the bank and the Banking Insurance Company.

In spite of these efforts, however, the earth seemed to have opened and swallowed the robbers. Apparently there was no clew, and after four or five days the pursuit to all appearances was abandoned.

The next appearance of the Union Bank robbers threw all Central Missouri into a state of excitement that had not been paralleled since the days of the James boys's raids.

ST. LOUIS DETECTIVE KILLED BY DESPERADOES.

Working quietly and without attracting attention, Charles J. Schumacher, a Pinkerton detective, had located the robbers and, not realising their desperate character, attempted to arrest them without a sufficient display of force, on January 31.

He was killed while standing at the front door of William Rudolph's house, five miles from Stanton, Mo., in the heart of a wild and desolate part of the country.

The members of the posse who accompanied him were scattered and returned to Stanton late in the afternoon with the news of the murder.

In a few hours the entire county was aroused. Posses were hastily sworn in and the pursuit of the robbers, now with an additional crime to answer for, was begun.

The Rudolph house was first visited. The members of the posse found Schumacher's body lying where it had fallen, and it was taken to Stanton.

In the meantime William Meyersick and C. F. Neiheiser, who had been detailed to guard the road leading from Stanton to Union, encountered the fugitives.

The deputies were riding slowly westward when they noticed two men on horseback round a sharp turn in the road, about 200 yards ahead.

Both parties advanced cautiously, and when within about 100 yards of each other the strangers suddenly shouted to Meyersick and Neiheiser to hold up their hands.

The deputies answered with their shotguns and in reply the bandits opened fire with Winchesters. The deputies were armed only with shotguns and pistols, but continued their advance.

At the next exchange of shots one of the robbers was seen to fall from his horse. His companion immediately dismounted and picked up the wounded man.

He continued his retreat behind a turn in the road and immediately the deputies heard the clatter of horses' hoofs as the bandits rode at full speed back the way they had come.

Meyersick and Neiheiser pursued, after making a detour, but failed to again come within gunshot of the fugitives.

SCHUMACHER'S EXHIBITION OF ABSOLUTE FEARLESSNESS.

The members of the original posse were first given an opportunity to tell their story. The men had been hastily sworn in by Deputy Sheriff Vedder and none of them really believed that Schumacher had the right men loacted.

The latter, however, was positive of his identification. Immediately after coming to Stanton, Schumacher began his investigations. He assumed the role of a hunter and took long excursions in the woods every day.

It was not until the Thursday before he was killed, however, that he ventured to approach the Rudolph home. He wished it to appear that his going in that direction was merely a matter of chance.

The road leading from Stanton to the Rudolph house is rarely traveled. The country is broken, and as the ground is not fitted for farming the houses are far apart.

The house is nearly five miles by road from Stanton. The Union road, leading from Anaconda to Union, is crossed about half way, and from there on the road is little more than a wagon trail.

From the Union road to the Rudolph house the trail turns and bends around the steep hills. As there is no habitation within a mile and a half, it is an ideal hiding place for criminals.

Just before the house is reached the trail makes a sudden turn to the right and ascends a steep hill nearly a hundred feet in height. On reaching the crest the road leaves the forest and the Rudolph house is seen standing in the center of a clearing about 100 yards in circumference.

The house itself is a rambling old structure and is forbidding in appearance. It was originally built for a miners' boarding-house, but since that industry has been discontinued it has been occupied by the Rudolphs.

There are four doors on the front and back of the house and the building is provided with thirty-four windows. The front of the building opens directly on the wagon trail, but there is a picket fence forming a back yard.

There are seven rooms on the ground floor, all communicating. The second floor is divided into twelve rooms and there is a partition dividing them into two parts, with no means of communication. Above this is an unfinished attic.

The cellar had been hollowed out of the ground under the southeast corner of the building and is about 7 feet square. The depth is about 6 feet and the sides are lined with rough stone.

On all of his hunting expeditions Schumacher was accompanied by Robert Schmuche, the son of the tavernkeeper at Stanton. The boy's father had been taken into Schumacher's confidence and knew the real object of his coming to Stanton.

Thursday morning the detective told the elder Schmuche that he was going to visit the Rudolph house and asked that the boy be allowed to go with him as a blind. Schmuche demurred at first, but eventually consented.

With the lad leading the way, Schumacher plunged into the brush and approached the Rudolph house from the woods. In this manner his coming was not revealed to the Rudolphs until he was too close to the building to allow Bill to escape to the woods.

While still screened from the house by the thick trees, Schumacher wished the boy to remain there until he had returned from the house, but the lad insisted on sharing the danger.

It was the same way with all who knew Schumacher while he was in Stanton. The detective's absolute fearlessness seemed to instill others with a disregard of danger.

Schumacher and the boy walked slowly toward the house, even stopping at the well and drawing a drink of water. While they were thus engaged the door opened and Nellie Rudolph came out.

BANDITS MET OFFICERS WITH A VOLLEY OF SHOTS.

She recognized young Schmuche, and, after speaking to her, the youth asked if they could get dinner, as they had neglected to supply themselves with a lunch.

After a short consultation with her mother she invited the hunters into the house, relieving them of their guns as they came into the sitting-room. These were stood in a corner, and young Rudolph, who was the only one of the men at home, kept between the hunters and their weapons while they remained at the house.

Saturday morning Schumacher made preparations for arresting the robbers. He telephoned Sheriff Bruch at Union and asked for assistance. Bruch did not place any confidence in the bank-robbery theory, but finally consented to send Chief Deputy Vedder to Stanton.

Before Vedder arrived Schumacher invited William Tichenor and D. K. Cromer to go with them to the house. Vedder came about 9 o'clock, and the posse was sworn in.

Schumacher and the deputies approached the house from the front. Vedder was leading and no attempt was made to conceal the purpose of their visit. Cromer and Tichenor carried shotguns and Schumacher and Vedder were armed with revolvers.

Vedder and Schumacher approached the door immediately to the left of the center of the building. Tichenor was stationed at the corner commanding two sides of the house and Cromer was in front of a door between Tichenor and Cromer.

Before Vedder could knock to attract the attention of the inmates, the door on the extreme righthand side of the house swung open suddenly and a volley of shots rang out.

Schumacher dropped where he stood and Veder and Cromer turned and ran for the protection of the woods. When the timber was reached Vedder was alone.

Cromer's flight was suddenly checked by a wire clothesline that caught him under the chin. He fell to the ground and the robbers thought he had been killed.

In the meantime Tichenor was standing his ground and fighting the robbers single-handed. He was armed with a shotgun, while his adversaries were provided with Winchesters anr revolvers.

Tichenor fired more than twenty rounds from his position behind the corner of the house. Immediately after killing Schumacher the robbers stepped within the shelter of the door jam and turned their attention to Tichenor. Many shots exchanged on both sides.

Finally, while reloading his shotgun, Tichnor jammed a cartridge into the breech and could not use the weapon. He retreated along the full length of the house and sought shelter in the woods near the rear of the building.

He hid behind a tree and examined his gun. Seeing a brick a short distance away he left his breastworks, ran over and got the brick and then returned to the tree.

With this crude tool he hammered his cartridge out of the breech and, reloading, returned to a position near where he had formerly stood and renewed the battle with the robbers.

He exposed himself several times and in other ways tried to induce the men to follow him into the forest, where he would have a chance to capture them.

He failed to tempt them from the shelter of the building and finding his ammunition was nearly exhausted he retreated to the shelter of the woods and returned to Stanton.

The fact that one of the robbers had been wounded was thought by the officials to be greatly in favor of tracing the men, and accurate descriptions were sent over the country.

The authorities believed that the men had gone South, toward Arkansas, where it was known that Rudolph had relatives. The pursuit was continued for more than a week, but nothing authentic could be learned regarding the men.

False alarms were frequent, but upon investigation it was found that there was no foundation for the report that the robbers had been seen.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATORS ARPEAR TO TRIFLE WITH LAW-MAKING.

Solons Consider This the Only Course to Pursue in View of Inharmonious State of Affairs Among Republican Factions—If They Can Wrangle Until an Early Adjournment They Can Avoid Legislation on Important Matters Which Might Injure Campaign Chances.

INTERNAL STRIFES PREVENT ALL CONCERTED ACTION.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Springfield, Ill., March 1.—It appears now that the intention is to trifle with important legislation in Illinois. This is considered the only course to pursue in view of the extremely inharmonious state of affairs in the Assembly.

The fact that a resolution is ready and awaiting a suitable occasion for introduction, providing for sine die adjournment April 17, gives color to this theory. The resolution is in the hands of Dan Campbell, the leader of the organization in the Senate. Speaker Miller and other House leaders have expressed their sympathy, but advised delay for a week or so on the ground that the House was not "ripe" for it. When an agreement is reached as to the day for its introduction it will be introduced in the Senate and sent to the House, where the gavel will be needed to put it through.

Such a resolution easily could prevent the passage of any measures of a far-reaching nature by allowing time only for consideration of appropriation bills. Ordinarily the passage of appropriations requires at least three weeks. The obstructions which Sherman can be relied upon to throw in the way could be used to extend this time indefinitely. It would be a very simple matter to keep busy, apparently, with appropriations until the middle of April.

KILKENNY CATS.

The lower branch of the Assembly reminds one of the Kilkenny cats. It is divided not alone into factions, but is jarred by the rebelliousness of individual members. It is now staggering along in a haphazard sort of way. A big row was stirred up over the Sherman resolution itemizing State institution appropriation. Instead of acquiescing to a measure both politic and public, the opponents of Sherman sent it to committee, there debated it, then reported out a substitute. Sherman saw the chance to make the matter a test between his strength and that of the administration, or Miller, men, and the fight came on the floor upon the point as to whether it be a House or a joint resolution. Being on the right side of the proposition from the first, he naturally won by a big majority.

The internal strife of the House "organization" is almost beyond comparison. Somebody is needed to wield the whip and to find a community-of-interest compromise.

WRANGLES.

Chiperfield and Drew, chairmen of two committees which deal with labor affairs, are at loggerheads, and the result may render impossible any action upon the convict labor question. The entire Republican representation from Southern Illinois got into a wrangle over judicial apportionment; no two men would listen to the same proposition, and each stood out for his own pet scheme. Result, nothing done.

Cicero J. Lindly, the buxom man from Bond, landed as chairman of the Municipal Corporations Committee, though the biggest municipal corporation in his vicinity is the flourishing town of Greenville. He was formerly the head of the Farmers' Alliance, and subsequently acquired a large store of practical information concerning railroads. He was Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner and chairman of the Railroads Committee in the House. But this is his first adventure as boss of the municipal corporations.

Lindly is not stirring up trouble. He is trying to avoid it, but he faces a hard job.

Next on the committee is Gus Nohe of Chicago, who was to have been chairman of the committee, but whom it was thought best outwardly to suppress. The personnel of the committee is thoroughly satisfactory to Nohe, and he proposes to run things. Lindly does not intend taking a back seat peaceably, and herein lies another fruitful source for speculation as to what will happen.

PECULIAR BILLS.

Nohe, in a second and quite different way, is contributing to the general confusion. He proposed a full half-hundred bills which regulate nearly every interest in the State—railroads, express companies, telegraph companies, telephone companies, corporations in general and corporations in particular.

This sort of thing is expected at Illinois legislatures, but Mr. Nohe seems to be desirous of making a record. And it occurs that at present the administration is bound by various and sundry promises to protect certain interests, to frown upon bills of this character. The inconvenience of the situation can be easily perceived. Nohe may scuttle the ship.

RENOMINATION POLITICS.

This ship—ship of state, of course, with Dick Yates as nautical director—is in very troubled seas. Yates is talking his bearings to find harbor again in the gubernatorial chair. Needless to say, even after the Legislature clears out of Springfield, there will be breakers ahead. But the doings at the Legislature will have decided effect two years hence. If the Legislature kicks over the traces, if the "organization" cannot hold its own, if the interests to which the administration is committed are antagonized, it is safe to assume that the larger Yates "machine" will be equally insufficient when the test comes, and that these "interests" mentioned will "throw" the men who "threw" them.

The do-nothing programme, in some particulars, would serve a purpose. To "protect interests," means to leave them alone. But civil service, compulsory primaries, convict labor, municipal ownership, problems for solution of which all eyes are turned to Springfield, would be ignored; and failure to act, it is generally thought, will result in a popular demand for an accounting.

SHERMAN PUGNACIOUS.

These little disagreements mentioned are all inside of the Statehouse crowd. Outside of this ruling minority other lines are drawn as tightly as ever. Sherman is not temporizing, neither will he. He has been deftly inserting thorns where they will have greatest effect since his defeat for the speakership. He means to keep it up. His fight on Yates is no grand-stand affair. He has his own ambitions, his own ends to gain, and finds an issue in the charged mismanagement of State institutions and misuse of State funds. As long as it seems policy, in the House of Representatives, for the Democrats to aid in pulling his chestnuts out of the fire, Sherman controls a majority, and a majority, in the long run, rules.

Counter to the affiliation with Sherman of the country Democratic Representatives, the Cook County Democrats have gone over to the Speaker—at least, they voted with the Miller men upon the Sherman resolution last week. But it appears that even so the anti-Miller majority is safe.

Speaking of the necessity of somebody taking the helm, a report has it that various gentlemen have been suggested as suitable bosses, but nobody is satisfactory to anybody else. It is a well-known fact that legislative bodies nearly all have organizations other than appears on the surface. In what manner such organizations are made and how they are controlled and what power they have were amply demonstrated in St. Louis in the evidence as to what went on behind the scenes of the House of Delegates and City Council. The cases are similar, though not exactly parallel—similar in that the Illinois House has had, and now would like to establish, that inner and guiding force. Dave Shanahan of Chicago comes nearer than any of his colleagues to filling the position, but falls short by reason of exceeding unpopularity in certain quarters.

CHESTER PENITENTIARY.

If contract labor is done away with in the penitentiaries, as the three convict labor bills now before the House provide, the system at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at the Pontiac Reformatory and at Joliet will be seriously affected. Under a constitutional amendment passed in 1886, contract labor is distinctly prohibited, but, by a complicated evasion of the law, the Constitution is not observed. Contractors sell to the State. The raw materials are made into these articles of clothing, boots and shoes, chairs and other furniture of rattan, and brooms.

At Chester is a knitting plant, a machine shop, a foundry, a brickyard and a limestone quarry. The labor organizations have long been fighting to do away with the system, which cheapens their labor. The manufacturers also are opposed. But the State is confronted with the problem of satisfying these objections, and yet providing some sort of employment for the prisoners. The demand is that machine work be abolished, and hand labor be substituted, and the product be used only to supply the needs of the various State institutions. The quantity of the goods put forth by the convicts would be greatly reduced, and a large income, which accrues to the State under the existing conditions, would be cut off. It is thought that there is no way around this latter point, that the State must give up the idea of making money off its criminals.

THREE BILLS.

Three bills purport to solve the question. One is Chiperfield's; another is Drew's, and the third was introduced by Wheeler of Sangamon. The latter two are in Drew's committee. Chiperfield's is in his committee. Hence the friction between Drew and Chiperfield.

Another phase of the convict-labor legislation is by no means the least significant. At Joliet is the cooperage plant, which puts out a vast number of chairs and articles of furniture. The Penitentiary is a strong competitor against a Chicago company which is a part of a furniture trust. The latter wants the manufacture of chairs at Joliet stopped, and report has it, on seemingly very good ground, that the latter has invested $100,000 for the purpose.

HASTINGS MacADAM.

Handkerchiefs and Laces.

Fine linen handkerchiefs and delicate laces will not bear rubbing. To clean them, soak in Ivory Soap suds, work them up and down with the hands (when they are very delicate it is better to shake them in a fruit-jar about two-thirds full of suds), then rinse in clear water. A pinch of gum arabic dissolved in hot water and a little bluing should be used to dip the pieces into before drying. Stretch perfectly smooth on a marble bureau top or a pane of glass and allow to dry. With laces care should be taken that the wrong side is against the marble or glass surface.

Ivory Soap—99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

LITTLE ABATEMENT IN FLOOD SITUATION

Government Engineers Experience Much Difficulty in Protecting Craft on Trinity River.

MUCH LIVE STOCK IS DROWNED.

Body of Unidentified Man Found Floating Near Dallas—Railroads Are Crippled—Ohio Rising Again.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 1.—The flood in the Trinity Valley shows little abatement. No rains have fallen to-day and the temperature has dropped close to the freezing point.

The Government engineers on the river improvements in the vicinity of Dallas experience difficulty in keeping their boats and other paraphernalia in safe condition. Their work is temporarily at a standstill. The river at Dallas fell about 1 foot to-day, but is still spread over the bottom lands to more than a mile in width. Much live stock has been lost in the bottoms.

The body of a man was seen floating past the city to-day. Notice was sent by telephone to Hutchins, twelve miles below, and parties hurried three miles eastward from that point to the river, headed off and brought to shore the body. It proved to be that of a white man, but there was nothing on the body to establish identity. It is being held until investigations can be made.

William Cox was rescued from drowning at Dallas by a crew from a Government boat, who went to his rescue in a launch. He was nearly dead, chilled thoroughly, and is in the hospital.

RAILROAD SITUATION CRITICAL.

The railroad situation is critical. Every road in Northern, Central and Southern Texas has large forces at work trying to save its tracks and bridges. No trains make anything approaching schedule time. The Frisco's Golden Gate Limited, which should go via the Texas Panhandle and El Paso, has for the last three days had to detour around by way of Fort Worth, thence over the Texas and Pacific, because of floods and snowdrifts.

Houston and Texas Central trains on the Fort Worth and Waxahachie branch are being run around by way of the Texas and Pacific, and Dallas trains on the Fort Worth and Denver cannot run further than Amarillo on account of snowdrifts on the Upper Panhandle division.

SNOW AT SAN ANGELO.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Angelo, Tex., March 1.—It has been snowing with but little interrupdon since 11 a. m.

OHIO BEGINS TO RISE AGAIN.

Rivermen Fear Flood Is Coming—Cattle Suffer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Owensboro, Ky., March 1.—After falling about seven feet, the Ohio River began to rise again to-day. Although it is cold and clear, yet rivermen and farmers are fearful of the rise that is coming.

Stock of all kinds has begun to suffer greatly. Many head have been housed on mounds for several weeks and the food supply is running low and it is impossible to get it to them. Especially is this true in the Indiana bottoms across from here.

The farmers in Green, Pond and Rough River bottoms back of here have lost thousands of dollars by the long rise. While log and lumber men have lost heavily heretofore, the farmers have just begun to feel the effects of the water.

LOWER PITTSBURG SUBMERGED

Monongahela and Allegheny Are Both at Flood Stage.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—The flood in the rivers reached its height to-day at 4:30, when the Monongahela registered 23 feet 6 inches at the Smithfield street bridge, the Allegheny 23 feet at the Sixth street bridge and 23 feet 6 inches in the Ohio at the dam. From that time until 5 p. m. the waters have been stationary.

Since early morning Lower Allegheny and Lower Pittsburg have been submerged. The banks of the Allegheny are banked by the house line on River avenue on the Allegheny and the curb line on Duquesne way on this side.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.

MRS. LYDIA J. ALLEN IS ADJUDGED INCOMPETENT.

Former St. Louis Woman's Mind a Wreck From the Use of Drugs and Intoxicants.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 1.—On the application of her daughters, supported by declarations of other relatives, Mrs. Lydia J. Allen, formerly the wife of a wealthy St. Louis merchant, has been adjudged incompetent to manage her affairs, and a commission is to be appointed to look after her interests.

Mrs. Allen is an inmate of St. Savior's Sanitarium at Inwood, she having been addicted to the use of drugs and intoxicants. Two of the daughters are students of Vassar College.

Miss Clare Allen made the petition for the adjudication, and her sister, Miss Elisabeth W. Allen, joined her. Mrs. Allen's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Modill, made a supporting statement.

More than a year ago Mrs. Allen's husband, George W. Allen, secured a divorce on the grounds of her constant use of liquor and drugs, and especially morphine. Since that time he has allowed her $125 a month for support. The daughters declared that their mother would spend money recklessly, borrow large sums from persons almost strangers and order goods and jewelry beyond her ability to pay.

PLAN FOR A FARMERS' TRUST.

Nebraska Grain and Stock Men Form Organization.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—A State organization of the Nebraska Grand and Live Stock Association was effected at a meeting held here last night. The association will incorporate immediately with a capital stock of $500,000.

The organization is the result of two meetings held last month and the ultimate plan is to have the farmers control in their ent

MORE "Roommates Wanted"
Ads were printed in The Republic in February than all other St. Louis newspapers combined.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS—1904—FAIR

783 "For Sale Miscellaneous" Ads were printed in The Republic in February.
318 more than any other St. Louis newspaper.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

THIS IS THE "OREGON BOOT" TO BE USED ON RUDOLPH AND COLLINS.



HOW THE BANK ROBBERS' FEET WILL BE SHACKLED.

Owing to the desperate character of William Rudolph and George Collins, alias Fred Lewis, the Union bank robbers, it has been decided to use the "Oregon boot" when the men are placed in the train to be brought back to Union, Mo., for trial.

BY CHIEF DESMOND.

Sheriff Bruch is wise to put the Oregon boot on Rudolph and Collins. They have shown themselves to be desperate men and would take the slightest chance to escape.

With the Oregon boot their chances of getting away are few. If they should jump from the train, the weight of the boot would break their legs.

I have seen the Oregon boot used but once in my experience in the Police Department. That was when Marion C. Hedgpeth was brought back to St. Louis for the Glendale train robbery. Hedgpeth was regarded as a dangerous man, and the California authorities who brought him back decided to put the boot on him. Hedgpeth saw that it was useless to try to get away with it on his leg and they got him here safely.

The Oregon boot is so made that the weight of the lead band which encircles the leg just above the ankle rests upon the floor when the prisoner is not walking. The weight is about eight or twelve pounds. It is fastened to the heel of the shoe by strips of steel, which run down on either side.

These strips are screwed to the heel. When the prisoner stands or sits down the weight, therefore, is not upon the leg. But when he walks he must lift the entire weight, and if he tries to run or jump I am told it will break the leg.

Marion Hedgpeth, the other notorious prisoner who was brought to St. Louis in an Oregon boot, with Adelbert D. Sly, Luicis R., alias "Dink" Wilson and Jim Francis, blew open the express car of a Frisco train at Glendale on the night of November 30, 1891, and obtained a large sum of money.

Francis was killed in a fight with a posse after holding up a train at Fort Scott, Kas., on January 23, 1892. Hedgpeth was arrested in San Francisco. The others were also captured and sent to the Penitentiary. The robbers lived and planned the Glendale job at No. 4244 Swan avenue, in St. Louis.

Hedgpeth, after being brought back to St. Louis, gave us much information regarding the multimurderer, W. W. Holmes, who was hanged at Philadelphia for his crimes.

SHERIFF BRUCH REACHES NEW YORK; EXPECTED IN HARTFORD TO-DAY.

Cashier Hoffman on the Scene to Recover the Money Found in the Room of the Prisoners—Collins Says That Rudolph Is a Fool for Trying to Conceal His Identity—Great Interest in Culprits.



FROM PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF HARTFORD.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hartford, Conn., March 5.—Sheriff Bruch has not as yet arrived in town, but Assistant Superintendent Dougherty came up this evening accompanied by Cashier Hoffman of the Union Bank, and together with Detectives Farrell and Butler and Captain McGinty of the Danbury police force were in consultation with Captain Gunn in the police station.

When the conference broke up at 10 o'clock, Mr. Dougherty gave out the information that the bank official was here to deal merely with the legal matters pertaining to the recovery of the stolen money.

To a Republic representative it was stated that Mr. Hoffman had immediately visited the jail and had positively identified Collins and Rudolph.

Dougherty was asked point blank as to the alleged confession made by Collins, and replied: 'I was up with Collins for two hours, and my interview was more than satisfactory. I should not have staid with him so long if there hadn't been something doing. We have the case well in hand. It is solid."

Sheriff Bruch was delayed by requisition papers.

During the evening Detective Dougherty and the Hartford men brought Mr. Hoffman to the scene of the capture Sunday afternoon, and he was highly interested in examining the locality, and warmly lauded the officers on their nerve in going into such a nest after a murderer. Immediately afterwards Mr. Hoffman returned to his hotel.

SAYS IT IS RUDOLPH.

Judge Coogan visited the bandits in their cells this morning, and as a result will be wi on hand Monday morning to act as counsa sel. Rudolph asked him especially not to run fer. ive out anything for publication, but Colpound worth s was more talkative as usual, now that strength olph is not at his side to advise him, he would n the course of his conversation retil he coul "Now ab that Rudolph was a fool not to adnervous wes identity.

coffee, bu ins further stated that he is sorry gained ab and took he did not light out for some of the petite in race tracks instead of staying cooped up no indig Hartford. He is very anxious to know pounds "I know is suspected of complicity in other fected pa. blind. Detective Dougherty seems to have some- the thing up his sleeve since his long interpro view with Collins Monday morning and said to-night that he had no favors to ask of Rudolph, who is very surly and morose and even insulting to him.

It is conservatively estimated that about 1,500 people examined the "shooting irons" to-day and to-night. President Louis Grover, of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company to-day took the numbers of the Colt guns and from his register will be able to tell positively, what jobber in the West, the guns were purchased of.

The pearl-handled ones are British army models, and are rarely turned out with nickel barrels. Collins's gun is of United States Army pattern and the cartridges therefore contain forty grains of powder. They must have cost between $25 and $30.

Union citizens are very anxious to know if Rudolph has really been identified and a telegram to that effect was received to-night by Chief of Police Ryan. Mr. Schmucke, of the Union Hotel, is still in New York, and he is the only man that can positively state that the man now held is William Rudolph.

SENATOR CULBERSON IS ILL.

Returns to His Home in Dallas Quite Unexpectedly.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 5—United States Senator Charles A. Culberson arrived in Dallas direct from Washington on a belated train last night, and his presence in the city was not known to many persons until this evening.

Senator Culberson was driven from the railroad station in a closed carriage direct to his home. He is quite sick and unable to attend to his duties at Washington. He did not leave his house all day.

Senator Culberson was not well when he started for the regular session late in November, and his health was bad all through the winter. The Eastern climate seemed to aggravate his condition, and he was compelled to forego attendance on the special session.

GOVERNMENT MAP OF ST. LOUIS.

Will Be Printed and Distributed at World's Fair.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 5.—Data for a new map of St. Louis and the adjacent country will be collected during the coming summer by the topographic division of the Geological Survey. It is intended to have this map completed in time for the World's Fair.

A press will be set up in the part of the Government building allotted to the survey and copies of the map struck off and distributed to the visitors.

PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT WITH RYAN CREDITORS SANCTIONED BY COURT.

Attorneys of Investment Concern in Bankruptcy Court Propose Compromise of the Claims.

WILL PAY 25 PER CENT CASH.

Balance to Be Secured by Stock in New Corporation, Whose Earnings Are to Be Divided Pro Rata.

MONEY IS IN MARSHAL'S CARE.

Judge Adams, Withholding His Decision in Bankruptcy Proceedings, Urges Speedy and Satisfactory Distribution of Funds on Hand.

Depositors of the John J. Ryan Turf-Investment Company are assured of a prospect of recovering at least 25 per cent in cash of the money invested, with a probability of further dividends earned by the new corporation which Ryan declares his intention of forming as soon as the present tangle in the affairs of the concern is straightened out.

This assurance was made in the United States District Court yesterday, and Judge Elmer B. Adams, who occupied the bench, contributed materially to clinching the proposition, which had been tentatively promulgated by the attorneys for the company.

Ryan's attorneys entered a demurrer to the adjudication of their client as a bankrupt on various grounds, the chief of which were that the creditors, with Ryan, were engaged in a gambling enterprise, and further that they were copartners in the enterprise and had no provable claims as creditors, hence, in either case, had no standing in court and were not entitled to relief.

Attorney Stern filed an answer to the demurrer, denying the allegations set forth. He argued that the creditors were entitled to recover their pro rata of the money in the possession of the company, and cited numerous authorities in support.

Attorney Noland argued that the contract entered into by Ryan and depositors was an illegal one, because it was a gambling enterprise as shown by the certificates and the handbooks issued by the company. The Supreme Court of this and other States had held, he said, that a person who advanced money to further an illegal enterprise could obtain no relief in the courts. He cited the cases of Ullman vs. the Fair Grounds Association and the Fair Grounds Association vs. Carmody, besides numerous other authorities.

COURT IS INFORMED THAT INVESTORS NUMBERED 8,000.

Attorney Campbell followed with additional arguments, and was interrupted by Judge Adams, who asked:

"How many creditors are there?"

"About 8,000," was the reply.

"I am trying to see my way clear to arrive at a thorough understanding of this matter," explained the court.

"It is repugnant to my conception of law and justice that a man may accept $100,000 or $200,000 of money invested by depositors, and then, on the plea that it is a swindle, or an illegal contract based on a gambling enterprise, say that these depositors shall not receive any of their money back. I tell you plainly that I shall do all in my power to see that the money now in the possession of this company or tied up in the bank subject to the court's order is distributed pro rata among the creditors. I do not say that I can or will do this. It may be that under the law I shall be compelled to arrive at an interpretation of it adverse to my wishes."

"Your Honor," said Mr. Campbell, "Ryan has offered to do exactly what you have expressed a desire to see done. He has offered to distribute the cash now on hand pro rata among the creditors, which will amount to about 25 per cent of their claims, and to give each stock in the new corporation to the amount of 100 per cent of their claims.

"This corporation is to engage in a strictly legal business, and the earnings will be paid out in dividends. We have here a petition signed by 90 per cent of the creditors, agreeing to this proposition."

CREDITORS ONLY ASK FOR PRO RATA OF ASSETS.

Attorney Sterns said the counsel for Ryan had made the same proposition to him the day previous, and he announced that he was willing to accept it in behalf of his clients. "The only thing we desired, in bringing these proceedings," he said, "was to see that the assets of the company were divided pro rata."

"We are ready and anxious to do so," replied Mr. Campbell, "but we do not desire to be put to the expense and delay incident to bankruptcy proceedings."

"As there seems to be a disposition on the part of the counsel to effect a harmonious settlement of this matter," said the court, "I will take this case under advisement, and appoint the Marshal to take charge of the money and property of the company in this district. I intend to see that the money is in safe and proper hands when the matter comes up before me again. If counsel, meantime, can agree on some arrangement whereby it can be shown to the court in the proper legal manner that an arrangement satisfactory to the creditors has been arrived at, whereby the available assets will be distributed pro rata among the depositors, well and good."

After court adjourned counsel for both sides held a consultation, at which it was agreed that the proposition advanced by Ryan be accepted by the petitioners. The money will be placed in the Marshal's custody to-day. Judge Adams himself prepared a form of check, to be used in paying off the creditors. No other check will be honored in payment of a certificate of deposit.

The plan arranged is to send to each creditor who accepts Ryan's proposition a check calling for 25 per cent of the amount of his claim. When he presents this check to a bank to be cashed, it must be accompanied by his certificate. The canceled check is a receipt for all claims upon Ryan. If the depositor wishes the shares of stock in addition, he can obtain them by notifying Ryan.

FORECAST OF FINDINGS OF COMMISSION IN THE GREAT ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

Miners Will Get at Least Ten Per Cent Increase in Wages—Blame for the Strike Will Fall Heavier on the Operators—The Boycott and Coercion of Nonunion Men Will Be Condemned—The Union Is to Be Indirectly Recognized.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT EXPECTED FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

It is stated on good authority that the following are the chief points in the findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

There will undoubtedly be at least 10 per cent advance in the pay for mining, to take effect from the time the miners returned to work, last October.

The causes of the strike, as fixed by the commission, will not be comforting to the coal-mining companies.

The boycott will be condemned and the principle will be laid down that a miner has a right to work without molestation, even though he does not belong to the union.

The per diem employes will not have their wages increased, but will be recommended for the same pay for a day of nine hours.

There will be indirect recognition of the union, which will come when the findings are submitted by the President to John Mitchell, as president of the miners' union.

The system of pay will be regulated. Wherever practicable the operators will be required to pay by weight, instead of by the car, and elsewhere by the lineal yard. The miners will receive check-docking representatives at their own expense. This will practically amount to a second increase in wages.

The terms of the verdict are to hold good for three years, and recommendations are to be made for settlements of wage and other questions at the end of that period.

In local disputes the operators will be required to treat with committees of the miners, and there may be a suggestion for local boards of arbitration.



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.
Chairman of the Coal Commission.

REPORT PROBABLY WILL REACH THE PRESIDENT WITHIN A WEEK.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt's Coal Strike Commission is hurrying through its report, and it will probably be in Mr. Roosevelt's hands within a week. The commission has practically agreed on all the vital points on which it is required to pass.

The only matter about which the commission has lately been in doubt is the questions as to how the miners should be paid. In some of the mines they are now paid by the car. The car was supposed to hold a ton. Using as an excuse the fact that the coal almost invariably contained slate, the operators have from time to time increased the size of the car until the amount of coal the men mine now for a carload—the theoretical ton—is sometimes more than a ton and a half. In addition to this, the miners claim that by a system of dockage they are robbed of a large percentage of their earnings, and one of their main demands has been for a representative of themselves to check and verify the weights as ascertained by the dock boss, and at the expense of the men to represent the miners.

In order to see whether it would be possible to pay the miner for the coal actually mined by weight, instead of by the lineal yard or the deceptive car, the commission had before it to-day most of the representatives of the miners and the operating companies. All the members of the commission were prtsent, Judge Gray, the chairman, presiding.

The session was held in the hearing-room of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These attended the meeting:

"John Mitchell, John Fahey, Thomas D. Nicholls and W. H. Detry, Walter E. Weyl, statistician for the miners; S. P. Wolverton, counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the various representatives of the operators.

MAIN QUESTION.

The main question discussed was that of determining the best method of payment for coal mined, and hinged upon the point as to whether settlement shall be made with the men according to weight or measure.

The hearing to-day foreshadows an early report of the commission to President Roosevelt, as it involves practically the only issue which remains unsettled in the minds of the commission. It was intended that the session of the commission should be a short one, and efforts were put forth to attain this end.

When the commission, as a result of its inquiries of to-day as to the system of weighing coal, formulates a system that shall be carried out as far as practicable, the report will be ready for President Roosevelt.

On some points the commission has had very little difficulty in reaching an agreement. For instance, it has had no trouble in deciding that the men shall have higher pay for mining. The men went on a strike for a 20 per cent increase. Before the strike had been on many months they were willing to compromise on a 10 per cent increase. This was declined by the operators because the granting of the advance would have meant recognition of the union.

INCREASED WAGES.

It is believed that the increase of 10 per cent will be granted without any question, but that certain changes will be made in the system of paying the miners which will make that increase considerably larger because it will do away with the abuse of which the union complained of making the men mine more than a ton of coal when in theory they were paid for a ton.

The question of recognition of the union will not enter directly into the report. The union will be recognized, however, by the very fact that the findings of the commission will be sent to John Mitchell as the representative of the miners, just as it will be sent to George F. Baer, representing the coal roads, and to the representatives of the Independent operators.

DEMANS OF UNION.

The demands of the union which resulted in the strike on May 15, 1902, were as follows:

1. That there shall be an increase of 20 per cent to the miners who are paid by the ton—that is, for men performing contract work. These men involve about 40 per cent of all the miners.
2. A reduction of 20 per cent in the time of per diem employes. The mines are operated about 200 days per year ten hours per day. This demand, if granted, would result in reducing the day to eight hours (20 per cent), so that the mines would be operated 240 days at about the same pay; hence an equivalent of 20 per cent increase in the earnings, no increase in the rates of per diem employes being demanded.
3. That 2,240 pounds shall constitute the ton on which payment is based for all coal mined where the miners are paid by weight. This would apply in any district where weighing coal would be practicable and to those miners who are paid by the quantity and not to those paid by the day.

ANTICIGARETTE BILL WINS IN THE MISSOURI SENATE.

BY A STAFF CORRSEPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 5.—The women of Missouri showed their influence to-day when the Senate engrossed a bill making it a crime to sell or give cigarettes or cigarette paper to minors under 18 years of age. Since the beginning of the session, the Senate and House have been deluged with petitions from women's societies and reform organizations asking that the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes be passed.

Senator Stubbs of Holt is the author of the measure which was passed to-day. As originally drawn, it contained a provision that the limit should be 21 years. Senator Kinealy offered an amendment fixing the age limit at 16 years. It was beaten just before the noon hour. Upon reconvening an amendment by McIndoe, fixing the limit at 18 years of age, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11.

Senator McNatt was the first to oppose the Kinealy amendment. "If you could see the dirty, lousy gang of loafing boys in our towns, which do nothing else but smoke cigarettes, you would not want to put down the age limit on this measure," he remarked.

"You can't legislate morality into anybody," said Farris. "What will the gentleman from Lawrence (McNatt) say about those eminently respectable men who do smoke cigarettes and set the example to the boys?"

Kinealy said that he was opposed to this kind of legislation. "Unless it is made as a police or public health measure," he explained, "sumptuary laws should not be passed. Sixteen years is a reasonable age."

Walker of Boone was willing to accept the sixteen-year limit, but afterwards changed when other Senators expressed their views.

Lee of Carter thought that cigarette smoking made imbeciles. Biggs of Audrain was astonished that old men should advocate reducing the age limit. "No one has ever pointed out to me any advantage from cigarette smoking," he remarked.

Vories of St. Joseph said that there was a universal sentiment in favor of the bill and that he hoped the amendment would not pass.

Morton of Ray thought that the uplifting influences should be at home, and not in legislation. "As the twig is bent, so the tree grows," he repeated.

McNatt rose to ask Morton how many sons he had. "None," Morton replied. "Whose fault is it?" asked McNatt. "If you had boys you would have different ideas on this subject."

Costello attacked Morton. "We can legislate against liquor," he said. "Why not against cigarettes, which every one knows are injurious."

Dowell said the best evidence against cigarettes was the appearance of the boys who smoked them. "Look at their eyes, at their complexion, their physique," he said. "Don't try to sidetrack legislation of this sort."

Nick Bradley remarked that he had never smoked a cigarette in his life." I smoked one cigar and traveled around the world in the next hour," he said. "The mothers want this bill passed and I am for them."

STONE MAY BECOME A SENATE LEADER

Will Take Prominent Part as Vice Chairman of National Democratic Organization.

IS TO BE SWORN IN MONDAY.

Democrats Will Hold Caucus To-Day to Select Chairman of the Caucus to Succeed Jones.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, March 5.—Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, is expected to be sworn in at the meeting of the Senate next Monday to succeed Senator Vest. He was detained from the Senate and did not answer when the roll was called to-day.

Another Southwestern Senator, former Governor J. P. Clark, of Arkansas, who succeeds Mr. Jones, is expected to be present to take the oath at the same time.

Owing to the retirement of Senator Jones, who is chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Senator Stone, the vice chairman, will become at once one of the political leaders of the Senate, and his entrance to that body is of more than ordinary interest to the politicians.

Arthur P. Gorman, another national leader, took his seat to-day having been chosen again a Senator from Maryland.

The Democrats of the Senate will hold a caucus Friday morning, to elect a chairman of the caucus and also to select a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in place of Mr. Bailey of Texas, who recently resigned from that committee in favor of Mr. Clark of Montana.

United States Senator William J. Stone departed for Washington last night to attend the extra session of the Senate, called by President Roosevelt, which convened yesterday. Senator Stone could not be present at the opening session yesterday on account of a business engagement in Chicago. He returned to his home in Ferguson Wednesday evening.

FRANCIS'S TRIP TO SPAIN SUCCESSFUL

Visited Premier and Cabinet and Was Assured of Interest in World's Fair.

SPANISH COURT IN MOURNING.

On This Account He Did Not Ask an Audience With the King—Departed Last Night for Paris and Berlin.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

Madrid, March 5.—The greater part of to-day was spent by President Francis of the World's Fair in visiting people of prominence, explaining to them the grand scope on which the St. Louis Exposition is to be conducted.

This morning Mr. Francis breakfasted with United States Minister Hardy, and the latter's entire staff, at the embassy.

In the forenoon Mr. Francis, accompanied by Minister Hardy, called upon Premier Silvela and the Minister of State for the purpose of interesting Spain in the Exposition.

The Premier received Mr. Francis very courteously, and gave him positive assurances that Spain would be represented at the Exposition according to its means.

Owing to the fact that the Spanish court is in mourning, it was decided not to attempt to secure an audience with King Alfonso, since the Premier and Minister of State gave sufficient assurance that the mission of Mr. Francis was successful.

In the afternoon Mr. Francis, with Minister Hardy, called upon the Marquis Jomillas, the president of the Campania Transatlantica, where the subject of rates for intending visitors was discussed. It is practically settled that a rate will be made low enough to induce those of moderate means to visit the United States during the World's Fair.

After a tour of the city, President Francis left this evening for Paris and Berlin, well impressed with the result of his visit and the cordial welcome given to him.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN ILLINOIS APPEARS IMMINENT.

Joint Conference at Springfield Fails to Make a Settlement Concerning Schedule.

RYAN DELIVERS ULTIMATUM.

Secretary of Miners' Organization Declares There Will Be No More Coaxing.

ALL PROPOSALS VOTED DOWN.

Disagreement Hinges Over Scale to Be Paid in Thin Vein Regions—Operators Offer Six Cents and Miners Demand Ten.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill. March 5.—A strike of the 40,000 coal miners of Illinois appears imminent.

"If you strike the people will not be with you, and you will get the coldest turndown you ever had," are the words in which Operator H. M. Taylor declared himself, addressing the miners to-day at the joint conference of Illinois miners and operators in reference to the wage question in Northern Illinois and in Williamson County. Mr. Taylor was aroused by a speech made a few minutes before by Secretary Ryan of the miners' organization, in which Ryan said:

"There will be no more coaxing in Northern Illinois, so far as I am concerned. I will say to those people what is right to do, but I will use no influence to compel those men to go to work if they do not feel like it."

Every proposition made by the miners was voted down by the operators, and in turn the miners voted down all propositions made by the operators. At the end of the session the miners and operators were no nearer an agreement than they were when they met two weeks ago. Unless the differences can be adjusted within a short time it will mean a strike throughout the State to enforce the demands of the miners.

PROPOSITIONS VOTED DOWN.

The miners presented their demands for an increase of 10 cents on the ton in the thin-vein fields of Northern Illinois and 9 cents in Williamson County. This was immediately voted down by the operators. Then when the operators offered to grant the increase of 6 cents a ton provided by the Indianapolis agreement it was voted down.

The entire morning was taken up in heated discussions on the points of difference. The principal speakers for the miners, were Secretary Ryan, President Russell, H. C. Perry, George Bagwell and Delegate McCarthy. The operators were represented by H. M. Taylor, O. L. Garrison, A. J. Moorshead, Francis S. Ready and Fred Lukens.

The miners asserted that they had not based their demand on the earning power of the men, but on the fact that they are satisfied that the operators are able to pay the increase. In the Northern District, the screenings brought out in a car load of coal, it is said, amount to 17½ per cent, while at the basing point the screenings amount to 40 per cent. The miners also contend they are at a disadvantage concerning the "dead work."

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:27 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 5:57.
THE MOON SETS TO-MORROW MORNING AT 1:21.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS, MAY WHEAT 70⅝@70⅝c, MAY CORN 40⅝@41c.
CHICAGO—MAY WHEAT 75⅝@75⅞c, MAY CORN 46½@46⅝c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Occasional rains and moderate temperature.

For Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas—Rain Friday and Saturday.

Page.
2. Missouri Legislature.
3. Y. M. C. A. Receives $50,000 Endowment.
Insane Patients Attack Keepers.
Tillman Replies to Cannon.
Illinois Legislature.
4. Roosevelt Forces the Crum Issue.
Unable to Get Candidates for City Council.
England Provides New Naval Base.
5. Another Fierce Day in Cotton.
Remington Group a Gate of Midway.
6. Editorial.
Notes and Personal Mention.
Street Commissioner Wants Laborers.
7. Demaree Files Suit for Divorce.
Against Statue of General Houston.
Wireless Telegraphy for Railway Trais
8. Hildreth's Thane Defeated Albula.
American League Schedule.
Jeffries-Corbett Bout.
Ryan Retires From Ring to Accept Position Here
9. East Side News.
10. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
New Corporations.
11. Rooms for Rent Ads.
12. Heavy Slump in Grain.
Summary of St. Louis Markets.
13. Mystery and Weakness in New York Stocks.
Values Lower for Local Securities.
Heavy Realizing in Wheat in Chicago.
14. Two-Thirds Clause Delays Hospital Bill.
Husband Offered With Euchre Prize.
Fraud Orders Against Matrimonial Bureaus.
Riot Among Section Men.
Brick Men Strike Sunday.

MORE "BUSINESS WANTED"
Ads were printed in The Republic in February than in any other two St. Louis newspapers.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS 1904 FAIR

1,399 "Horse and Vehicle"
Ads were printed in The Republic last month. 492 more than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

SEE TO-MORROW'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

WHILE DELEGATES FIGHT RAILWAY SERVICE BILL PASSES TO ENGROSSMENT

Substitute for Two Former Measures Killed by Old Combine Acted on Favorably.

RIOTOUS SCENES ON FLOOR.

Kelly Denounces Speaker Fontana and Defends Act to Regulate Street-Car System.

SWEENEY LEADS OPPOSITION.

Press Representative Assaulted by Fontana After the Adjournment of House—Delegate Karbe Threatened.

VOTE WHICH SENT RAILWAY BILL TO ITS ENGROSSMENT.

Yeas—Geraghty, Karbe, Kelly, Kinney, Klute, Koeln, Oberbeck, Pfeffle, Stanze, Troll, Williams and Fontana—12.

Noes—Denny, Hannigan, Howard, Sweeney and Zachritz—5.

Absent—Brennan, Buckley, Faulkner, Funsch, Gazzolo, Murrell, Stannard and Windmuller—8.

VOTE BY WHICH SAME BILL WENT OVER UNTIL FRIDAY.

Yeas—Geraghty, Karbe, Klute, Koeln, Oberbeck, Pfeffle, Stanze and Troll—8.

Noes—Denny, Hannigan, Howard, Sweeney, Williams, Zachritz and Fontant—7.

Refused to Vote—Kelly and Kinney—2.

Amid scenes of the most riotous character, the climax of which was an unprovoked assault upon a newspaper reporter and threats of bodily harm on certain members of the House of Delegates, the bill providing for better street railway legislation was finally ordered to engrossment last night in the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly.

The assault was committed by Speaker Fontana, and the threats were made by Delegate Sweeney of the Third Ward.

For several moments after the House had adjourned there were prospects of a free-for-all fight, and but for the timely intervention of cooler heads there would have been the liveliest kind of a mix-up.

The trouble began when the Committee on Legislation made its report on the street railway bill.

This is the bill which provides for regulation of the street-railway service, and which has been held up by the House of Delegates since last August, despite the fact that the members had previously voted an appropriation of $10,000 for the services of a commission of lawyers to draft it.

The bill was originally introduced by Delegate Kelly, but after being killed has twice been resurrected in the form of substitute measures.

Two reports were submitted by the Committee on Legislation at last night's meeting, one a minority report, recommending that the bill be not passed, and signed by Delegates Sweeney and Zachritz; the other was a majority report, recommending the passage of the bill, signed by Delegates Oberbeck, Kinney and Koeln.

In his anger at not having been able to win a majority of the members of the committee over to his side in opposition to the bill, Sweeney objected to the action of a reporter representing a morning newspaper who had walked across the floor of the House. Sweeney requested the Speaker to enforce rule No. 53, which is to the effect that "no person, other than the Comptroller, shall be allowed on the floor of the House while it is in session."

REPORTER WAS ORDERED TO SEAT IN GALLERY.

Fontana ordered the reporter to take a seat in the gallery, and the latter started to obey, but was intercepted by Delegates Denny and Kelly, who insisted that the rule was being misconstrued by the Speaker. At the time there were several spectators occupying seats on the floor of the House.

Sweeney persisted in demanding that the rule be enforced, however, and would listen to no argument of the other Delegates to the effect that he was in error. Fontana, however, seeing that the other members objected to his ruling, rescinded the order and

Continued on Page Four.

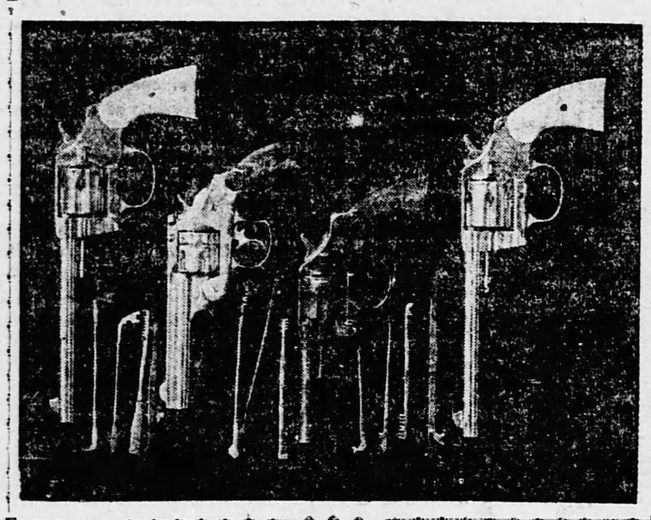
340 Want Help To-Day.

The Republic of to-day contains the following ads for "Help":

Housework. 77	Clerks & Collectors. 14
Boys..... 30	Trades..... 68
Cooks..... 18	Miscellaneous... 133

Your ad for Help, or for a Situation, in The Republic will be read all over St. Louis and the Great Southwest. And it will bring the right kind of answers.

WEAPONS WHICH ROBBERS TRIED TO USE ON CAPTORS.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE REVOLVERS FOUND ON RUDOLPH AND LEWIS WHEN ARRESTED IN HARTFORD.

RUDOLPH AND COLLINS WILL ARRIVE THIS EVENING.

Fugitives Had Become Suspicious and Would Have Fled From Hartford Except for Engagement to Meet Women—Lewis Says That They Bought the Horses on Which They Escaped From Pursuers After Killing of Schumacher—After Abandoning Steeds They Took Iron Mountain Train South, Went to Memphis and Thence to Hartford—Rudolph Says He Has No Sweetheart Near Flat River—Bandits Headed for Missouri.

FUGITIVES FAR AWAY WHILE POSSES CHASED SUSPECTS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hartford, Conn., March 9.—Shackled hand and foot, William Rudolph and George Collins are returning to the scene of their crimes in Missouri to stand trial for the murder of Detective Schumacher and the robbery of the Union bank at Union, Mo.

The two young outlaws were arraigned in court this morning, charged, technically, with being fugitives from justice, under which they were held. This charge, however, was withdrawn, when Sheriff Bruch read warrants charging them with robbery and murder, and they were turned over to the Missouri Sheriff.

"I HAVE BEEN TO HELL AND BACK AGAIN."

"Since I left here a year and a half ago," said Collins, while waiting to be taken to the train, "I have been to hell and back again, and I guess I'm in hell now fast enough."

He and Rudolph (the Missouri Kid), wearing the same carless, daredevil expression they have borne since their arrest here, sat in the courtroom and calmly awaited the arrival of the requisition papers asking that they be turned over to the Missouri authorities.

Rudolph was sullen and silent. Regarding his capture he said it never would have taken place if his revolver had not caught in his vest when Detectives Dougherty and Farrell found him a week ago yesterday in the house on State street. He justified the killing of Schumacher on the ground that Shumacher was trying to serve a warrant and simply demanded that they put up their hands.

Rudolph had no fears about going to Missouri, as he thought the officers would afford him ample protection. He said, however, that on account of the prejudice against him and Collins in Franklin County a motion for a change of venue would be made, so that they would be given a fair and impartial trial in another county.

SAYS HE HAS NO FLAT RIVER SWEETHEART.

Rudolph said he had a sweetheart in this town, but he would not disclose her identity. While in jail he said he wrote her a letter, but received no answer. He expressed the opinion that the officers held up his mail. He denied that he had a sweetheart at Flat River or any other part of the West, and declined to say a word as to where he went after the murder of Schumacher.

Collins, on the other hand, was much more talkative. He said that after his release from the State School for Boys at Meriden he went to the Philippines as a soldier and came back here, where he worked for a typewriter company and then as a carpenter.

He went to St. Louis eighteen months ago, where he first met Rudolph. Previously he spent a short time in San Francisco. He retold the story of the bank burglary much as it has been published in The Republic.

He said they blew open the vault doors by using nitro-glycerin, which was fastened to the doors by soap. He said he remembered nothing about Rudolph's standing outside the bank threatening to shoot, but declared that it was easy enough to hold up a small Western town like Union. Nitro-glycerin, he said, would fetch almost any safe, except those shaped like eggs, which no burglar could crack. They shot Schurmacher, he said, because they were outnumbered four to one.

SAYS THEY BOUGHT THE TWO HORSES.

After the killing, where did you go?" was asked.

"We bought two horses from a neighbor in Stanton," replied Collins. "It has been said that the horses were stolen, but this is not true.

"After riding about fifty miles without stopping, we turned them loose near Potosi and jumped on the trucks of a freight train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, bound for Memphis.

"Riding only by night and hiding in the daytime, we made 300 miles in four days.

"From Memphis we came straight here and had been here five weeks when arrested. Our suspicions were aroused a week before the capture, and we had planned to 'light out' the day before the capture, but changed our programme simply because we had a date with some girls. That little thing settled it.

"Yes," continued Collins, regretfully, "the scrap of paper found in Rudolph's home with my name on it, where I had been 'trying' a pen was our undoing."

Collins exhibited considerable bitterness as he concluded:

"A policeman once told me that cigarettes would surely land me in trouble. I gave up smoking then, and began again only a few months ago. I wish I had let the things alone."

WERE FAR AWAY WHILE POSSES SEARCHED.

"Didn't you go to Flat River, Desloge, De Soto or Farmington, Mo., after the murder of Schumacher?" was asked.

"No; we cut direct for that railroad, and stopped for nothing, for we knew the gang was after us," he replied.

"Have you ever been to Flat River with Rudolph? His sweetheart lives there, you know," was urged.

"Does she? Well, I don't know anything about her. I never went to Flat River that I can remember; nor did Billy while we were making our escape. I have told you the exact route we took, and that's the truth."

Collins inquired what route they were to take back to St. Louis, and when told they were to have a Pullman from Springfield, and would go over the Big Four, he laughed: "Oh, let us try the trucks. Try me on the trucks and I'll get off at any place you say. I prefer the trucks to sleepers."

Hundreds congregated at the railroad station to catch a glimpse of the men when they took the 10:02 express. The prisoners were taken through the baggage-room and up on the elevator. Collins's right wrist was handcuffed to Detective Dougherty and Rudolph's left wrist to Sheriff Bruch's right. Rudolph's right leg was shackled to the left leg of his confederate. Extra shackles were taken on the train.

Detective Farrell of this city and Cashier Hoffman of the Union Bank made up the rest of the party.

Realizing the desperate character of the men, every precaution was taken. The officers handcuffed to them did not carry weapons, for fear the prisoners might get hold of them.

MISSOURI HOUSE HONORS FRANCIS IN RESOLUTION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 9.—Representative Tichacek of St. Louis has been taking great interest in the trip of D. R. Francis to European countries. To-night he introduced this resolution on the subject, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The Honorable David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, is now completing a grand tour of Europe, which has made St. Louis and the State of Missouri famous among the crowned heads of foreign countries, by reason of his mission in making public to the rulers of the world the grandeur, greatness and glory of the coming World's Fair.

"And Whereas, The Honorable Mr. Francis is adding laurels to this great commonwealth by a splendid exemplification of the energy of her citizens in crossing oceans and continents to make known an American enterprise; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives tender to the said David R. Francis a vote of thanks for his work in behalf of the World's Fair, to which we are appropriating the sum of $1,000,000."

KAISER WILL SEND HEIR TO THRONE TO WORLD'S FAIR.

Practically Assures President Francis of His Intention in Remarkable Interview Lasting One Hour.

BERLIN AMAZED AT THE HONOR.

Emperor Promises to Exhibit His Personal Treasures and Expresses Admiration for the United States.

FRANCIS TO MEET LEOPOLD.

Fast-Flying Missourian the Guest at a Brilliant Banquet Attended by Cabinet and Members of Reichstag.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

Berlin, March 9.—Emperor William conferred a great honor upon President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition when, at noon to-day, he granted a private audience of one hour.

All Berlin is talking of the extraordinary distinction with which the German sovereign treated the intrepid American. No member of the Imperial household, not even the American Ambassador, was present.

The Emperor practically assured President Francis that he would delegate a member of the royal family, most likely the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, to attend the opening of the Exposition.

It is believed that the heir to the throne will represent his father at the unveiling of the monument of Frederick the Great at Washington next year. Negotiations are understood to be in progress to have both events occur at the same time.

The Kaiser asked many questions about the Exposition and was especially interested in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, and informed Mr. Francis that Germany would place special stress on the educational and art exhibits, for which a large appropriation has been made.

He gave President Francis his personal promise that he would send to the Exposition many of his own treasures. He expressed the greatest admiration and friendship for the American people and astonished his visitor by his familiarity with the scope and plan of the World's Fair.

Some allusion having been made to his Majesty's letter to Admiral von Holmann on the Babylonian origin of the Bible, and to Houston Stewart Chamberlain's work on "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century Civilization," the Emperor sent for a copy and wrote his name on the flyleaf and presented the book to Mr. Francis.

President Francis will go from the presence of Emperor William to that of King Leopold of Belgium, thus changing his plans to sail to-morrow night on the Kronprinz Wilhelm from Bremen. An audience has been arranged so that Mr. Francis will be received by the Belgian monarch at 4 p. m. to-morrow. Thence he will proceed once more to Paris, and according to his present intentions will sail from Cherbourg, France, later in the week.

Some of the guests at to-night's dinner, given by Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, to President Francis, marveled at the length of the Francis interview with the Emperor, as such audiences rarely last more than a few minutes.

They attributed the long conversation to the continuance of the Emperor's special interest in United States affairs and what President Francis had to tell him; **but what some of the Ministers wondered at more than anything else was Mr. Francis's request that he should be received to-day.**

It is not remembered that any other person ever asked for an audience and named the time for it.

Among the things the Emperor said at the interview was a remark that expositions did as much for the interests of a better understanding between one country and another as years of diplomacy. The conversation strayed to many subjects and a whole hour had elapsed before the monarch arose to go.

The dinner to-night at the Foreign Ministry was a brilliant affair. The guests included Ambassador Tower, Doctor Lewald, German Commissioner General to the Exposition; Joseph Brucker, Berlin resident Commissioner of the Exposition; nearly all the members of the Cabinet, among them Count von Posadowsky, Wehner, Herr Kraetke, Herr Moeller and Herr Budde; Doctor Von Muhlberg, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Von Koerber of the Foreign Office.

Baron von Richthofen proposed the health of President Roosevelt in a few pleasant words, and Ambassador Tower toasted Emperor William. Mr. Francis was also entertained at breakfast at the Hotel Bristol by the Imperial German Commissioner, Herr Lewald. More than thirty guests were present, including Ambassador Tower, Consul General Mason, Herr Richter, Count Talleyrand, Privy Councilor Loewy, Herr Baare of the Bochum Iron Works, Herr Wallritz and Herr von Nostoz, members of the Reichstag.

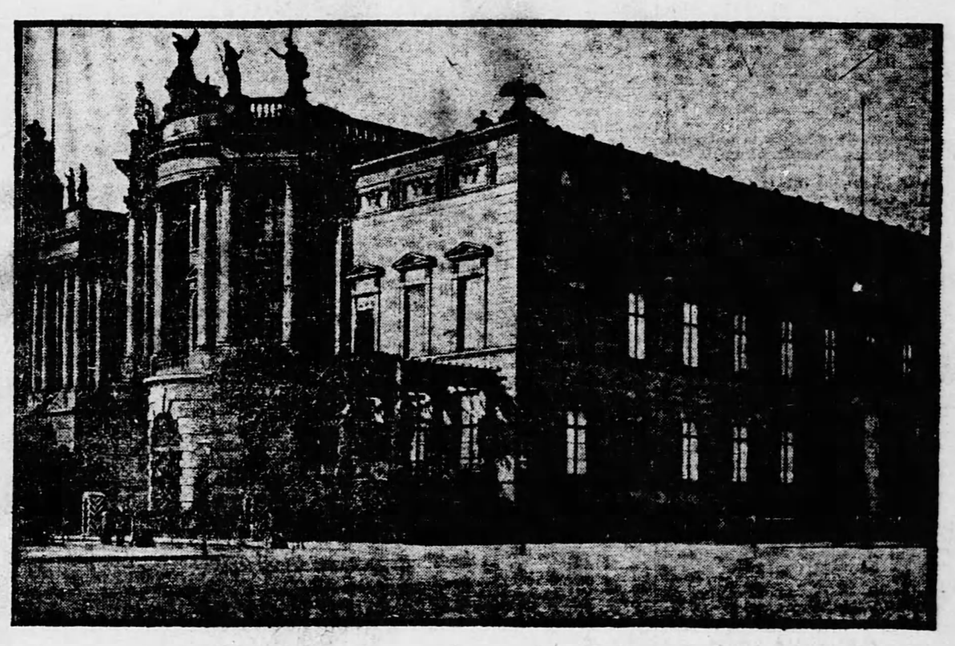
Speeches were made by Commissioner Lewald and President Francis. The latter stated that the Kaiser promised to give his hearty support to the St. Louis Exposition, and asked him to convey warm assurances of his friendship to the people of the United States.

He referred to the admirable manner in which the commissioner was working up the German exhibit.

After the breakfast, President Francis called on Chancellor von Bulow and Foreign

Continued on Page Two.

BERLIN PALACE WHERE PRESIDENT FRANCIS TALKED TO EMPEROR WILLIAM FOR AN HOUR.



PALACE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM IN BERLIN.

CROWD SET ON FIRE BY EXPLOSION OF WRECKED OIL TANK.

Human Torches Try in Vain to Escape the Grasp of Death in the Fiery Flood.

MORE THAN SCORE ARE DEAD.

Twenty-Two Bodies Have Been Recovered, All Burned Beyond Hope of Recognition.

SPECTATOR TELLS OF SCENES.

Accident at Olean, N. Y., Results From Breaking in Two of a Train of Tank Cars, Which Crash Into Passenger.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.—One hundred persons are inside the fire zone, and cannot escape at present. They may lose their lives. It is believed that the first estimate of the loss of life was too low.

Olean, N. Y., March 9.—More than a score of persons were killed and a large number were injured by an explosion of oil near here to-night.

A freight train on the Erie, made up principally of oil tank cars filled with oil, broke in two near this city at about 9 o'clock.

The two sections of the train came together with a crash and one of the oil tanks was demolished.

Fire broke out almost instantly and the sky was lighted up for miles. A large crowd of people left this city for the scene of the fire.

While they were lined up along the tracks a terrific explosion occurred. The flames communicated quickly with the other tanks and a second and a third explosion followed each other in rapid succession.

Sheets of flame shot out in all directions. Scores of persons were caught within the zone of the fire and enveloped in flames. Men and boys ran screaming down the tracks with their clothing ablaze. Others fell where they stood, overcome by the awful heat.

Just how many were killed is not known, as many of the bodies were incinerated.

BODIES CHARRED.

A report from the scene of the accident at 1 o'clock this morning (Tuesday) says twenty-two bodies have been taken from the wreckage. Some of them are burned beyond recognition, only the trunks and skulls remaining.

Sydney Fish, a prominent business man, returned from the scene of the fire at midnight. He said:

"I was attracted to the scene of the fire between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. When I was within a quarter of a mile of the wrecked train there was a terrific explosion. Flames shot outward and upward for a great distance.

"I saw several persons who started to run away drop on the railway tracks. They never moved again. Others who had been standing close to the wreckage were hurled through the air for hundreds of feet.

"The scene was awful. Half a dozen young boys ran down the tracks with their clothing on fire. They resembled human torches. I could hear their agonized screams distinctly from where I stood. They ran some distance down the track and then threw themselves to the ground, groveling in the ditches in their frantic efforts to extinguish the flames. Then they lay still, some of them unconscious, others dead. I do not know how many were killed, but I counted twenty bodies before I came away."

GOVERNMENT WEATHER BUREAU SENDS OUT A FLOOD WARNING.

Danger Line Stages Prevail All the Way Down the Lower Mississippi and the Continued Rains Give Indications That the River Will Continue to Rise for Ten Days—Patrol Boats Are Active to Protect the Levees Which Are Expected to Be Tested by the Coming Waters.

OLD RIVERMEN ARE BEGINNING TO GROW MORE ANXIOUS.

Washington, March 9.—In view of the danger which is threatened by the flood of the Lower Mississippi, the Government Weather Bureau issued the following warning to-day:

"The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday have materially increased the volume of water in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their principal tributaries. Danger-line stages prevail from Cincinnati to New Orleans. The greatest height above the danger line is at Evansville, 6.8 feet.

"At Memphis the rise continues steadily at the rate of one-tenth or two-tenths of a foot in the twenty-four hours, while at New Orleans the stage this morning is 13.1, a rise of five-tenths during the last twenty-four hours, and within one foot and four-tenths of the highest water of record.

"The Mississippi above Cairo is rising rapidly. The Arkansas is also rising, while the White, Black and Red rivers are now at flood stage.

"Another disturbance now above the Missouri Valley threatens to cause more rain Tuesday and Wednesday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys. If this rain should fall in considerable quantity it will still further intensify flood conditions, and all preparation should be made for still higher stages.

"Additional bulletins will be issued daily, or oftener, should occasion require, giving latest information and prospects."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Memphis, Tenn., March 9.—At a meeting to-day of all the levee engineers in this locality, including those in charge of the Government work, it was agreed that the flood situation is grave, and preparations will be made to meet any emergency that may arise.

A patrol line has been established between Cairo and the mouth of the White River. The levees between those points, a distance of 400 miles, are being guarded with shotguns. The river here is expected to rise several inches to-night.

All trains running into this city are reported from three to eight hours late, soft roadbeds and incipient washouts being responsible for the delay.

The latest report of the local weather bureau has not tended to allay the alarm of rivermen. Forecast Emery predicts that the rise will continue for ten days, and reach 38 feet or more, a stage never before reached at Memphis.

NO DANGER FROM RIVER HERE.

Mississippi Still Six Feet Below Thirty-Foot Line.

At St. Louis there is practically no danger from the river at present, rivermen say. Although the river rose nearly six feet since Saturday night it is not within six feet of the danger line.

The official weather forecaster predicts that it will reach the twenty-four-foot mark to-day. Thirty feet is the danger line. While the high water at St. Louis is not dangerous here, every foot it rises swells the floods in the South.

At Hermann, Mo., the river has remained stationary during the last twenty-four hours. At Boonville, however, it is rising. The coming rise is expected to come from the Missouri River and the Osage.

A swift current is running, and heavy driftwood is floating. So far the local packets have not been interfered with, but if the drift continues it may make navigation dangerous. Two boats departed for the lower river yesterday and two more are to follow to-day, one going to Memphis and the other up the Ohio to the Tennessee River.

McPIKE'S ISLAND SUBMERGED.

River Rises Five Feet at Alton, but No Damage Results.

The rise in the Mississippi River at Alton for the thirty-six hours ending yesterday was five feet, according to the Government gauge on the Alton bridge.

The river yesterday was three feet lower than the high point reached last July. The crest of the flood, however, will be reached to-day, according to old river men.

The water yesterday ran over the lowlands of Bayless Island, and most of McPike's Island, across from Alton, was under water yesterday. No serious damage has yet been reported.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS, MAW WHEAT 69¼c ASKED; MAY CORN 40¾@41c. CHICAGO, MAY WHEAT 74⅝c ASKED; MAY CORN 47½@47⅝c ASKED.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:21 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:01.

THE MOON SETS TO-MORROW MORNING AT 4:50.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Missouri and Illinois—Rain Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Arkansas—Rain Tuesday, and in east Wednesday; warmer Tuesday.

For East Texas—Rain in east and south; fair in northwest Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

For West Texas—Fair in southern; rain and colder in north Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Page.

1. Old Friends to Fight a Duel. Bacilli in Water After Trip From Drainage Canal.
2. Sweeping Denial of Wabash Allegations.
3. Will Celebrate Thursday.
4. Cost of Her Funeral Specified in Will. Canal Debate May Last a Week. Demands Removal of Excise Officer.
5. Insurance Company's Course Criticised. Grand Jury Reveals Third Street Vice. Car Shortage Revives River Trade.
6. Editorial. Society Happenings.
7. Railway News. Ticket Brokers Lose Suit Against Wabash.
8. Race Results and Entries. New Fifty-Yard Revolver Record.
9. East Side News.
10. Republic "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.
11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Ads.
12. Summary of St. Louis Markets. Grains Slightly Lower.
13. Wall Street Bears Up Under Strong Liquidation. Traction Shares Lower on Heavy Offerings.
14. Public May Use Car Tracks. Will of Schoolmate of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Seek Home for Young Girl. Terminal Bills Considered.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic.

MET AN HOUR BEFORE WEDDING

Procured Bride Through Matrimonial Advertisement.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 9.—Harry M. Bolt of Chelsea, I. T., and Miss Florida A. Martin of this city were married here to-day.

Their acquaintance was through the medium of a matrimonial paper. They had never seen one another until an hour before the ceremony was performed.

Mr. Bolt is a rich cattleman of Chelsea.

MORE "BUSINESS WANTED"
Ads were printed in The Republic in February than in any other two St. Louis newspapers.

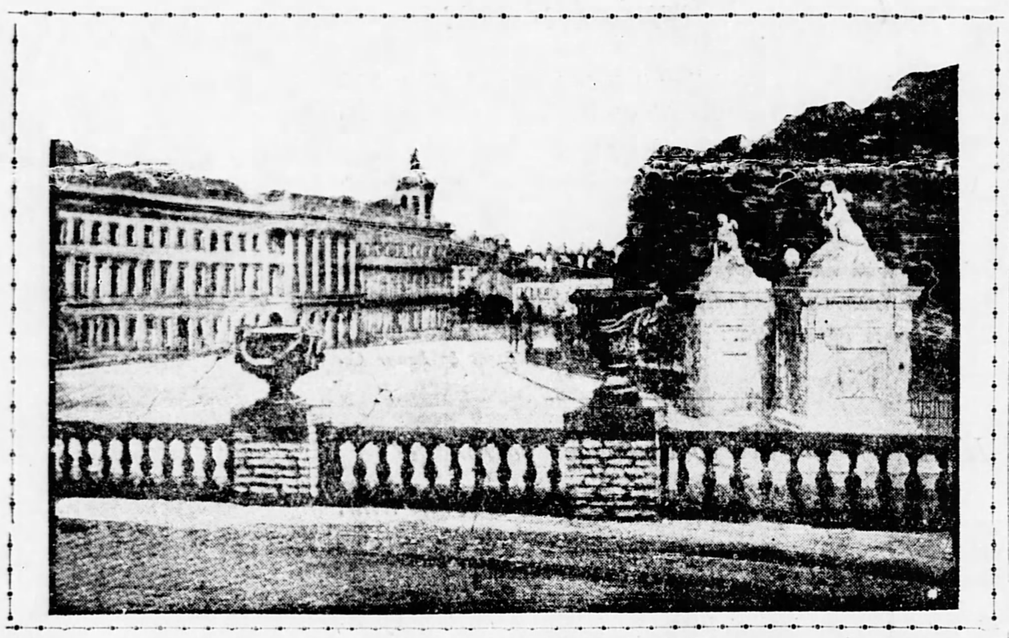
THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS—1904—FAIR

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KING LEOPOLD RECEIVES PRESIDENT FRANCIS; BELGIUM WILL PARTICIPATE IN WORLD'S FAIR.



ROYAL PALACE IN BRUSSELS, WHERE PRESIDENT FRANCIS TALKED WITH KING LEOPOLD FOR AN HOUR.

FRANCIS'S TOUR STIRS ALL EUROPE.

France Is Now Determined Not to Be Outdone by Germany's Exhibit.

OTHER NATION'S ARE ACTIVE.

President of World's Fair Will Depart on Kronprinz With Charles M. Schwab—May Make Return Trip in June.

Brussels, March 10.—President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition arrived here this morning from Berlin.

He was met by United States Minister Townsend, who accompanied him on visits to the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture.

At 4 o'clock this afternon King Leopold received Mr. Francis in an audience which lasted an hour.

The King expressed great interest in the St. Louis World's Fair, and assured Mr. Francis that Belgium would participate in it.

Minister Townsend entertained Mr. Francis at dinner to-night, after which the latter left for Paris, in order to catch the Kronprinz Wilhelm for New York at Cherbourg.

Before leaving Brussels, Mr. Francis said he was much gratified at the results of his visit here.

It is said that he intends to return to Europe in June, and will then visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, The Hague and Cairo.

Te Kronprinz left Bremen to-day and will stop at Southampton and Cherbourg to-morrow to take on passengers. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, accompanied by Mrs. Schwab and his father and mother, will be among the distinguished passengers who will sail with Mr. Francis. Mr. Schwab has improved much since his sojourn in Europe.

The visit of President Francis to Emperor William has stirred the French to renewed activity and a determination to outshine the Teuton at the World's Fair.

Commenting upon the assurances of the Kaiser to have a member of the royal family, in all likelihood the Crown Price Frederick Wilhelm, visit St. Louis at the opening of the Exposition, Gil Blas proposes that the French Government send an eminent soldier or sailor to St. Louis as its representative at the opening of the World's Fair. It says:

"Emperor William, who is certainly a statesman and an excellent business man, knows how to turn martial splendor to capital account and exploit the tastes and even the fads of other nations. He knows well that Americans like pomp and display in others, and that is why he has decided to send a member of the imperial family to St. Louis next year to be present at the opening of the gates of the World's Fair.

"Why should not the French Government also send a man with a brilliant uniform, General Saussier, Admiral Gervais or General Negrif, for instance, whose presence would counterbalance that of the German Prince, to the advantage of French trade."

The announcement that Germany would give a realistic reproduction of the Tyrolean alps after the style of the Swiss village at the Paris Exposition has set the French Commissioners at their wits end to invent some feature as an offset to that proposed by the Germans.

END OF BAUMHOFF CASE NOT IN SIGHT.

It Is Now Asserted That the President Will Take Time to Examine the Papers Fully.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, March 10.—No action has been taken in regard to the appointment of a Postmaster at St. Louis, and none is likely for some days at least.

At the Post Office Department to-day it was stated that the matter would rest until the return of Postmaster General Payne, who has gone South for an extended vacation.

Postmaster Baumhoff departed to-day for St. Louis, accompanied by his brother, George Baumhoff. They received no intimation as to what action will be taken, but, as the matter does not promise an early settlement they decided not to remain longer.

It is said that the President will take time to examine the papers fully before he decides the matter.

He may do this before the return of the Postmaster General, but it is improbable.

FLOOD STAGE APPROACHING A CRISIS AT MEMPHIS.

Gauge Reads Thirty-Five Feet and the Weather Bureau Predicts a Stage of Thirty-Eight Feet, Which Will Break All Records—Levees Still Hold Strong, but the Engineers Are Keeping a Close Watch Over Them, as the Present Rise Is Expected to Give Them All They Can Stand—Danger Is Reported at Caruthersville, Mo.

GENERAL RAINS SEND ALL MISSISSIPPI TRIBUTARIES UP.

The flood situation is approaching a crisis at Memphis, Tenn. The gauge showed a stage of 35 feet there last night, which is two feet under the maximum of 1897. The Government Weather Bureau predicts a stage of 38 feet, which will break all records.

Considerable uneasiness is felt by the farmers occupying lands back of the levees, and every day sees hundreds of families moving away. Though all admit the danger, the levee engineers are not so much alarmed, because the levees are in so much better condition than they were in 1897.

Government patrol boats are still active in watching the levees which even the engineers admit will be taxed. An extra force was dispatched yesterday to Helena to protect the levee there. The sudden rise of the White River makes the situation apprehensive. The levee at Caruthersville, Mo., may give way.

The current of the Mississippi is reported stronger than at any previous flood. It is now running twelve miles an hour, and, with the great quantities of driftwood in the river, navigation is perilous.

General rains over the Mississippi Valley promise an immense volume of water to swell the flood. The Ohio River continues to rise and thousands of acres of bottom lands are inundated. The Tennessee and Illinois rivers have also joined in the flood, both being bankful. The rains of yesterday are expected to send them over.

Ice gorges are breaking up in the North and, added with the spring rains, are sending an immense amount of water down the Mississippi. It will be some time, however, before it arrives. Grand River in Michigan and the Platte and Loup in Nebraska are all on a rampage.

A large portion of Grand Rapids, Mich., is under water, and persons going about the city in boats give it much the appearance of Venice. Columbus and several surrounding towns in Nebraska were partly inundated.

Texas streams are also rising.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Memphis, Tenn., March 10.—The crisis in the flood situation in this locality is rapidly approaching. The river here to-day rose three-tenths of a foot and now stands 35 feet on the gauge.

It is still rising at an appalling rate. The current has doubled its speed and is moving at the rate of about twelve miles an hour.

Immense quantities of driftwood cover the channel, and navigation is becoming hazardous.

The levees are feeling their greatest strain now, and it is a mooted question whether they will hold. Government engineers are giving the matter undivided attention, and the diligence they are displaying is proof of the gravity with which they regard the situation.

The Government patrol boat J. C. Atlee left Memphis to-day for the White River in the Helena district. Should the levee break at this stage of the river untold property loss and a great sacrifice of human life would be the consequence. This is fully appreciated by the levee engineers and the Government officials, and every precaution is being taken to guard against disaster.

The railroads are suffering keenly, all trains continuing many hours behind time.

The crest of the flood is advancing swiftly on this section, and a great rise is expected to-night. The local Government weather forecaster states that the river is likely to reach a mark here of over 38 feet. The steamer Georgia Lee arrived in port at 7 o'clock to-night and reports much suffering up the river.

According to the steamer's officials water is standing two feet in the streets of Caruthersville, Mo. No relief is in sight.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES WARNING.

Predicts Higher Gauge Than Was Recorded in 1897 Disaster.

Washington, March 10.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following bulletin on the river situation:

"The Upper Ohio River is rising rapidly. The Lower Tennessee will continue to rise for the next three or four days and the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo for the next thirty-six hours.

"No changes are at present indicated from the forecast stage of 49 or 50 feet at Cairo. The Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, continues to rise very slowly, but the rise in the neighborhood of Memphis will probably be more rapid after Tuesday. A stage of about 38 feet is expected at Memphis and 48 feet or possibly higher at Helena, where the stage this morning was 44.9 feet; Memphis reporting 35 and Cairo 47.3 feet.

"The levee at Caruthersville is reported to be in danger.

"A stage in the neighborhood of 50 is indicated for Vicksburg within eight or ten days, and a stage of possibly 21 feet at New Orleans within three or four weeks."

BOATS RUN IN THE STREETS.

Citizens Travel in Venetian Style at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 10.—The Grand River is still rising at this point. It is flooding the boiler-rooms of river-bank factories and forcing the plants to shut down. A number of residences on the West Side are isolated and boats are running now where the streets were passable yesterday morning.

The highest water mark has not yet been reached, but may be soon if the ice gorge at Ionia breaks or if a threatened rain proves heavy.

Reports from Ionia say the water has risen nine inches there since last night and was still rising.

OHIO IS STILL RISING.

Continuous Rains Promise to Send River Much Higher.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Evansville, Ind., March 10.—The Ohio River is still rising here slowly and stood 42.2 feet this afternoon. Rain fell most of the day and all of the side streams are rising. In many of the houses in the lowlands below this city families are living in the second story of their houses, while the first floor is two feet deep in water. Some of the families moved out several days ago and are living in tents.

Nearly 100,000 bushels of corn were washed away to-day along the Wabash River. Rain is still falling a few miles above here. Most of the boats on the Ohio River between here and Louisville were suspended this afternoon. It is expected the crest of the rise will reach here by the last of the week. The greatest fear now is a windstorm. Should this occur, there will doubtless be untold damage to people still living in their houses in the bottoms.

WATER FLOODED MANY HOMES.

Elkhorn, Platte and Loup Rivers Are Bankfull.

Omaha, March 10.—Flood reports are coming in to-day from a number of towns along the Elkhorn, Platte and Loup rivers. The most serious situation is at Columbia and Fremont. At the latter place the water last night covered the lower part of the town.

Inglewood, in the southern limits, was under water by midnight and many people had retired, ignorant of their danger, and were awakened by the water rushing into their homes.

The water is stationary to-day, and it is believed the high point has been reached. The towns of Stanton, Schuyler, Central City and St. Paul are still in the center of the flooded districts.

All trains from the West were late into Omaha to-day.

TWO-FOOT RISE IS EXPECTED.

Heavy Rain Falls Over the Ohio Valley.

Louisville, March 10.—A heavy twelve-hour rain, extending over a radius of fifty miles, with its center at Louisville, will, according to the local Weather Bureau officials, cause a rise in the Ohio River by to-morrow to two feet above the danger line.

The lowlands in Indiana and Kentucky are flooded for miles

FLEEING FROM THE LOWLANDS.

Farmers Move Stock From the Ohio Bottoms.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Henderson, Ky., March 10.—A lively scene was witnessed on the levee here to-day. The ferryboat Henderson, as rapidly as she could cross and recross the river, landed loads of horses, mules, hogs and cattle from the inundated farms on the Indiana side of the Ohio River.

The owners of the farm stock, cattle, etc., found it difficult to keep their property separate, as several boatloads were corralled

Continued on Page Two.

HOGG WILL RUN FOR THE SENATE

Semiofficial Announcement Made at Session of the Texas House.

INVITED TO DELIVER ADDRESS.

Senate Postpones Action on the Resolution to Adjourn April 1 Until Tuesday—Legislative News.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., March 10.—Former Governor James S. Hogg is in the race for United States Senator four years hence against Joe Bailey, if the announcement made by a warm personal friend of his in the House this morning is at all authoritative.

The matter came up over another resolution to extend Hogg the use of the House to-morrow night in which to make a political speech. The author of the resolution, Mr. Napier, stated that the big former Governor might avail himself of this opportunity of announcing his candidacy for Senator.

The House, after some little discussion, adopted the resolution, extended him the use of the House and accorded both Senators Bailey and Culberson a like privilege whenever they see fit to avail themselves of it.

The announcement that Hogg intends entering the senatorial race was received with considerable suprise by many. It has been current for some time that he would enter the race, but this is the first announcement that might in any way be taken as authoritative.

The remainder of the day's session was devoted to a consideration of the Chicago-Rock Island consolidation bill, which developed considerable opposition, and was still pending at adjournment hour.

The Senate, after some discussion, postponed action on the House resolution to adjourn sine die on April 1, until next Tuesday, passed the Senate bill granting the city of Waco a new Charter and adjourned for the day.

REPUBLICANS SELECT TICKET.

Doctor J. P. Porth Candidate for Mayor of Jefferson City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, March 10.—The Republicans held their City Convention to-night and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor, Doctor J. P. Porth; Marshal, Emil Schmidt; Treasurer, John A. Linhardt; Collector, A. J. Bauer; Assessor, T. E. Schultz; City Attorney, Thomas H. Antrobus; Police Judge, J. J. Sommer; Councilmen, Henry Ruwart, Jr., H. J. Faust, C. J. Miller and Thomas S. Cahill; School Directors, A. P. Grimshaw and Fred H. Binder.

NORMAL BILL PASSED.

Filipinos, Republicans and Institution Democrats Lined Up pSolidly.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—The Fifteenth Congressional District has furnished four of the chief members of the Filipino combination. To-day they were the champions of the Elliot bill establishing a new Normal in Jasper County, a proposition which every one thought would be defeated at the beginning of the session.

To-day the Republicans, the Filipinos and the so-called "Institution Democrats" lined up solidly for the measure and passed it by a vote of 95 to 22. Speeches in its favor were made by Elliot, Graham, Gardner, Long and Davis. Tapley and Davidson opposed the proposition.

All of the Filipinos worked hard for the measure, in return for the support which the Fifteenth District had given them for their pet measures. It was a foregone conclusion before the vote was taken that the bill would pass, the fact that the Calendar Committee had put it first for consideration being evidence that the combination would put it through.

LEADING TOPICS

—IN—

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:19 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:02. THE MOON SETS TO-MORROW MORNING AT 5:30.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS, MAY WHEAT, 69@69¼c BID; MAY CORN, 40⅝c. CHICAGO, MAY WHEAT, 74¼@74⅜c; MAY CORN, 47⅜@47½c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Probably fair; stationary temperature.

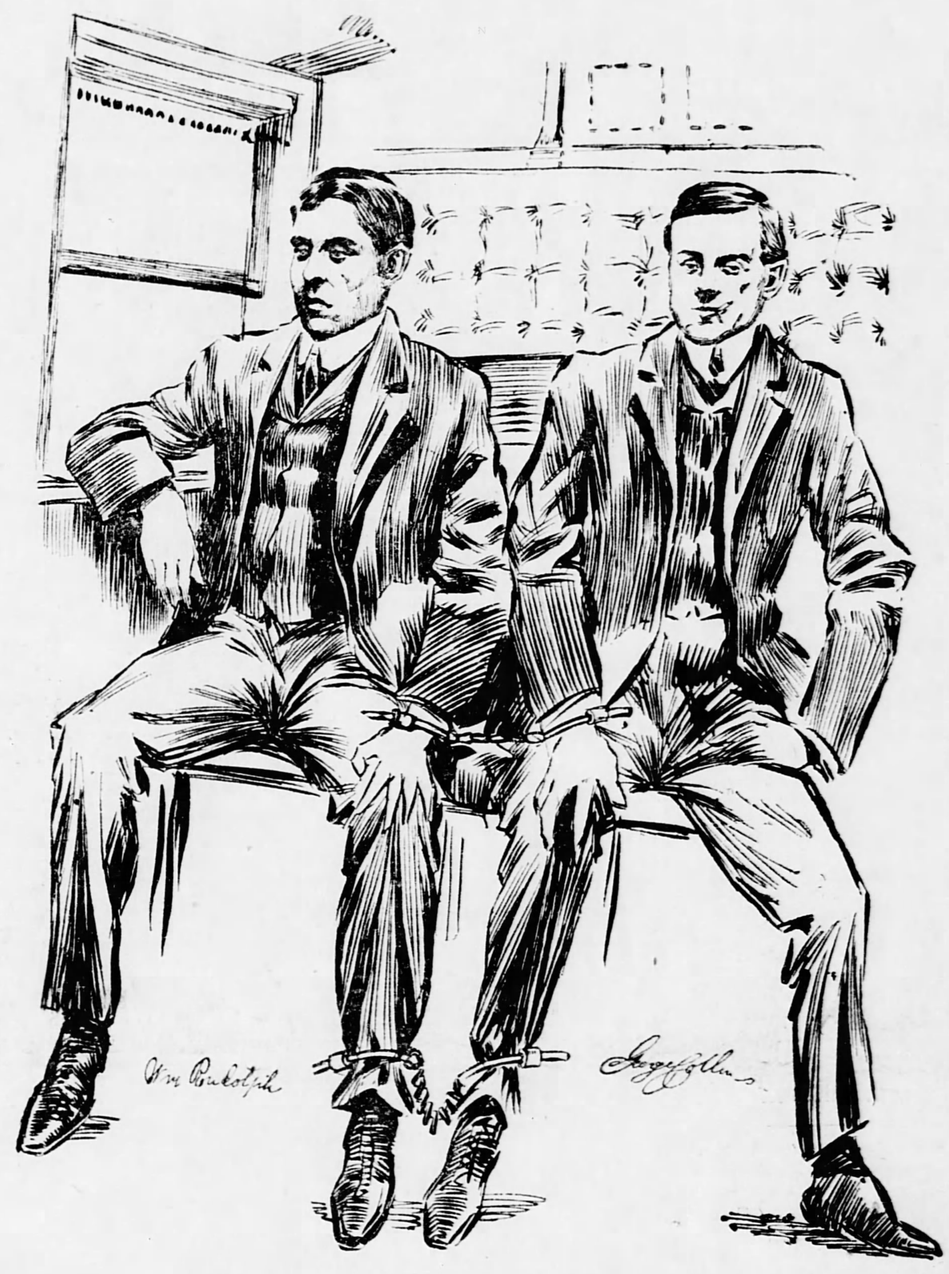
For Missouri, Arkansas and West Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

For Illinois and East Texas—Fair Wednesday. Thursday fair; warmer.

Page.
2. Missouri Legislature.
3. Wabash May Tunnel Into Park.
Woman to Supervise Examinations.
4. Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Charged With Bigamy.
To Pay J. J. Ryan's Creditors March 25.
Real Estate Transfers.
5. Kansas City Police to Be Investigated.
Landslide Derails a Train.
To Represent St. Patrick on Tara Hill.
6. Editorial.
"Lady of Lyons" by Jewish Dramatic Class.
An English Estimate of President Francis.
7. Illinois Legislature.
8. East Side News.
Municipal Campaign in East St. Louis.
9. Injunction Case Set for Tuesday.
Ruling in Lady Gordon Scandal.
10. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
New Croporations.
11. Rooms for Rent Ads.
12. Committee Awards Terminal Franchise.
13. Race Results and Entries.
General Sporting News.
14. Summary of St. Louis Markets.
Grain Values Easier.
Dullness in Grain Pits in Chicago.
15. Pall of Gloom Over Wall Street.
Local Securities Fairly Steady.
16. Transit Company to Have Five Terminals at the Fair.
Grand Jury Breaks Records.
Briquettes May End St. Louis Smoke.
Franchise May Be Forfeited.

UNION BANK ROBBERS FOLLOWED TO FOUR COURTS BY A GREAT CROWD WHICH AWAITED TRAIN.

Collins and Rudolph Admit Robbing the Bank, and Declare That They Killed Detective Schumacher After They Were Fired Upon by Their Pursuers.



THE UNION BANK ROBBERS.
As they appeared chained leg to leg and arm to arm in the stateroom of the Pullman sleeping car in which they made the journey from Hartford, Conn., to St. Louis.

Walled in by hundreds of persons, through which a detail of twenty patrolmen and nearly as many more detectives were forced to find their way by a liberal use of heavy night sticks, Bill Rudolph and George Collins, who have confessed to the robbery of the Union (Mo.) Bank and the subsequent killing of Charles J. Schumacher, a Pinkerton detective, were taken through Union Station last night to the Four Courts.

The men were brought to the city from Hartford, Conn., where they were arrested, on the Southwestern limited, which arrived here at 7:30 o'clock. The fact that they were on the train was generally known, although an attempt had been made to keep the exact hour of their arrival a secret. When the train of Pullmans backed into the car sheds it was immediately surrounded by a compact mass of curious humanity.

Hundreds of persons forced their way through the gates, dividing the tracks from the Midway, while fully 5,000 more were gathered in the station building and on the surrounding streets.

The bandits were in the third car from the end and the first attempt to force a passage to the waiting patrol wagon was given up by the detectives after a stubborn fight with the crowd.

FUTILE ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EVADE CURIOUS CROWD.

It was then suggested that the men be taken through the train to the rear coach and hurried to the Eighteenth street entrance. This was tried, but when the bandits and their guard arrived on the rear platform of the last coach it was only to gaze on a practically unbroken sea of eager faces.

As the party atempted to descend from the coach, the cry "Here they come!" was taken up and echoed by hundreds of voices. In an instant the entire mass was in motion, with the small knot of officers as their objective point.

On the march from the car to the patrol wagon, when the robbers were surrounded by hundreds of strange faces, neither displayed the slightest apprehension; in fact, Collins gazed with rather a supercilious smile at the immense throng.

From the station the men were driven rapidly to the Four Courts, and there the police were forced to once more use their sticks to effect a passageway into the building.

Rudolph and Collins were at once taken into Chief of Police Kiely's private office. Night Chief of Police Gillaspy and William Desmond, Chief of Detectives, received the prisoners from Thomas B. Bruch, Sheriff of Franklin County.

FREED OF THEIR SHACKLES AFTER FORTY-HOUR JOURNEY.

Two detectives were at once detailed to guard each man, and for the first time since leaving Hartford, more than forty hours before, the bandits were allowed free use of their hands and feet.

On the long journey of more than a thousand miles the men had been forced to remain seated, with a heavy chain connecting two cuffs clasped about the right ankle of one and the left ankle of the other, and another chain connecting handcuffs that bound their arms together.

Collins, as usual, the first to adapt himself to changed conditions, immediately stretched his arms over his head, spread his limbs far apart and sighed deeply. He then glanced smilingly about the room and nodded in response to a look from Chief Desmond.

Rudolph remained seated in the same position he had occupied on his long trip from Connecticut. He did not seem to realize that he had been freed from his heavy irons, or if he did, did not appear to care.

DESMOND GETS CONFESSION FROM BOTH PRISONERS.

The men were then taken in hand by Chief Desmond, and in response to his deft questioning a full confession was obtained from both. The accounts of the robbery and subsequent movements of the two men did not differ in any material point.

They unhesitatingly admitted that they had robbed the Union Bank, and both told the same story regarding the incidents leading up to the death of Schumacher.

The story that the deputies opened fire first had evidently been carefully rehearsed by the men, and they did not become confused under continued questioning.

After making their statements the men were locked up in separate cells. It is probable that they will be taken to Union this morning, but if it is found impossible to give them an immediate preliminary trial, they will be held here until the court sets a date.

COLLINS IN PLEASANT MOOD; RUDOLPH SULLEN AND SILENT.

While the men were under the crossfire of questions a wide difference in their dispositions was readily seen.

Collins was full of vigor and replied to some of Chief Desmond's interrogations in a manner that brought smiles to the faces of those who heard. He was also inclined to treat the whole matter lightly and frequently laughed at some recollections that the questions brought to mind.

Rudolph was stolid and glum. He replied in monosyllables and in a low tone. In fact, his voice was so indistinct that he had to repeat his replies to nearly every question.

He answered readily enough, but would not speak so that he could be understood. He seemed greatly relieved when his guards were ordered to take him down to the cells.

ROBBERY AND KILLING CONFESSED.

STATEMENT BY RUDOLPH.

"I blew open the vault in the bank of Union, Mo., on the night of December 27.

"Collins kept watch in the street, while I arranged the charge of nitroglycerin, which I made myself from thirty sticks of dynamite secured from the Frisco Railroad.

"After leaving Union, Collins and I went to Hot Springs, Ark., where we remained until we returned to my stepfather's house, near Stanton, Mo.

"One of the men who accompanied Detective Schumacher to the house the day the killing occurred opened fire on us and shot Collins in the head.

"We had not fired a shot before that, but we then emptied our revolvers at the men who were firing at us. The shooting was general, everybody using their weapons."

STATEMENT BY COLLINS.

"When Bill and I returned from Hot Springs we spent one day in St. Louis and then visited his folks.

"When Schumacher and the men with him approached the house Bill and I stepped outside of the door, but did not raise our guns until one of the men fired, hitting me over the left eye.

"I had a revolver in each hand, one a 44-caliber and one a 45-caliber, and when shot I immediately returned the fire. I emptied both guns at the posse."

REPUBLIC REPORTER ON TRAIN WITH COLLINS AND RUDOLPH.

When the train on which the Union bank robbers were being taken to St. Louis reached Indianapolis yesterday afternoon a representative of The Republic joined the guard who had accompanied the men from Hartford.

In the party were Sheriff Bruch and Wil-

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TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Yesterday's bank clearings were $7,247,055, balances $890,681. Local discount rates were firm between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, par bid, 10c premium asked; Chicago, par bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 15c discount bid, par asked.

Wheat closed lower at 69@69¼c 2d May, 72@74c No. 2 red. Corn closed lower at 40⅝c May, 40¾@43c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 34⅝c bid May, 35@35½c No. 2 mixed.

The local market for spot cotton was 1-16c higher.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Commission has assigned a woman to supervise the examinations in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Senator Stone yesterday called on President Roosevelt at the White House.

Half a million dollars is to be expended in improving Jefferson Barracks before the World's Fair.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Wabash Railroad may tunnel under Forest Park to abolish grade-crossing entrance at World's Fair.

Sheriff Dickmann vainly searched a West End home for E. J. Arnold and L. A. Gill, "get-rich-quick" concern fugitives.

Four new guns are promised to Battery A in time for it to participate in the dedication exercises on April 30.

Mary Wright, a 16-year-old girl, is charged with bigamy in marrying James MacCash and Joseph Hermann.

United States Marshal Morsey gave notice that Ryan's creditors will send certificates to him by March 25, when a settlement will be made.

Statistics showing the number of deaths from typhoid fever were offered by attorneys for St. Louis at the Drainage Canal hearing.

No Republican candidates have announced themselves for City Council.

A new syndicate, of which Isaac A. Hedges is the head, secured control of the Odeon and is considering plans for a big production symbolic of the Louisana Purchase for the World's Fair season.

Gottlieb Evermann, surety for Charles Kratz, through a trust company, is expected to pay $21,007.32 to-day for the fugitive boodler, of which $19,714.51 will go to the school fund.

A Missouri Pacific passenger train was derailed by a landslide near the Gasconade River bridge, the passengers narrowly escaping a plunge into the stream.

Amateur dramatic class of Young Men's Hebrew Association will present "Lady of Lyons" on April 5.

A. M. Kearful, a former resident of St. Louis, was found dead in a hotel at Seattle, Wash.

Floats representing St. Patrick on Tara Hill will be a feature of St. Bridget's Parish in the St. Patrick parade.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

The end of the Baumhoff case is not in sight. It is now said that President Roosevelt will examine the papers fully.

Charges of bribery have been filed against the Chief of Detectives and other officers of the Kansas City Police Department, and a rigid investigation is promised by the Board of Police Commissioners. It is alleged by the City Jailer that certain officers, with the knowledge of the Chief, accepted weekly payments from gamblers for immunity from arrest.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, March 10.—Arrived: Karamania from Marseilles, Palermo, etc.; Finland from Antwerp. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Antwerp, March 10.—Arrived: Kroonland from New York.

Glasgow, March 10.—Arrived: Furnessia from New York.

Brow Head, March 9.—Passed: Bohemian from New York for Liverpool.

London, March 10.—Arrived: Minnetonka from New York.

FLOOD STAGE APPROACHING A CRISIS AT MEMPHIS.

Continued From Page One.

on the levee. The river rose three inches here to-day, but is about stationary to-night.

RIVER STREWN WITH DEBRIS.

Stream at St. Louis Shows Evidence of Floods Above.

At St. Louis the river is slowly rising. Last night it had nearly reached the 26-foot mark. The weather officials say it will pass that limit to-day.

Hundreds of persons visited the river front yesterday. The current is racing down the channel, carrying large masses of drift wood swept from the banks on the upper river.

Some of the debris strikes the piers of Eads bridge and is dashed to pieces. All the wharfboats are near shore.

Business, however, is not interfered with and five steamers are in the harbor loading. Three of them will depart to-day. According to the weather officials, the Mississippi from Hannibal continues to rise, while the Missouri from Hermann down is practically stationary. It is rising, however, from Kansas City to Boonville.

The Missouri will rise slowly from Kansas City down, and the rise in the Mississippi from Hannibal to St. Louis will be somewhat checked unless heavy rains should fall in the next twenty-four hours.

MERAMEC RIVER OVER BANKS.

Railroad Tracks Near Jefferson County Line Submerged.

Farmers living along the banks of the Meramec River in St. Louis County are considerably alarmed over the rapid rise of the river. The recent rains, together with the snow, have swollen the current until it is almost to the level of the banks.

At Drake Station, on the Jefferson County line, the river is over its banks. Woodchoppers on the John Rankin farm have been forced to abandon their work. The rails of the St. Louis and San Francisco switch are under water.

The high water is caused by head water. It is said that the damage therefrom will not amount to much, but if back water from the Mississippi starts up the stream the farmers are certain that the entire Meramec Bottoms will be flooded.

LOWLANDS ALL SUBMERGED.

Continued Rains in Arkansas Cause Much Apprehension.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Helena, Ark., March 10.—The river is rising slowly but steadily, and while the levees are seven to eight feet above the flood the lowlands outside the levee are all submerged, and a large area of bottom country forty miles below here is under water owing to the gap in the levee at Modoc, which was made in 1897 and has never been closed.

There is much inconvenience, but no damage so far, ample warning having been given, and all cattle, mules and horses having been removed to high land. The back water from White River has backed over the country to the west of Laconia Circle, in Desha County, but as that is a new country, with very few open farms, the damage is slight.

Apprehension is felt here, however, over the flood that is coming down the river out of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi. The worst feature of the situation is the continued rains. It has rained steadily now for the last twenty-four hours.

Illinois River Rising.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Havana, Ill., March 10.—The Illinois River now registers 16.2 feet and rising rapidly. Many farmers are driven to the hills. A few days will bring it to the mark of last July.



Here's 3 $s for You

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

THREE DAYS ONLY,

We offer one lot of Men's Blue Serge Sack Suits, guaranteed strictly all wool and fast color, elegantly made and trimmed, perfect fit, sizes 34 to 44, from our regular 10.00 stock, for these THREE DAYS ONLY..... **6.95**

Globe

ST. LOUIS' PREMIER CLOTHING OUTFITTERS

SEVENTH AND FRANKLIN AVE.

DEFEATS MEASURE TO SEPARATE STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

Missouri House Kills Green Clay's Constitutional Amendment After a Lively Debate—Senator Walker's Libel Bill Is Killed in the Senate, Receiving Only One Vote Besides That of the introducer—House Adopts Resolution Reproving Judge Adams for Decision in Granting Wabash Injunction.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Colonel Green Clay's constitutional amendment for the separation of State and local taxes was defeated by the House this afternoon after an hour's discussion. The vote was 75 noes, 42 ayes.

The measure was beaten by the Representatives from the counties whose rate of assessment is such that they profit from the present arrangements.

Colonel Clay gave an admirable presentation of the subject. He came here this session for the avowed purpose of securing the passage of this measure, which has been commended throughout the State. Many members who voted against it to-day stated that they did so with the conviction that the proposition was the best for the State at large.

"This resolution," explained Colonel Clay, "is simply to submit to the people a law which has been found to work satisfactorily in New York and Ohio. It permits the State to derive its revenue from powers which it confers by taxing the franchises of the corporations, while the counties and cities will secure their resources from the real and personal taxes. According to the report of the Tax Commission enough revenue will be received from this form of taxation to pay the expenses of the State. This bill restores to the counties local action in assessment without forcing them to divide with the State.

"The submission of the amendment for adoption by the people at the next general election gives them plenty of opportunity to discuss its merits. Afterwards a favorable Assembly must pass upon the proposition. The State Board of Equalization will not be drawn into politics by it. The adoption of the amendment will do away with the necessity for a constitutional convention, for the chief reason for a convention is a reform in the tax laws."

Many members questioned Colonel Clay concerning various features of the proposed innovation. Atkinson of Ripley, Dorris of Oregon, Murphy of St. Louis, Bothwell of Pettis and others interrogated the member from Audrain.

All but two of the St. Louis members voted for it, the two negatives being Boland and Kronck. All of the Kansas City members voted for the bill. Representatives from the counties which did not have railroads voted in the negative. Others dodged a vote.

Those who voted in favor of the amendment were: Baker, Beaty, Beckert, Carr, Chapman, Clay, Colden, Comins, Crisp, Crow, Davidson of Marion, Dolan, Duncan, Earlxson, Frost, Gillespy, Goebel, Hahns, Harper, January, Leahy, Leonard, McClellan, Murphy, O'Donnell, Oliver, Parkinson, Reinmiller, Risk, Selph, Shelby, Sieber, Simmons, Smith, Stewart, Tapley, Terrill, Thomson, Tickacek, Wallace, Williams and Whitecotton. P. E. BURTON.

WALKER'S LIBEL BILL DEFEATED.

It Received Only Two Votes When Called Up in Senate.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Senator Walker of Boone has been receiving rough treatment from his colleagues this session. He has had the misfortune to introduce a number of measures which were not considered seriously by the Senate.

This afternoon he was able to muster only two votes out of thirty-three for his libel bill. This measure was considered something of a pet by the Senator. When it was first presented every violator could have been sued in every county of the State. Walker amended it in committee until it left only two notable provisions, one forbidding a newspaper to intimate wrong motives or actions against a candidate for office and another giving informers one-fourth of the fines collected after the Prosecuting Attorney had taken his fourth.

Walker claimed that his bill was presented in the interests of public morality and without any personal feeling.

"I think that I have as many newspaper friends as any one," he asserted.

"Do they want this bill?" Nick Bradley asked.

"I don't know," replied Walker.

Farris of Crawford made one of his efforts of the session in opposition to the bill.

Newspapers cannot make or mar a man's reputation," he said. "I take the broad proposition that a man can build his own fortune with or without the aid of opposition. It is the policy of our Government to keep open the means for public criticism of persons and policies."

Senator Marshall of Scott was the only Senator who voted with Walker for the bill, thirty-one voting in the negative. Sullivan was absent.

HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION REPROVING JUDGE ADAMS.

"Deprecates the Tendency of the Times Toward Government by Injunction."

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Judge Elmer B. Adams of the Federal Court stands reproved by a resolution adopted by the Missouri House of Representatives this afternoon. The resolution was presented by Collins of St. Louis, and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That this House deprecates the tendency of the times towards government by injunction as exemplified in the recent sweeping order of Judge Elmer B. Adams of the Federal Circuit Court in St. Louis, who has restrained by injunction the officers of the railway unions in the pending controversy with the Wabash Railway over the wage scale."

When Collins had introduced the resolution Bothwell of Pettis rose and said that until the House had further information concerning the injunction, which was temporary at present, the resolution should not be adopted. He moved that it be referred to the Federal Relations Committee. On a division the Bothwell motion to refer was carried by a vote of 54 to 5.

Collins, Leonard, Tichacek and others demanded a rollcall, but were ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Shortly afterwards Leonard moved a reconsideration and demanded a rollcall. Of the St. Louis members, Selph refused to vote on rollcall, exclaiming that Judge Adams was forced to grant the temporary injunction.

The rollcall was as follows: Ayes, 61—Atkinson, Baker, Barton, Beaty, Beckert, Brasher, Chapman, Chasteen, Colden, Collins, Creson, Crisp, Crow, Davidson of Marion, Davisson of Davies, Dawson, Dolan, Dorris, Duncan, Dunklin, Earixson, Eversole, Farley, Graham, Harper, Horn, Huck, January, Kimrey, Kronck, Leahey, Lee of Mississippi, Leonard, Lindsay, Locker, Long, Luig, McClelland, McKee, Murphy, Pence, Prewett, Reinmiller, Risk, Robottom, Shelby, Selber, Simmons, Stampfli, Stewart, Tapley, Terrill, Tichacek, Wallace, Weaver, Wells, Williams, Willsie, Witty, Woods, Whitecotton.

Noes, 35—Bear, Boland, Booth, Brown of Ozark, Burkhardt, Callender, Campbell, Coy, Davidson of Butler, Denny, Deitrich, Elliott, Frost, Gardner Goebel Hensley, Hildreth, Ing, Kirkham, Lett, Maples, Moser, Noble, Newton, Odneal, O'Fallon, Pelts, Shepard, Smith, Spangler, Speer, Stumberg, Vosholl Windler, Wray.

No Democrat voted against the resolution on rollcall. Bothwell did not vote.

BILLS AFFECTING RAILROADS.

Whitecotton Takes Floor to Push Damage Suit Measure.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Speaker Whitecotton took the floor this morning to send his bill changing the law in regard to damage suits to engrossment. The Speaker introduced this bill last Saturday, and, owing to the late hour of the session, is now trying to get it through the House.

The bill was amended by the committee and makes the liability for death $10,000, instead of $5,000, as the law now is. The substitute also provides that minor children may bring suit within a year after given to parents. Dependent fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are also permitted to sue. The bill was not printed for first reading, but was sent to engrossment on the statement made by the Speaker. Earlier in the session Goebel of St. Louis introduced a similar measure.

Wallace's bill concerning electric bells at railroad crossings was sent to engrossment again after a reconsideration this morning. Power is given to the Railroad Commissioners to determine where crossings of "extraordinary danger" are located.

The House Railroad Committee reported favorably the House bill regulating express charges and Senate bills compelling the Railroad Commissioners to make reports to the General Assembly, prohibiting the confiscation of property in transit and two measures specifying that no concession by the railroad company shall save it from liability in case of accident.

The House this morning passed John O'Donnell's bill providing for the refunding of moneys collected under the special tax law which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In his speech O'Donnell said that the State of Missouri could not afford to retain a dollar of this money.

Late this afternoon the House made a special order for the "Jim Crow" bill for 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Lon Williams, the author, tried to call it up for final passage, late in the day, but a motion to postpone until to-morrow prevailed.

Crow's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine the qualifications of miners and mine mechanics was killed. Willsies's bill requiring challenged voters to present the affidavit of a freeholder passed.

Ing's bill relating to procedure in appeals passed.

Dolan's bill, compelling banks in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, to have a capital stock of $100,000, was defeated in the House.

Davidson of Marion did not call up his textbook bill to-day, but it was considered in the Democratic caucus to-night. A committee was sent to get Governor Dockery's views. The forty-eight men in the caucus will be asked to vote together to-morrow.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL PASSES.

Prohibits Amusements Nearer Than 1,900 Feet of Exposition Grounds.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—In the Senate this afternoon Chairman Nick Bradley of the World's Fair Committee brought up the bill prohibiting amusement enterprises from operating within 1,900 feet of the exposition grounds. This bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 7.

Dowell of Lewis called up the tax commission bill putting a tax of 25 cents a $1,000 on the capital stock of corporations. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 3.

Martin's bill assessing the cost of grading roads against abutting property was defeated by a vote of 29 to 2.

Heather of Marion attempted to save Schoenlaub's union label bill for State printing on a reconsideration, but it again was lost by a tie vote of 16 to 16.

The Lee substitute for J. L. Bradley's freight-rate bill was passed without opposition by the Senate. This gives the power to fix freight rates to the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

McIndoe's bill prohibiting the sale of cocaine except on the prescription of a licensed physician or dentist was passed.

Rubey's bill establishing an insurance fund for the State institutions by setting aside one-half of 1 per cent of three-fourths of their value each year, the accumulated sum to be invested in school bonds, passed without opposition.

Seveley's bill making suicide no defense for insurance companies was passed.

The revenue bills of the Tax Commission were made a special order for to-morrow at 2 p. m., and Friday at 10 a. m.

MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT.

Senate Elections Committee Indorses Jefferson Club Bill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Senator Morton, chairman of the Senate Elections Committee, presented a report that the Jefferson Club election bill and his own measure fixing penalties for violating election laws do pass with accompanying amendments.

Twenty-nine amendments to the Jefferson Club bill were offered. Upon motion of Senator McIndo, consideration of the bills was made a special order for 11 a. m. to-morrow.

Democratic State Committee to Meet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—A meeting of the Democratic State Committee has been called to meet in Jefferson City Thursday. It will meet in connection with the debt-payment celebration.

COUGHS,

Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Effectively Relieved.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Fac-Simile Signature of [illegible] on every box.

YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. That greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty, but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body is entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting, half digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round-about way either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of ordinary food, such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new-fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, whereas as a matter of truth, any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heartburn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run-down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach troubles combined.

One Moment, Please:

What an agreeable privilege it is to transact business with gentlemen—those who are considerate and courteous—never too busy to give their personal attention to you.

—Union Electric Light & Power Co.

What genuine satisfaction is realized in your mercantile relations with establishments which hold your confidence—you feel your interests are individually administered because your patronage is appreciated.

—Union Electric Light & Power Co.

Have we been favored with your patronage?

We probably have your friend's—Ask him.

DIRECTORS:	*OFFICERS:*	*DIRECTORS:*
Adolphus Busch,	*President, Julius S. Walsh,*	*Charles W. Wetmore,*
Sam'l M. Kennard,	*Vice President, Charles W. Wetmore.*	*George R. Sheldon.*
William J. Lemp,	*General Manager, Charles H. Ledlie.*	*John H. Drabelle,*
Julius S. Walsh,	*Treasurer, Breckinridge Jones,*	*William F. White,*
William F. Nolker,	*Secretary, Harold P-G. Coates,*	*Harold P-G. Coates.*

UNION BANK ROBBERS FOLLOWED TO FOUR COURTS.

Continued From Page One.

liam Meyersleck of Union, Mo., August Hoffman, cashier of the Union Bank; George S. Dougherty, assistant superintendent of the New York Pinkerton Agency; Detective Sergeant Garrett Farrell of Hartford and Arthur Campbell and Joseph Schmuke of Stanton, Mo.

Practically the entire forward end of the Pullman "Dryden" had been reserved by the men in charge of the prisoners. The latter were quartered in the stateroom, and the four berths immediately adjoining were occupied by the guard.

Not for an instant during the entire trip were the men left alone. There were always at least two members of the guard seated in the private compartment.

Neither of these men was armed, as it was deemed too risky, owing to the cramped quarters, to trust the men within reach of a weapon. Either Rudolph or Collins was considered desperate enough to stake everything on the chance of gaining possession of one of the revolvers.

In fact, Collins openly boasted, earlier in the week, that could he once secure possession of a good "gun" there "isn't any one who could take me again."

PRISONERS HAD NO CHANCE TO MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

Although there were no guns visible to the eyes of the bandits, nor within reach of their crafty fingers, still, had they attempted to escape, they would have found a warm reception awaiting them on the outer side of the stateroom door.

Seated where he could see whatever occurred within the stateroom, yet still out of range of the prisoners' vision, was a grim sentinel, who neither spoke nor removed his eyes from the compartment during his hours of duty.

This guard was changed often, as it was upon him the real strain of the trip rested. Needless to say this guard was provided with an armament that was, to say the least, formidable.

In contrast to these warlike preparations was the appearance of the two prisoners seated within the private room.

Scarcely more than boys, the eldest, Rudolph, but 20 years old, they do not fit one's ideal of a desperate character. Especially is this true of Collins, who, when seated so that the chains binding his left arm to Rudolph's right arm were invisible, and the appearance of a happy-go-lucky youth.

All day long many errands were found that would necessitate passing and repassing the open door of the temporary prison. Men and women were equally curious, and had the robbers been permitted they could have held an informal reception lasting from noon until the arrival of the train in St. Louis.

PLAYWRIGHT THOMAS TALKS TO ROBBERS.

One guest in particular caused speculation among those in charge of the bandits. He was introduced by Detective Dougherty as "Mr. Thomas of New York."

"Mr. Thomas" talked long with the youthful desperadoes and even examined their palms during a heated discussion on character. He claimed to have discovered that the line, or bump, denoting fear was not in evidence on either boy's hand.

Quite a stir of excitement followed the visit of "Mr. Thomas," as Dougherty casually mentioned, after he had left, that the visitor was Augustus Thomas, the playwright.

This announcement caused a warm argument relative to whether or not the author was seeking material for a new play, and he was thereafter regarded with suspicion, not unmixed with fear.

The behavior of the bandits while on the trip from Connecticut was exemplary. They did not cause their guards a moment's uneasiness and every request made of them was granted instantly and with good grace.

The only exciting incident of the trip occurred at Springfield, Mass., where the prisoners and their guards were compelled to change cars. It was noticed that rather a rough-looking character had followed them from Hartford and one of the men was detailed to keep near him.

On the platform of the station at Springfield he made himself conspicuous by crowding in close to the prisoners, as though endeavoring to attract their attention.

If this was his object, he failed, and apparently emboldened by not being molested he attempted to force his way into the waiting-room that had been assigned for the exclusive use of the Missouri Sheriff and his posse.

It was thought that he was attempting a rescue and a suspicious move would have precipitated three men upon him, who were watching his every action.

The departure from Springfield, however, was accomplished without further trouble. The only difficulty encountered was forcing an opening through the crowd to the train.

BOTH WERE TALKATIVE ON THEIR JOURNEY HERE.

Both Rudolph and Collins were very communicative on the train. They talked freely with the members of the posse and discussed the events following the robbery.

William Meyersleck, one of the guards, who was a member of the posse that encountered Rudolph and Collins on the road from Union to Stanton on the evening following the killing of Schumacher, learned from Collins how near death he and his companion were on that evening.

"You and that man Nicheiser were wise in not coming too near us when Rudolph fell from his horse. I had a bottle of 'soup' in my pocket, and had you come close enough you would have got it where it would do us the most good."

EDERAL PATRONAGE DISTASTEFUL.

Kerens Makes Interesting Statements in Letter to Legislators.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Republicans gathered in caucus at the Monroe House to-night and listened to a letter received by Representative Bothwell, chairman of the joint caucus, from National Committeeman R. C. Kerens, minority nominee for United States Senator.

The letter is a renewal of the factional battle-cry and by inuendo the National Committeeman pays his sincere respects to the Atkins faction. After thanking the Republicans for the honor of a minority nomination, an honor which is a part of the Federal patronage system, Colonel Kerens used the following choice expressions concerning his own high ambitions and the base disturbers in the party:

"Fully realizing that Federal offices too often prove a source of weakness to the party in power, I have refrained as much as possible from, in any manner, seeking to control patronage or to dictate appointments. I have heretofore frequently stated my position in this respect in the public press.

"Another evil, detrimental to the party as well as to the individual, is the constant seeking of personal aggrandizement by party leaders. This ought not to be.

"Still another evident evil is the organization of committees, either State, congressional, city or county, whose paramount purpose, under the guise of party organization, is to procure Federal office. Such committees bring permanent injury upon the party and lose the respect of the voters. Patronage is distasteful to me, but the persons whose recommendation and service to the party entitled them to recognition I was in honor bound to aid in every way in my power."

The letter was read to the parlor full of Republican members. There was some handclapping and then the course of the minority in the House was taken up for consideration.

Charles H. Smith brought the letter of Colonel Kerens to Jefferson City.

FARRIS AMENDMENT CARRIES.

Caustic Remarks About Alum Are Made in Senate.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Alum came up in the Senate again to-night and was passed with the Farris amendment providing for labeling all cans. Clay Heather took occasion to refer sarcastically to the course of Lieutenant Governor Lee on alum.

"We still taste alum. Shortly before the beginning of the session," he said, "we were told that there were two classes of Senators in this body, one of which was to be trusted and another to be shunned. He named these, whom he characterized as good chairmen of his important committees. He advised us to support Senator Rubey for President pro tem.

"I have followed the leadership of our president, and on every roll call up to this time I have voted with them. I thought that I was doing right when I was with such men as Senator Fields, chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Rubey of the Appropriations, Nick Bradley of the World's Fair, Vories of the Municipal Corporations, and others of like character and reputation.

"However, I suppose I was wrong, for our President has now declared by his vote against all of these men that he has changed his mind. This seems strange to me, but I bow my head in humble submission to his superior perspicacity in seeing the error of his ways and deserting those whom he lauded only a couple of months ago. I therefore vote for this amendment to the House alum bill."

Senator Rubey told of his surreptitiously putting some cheap alum baking powder in his wife's "trust" can and of the excellent bread which was made. "So furious was she when I told her of my deception," said Senator Rubey, "that I shall now vote for the amended bill."

Both Heather and Rubey hold that if the House refuses to accept the amendment the Senate can then vote against the measure unamended. The roll call showed no changes with the exception of Heather, Rubey and Biggs, who voted for the bill, the vote being 18 to 11.

TO REPEAL SPECIAL JURY LAW.

Dickinson's Bill Passes the Senate—Tto Create Osteopathy Board.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—Dickinson's bill providing for the repeal of the special jury law passed the Senate this morning with no speeches in opposition to the measure. Senator Dickinson explained that the present law was a protection to the corporations, which should not be given. The bill passed by a vote of 21 to 6.

Bradley of St. Francois attended to the engrossment of the House bill providing that branch roads fifty miles or more in length shall charge only 2 cents a mile.

The bill establishing a State Board of Osteopathy was passed by the Senate without opposition.

Walker's bill raising the salary of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture from $1,200 to $2,000 was killed by a vote of 20 to 12.

The committee substitute for Bradley's initiative and referendum bill passed the Senate this morning without opposition. It will now go to the House, where it is probable that another caucus will be held on the subject. The Senate bill fixes the percentages at 10, 15 and 20, while the House caucus has already agreed to a straight 25 per cent.

Farr's's bill giving an additional bank examiner to the Secretary of State passed.

Two appropriation bills, one for the pay of civil officers and the other to pay for the assessment and collection of the revenue, passed the Senate. The salary of the Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government was raised from $1,200 to $2,000.

REFUGEES ARRIVE AT CAIRO.

Charleston and Bird's Point Are Practically Under Water.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cairo, Ill., March 10.—At 10 o'clock to-night the river marked 48.5 feet on the Cairo gauge, with the water steadily rising, but observer Smyth of the Weather Bureau predicts that the stage will not reach beyond the 50-foot mark.

The water has crossed the Iron Mountain tracks at Bird's Point, and is creeping in behind the levee at Norfolk, and the entire country between the river and Charleston is fast going under the water. The outlet will materially relieve the situation at Cairo. Bird's Point is practically covered by water and skiffs must be used to reach the depot.

Belmont, Mo., is also under water. The Stacker Lee arrived this morning from the lower river and was loaded to the guards with refugees and stock. The Rees Lee arrived from below at 8 o'clock to-night and reports the condition of affairs at Columbus and Hickman in a bad state. Thousands of acres of land are under water, the farmers with their families are fleeing to places of safety, and much valuable stock has been left to perish.

The Kentucky country opposite Cairo is covered with water for several miles back and about three miles of the new embankment of the Paducah branch of the Illinois Central Railroad has been washed out.

St. Louis Bills Up To-Day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 10.—The House Calendar Committee to-night put three St. Louis bills on the programme for to-morrow. The Juvenile Court bill, two additional Circuit Judges and the probationary Judges' bill will all be considered, probably in the afternoon.

COLOSSAL FLAMES RISE FROM VESUVIUS.

Naples, March 10.—Vesuvius continues to cast forth colossal columns of flame and thick clouds of smoke, accompanied by subterranean rumblings and slight shocks of earthquake.

The population of the villages around remains calm, and at Portici the people crowd the streets, watching the imposing spectacle.

FIRE COMPLETELY DESTROYS DUTE CABANNE'S RESIDENCE.

Blaze of Unknown Origin Reduces Country Home to Ruins—Damage $10,000.

Duthill Cabanne's country residence on Clayton Rock road was destroyed by fire last night at 8:30. The damage, estimated at $10,000, is partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cabanne are at Hot Springs. At the time of the fire a negro houseman was in charge of the premises. The cause of the fire is not known. The houseman thinks it started in the basement, where there is a furnace.

Frederick Autenreith of the Fire Department at Clayton says that when he reached the scene the flames were beyond control.

The Cabanne residence was situated directly opposite that occupied by Mr. John L. Bowen. It was a handsome structure and had been the scene of many social functions participated in by St. Louis society folk.

WOULD CALL IT THE ST. ANGE.

Missouri Historical Society Suggests Name for New Hotel.

The Missouri Historical Society yesterday, through its secretary, George F. Mockler, suggested to Festus J. Wade that the new $1,200,000 hotel at Twelfth and Locust streets be called "The St. Ange."

The society declares that a name more appropriate to St. Louis could not be selected. St. Ange de Bellerieve was a prominent figure in the Louisiana Territory at the time of the purchase, and is regarded as having been the founder of civil government in St. Louis.

Mr. Wade stated that the hotel company formed by World's Fair Committeemen would leave the selection of a name to the lessee of the house.

"We will take pleasure in transmitting the Historical Society's suggestion to whoever leases the big hotel," said Mr. Wade, "but it is a matter that probably will not be acted upon for some time."

March April May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably.

Accept no substitute.

PART III.
8 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC
Is Printed in Seven Parts:
Four News Sections, Want Section,
Comic Section and Magazine.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BANK ROBBER BILL RUDOLPH TELLS HIS OWN LIFE STORY.

Rudolph Attributes His Present Troubles to the Alleged Persecutions by the Residents of Franklin County, Missouri, Where He Spent His Early Boyhood —Says That Hunger and Want Induced Him to Rob the Union Bank.

BY WILLIAM RUDOLPH.

Until I was 17 years old, my life was much the same as that led by any other country boy in Central Missouri. Perhaps I was what is called "wilder" than some, but there were many who got into far more trouble than I did when we were kids.

My stepfather was not rich and it was necessary for me to start work before I was old enough to become very bad. I received but little schooling, in fact the greater part of what education I possess was secured after I left Stanton.

I attribute my present trouble to the persecutions of residents of this county. Because I cared to do as I pleased, in some things, not as they wished to have me, I got the name of a desperate character.

After working around Stanton for several years, I decided that I could do better away from home and secured work in the mines near Flat River.

Occasionally I returned to Stanton to visit my mother and stepfather, but on these trips I always went directly to the house and stayed there until I returned to the mines.

I had no intimate friends in that neighborhood and rarely visited any other house except that of Alexander Lawrence, who was a friend of mine when I lived regularly in Stanton.

People, however, knew that I was in the habit of visiting my folks and several pieces of devilment that occurred in that vicinity were credited to me.

Although none of them were very serious, still, the fact that it was generally believed that I did them, gave me a bad name and laid the foundations for the credence given the tale regarding the Schwartz foot-roasting scrape.

The fact is, I was not in Stanton when that happened. I was working in the mines that night and knew nothing of the matter at all.

Bill Jefferies, with whom I had had some difficulty, however, was mixed up in the roasting and when he was caught, sought to get even with me by making a confession in which he said I was the ring leader.

A warrant was sworn out for me, but some one learned of it before they could arrest me, and under the circumstances, I left the county.

I knew the residents of Stanton, and that vicinity, were ready to believe anything evil against me and knew I would have no show of any kind at a trial in Franklin County.

After leaving Stanton I went south and worked in mines in different parts of Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas for about two years. It is hard to say exactly where I was during this time, as I moved frequently, and drifted wherever I could find work.

Sometimes I found steady employment for three or four weeks, but I was afraid to stay long at one place for fear the people at home would learn where I had gone.

I knew that as I had run away I was generally regarded as guilty, but I was no worse off than I was before, as the feeling was too strong against me to have ever attempted to prove my innocence.

I eventually drifted down into the Territory and worked around there for six or eight months. I then heard of a new mine that was to open at Carthage, Mo., and worked my way there.

After I had been there several weeks I met a young fellow, about my age, named George Collins. We grew chummy and finally became pals.

George was in about the same fix I was. He had no parents living and told me that in Hartford he was regarded as "bad," because he liked to have a good time once in awhile.

We were hard up and decided that the world owed us more than we had been able to wrench from it. During the next six or eight months we frequently talked about making money and tried several honest methods, but nothing but failure came of them.

We lost our jobs about this time, through the mines closing down, and for a time we were up against it. We worked our way north and attempted to get work near Flat River.

There was nothing for us to do, it seemed, and what little money we had brought with us, was soon all blown. We were in bad and there seemed no way out.

One day, about a week before Christmas, we were hungry and cold and thoroughly discouraged. One of us, I don't remember who, remarked that if we could only find a bunch of money we would be all to the good.

That seemed to put the idea into our heads and the decision to rob a bank was reached then.

One reason we happened to think of robbing a bank, rather than any other criminal method of making easy money, was the fact that I was familiar with the use of explosives.

I had worked in the mines long enough to know how to use nitro, and had also seen them squeeze the juice from the sticks. We talked the matter over often and finally decided to try some bank near my former home, as I knew the country and we stood a better chance of making a clean getaway.

I remembered that Union was pretty prosperous and a quiet little place, and we decided to crack the box in that bank. George went down there the day before Christmas and looked over the lay.

It seemed easy and Collins found there was no guard who slept in the bank building. We didn't inquire about the town watchmen, as we weren't bothering about them.

George told me that it seemed all right and then we decided on the robbery. I blew the safe and we made our getaway as we had planned.

Since that time my life has been thoroughly published in The Republic and I guess everybody knows as much about it as I do.

Wm Rudolph

RUDOLPH SAYS HE WAS PERSECUTED.

"I attribute my present trouble to the persecutions of residents of this (Franklin) county. Because I dared to do as I pleased in some things, I got the name of a desperate character.

"I knew the residents of Stanton and that vicinity were ready to believe anything against me and knew I would have no show of any kind at a trial in Franklin County.

"We were hard up (meaning Collins and himself) and decided that the world owed us more than we had been able to wrench from it.

"We talked the matter over (referring to plans for the Union Bank robbery), and finally decided to try some bank near my former home, as I knew the country and we stood a better chance of making a clean getaway.

"It seemed easy, and Collins found there was no guard who slept in the bank building.

"I blew the safe and we made our getaway as we had planned."



WILLIAM RUDOLPH,
Whose features, as presented in this, the most perfect sketch of him that has yet been published, disclose to Doctor Frank R. Fry, a St. Louis neurologist, the typical degenerate.

NEUROLOGIST'S STUDY OF WILLIAM RUDOLPH.

BY DOCTOR FRANK R. FRY.

Doctor Frank R. Fry, a neurologist, at No. 3133 Pine street, studied a photograph of William Rudolph, the Union Bank robber, yesterday afternoon.

"The anatomical marks on this man," said Doctor Fry, examining the picture with the aid of a microscope, "show a state of degeneracy. He has bad eyes; suspicious eyes. You will notice how the lower lids droop. That is a bad sign. The slanting expression of the eyes is also a bad indication.

"Eyes like that always seem to say: 'You suspect me and I suspect you.' I would take this man to be a suspicious person, with the evil intent in his mind and always fearful of his inability to hide his character.

"He has heavy eyebrows, and that is another sign of degeneracy, while his ears are also bad, although I have seen worse ones. The lobe of his ear, you will notice, is not severed from the head, while the general shape of the ear is imperfect.

"The man's mouth, as shown in the photograph, is closed and from what I can see it is a firm mouth, although if it were open it might display protruding teeth and appear despairingly weak. He has a firm chin, too, one denoting determination.

"I would take this young fellow to be a desperate man, although not a shrewd criminal. If he undertook a work he would accomplish it at all cost. He is also a leader, rather than a follower.

"There are a thousand points to consider in reading character, and then these points may be wrong. I say that this man has bad eyes and bad ears, yet he may not be a degenerate. Czolgosz was a degenerate, although there wasn't a single anatomical sign to indicate it.

"When anatomical signs fail to disclose a degenerate condition the study of a man's career may reveal it. Czolgosz was an indolent fellow, a dull person with no set purpose. His brain became useless from lack of exercise.

"Rudolph impresses me as a type of the bad boy. I'll wager he has never worked at honest toil and never sought work. Shiftlessness and indolence has diverted his mind from the right channels. I wouldn't say, of course, that this boy is insane; wouldn't, perhaps, if I saw the boy himself and studied his contour, for even signs of degeneracy are not always true ones, but the lines as shown in this picture show criminal tendencies.

"I would take this young fellow to be a desperate man, although not a shrewd criminal. If he undertook a work he would accomplish it at all cost. He is also a leader, rather than a follower.

"There are a thousand points to consider in reading character, and then these points may be wrong. I say that this man has bad eyes and bad ears, yet he may not be a degenerate. Czolgosz was a degenerate, although there wasn't a single anatomical sign to indicate it.

"When anatomical signs fail to disclose a degenerate condition the study of a man's career may reveal it. Czolgosz was an indolent fellow, a dull person with no set purpose. His brain became useless from lack of exercise.

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"NOT GUILTY," THE PLEA OF RUDOLPH AND COLLINS



WILLIAM L. COLE, PACIFIC, MO.

JESSE M. OWEN, UNION, MO.

"Not guilty" was the almost inaudible reply of William Rudolph when arraigned yesterday in the Circuit Court of Franklin County at Union, Mo., on the charge of murdering Charles J. Schumacher, a Pinkerton detective.

"Not guilty," immediately responded George Collins, in a voice that rang clearly through the crowded courtroom.

As the momentous question was asked by Judge William Davidson, Circuit Judge of Franklin County, there was not a sound in the room. Rudolph was always interrogated first. He answered in a low, tense voice, but was apparently as unmoved as at any time since his arrest.

Collins, while not displaying a spirit of bravado, answered all questions in a voice that could be heard in every part of the room. He half smiled as he replied to the arraignment, but the rest of the time his features wore an earnest and attentive expression.

There was also a great difference in the personal appearance of the two men. Rudolph was without a collar, and he had a generally unkempt look. Collins wore a high white collar, black ascot tie, and his clothes appeared as though they had been recently pressed.

After fixing the date of the trial, July 13, Sheriff Bruch of Franklin County was sworn, and questioned by the court regarding the condition of the county jail at Union, in which the prisoners had been confined for three days.

The Sheriff told the court that the jail was unsafe, and that if the men were confined there for any length of time it would be very costly to the county, as three guards would have to be kept on duty continuously.

Judge Davison then ordered that Rudolph and Collins be taken to St. Louis and confined in the jail there for safekeeping.

Jesse H. Schaper of Washington, Mo., one of the prisoners' counsel, objected on the ground that it would create prejudice against their client. He held that it would give the impression that the men were desperate characters.

Sheriff Bruch responded that the jail was not safe for any important prisoner, and Judge Davidson overruled the objection.

In accordance with the court's order Sheriff Bruch brought the bandits here last night. They were taken to the Four Courts and placed in separate cells in the second tier.

There were comparatively few persons at the station when the train carrying the prisoners arrived, and little difficulty was experienced in transferring them from the Pullman to the waiting patrol wagon.

Rudolph and Collins were brought into court at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As the law considers every man innocent until he is proved guilty, neither of the prisoners wore shackles.

MANY PERSONS INTERESTED IN PRELIMINARY HEARING.

For more than two hours before the time set for the preliminary hearing there was a steady stream of persons entering and leaving the courtroom. Fifty or sixty of them would secure advantageous seats and then the cry "here they come" would bring every one rushing into the hall to see the bandits leave the jail.

Finally, however, Sheriff Bruch, assisted by several special deputies, succeeded in restoring order, and the prisoners were brought into court.

The entire space outside of the rail was banked to the doors with interested spectators. As at the first appearance of the robbers in Union, space had been reserved for the women, and more than a hundred of them took advantage of the privilege.

Many stood on the window sills in order to obtain an unobstructed view of the young bandits, while those less fortunate dodged backward and forward in an endeavor to secure a good look at the prisoners.

Rudolph and Collins were seated directly in front of the Judge's bench. Behind them stood Sheriff Bruch and Deputy Sheriff O. L. Vedder. Two special deputies were stationed at the door to frustrate a sudden break for liberty.

Rudolph was commanded to stand up by the court.

"Have you read the copy of the information furnished you by the clerk of this court, and are you fully conversant with its meaning?" asked Judge Davidson.

After Rudolph had replied that he understood the document, he was asked whether he wished to have it read in open court before he entered his plea.

"You can do as you like," he answered. "If you want to read it, go ahead."

Judge Davidson seemed rather surprised, but without further comment read the long indictment that charged "William Rudolph, alias William Anderson, and Fred Lewis, alias Fred Collins, with having willfully, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought murdered Charles J. Schumacher on January 24."

Rudolph was then asked if he was represented by counsel. He replied that he was not, and when Collins was asked the same question he replied similarly. They both requested the court to appoint attorneys to defend them.



JESSE H. SCHAPER.

The court designated former Judge Jesse H. Schaper of Washington, Mo.; Captain Jesse M. Owens of Union, Mo., and William L. Cole of Pacific, Mo.

The attorneys will receive no compensation for the services and will be compelled to pay all costs of the trial, in addition to their own expenses, unless the prisoners are able to raise funds, which they claim is impossible.

It is compulsory for attorneys practicing at the bar to accept cases assigned them by the Judge, but it is customary for the court to previously ascertain whether or not the attorney has a sufficient reason for not accepting.

The counsel assigned to Rudolph and Collins, while not anxious for the case, were willing to assume its expenses and responsibilities, and have announced that they will make a strong fight for their clients. In fact, Mr. Schaper began aggressive tactics before the preliminary trial was ended.

The prisoners were allowed to consult with their attorneys before answering the indictment. They both pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set for the next term of court.

In order to facilitate the arrival of the prisoners in St. Louis, Sheriff Bruch decided to bring them here over the Missouri Pacific, and the bandits were driven to Washington, Mo., a distance of ten miles, in a three-seated spring wagon.

LEGS AND HANDS OF PRISONERS SHACKLED.

They were shackled hand and foot and the wagon was preceded and followed by buggies containing special deputies, heavily armed. There was no anticipation that the men would be rescued, but it was thought better to provide against possibilities.

The departure of the bandits was immediately telephoned to Washington, and a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the station to see the celebrated bank robbers.

The men were placed in the ladies' waiting-room before the arrival of the train for St. Louis. There was a rush when the men were brought out of the station, but the crowd was kept at a respectful distance by the deputies.

The train was very crowded, and the youthful bandits were the center of attraction. It was found necessary to secure seats in the Pullman, in order to keep the passengers from blocking the aisles in their eagerness to get a look at the prisoners.

In the Pullman were several State legislators, including Colin M. Selph of St. Louis, Representative Burke of Springfield and Joe Tall, Chief Clerk of the House. They were all introduced to Sheriff Bruch, and Representative Burke claimed a former acquaintance with Rudolph, whom he claimed he saw when the bandit was working in the mines near Joplin.

Rudolph and Collins maintained their nonchalance throughout the day. They were jolly and talked freely on the way to Washington and while on the train.

Rudolph administered a laughing rebuke to James M. Moore, the special deputy who accompanied the Sheriff's party to St. Louis. During the drive to Washington there was a general discussion regarding the robbery and Moore asked Rudolph at what part of the safe he placed the charge.

"That's all right," Rudolph replied. "I placed it so it did the business. If I tell you too much about the details, the first thing I know you will be doing the same stunt and we will be changing places some fine day."

FARRELL RETURNS TO HARTFORD.

Detective Disappointed He Could Not See Preliminary Hearing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hartford, Conn., March 14.—Detective Garrett Farrell arrived here to-night from Missouri at 7:10. He was fatigued with the journey and had been delayed in Albany by missing a train.

Detective Dougherty left him at Albany and continued through to New York. Farrell was pleased with the courtesy shown him in the West and spoke interestingly of his visit to Union and exhibited views of that place. The detective was somewhat disappointed at the proceedings of the Union officials as he had expected to see the preliminary trial.

FACE SHOWS DEGENERACY.

Doctor Fry Studies Photograph of William Rudolph.

Doctor Frank R. Fry, a neurologist, at No. 3133 Pine street, studied a photograph of William Rudolph, the Union bank robber, yesterday afternoon.

"The anatomical marks on this man," said Doctor Fry, examining the picture with the aid of a microscope, "show a state of degeneracy. He has bad eyes; suspicious eyes. You will notice how the lower lids droop. That is a bad sign. The slanting expression of the eyes is also a bad indication.

"Eyes like that always seem to say: 'You suspect me and I suspect you.' I would take this man to be a suspicious person, with the evil intent in his mind and always fearful of his inability to hide his character.

"He has heavy eyebrows, and that is another sign of degeneracy, while his ears are also bad, although I have seen worse ones. The lobe of his ear, you will notice, is not severed from the head, while the general shape of the ear is imperfect.

"The man's mouth, as shown in the photograph, is closed and from what I can see it is a firm mouth, although if it were open it might display protruding teeth and appear despairingly weak. He has a firm chin, too, one denoting determination.

"I would take this young fellow to be a desperate man, although not a shrewd criminal. If he undertook a work he would accomplish it at all cost. He is also a leader, rather than a follower.

"There are a thousand points to consider in reading character, and then these points may be wrong. I say that this man has bad eyes and bad ears, yet he may not be a degenerate. Czolgosz was a degenerate, although there wasn't a single anatomical sign to indicate it.

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MISS HELEN GOULD MUST REST FROM CHARITY LABORS

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 14.—Miss Helen Gould has been told by her physicians that she must take a complete rest. She has been working too hard in the interest of her many philanthropic projects, they say, and must cease all these activities for awhile.

She may ride in the park, enjoy the society of her friends and entertain herself pleasantly, but if she would ward off a physical breakdown she must forget for a time the manifold enterprises for the betterment of humanity in which she has been engaged.

Miss Gould, with a staff of devoted secretaries and personal attendants, with limitless wealth for the purchase of as much assistance as she desires, with a secure future and a full and contented present, has yet been unable to avoid that penalty of the strenuosity of woman, that nervous overstrain which preys upon all of her sex and makes them so much less capable than "mere man" to withstand the wear and tear of life.

That she needs a rest is, therefore, not remarkable. The only remarkable part of it is that the need has not been felt before. She has been able to do so much work so quietly and so steadily because of her possession of qualities unusual in a woman, but in spite of her ability to conduct great affairs quietly, she has for a brief moment succumbed to that trait of the feminine nature—call it sympathy, temperament or what you will—which makes a woman work, especially if it arouses her emotional feeling, a constant strain upon her nervous force.

BEGGING LETTERS IN GREAT NUMBER.

Miss Gould's labors have not been light ones. The proper management of her mail alone is a tremendous piece of work and, although she employs a number of secretaries, sometimes as many as seven at one time, there are an infinite number of questions which must have her personal decision.

She probably receives more begging letters than any other woman in the United States, and one day's mail alone contains more than enough harrowing tales to provide an entire Ladies' Aid Society with a year's work.

In one week Miss Gould once received requests from begging letter writers for sums amounting to $1,500,000, which they desired to expend in various projects that were to make their fortunes. This is nothing unusual and was only noted because it was the one occasion on which any effort was made to estimate the requests for money.

But the correspondence of a rich and generous woman is only a small item in the demands on her attention. The begging letter writer supplements his written requests by calls, and, although he is not received, he sends up by the butler many sad stories which must be given hearing lest some one really worthy and needy might be turned starving from the door.

His ranks are augmented by the alms-asker of higher standing, who comes indorsed by a personal acquaintance, and to whom some attention must be paid for courtesy's sake. The philanthropic worker also appears demanding—and getting—a hearing for a new and deserving or old and tottering charity.

In this class of the day's work rank also the calls to attend charitable and philanthropic meetings of all kinds, to address schools, church societies, institutions and societies on anniversaries, to lend name and fame to bazaars and sales for the benefit of good works, to pour tea at settlements and asylums on gala occasions, to work on committees of conventions for the furtherance of rights and to organize public protests against wrongs.

Once launched on her career of philanthropist, this was the work Miss Gould found the community had cut out for her. In the midst of these numerous demands, equally pressing, equally pitiable, she has been able to work out for herself an individual line of effort.

As Miss Gould is herself intensely patriotic, puritanical, conservative, unshaken by any modern questioning of the old American ideals of right and wrong, so has she endeavored, perhaps unconsciously, to foster these traits in the community and all her more individual efforts have been in this direction.

It was in line with these very strong personal convictions that Miss Gould gave money to the Government during the Spanish-American War.

She is the one American woman who has ever given money to the United States Government for military purposes. On May 11, 1898, her check for $100,000, to be used for war purposes, was forwarded to Congress. The gift is directly in accord with the militant traits of her character.

Believing in the justice of the Spanish-American War, she proceeded to uphold the Government by every means in her power. It is the one incident in her career of giving which makes her individuality strongly felt. She was eager to show her loyalty to the Government and her interest in the American arms.

In appearance Miss Gould is small, round, dainty and excessively feminine. She has a full, perfectly placid face. Her expression is extremely calm. She has not a line, a wrinkle or a sign of care. She moves and speaks quietly, unobtrusively, almost timidly.