

# THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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George Ade

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20 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

## FAIRBANKS AND HEARST IN LEAD

### Presidential Campaign Forecast Points to a Probable Radical Issue.

### Republicans Likely to Pick Indiana Man as Conservative Leader.

By W. W. Jernam.

Washington, March 14.—Two years from this time the mind of the country will be upon the approaching presidential election. Had the period passed between the preparations for the last contest and the next. It is hardly too much to say that half of the history has been made upon which the lines of that contest will be drawn.

By immemorial custom the majority party makes its choice first and the minority party takes the end of the field that is left. For this reason, during the years of republican ascendancy, the republican platform and its candidates are mapped out in public estimation considerably in advance of the democratic.

It is assumed that the democrats will not know what they are to do until the republican party has shown them by its action what there is left in the way of issues from which to choose. This year seems an exception to that rule. It is, if anything, more nearly apparent today, as it is at the lead for the democratic nomination than for the republican, and the democratic line of policies seems more distinctly marked out for the presidential contest than do the republican.

### Hearst's Chances.

The democrats will nominate William R. Hearst for the presidency, if he succeeds in being elected governor of New York in the coming November. Repugnant as the thought is, that is by no means a remote possibility. Hearst's success as a vote getter in the recent municipal campaign in New York city, without any party to bring him in, the traditional support of the press, and the fact that he has a name which is known to all newspaper readers, except his own to support him, demonstrated remarkable strength on his part. He practically tied the city against Tammany, strongly attracted the masses, and with the power of the places and favor which it distributes.

Hearst is now paying no attention whatever to his work in congress, but he is busy with his energies toward securing the governorship of New York.

While the upper-middle class people of the upper part of the state might be expected to rebel against such a nomination, it is by no means certain that it would not prove a strong one. And if he should be elected in November, nothing on earth could seem to prevent his nomination by the democrats in 1908.

### Southerners' Attitude.

The southern democrats, who represent the substantial element of their constituencies, do not like Hearst. They protested heatedly against him two years ago. But they have a supreme object always in view, to a degree unknown to northern democrats—they want to win. Any man who could secure the governorship of New York would furnish to them all the title which they would insist upon having, for a democratic presidential nomination. They nominated Parker, probably the lightest-weight individual that the great party in recent years has selected for the presidency, on the qualification that he had as a democrat secured a majority vote in New York state since the fatal year of 1892, a somewhat arbitrary standard, but by the same token, they would nominate Hearst. He would be the first democratic governor of New York since Roswell P. Flower, who was elected in 1891.

Therefore, the Hearst movement for the governorship of New York deserves from this time forth special interest as settling the democratic nomination in 1908. He might be nominated without receiving thirty electoral votes, but with it he would seemingly be invincible.

### And Then Bryan.

Should Hearst fail to win in New York, thus carrying the presidential nomination elsewhere, it is believed here that the party's choice would be William Jennings Bryan, who is now abroad making a study at first hands of the municipal ownership question. In some form or other, these questions promise to be uppermost in 1908. This will be the case even if the tariff should be galvanized into life. Nothing can down the public ownership issue, with New York and Chicago taking the stand they have, and municipalities all over the land showing a startling trend in a similar direction. This issue will receive great encouragement if congress should fail to give the president substantially what he wants in the way of a rate law.

### So, if the democratic nominee for the presidency in 1908 is not Hearst, it will probably be Bryan.

Which is chosen, the platform will be the most radical which any national party has presented in this country for many years; even more radical than the democratic platform of 1896, in the opinion of careful thinkers.

### Republican Forecast.

Whether Bryan or Hearst is to capture the democratic party, it is pretty well settled, even at this early day, that the republican party will assume an ultra-conservative attitude, both as to platform and candidate. It would have nothing to gain by rivalry for the electoral vote, and what is of equal significance, it has no radical candidate in sight, for Mr. Roosevelt will not run again.

Is this situation that is giving comfort to such republican aspirants as Vice President Fairbanks, who is the very embodiment of conservatism. Secretary Shaw would also feel that his case were brighter with the democrats going to a radical extreme. So would Secretary Root. So would nearly any other republican who is of presidential size and now thinking of entering the race.

At the present moment, to sum up, it looks as if Hearst and Fairbanks were in the lead for the two nominations in 1908. But this is not to say that the case is closed. A thousand things will happen between now and then, and any of them might easily take one or both men out of the race. As to Hearst, everything will depend on how he gets on in New York this year. As to Fairbanks, much will also depend on the New York result.

## WARNS THE RAILROADS THE PEOPLE MAY RISE

### RAYNER IS RATE BILL'S DEFENDER

### Maryland Senator Advises Roads to Accept Hepburn Bill or Face Revolt.

Washington, March 14.—Affirming that his interests are identified with the railroads, Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, in the senate today, warned the railroads of the United States to beware an uprising of the people.

Mr. Rayner advised the railroad managers to accept the legislation lest the people take the question in their own hands, organize a political party that will be irresistible and in the end enact far more stringent provisions.

"The interstate commerce commission will not dare," he said, "to take any step that will depreciate the property of the people, and the courts would not sanction or tolerate it."

Mr. Rayner said that he would support any extreme changes in railroad management or policy. The business interests of the country would not submit to such action, and the courts would not sanction or tolerate it.

### A Truce, Says Rayner.

"I would, therefore, advise the railroads, as their friend, to withdraw their agents and their counsel and their representatives from the scene of conflict and let the conflict cease. Let a truce go up between the people and the corporate interests to the rights of the public."

### You Depend upon the People for Your Livelihood and Your Profit Absolutely and Entirely.

Now take them into your confidence and do not possess yourselves of the vain delusion that your railroads exist for the sole benefit of your stockholders and officers, and that the people have no rights that it is your duty to respect.

"If you fail to take such advice as this, then I believe you will rue the day. I have no fear that the hour will ever come when you will be sorry that you have not done this; that thought does not disturb me."

### Fears Economic Uprising.

"What I fear is an economic uprising of the intelligent and substantial interests of the country against monopoly and unlawful combinations of centralized wealth. Avoid this strife. Anarchy and socialism can be introduced into the country by force. Intelligence, that is spreading upon the wings of lightning, can never be covered and defeated."

Mr. Rayner announced his adherence to the rate law as it passed the house. After stating that the power to regulate commerce among the states is the greatest power conferred upon congress by the constitution, he said that he had immediately upon the consideration of the various branches of his subject. He expressed the opinion that discrimination is the real issue.

### Rate Discrimination.

"If," he said, "an accurate railroad discrimination map of the United States were published today, there is hardly anyone who is not within the realm of the rate law. It truly represents the actual situation. It would be decided by the public as the product and result of the constitution. Mr. Bryan's elimination of a disorderly and unwholesome rate of merchandise from Chicago to Denver is nearly three times as much as the rate on precisely the same lines of merchandise from New York to San Francisco. It is a rate that the rate upon first-class freight from New England to the gulf is less than the rate from Chicago to the same terminals, although the distance is more than 600 miles greater. We know that it costs less to ship goods the entire distance across the continent than it does to ship the same goods one-third the distance, and that when goods are shipped from Boston to Salt Lake City they are carried to California and back again to Salt Lake City in order to obtain the cheap rate; and, knowing these things, we realize that such a condition of affairs at least requires supervision upon the part of some tribunal outside of and beyond the railroads that are simply building up their own territory and increase their own revenue and profits."

### Impotency of Commission.

Discussing what he declared to be the impotency of the interstate commerce commission under the present law to enforce rate-making decrees, Mr. Rayner said:

"We may scheme and forge and fashion, he said, "but it is not within the realm of human ingenuity to formulate any plan except the rate-making power that will remedy the defect and supply the omission."

He concluded that there is no doubt on the power of congress to vest a commission with the power to establish rates, basing his conclusion upon decisions of the supreme court.

### Replied to Foraker.

Mr. Rayner replied seriatim to Mr. Foraker's position on the bill. Complimenting his antagonist in high terms, he said:

"I have never known a hopeless cause to be managed with such consummate and matchless skill. The tide was dead against him and when he encountered a cloudburst of decisions from the state and federal courts, a torrent that would overwhelm a man of ordinary capacity, his genius irritated the storm and placidly and serenely he rode upon the billows."

"It shall be my effort now to try to demonstrate that his fabric, beautiful in its architecture and symmetrical in its proportions, vanishes like a vision the moment you apply the battleaxe of the law to the tottering foundation upon which it stands."

### Power of Congress.

In reply to the contention that congress has not the power to blend the judicial and legislative powers in a body like the interstate commerce commission, Mr. Rayner argued that there is no such blending. He continued:

"I will not for a moment admit, as the senator from Ohio claims, that the commission in fixing rates is either exercising a judicial or a legislative power. I will admit that when, upon complaint and answer and testimony taken, it declares a rate to be unreasonable, it is in the exercise of a judicial function, but this is by no means investing it with the powers of a court, because it can pass no order and execute no process that is effective to carry its ruling into execution. So far as the exercise



SENATOR ISIDOR RAYNER, Who Warns Railroads to Beware of Popular Uprising.

## TODS QUIT FINE HOME FOR A HUT

### Banker and His Wife Abandon Splendid House for Quest of Health.

Greenwich, Conn., March 14.—J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, and his wife, are wooing beneficent, health-giving nature and have got as close to her as they can. They have deserted their splendid home, Innis Arden, at Sound Beach, on the short of Long Island sound, and are leading the simplest life in two little rough shingled cabins.

These huts are on Mr. Tod's great estate, but they are in a woodland, which if not primeval, is certainly carefully preserved.

In one cabin dwells Mrs. Tod, who was Maria Howard Potter, Bishop Potter's niece. She, who is a leader of society in New York, sleeps on a bed of boards. In the other hut lives the banker worth millions. There the civic reformer and philanthropist exists like a trapper in the forest.

A serious surgical operation was performed on Mrs. Tod a year ago and her recovery was very slow.

"I am trying to coax my wife back to health, and this camp is one means by which I hope to make her herself again," said Mr. Tod.

Mrs. Tod's health has improved since she sought Mother Nature's embrace at the first of the year.

## NEW YORK MERGER IS TO BE PROBED

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—The state railroad commissioners in secret session here today, considered charges in connection with the Ryan-Belmont traction merger in New York city and on an adjournment announced that they had decided to make an investigation. The state's attorney general will be asked to take charge of it. The investigation will be held in Albany next Wednesday.

## DOWIE PROTESTS HE RULES STILL

### Mrs. Dowie, Too, Declares She Is Loyal to the Aged "Prophet."

Chicago, March 14.—Aroused by the insistent reports that his leadership of affairs at Zion City was ended forever and that he had nothing more to say regarding the financial policy of the church and its industrial institutions, John Alexander Dowie, a fighter to the last and believed by most of his followers to be near death, sent the following cable message:

"Litchfield, Jamaica, March 13.—Statement that I have been deposed entirely wrong. I still am, as ever, alone responsible for the estate of Zion and ecclesiastical direction of church. I simply am absent from Zion City for a rest, during which time I am represented thru my power of attorney by Deputy Overseer Voliva. All statements to contrary are fabrications. The above declaration will be verified by Deputy Overseer Voliva and my general counsel, Judge Barnes."

"John Alexander Dowie," Deputy Overseer Voliva and Mr. Barnes said, in referring to the cable message sent from Jamaica by Dowie, that it was simply in accord with the general understanding in Zion City. That was all they would say.

### Denial by Mrs. Dowie.

A report that John Alexander Dowie and his wife had separated and that Mrs. Dowie had cast her lot with Overseer Voliva, was indignantly denied today by Mrs. Dowie, who declared that she had long known the state of Zion's finances and that she would always remain on the side of her husband.

His health forced a separation at present, she admitted, but when it was permitted, they would again live together.

"It is all false, false," she cried. "It is not true. Dr. Dowie and I have not separated, nor has there been an estrangement of any sort other than the enforced separation that now exists."

"Have you cast your lot with the followers of Voliva and told the wife of a deacon in Zion that before Voliva's arrival you had been deceived?"

"Never. I have cast my lot with John Alexander. I am with him heart and soul, now, and always will be."

### Jealous Suitor Drinks Acid While Chorus Girl Struggles with Him.

Washington, March 14.—There was a sensational suicide on the stage of the Columbia theater last night while the performance of "Wonderland" was going on. The principals in the tragedy were a man and a girl in the chorus, who had each joined the company in Michigan a year ago.

William E. Thomas, of Saginaw, Mich., 24 years old, soon after he joined "Wonderland," became infatuated with Adra Gordon, a pretty 17-year-old girl, who joined the show in October, 1904. Since then Thomas, who was the leading tenor of the chorus, became more and more infatuated.

The young chorus girl, who comes from San Francisco, occasionally flirted with others in the company. Last night about 8:30 Thomas called his sweetheart to his side while the performance was going on.

He held his hand behind his back and she was waiting for some little present when he suddenly raised a glass of carbolic acid to his lips. She struggled to prevent the suicide, but although the glass was spilled, enough of the acid was taken to cause the death of Thomas at the Emergency hospital less than an hour later.

The audience was not informed of the tragedy, and the principals and subordinates in the musical comedy were so well trained they went thru the performance as if nothing had happened except that pretty Adra Gordon was in the Emergency hospital and not in the chorus.

### Local Firm Will Build University Building—Farm School Building Also Let.

J. and W. A. Elliott, Minneapolis were today awarded the contract for the new main building at the state university, on their bid of \$286,970. This covers the superstructure, heating and plumbing, and other extras, such as weatherstrips, screens, etc. The bid accepted was the lowest. The time limit for completion of the building has not been fixed as yet.

The board of control also awarded the contract for the administration building at the state agricultural school, St. Anthony Park. It goes to Newman & Hoy of St. Paul, whose bid \$198,088, was the lowest presented.

## CONTRACT IS LET FOR NEW "MAIN"

### Local Firm Will Build University Building—Farm School Building Also Let.

## WANTED—A BOOSTER.

Bryan and Hearst—Now if Bill Only Wasn't Mad at Me.

## RUSSIAN COURT CABAL PLOTS HUGE MASSACRE



MRS. JANE DOWIE, Wife of the "Prophet," Who Protests She Is Loyal to Him.

## SUICIDE ON STAGE AS PLAY GOES ON

### Jealous Suitor Drinks Acid While Chorus Girl Struggles with Him.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—At today's session of the cabinet Premier Witte, who was warmly supported by Prince Alexis Obolensky, procurator-general of the holy synod, and Count John Tolstoy, minister of education, insisted on the suppression of the organization known as the League of the Russian People, a reactionary "black hundreds" is propagated. It is reported that he was forced to arrive at this decision, but this is not absolutely confirmed.

The police prefect, M. Von Der Launitz, was summoned to the meeting and asked to explain how it happened that the publication of the proclamation calling for the extermination of the Jews was printed in the official printing office attached to his department. The prefect denied having any personal knowledge of the proceeding.

However, it was established that there is constantly accumulating evidence that the plot to produce a counter revolution in the hope of sweeping away the reforms outlined in the manifesto of Oct. 30, had its origin in a court cabal.

The conspiracy includes General Treppoff, commandant of the palace; General Count Ignatieff, M. Stikhinsky, former chief adjutant of the interior department; Count Sheremetieff, a noted reactionary, and General Prince Putiatin, who are said to be utterly reckless of the consequences.

The plan is to provoke riots and massacres of Jews and revolutionists over as wide an area as possible in order to justify still more terrible repressions and thereby prove to the emperor that the people are not ripe for any sort of reform. It is a desperate game, but it is backed by many of the provincial authorities and the support of the governor-generals has been enlisted, the former using the police and the latter the troops, among whom proclamations against the Jews and revolutionists which are understood to have been printed at the army headquarters in Odessa, have been distributed.

Durnovo Suspected.

The complexity of Interior Minister Durnovo in the conspiracy is not proved, although suspected. Premier Witte and the liberal section of the cabinet will be compelled to fight the conspiracy, and consequently the break in ministry is regarded as improbable.

It is understood that 50,000 members of the "Black Hundreds" in St. Petersburg are armed, but it is not believed, in view of the warnings in Poland, that the conspirators will attempt to provoke a massacre at the capital.

The authorities here, however, are in sympathy with the conspirators, and the danger of an outbreak about Easter is regarded as very real.

### General Strike.

In the meantime, on the other side, the proletariat organizations which were ruthlessly crushed by the government's repression measures, are trying to organize another general strike. Negotiations between the government, telegraph and railway employees, whose cooperation is regarded as vital to this end. The socialists of Finland have promised their support, and a strike has already occurred at Moscow and in the vicinity.

The Strana (Country) says that M. Durnovo has telegraphed to the governors of ten provinces in Poland to proclaim the elections until further orders.

Guard Officers Resign.

The officers of the First regiment of artillery of the guards met and resigned in a body, upon receiving orders recently to go to the Baltic provinces and participate in the pacification of the country. A rumor to this effect, current yesterday, was confirmed today.

Ugly reports of another general railway strike in Moscow are current. The government is taking exceptional measures and battalions of soldiers are being massed at Moscow to take the places of strikers, and military trains are held in readiness at the various stations to proceed in any direction. The Nikola station was occupied by troops last night.

A dispatch from Rostoff-on-Don says that with the advance of spring there are symptoms of a reappearance of agrarian troubles. In a number of places in Stavropol province the peasants are refusing to plow the land for the proprietors and indefinite reports from other provinces show that the peasants are threatening and sowing the estate of the land owners. It is too early, however, to determine how serious and general the movement will become.

Emperor Nicholas, in receiving a deputation of Tula peasants, who presented him today with a loyalist address and an ikon, made the following significant remarks:

"Do not allow yourselves to be influenced by the enemies of public order who are going thru the villages exciting the peasants. Do not take the law into your own hands, but deliver the estate of the land owners, by whom they will be judged with all severity."

### Reds Will Renew Fight.

Warsaw, March 14.—The socialists have created a stir by issuing the following proclamation:

"We have no faith in the government or the duma. The revolutionists must fight until their aims have been reached. A merciless fight will be renewed in the spring and the struggle must be ended and won before the glorious first of May."

### Duran to Paint Pope.

Rome, March 14.—Carlo Duran, the famous portrait painter, is about to paint a portrait of Pope Pius X, taking his inspiration from Titian's portrait of Pope Paul III., (Alessandro Farnese).

### Wm. S. Richards of Iowa, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the state department, has been selected as disbursing clerk of the treasury department. He is a personal friend of Secretary Shaw.

## SECRETLY INCITE 'BLACK HUNDREDS'

### Treppoff and High Officials Conspire at Revolt to Block Reforms.

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## PRICELESS PLATE TAKEN FROM SAFE

### Louis XVI Used Some of Silver Stolen from Pinault Residence.

### Strong Box Was Rifled While the Family Was Absent in the South.

Rich silverware, some of it handed down from the household of Louis XVI of France and prized beyond monetary value; negotiable papers of considerable value, and possibly other heirlooms whose loss has not yet been discovered, have mysteriously disappeared from the house of Dr. John H. Pinault, 1106 Mount Curve avenue.

Today Superintendent Doyle's most astute detectives and the best sleuths of Chicago and other large western cities are searching for the former caretaker of the Pinault mansion, upon whom suspicion now rests.

Dr. and Mrs. Pinault are hurrying to Minneapolis from their winter home at Escanaba, Michigan, to put the best detectives procurable upon the case in an effort to recover the priceless silver and other articles that the unknown but clever thief removed from the big safe in the cellar of their house.

In the most meticulous robbery the police have found one of the most perplexing problems of the present administration. The sudden disappearance of the caretaker, and certain movements of his in the past week, are regarded as highly suspicious, the man has covered his tracks well.

For some reason, the police authorities have ordered the present caretaker at the Pinault house, to put the best detectives procurable upon the case in an effort to recover the priceless silver and other articles that the unknown but clever thief removed from the big safe in the cellar of their house.

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### Safe in the Cellar.

In a stone chamber, off from the laundry room of the Pinault cellar, stands the big safe which was looted. Not a mark does it bear. It was not known that any person outside the immediate family knew the combination. To reach the safe room, one must pass thru a door which has a patent lock. It was thought that there were only two keys for this lock—the one held by Dr. Pinault and that in the hands of his superior, the city police. But this door was opened without violence as mysteriously as the safe, and with these two facts before them the detectives suspect the presence of a trained thief.

When the robbery was committed it was not known. It was discovered yesterday when Mr. Vanette, who lives on one of Dr. Pinault's country places, opened the safe for inspection. It had been his custom to visit the Pinault home every few days to see that all went well.

The huge door of the vault, that stands five feet high, was swung open to reveal disorder inside. A hasty examination proved the truth of Mr. Vanette's first fears. The rich silver and valuable papers were gone. Mr. Vanette could hardly believe the evidence that confronted him. The safe had not been marred, but the silver teacups, tableware and other articles that have been in the Pinault family for generations of the aristocratic French family were gone, with some notes and other negotiable papers.

Here again was presented evidence of the trained thief, in that the cheapest silver articles had been left behind. Spoons of little value, compared with the silver from which Louis XVI and his family had eaten, were lying on the floor of the vault.

### Rich Curles Undisturbed.

Only articles easily carried were taken. It is thought a hack was used to take away the loot and that a woman was an accomplice of the thief. Furniture, paintings, Gobelin tapestries and other relics of the magnificent court of Louis XVI, obtained by Mrs. Pinault's great-grandfather, who was commissary of that monarch, had been ordered to some one must be in the big house all the time. Friday night no one was there when Mr. Vanette called. The caretaker returned later.

Yesterday Mrs. Vanette again found the treasures unguarded. He found nothing wrong in the upper rooms. He went into the cellar. Nothing appeared disturbed there, and not until he had swung back the heavy door of the safe had he misgivings. Then the alarm was spread. Dr. Pinault was at once notified.

Investigation had proved that the caretaker engaged a hack a few nights ago. It also has been discovered that a Chicago woman had been seen recently. These are the only clues of the police. Chicago sleuths today are dragging that city for a trace of the missing man and the woman who is alleged to have accompanied him. No trace has been found as yet.

Until Dr. Pinault arrives, the exact value of the stolen articles cannot be determined, but considering the precautions taken to guard them and the well-known fact that they were highly cherished by the family, the monetary value may be thousands, with at least twice as much added for their value as relics.

### COLORADO JUDGE IS DEAD.

Denver, March 14.—Judge Julius B. Bissell, former judge of the Colorado court of appeals, is dead, aged 60 years. He was born in New York state and came to Colorado in 1879.

