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204 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. HILL'S FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Despite a Revolver She Pursued Him From Her House and Overtook Him.

KNOCKED DOWN BY THE MAN.

He Made His Escape Through an Alley—John Irwin Was Arrested Later on Suspicion and Identified.

One of the pluckiest women in St. Louis is Mrs. Anna Hill of No. 931 North Broadway. When she returned home from shopping on Friday evening, she discovered a burglar in her home, but though he placed a revolver to her head and threatened to blow out her brains, it apparently did not disconcert her. She chased him out of the house with a poker and followed him to Broadway for two blocks. When she finally overtook him, a stunning blow in the face, however, sent her down in the street. Before she could get to her feet the thief escaped in the darkness through an alley.

Mrs. Hill is not a large woman, but she has a strong will, which gives her courage and strength. She has worked hard for what she has, and she means to protect her interests. On Friday afternoon she closed up her house to go to the meat shop and grocery. There was nobody to leave in charge, but she thought nothing of it, for she had often left the house empty before.

When she returned, about 6 o'clock, she found the front door unlocked. That seemed strange, and she wondered if her husband could have returned so early. Once inside, all her suspicions of burglars were realized when she saw a man standing in the center of the sitting-room floor, with a large sack in his hand. In his right hand he held a revolver.

"What do you want in here?" she asked in an emphatic tone, fortifying herself with all the nerve she had. "Are you a burglar?"

Without a word, for the man saw that it would be useless to talk with the woman, he stepped to her side, and, pacing the revolver to her head, told her if she uttered a cry he would blow the top of her head off.

"Go in the kitchen there and keep quiet," he said, as he pointed to the door. "I mean what I say."

At the point of the revolver Mrs. Hill did as she was commanded. When she had gone into the kitchen he fled out the front door, with his sack, which was filled with silverware and clothing, all valued at $50. As he went out the front door she followed him, chasing him two blocks.

She finally caught him by the coat tails and was about to strike him with an upliftted poker which she had managed to grab, when he dealt her a blow in the face which knocked her down. Then he ran into the alley between Wash street and Franklin avenue, making good his escape before a crowd of pedestrians, who had witnessed the assault, could get to him.

Mrs. Hill reported the affair to Captain Kiely of the Fourth District, who telephoned a description of the man to all the offices. About 11 o'clock that night Sergeant McGlynn of the Fourth District arrested John, otherwise known as "Kid," Irwin in a saloon at Seventeenth and Lafayette avenue. Yesterday morning Mrs. Hill was summoned to the station-house to see the prisoner. She identified him and was then escorted to the Four Courts, where she swore out a warrant against him, charging burglary and larceny.

When she had finished telling the story to Colonel Johnson he complimented her upon her bravery.

"If I had had a revolver I would have killed him," she said. "I have to work for a living, and I do not intend that any one shall steal what I have earned."

Irwin denied absolutely that he had been in the house.

BUNGLING CRACKSMEN.

Mutilated Two Safes, but Failed to Open Them.

The offices of the Charles M. Harvey Carriage Company, and the John P. Materne Manufacturing Company, both situated in the same block on Pine street, were entered by burglars Friday night, and an attempt was made to rifle the safes. The attempt was futile in both instances, owing either to the inexperience of the robbers, or to the fact that they were not provided with the proper tools.

The job at both places was evidently the work of the same men, as the methods used in each case were identical, as were the results accomplished. The burglars apparently worked without fear of detection or molestation, as the safes of the two concerns visited are in the front offices, not ten feet away from the plate-glass windows, through which they are plainly visible at all hours of the day and night.

The Harvey carriage factory is at No. 1931 Pine street, and the Materne Manufacturing Company is at No. 1915 to 1919 Pine. Both places maintain a blacksmith shop in the rear, fronting on the alley. In both instances the robbers gained easy entrance to the premises through a rear window. From the blacksmith shop they selected such tools as they required to work on the safe. These consisted of a couple of sledge-hammers, chisels, braces and drills.

After making an ineffectual attempt to drill a couple of holes in the outer door of the Harvey safe, which is supposed to be the first one tackled, the crackesmen used the heavy sledges on the combination. They succeeded in breaking the combination, in doing which they sprung the lock so that they were unable to open it. Then they attempted to break the bolts with the aid of the sledges and chisels, but their efforts were futile. They gave up the job in disgust, and ransacked the drawers in the desk in the hope of finding money, but were disappointed.

At the Materne office they duplicated this experience in almost every detail with the same ill-luck. They departed empty-handed, leaving the tools they had used on the floor of the office.

The outer doors of the two safes had been badly damaged and the locks were sprung so that the services of an expert were found necessary to open the safes yesterday morning. The robbers would have realized little booty if they had succeeded in opening either of the safes, according to the statements of Messrs. Harvey and Materne. Harvey said there was only about $5 or $6 in his safe, and Materne said his safe contained about $60 in checks, but only $10 in money.

The Four Courts was notified of the two attempted safe robberies, and a swarm of policemen and detectives visited the two offices. They expressed the opinion that the work was that of bungling amateurs, probably the same who attempted a similar job at the office of the Holmes Lumber Company, opposite the Four Courts, Wednesday night.

DOCTOR HYATT'S FORECAST.

No Real Winter Weather, He Says, Is in Sight.

Doctor Hyatt of the Weather Bureau is unable to see any real winter weather ahead. To-day there will be a slight drop in the temperature, but, on the whole, he considers that the day will be a fair one. There has been very little cold weather so far in any part of the United States, and reports yesterday from all parts of the country showed very mild weather. There was a low barometer in the northwest yesterday, and the weather man was hardly prepared to express an opinion as to what is likely to develop in a day or two. It may mean more warm weather and possibly rain, or it may be the forerunner of colder weather.

"There has been a great deal of rain in the South and Southwest so far this season, and there have been very few days when the weather map of that section was not marked "low."

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Many Cadets Found Deficient and Discharged by the Board.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Academy Board finished its review of the January examination of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-day. The following were found deficient and discharged:

Second Class—W. M. Creech, Michigan; James Prentiss, New York.

Third Class—R. J. Sprague, New York; A. R. Burnam, Kentucky; Russell, Illinois; J. R. A. Barry, Tennessee.

Fourth Class—C. E. Comy, Ohio; A. W. Fridge, Mississippi; W. C. Harrall, New Hampshire; D. J. Burnett, Alabama; H. A. F. Pulsing, Massachusetts; A. S. Lehi, Jr., A. C. Crow, Michigan; J. C. French, Kansas; C. L. Lacey, Indiana; Leo J. Fidler, Pennsylvania; W. C. Brant.

Some will appeal their cases to the War Department.

CARTERVILLE RIOT CASES.

Twelve Men Accused of Murder to Be Tried Next Week.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 13.—On January 22, in the Circuit Court of Johnson County, will open the second of the Williamson County coal mine cases. Wesley Shadowens, who is over 70 years old, his two sons, Lemuel and Charles; Robert Hadfield, Willis Kearney, William and Richard Kelley, Elmer James, Matthew Walker, John Wallace, Frank Grider and Albert J. Nangle are under indictment.

Most of them are union coal miners. They are accused of murdering, at Carterville, on September 17, five negroes, viz.: T. J. Floyd, John Black, Hugo Bradley, Henry Branum and Sim Cummins.

Jefferson Club Entertainment.

The first meeting of the Jefferson Club Economics Society was held in the big hall of the club, at Grand avenue and Pine street, last night. Judge Noonan acted as chairman, and Charles Parker Williams announced the features of the entertainment as they appeared. Among those who took part were Tom Ellis, piano solo; Joseph Desberger and Thomas Hearigan, recitations; Reuben Le Pine, tenor solos; A. A. Selkirk, ballads; the Halcyon Quartet, from the Hot Time Minstrels, and the following members of the latter organization: Messrs. Hickey, Pitmann, Gale, Martin and Eagen.

LONDON HEARS THAT BULLER IS BEATEN.

Continued From Page One.

Africa, have returned for more, which they have begun to lead. The Corinthian took out 1,180 mules and lost eighty, and the Iona lost only eleven mules, the Kildona had an equally satisfactory trip.

From one of the men who had made the voyage it was learned that the British Government was well pleased with the expedition.

"Cape Town is all astir over the war," he said. "The people generally are frightened over the way the Boers have carried their raids and opinions are rather pessimistic as to the result. Upon landing our mules, the men who had taken care of them going over were instructed to accompany the muleteers on shore and assist in taking care of the stock. We were given our pay before leaving this port and many of the men went elsewhere and are still in that country seeking to work out their fortunes as best they may. Not a few of them went out through the lines and will join the Boers, as the majority of them have all their sympathies enlisted in behalf of that cause."

BALFOUR'S FRIVOLITY HAS PROVED COSTLY.

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London, Jan. 13.—The frivolity displayed in his recent speeches by Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, has landed what has been known as the strongest Government of modern times in the slough, from which extrication is difficult, if not doubtful. His light-hearted remarks, which were pleasantly accepted by the nation when times were good and all was well, are offensive to a people mourning for lost sons and deeply angered by unprecedented reverses. Mr. Balfour, if he had tried, could not have more successfully put his countrymen on edge, and when Lord Salisbury speaks he will have much to atone for. The memory of Mr. Chamberlain's "salmon" speech was dying away before Mr. Balfour put his foot still deeper in the mire. The Conservatives devoutly hope Mr. Balfour will follow Mr. Chamberlain's example and keep a discreet silence.

As the Saturday Review, one of the Government's stanchest supporters, puts it, "The administration is now face to face, not with the opposition, but with the nation."

It is a crisis out of which several must come with reputations smirched, and may possibly result in the wreck of the Government. In any case, a reconstruction of the Cabinet seems inevitable.

The Spectator protests against making Mr. Balfour the scapegoat and declares that, though Lord Salisbury is still the wisest mind in the Empire, it is impossible for him to continue much longer both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. It advocates his retention at the head of the Foreign Office and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Premier, the Marquis of Lansdowne being succeeded at the War Office by Mr. H. Arnold Forester.

For Home Defense.

The same paper, gravely reviewing the serious military conditions, advocates an elaborate plan for home defense, including a volunteer army, recruited from civilians and former soldiers, which would not actually be called out except in case of invasion, but which would form a nucleus to enable the standing army to be sent abroad without any qualms.

"If we are to escape conscription," says the Outlook, "the public must be educated to take a more serious discriminating and self-sacrificing interest in the army."

In the meanwhile, as the Associated Press learns, Lord Salisbury does not mean to be inactive. He believes the salvation of Great Britain's military system depends on General Lord Kitchener, in whom he has long had implicit faith. It has already been planned that if Lords Roberts and Kitchener bring the campaign to a successful termination, the latter will be brought home to honors almost equal to those of the Duke of Wellington. He will be put into the War Office and will be given a free hand to brush away the cobwebs which clog the British Army. Lord Roberts, of course, will not be neglected; but then he would be too old for such work as is outlined for Lord Kitchener. Perhaps, before this can be accomplished, Lord Salisbury will be put out of power and Lord Kitchener will be discredited, but upon such rehabilitation by means of a young and brilliant agent has the heart of the British Premier been set. It remains to be seen whether fate will enable him to carry it out.

Kitchener and Khartoum.

Mention of Lord Kitchener is inseparably connected with Khartoum, where, it was announced this week, the first train from Cairo had arrived. The Associated Press learns that this is not quite correct, for there are still about 200 miles between these places on which no railroad has been built. Until the Nile dam is completed, it is impossible to construct a road between Assuan and Wady Halfa. The way the first trainload of excursionists arrived at Khartoum was by disembarking at Assuan into a river boat, traveling by way of Wady Halfa, and then boarding a military train formerly used for the advance of wounded soldiers, which took them to Khartoum. The hotel there is not ready, but the visitors were accommodated on the old Gordon steamboat, which has been fitted up as a sort of houseboat.

Reverting to home politics and the Balfour muddle, the Extremist view is well voiced in a public letter written by Henry Broadhurst (Liberal-Labor), Member of Parliament for Leicester, formerly secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, in which he says:

"The amazing confession of ignorance, incapacity and almost indifference by Mr. Balfour makes the stoutest hearts feel that in the hands of the present Government the safety of the Empire is not worth six months' purchase."

Mr. Balfour's statement that these army corps were placed in the field without a hitch has given the critics an excellent opportunity of pointing out that although enough individuals to make up three corps are on their way to South Africa, they only have the artillery requisite, according to the British regulations, for one corps, while in cavalry and army service components they are almost equally deficient, proving the very lack of organization so frequently laid at the door of the War Office.

Germany and Liberia.

Advices to the Associated Press from Liberia indicate that Germany is emulating France in her endeavor to grab territory, and is working strenuously to wheedle or coerce Liberia into accepting a German protectorate. The latest attempt has taken the form of a demand by Herr Humplemeyer, the German Consul at Monrovia, who has just returned from a visit to Berlin, for immediate reparation for the alleged maltreatment of a German subject in 1897. The case is that of a German planter, named Koch, who refusing to obey a civil summons, was taken to the courts by force. He claimed damages. The matter was taken up in Berlin, has since been pending between the two Governments, and though not settled by the Liberian courts, Herr Humplemeyer threatens to take severe measures unless Herr Koch's claims are paid.

The Liberian officials fully believe that both France and Germany wish to take advantage of Great Britain's war to force them to accept a protectorate. The little Republic is shut off from cable communication from the rest of the world, and is anxious to learn the feeling existing at Washington toward it, as there is a growing sentiment toward requesting an American or British protectorate in order to put an end to the harassing demands. Such is the Koch case, and the French encroachments have been referred to in previous dispatches.

Edward Blake, Nationalist, Member of Parliament for South Longford, formerly Chancellor of Upper Canada, has been speaking very plainly on the subject of the rumors that members of certain Irish societies contemplated an invasion of Canada. He said to the people of Longford that if he believed it was true he would have borrowed a Mauser, have learned the new rifle practice and have taken passage to Canada to "help defend my wife, children and grandchildren from my brother home rulers."

The former Canadian leader has no sympathy with the advanced sections of his party.

PRO-BOER RESOLUTIONS.

Philadelphia Mass Meeting Addressed by Prominent Men.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13.—A pro-Boer mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music here to-night under the auspices of the Irish and German-American societies. There were about 2,000 persons in attendance and speeches were made by a number of prominent persons, including Judges of the courts and clergymen. The president of the meeting was Judge William Ashman of the Orphans' Court, and among the vice presidents were Judges Samuel W. Pennypacker and Charles Y. Audenried, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Congressman William McAleer.

Among the speakers were Robert Ellis Thompson, president of the Central High School; Doctor C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American League; Colonel John M. Vanderslice, president of The Netherlands Society; Rector Coghlan of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy; Rudolph Blankenburg and Michael J. Ryan.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Boers and asking Congress to do the same, opposing any alliance with any foreign Power, especially condemning one with England as "unamerican and opposed to the traditions of the Republic," and requesting the President of the United States to determine by proclamation the right of American vessel-owners and shippers trading between the United States and neutral ports.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

He Will Return to England Temporarily.

Cape Town, Tuesday, Jan. 9.—The Duke of Westminster, who recently succeeded to the title and one of the greatest estates in Great Britain, has changed his plans and will start for England to-morrow. It is his intention, however, to return to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry.

LONDON BOARD SUSTAINED.

It Names the Manager of the National Transvaal Bank.

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 12.—The courts here have decided against the Pretoria directors of the National Transvaal Bank, who sought the ejection of the manager appointed by the London board.

WHO WROTE "DAVID HARUM"?

Kansan Insists That It Is Kipling's Work.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Did Rudyard Kipling write "David Harum"? William Allen White of Kansas insists that the popular novel is really the work of Kipling. C. W. Duggett, librarian of the Wells-Fargo and Illinois and Northwestern Library Association, insists that Kipling had nothing to do with it.

In support of his position Mr. White, whose editorial, "What is the matter with Kansas?" made him very popular in Wall street, appeals to Edward W. Bok, Frank N. Doubleday and Roswell M. Field to corroborate his statement. In a letter to Mr. Duggett, Mr. White says:

"Four years ago Mr. Bok and Mr. Doubleday made a bet, Mr. Doubleday taking the affirmative, that Kipling's books would sell under any other name as well as under Kipling's. For a consideration Mr. Kipling wrote "David Harum" and Bok invented the name "Edward Noyes Westcott" from a very noisy waistcoat of English pattern that Kipling wore at that time. To avoid suspicion, Mr. Doubleday, who is Kipling's regular publisher, had another publisher bring out the book and R. M. Field was appointed referee."

Mr. White goes on to say that there was a recent meeting here between Messrs. Doubleday, Bok and Field, when the result of their wager was agreed upon.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Doubleday was compelled to leave Chicago immediately after this meeting, and that Mr. Bok also felt it necessary to return to the East before the full import of their Chicago meeting became known to the literary world.

Mr. Duggett makes light of the story, and Mr. Field is inclined to be evasive. He calls attention to the fact that two Chicago firms refused the story, and alleges that they might have recognized Kipling's style. But the question, Did Kipling write "David Harum"? still remains.

Roswell Field is a brother of the late Eugene Field. He is regarded as a wag, and the suggestion that Kipling wrote "David Harum" emanated from him.

When you have written your answers to want ads in to-day's Republic, take them to any drug store. The druggist will send them to The Republic free of charge. Spend no money for postage stamps.

COLONEL PAGET RECOVERS.

Resumes Command of Scots Guards Mrs. Paget's Entertainment.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Jan. 13.—Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Colonel Arthur Paget, in writing home, says that he was seized with dysentery, as were many other officers after Magersfontein, by drinking the waters of the Modder River, which had been polluted by dead Boers. Ten days at Wynberg has restored him to health and he has returned to his command of the Scots Guards under Lord Methuen.

Mrs. Paget's entertainment on behalf of the widows and families of the guards has been definitely fixed for February 13.

RIVER FIREMEN STRIKE.

They Demand a Uniform Wage Scale of $60 Per Month.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—Marine firemen to the number of 500, employed on the many river craft at this point, are on a strike. The men are members of the Marine Firemen's Protective Association, which is said to embrace in its membership about 90 per cent of the firemen employed in this harbor and along the rivers below.

The strike was ordered to-day, because the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company (the combine) refused to sign the scale of wages presented by the men, which calls for a uniform wage of $60 per month for firemen on boats making down-the-river trips. The company paid the scale on the last trip, but now refuse to allow more than $55 per month. A big coal tonnage is ready for shipment south on Monday, when the river clears of ice, but unless some compromise is effected between now and then its shipment will be seriously hampered.

Major M. H. Wood Arrives.

Major M. H. Wood of the general medical staff of the United States Army arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Jefferson Barracks. He is a surgeon, and will take charge of the medical work of the post, succeeding Major Barnes, who is now in charge, and has been ordered to another place.

MEDICAL ETHICS.

A Few Words on the Subject by Dr. Cook.

W. A. COOK, M. D.

Must Science and Skill be chained to the ghost of an obsolete idea while suffering humanity cries out for help?

Should we hide our light under a bushel and let those who need its rays grope in darkness?

Some doctors never advance, but the medical profession as a whole has made proud and useful progress during the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. The ancient code of medical ethics, with its fixed rules and hidebound regulations, is now moss-covered and obsolete. Honest and legitimate advertising is no more a crime for the physician than it is for the merchant, the manufacturer, or other enterprising business men who make the world move. At the threshold of the Twentieth Century a physician's ability is determined by

THE CURES HE MAKES

And not by his ethical standing. If he has long studied and thoroughly mastered a single line of diseases, thereby acquiring knowledge and skill that would bless and benefit mankind, it becomes not only his legal privilege but his moral duty to say so through the medium of the press. Why should he keep from others that which would make their lives longer and happier?

What more valuable information can a newspaper give than to tell a sick man where he can be cured? If a man has devoted his life and labor to the study of a special class of disease, the necessity of his saying so becomes all the more pressing duty. His duty to advertise becomes imperious.

Early in my professional career I broke away from thumb-screw, which would have confined me, as it now confines many otherwise able physicians, to a small experience, and selected for my life work a specialty to which I have earnestly devoted 30 of the best years of my existence. I have spared neither time, labor nor expense in acquiring such knowledge, skill, experience and scientific equipments as would be most useful to myself and beneficial to my patients. I have searched, examined and experimented with all the wonders pertaining to my profession, and have developed and put into practice treatment for VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SYPHILITIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and allied troubles of men—which make their cure an unqualified and absolute certainty. Any man thus afflicted is earnestly invited to come to my office, where I will explain to him my methods, and where he will receive private counsel, a careful personal examination, and an honest and scientific opinion of his case absolutely free of cost. Then, if he decides to undergo treatment, he knows that he will not be trying an experiment.

I MAKE THESE MY SPECIALTIES

And neither seek nor accept any other class of diseases:

Contagious Blood Poison,

Which, on account of its frightful hideousness, is commonly called the king of all venereal diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper-colored spots on face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally a leprous-like decay of the flesh and bone. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, you are cordially invited to consult me immediately. If I find your fears are unfounded I will quickly unburden your mind. But if your constitution is infected with syphilitic virus I will tell you so frankly, and show you how to get rid of it. My special treatment for this disease is practically the result of my life work, and is indorsed by the best physicians of America and Europe.

Nervo-Sexual Debility.

Men, many of you are reaping the result of your former folly. Your manhood is failing, and will soon be lost unless you do something for yourself. There is no time to lose. Impotency, like all sexual diseases, is never on the standstill. With it you can make no compromise. Either you must master it or it will master you, and fill your whole future with misery and indescribable woe. I have treated so many cases of this kind that I am as familiar with them as you are with the very daylight. Once cured by me you will never again be bothered with emissions, drains, prematureness, small or weak organs, nervousness, failing memory, loss of ambition or other symptoms which rob you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business, pleasure or marriage. My treatment for weak men will correct all these evils, and restore you to what nature intended—a hale, healthy, happy man, with physical, mental and sexual powers complete.

Stricture.

It matters not how long you have suffered from stricture, nor how many different doctors have disappointed you. I will cure you just as certainly as you come to me for treatment. I will not do it by cutting or dilating. My treatment is new, entirely original with me, and perfectly painless. It completely dissolves the stricture and permanently removes every obstruction from the urinary passage. It stops every unnatural discharge, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostate gland when enlarged, cleanses the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the sexual organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

Associate Diseases.

In curing a disease of any kind I never fail to remove all reflex complications. If the case is Varicocele, the weakness caused by it disappears. If it is Stricture, and has developed into Prostatic, Bladder or Kidney affections, the injured organs are all restored to a perfectly healthful condition. If it is Syphilis, any and all Skin, Blood and Bone Diseases arising from the taint are entirely and permanently eliminated from the system. If it is Impotency, the many distressing symptoms following in its train and indicating a premature decline of physical, mental and sexual power are totally removed and rapidly replaced by the youthful energy of robust manhood. Hence all resulting ills and reflex complications, which may be properly termed associate diseases, and which, in fact, are often more serious than the original ailment that gives rise to them—all, I say, disappear completely and forever with the cure of the main malady.

Home Treatment.

Most cases can be treated successfully at home. One personal visit is preferred, but if it is impossible or inconvenient for you to call at my office write me a full and unreserved history of your case, plainly stating your symptoms. Physicians having stubborn cases are cordially invited to consult me. I make no charge for private counsel, and give to each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Address all communications to W. A. COOK, M. D., or to the

COOK MEDICAL COMPANY, 610 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCHENK IS COMING.

Has Given Up His Post in Vienna—His Theory Discussed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Professor Schenk informed your correspondent to-day that he means to visit the United States, where he has many friends, next spring. He has, he says, had letters felicitating him on his discoveries from distinguished persons from all the principal cities. Referring to his withdrawal from his post in the Institute of Embryology, Professor Schenk says that he was a victim of jealousy and nepotism. His principal enemy, he declares, is an official in the Ministry of Public Instruction, who had a friend for whom he wished to obtain the post. He declares that despite the fact that he was the founder of the institution of Embryology, and although he had no less than 100 students attending his lectures, continued obstacles were placed in his way, hindering him from the effective execution of his work. But 200 florins per annum were allowed, and he was refused even microscopes necessary for his experiments.

When he published his well-known book, his discoveries were officially treated as "so-called" discoveries, and he was reproached with having taken unprofessional methods to propagate his discovery and with having utilized methods of advertisement as to his discovery instead of presenting it before the professors of the university for scientific investigation.

That there is little sympathy for Schenk among his professional brethren is admitted. Harrison Cripps, the leading maternity surgeon in the Bartholomew Hospital, in London, says:

"Men of Schenk's ilk are not unknown to England, but they are principally if not wholly, to be found in quack circles. The theory he launched upon an unsuspecting world was exploded fifty years ago. My opinion is that he is suffering under a delusion or else is bidding for cheap notoriety. I declare without hesitation that regulation of sex is an absolute impossibility."

TO WED A BARON.

Cousin of Mrs. Cushman K. Davis Soon to Marry.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Jan. 13.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Mrs. Gillerman of Minneapolis is about to marry Baron von Reibnitz of Germany. Mrs. Gillerman is a cousin of Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the senior Senator from Minnesota.

When the Davises were here they took Mrs. Gillerman very much under their protection and pushed her along socially. Mrs. Davis introduced to her attractive cousin Senor Barunza, one of the Spanish members of the Peace Commission. He has been very attentive to Mrs. Gillerman, but she prefers Von Reibnitz.

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CROKER STILL IN BED.

His Broken Leg Is Slow in Mending.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Jan. 13.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Richard Croker is still confined to his bed by his broken leg, which is mending slowly. Mr. Croker hopes to get on crutches within a week, although the injured limb is still very painful.

Friends from town frequently go to Wantage to visit Mr. Croker, and always find him in good spirits.

LA LOIE'S TRIUMPH.

Celebration in Honor of Her Eight Hundredth Performance.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Jan. 13.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—A celebration in honor of the eight hundredth performance by La Loie Fuller at Paris takes place Monday.

Among those who will participate are Yvette Guilbert, Felicia Mallet and Cleo de Merode, and La Loie will be crowned, as was Sarah Bernhardt last year.