TWO PLUCKY GIRLS CAPTURE A BURGLAR.

Aroused by Their Dog, They Seek the Intruder in the Darkness.

CATCH HIM CLIMBING FENCE.

They Promptly Grasp John O'Malley's Legs and Pound Him Vigorously With a Mop Until a Policeman Arrives.

"How does it feel to catch a burglar? Well, that's a pretty hard question for a girl to answer, but I guess if there are any two girls in St. Louis who can answer it we are they."

The speaker was Miss Minnie Bergman of No. 2724 Choteau avenue, who, with her sister, Miss Clara, caught a man who is supposed to be a real live burglar last before daylight yesterday morning, and held him until the police arrived. John O'Malley now languishes behind the prison bars as a result of the two girls' strength and daring.

"It was just a little bit exciting for two girls like us," said Miss Clara, who thus volunteered to assist in answering the question propounded by the reporter. "You see we have pretty good muscles, and a little exercise like that only gives us a good appetite for breakfast."

There is no doubt that the Misses Minnie and Clara Bergman have pretty good muscles. Their cheeks glow with the bloom of health, and their arms are strong. Clara is 18 years old, and Minnie 22. They are types of the athletic girl. They did not acquire their strength at dumb-bell exercise or in playing golf, but they help do the house hold work, and when a lot of heavy lifting is required they do not call on the negro servant to assist them. Their father and mother are both in ill health, so the household duties fell almost entirely upon the two girls. Conrad Bergman is proprietor of an exclusive food store at No. 2724 Choteau avenue, and employs enough to enable his home with servants necessary to do all the work about the house, but his daughters, although pretty and accomplished, do not think themselves too good to work.

Not a Bit Afraid.

"Weren't we afraid?" continued the younger sister. "Well, I should say not, of course, the burglar might have had a gun, but we didn't think of that. The only thought we had was of holding him, and our only fear was that he would get away before the officer arrived. I regret that we did not have a revolver, for we would have shot him. We would not have let him get away for anything. We deserved it not only to capture him, dead or alive, he might have robbed some one else had he gotten away.

"Of course, we had to struggle pretty hard, for the man was strong and fought with terrific strength. I think the blow she gave Jim over the head with the mop, however, kind of stunned him for awhile. We have been laughing over the affair all day, and really didn't know we had done anything so great until the reporters began to arrive and ask for our pictures. We have no pictures, for neither of us think we are so handsome as to produce a likeness that people would enjoy looking at.

"I want you to give our credit in your report to our dog, Jack. If it hadn't been for Jack the burglar probably never would have been caught, and he might have robbed us before he left the house. Jack's a mighty good dog."

"Wait a minute," said Miss Minnie, who was agreeing with all her sister had said. "With that she darted out of the room, opened the rear hall door and called in a loud voice, "Come here, Jack, and let the gentleman see you."

Jack readily responded, and a noble-looking dog of fine proportions stood, wagging his tail, in the presence of his admirers. He seemed as though he appreciated the fact that he had done something great and was proud of his achievement. The mere praise that was given him the better he seemed to like it.

Praise for the Dog.

"You see Jack is no Great Dane or Newfoundland or shepherd," said Miss Minnie, "he's just a dog, but we'd rather have him than all of your blooded animals. No burglar can come in our yard without Jack knows it. I don't believe he ever sleeps at night. I knew from the way he barked last night that some one was trying to break in the house, and that's why I didn't give up the search until I found the men."

It was about 2:15 o'clock in the morning. Miss Clara Bergman said, when she heard the dog barking in the rear yard. Mrs. Bergman is so ill that it is necessary for one of the daughters to sit up with her each night. This was Clara's night. When she heard the barking she lit a lantern and went out to investigate. The story is thus told by her:

"I was unable to find any one when I first went out, but I was convinced that some one was either about the house or had been a short time before, for Jack never barks like that when something isn't wrong. So I came back and looked out in front for a policeman. Patrolman Kirby happened to be passing at the time and I told him that I believed some one had been lurking about the place. The officer remained near the front to keep a watch out and I went back to look again, for Jack kept barking. I had searched but a little while until I found a man hiding under one of father's wagons in the rear yard.

"As soon as I discovered the burglar I cried, 'Here he is.' Sister Minnie, who had also heard the dog's barking, dressed herself and came down to assist me, and rushed out and grabbed hold by the arm. He jerked loose and made for the fence. He attempted to leap over it, but Minnie caught him by the foot. Then I caught him by the other foot, and we pulled him down.

Conquered by the Girls.

"Then the scuffle began. Several times he came near breaking loose from us. Minnie grabbed a mop and hit the man a hard blow over the head. The handle was broken half in two by the force of the blow, and the burglar ceased his struggles for a little while. All the time we were calling for the policeman, and he soon arrived. The burglar continued to struggle, even after the officer had hold of him, and it took us busy to hold him. The officer finally succeeded in getting the man under control and he was taken to police headquarters."

As soon as he had learned the station the burglar was recognized as John O'Malley, a brother of Thos., alias Buck, O'Malley, known to the police all over the West. O'Malley is neatly dressed. His clothing fits him well, and is of the latest style.

Neither of the Misses Bergman suffered any injuries as a result of the conflict. They went about their household duties yesterday the same as usual.

Mr. Bergman, their father, was sleeping in a room upstairs. He heard the dog and the cries of the girls, but as he has been ailing of late, he feared the cold night air might prove fatal to him.

M'LAURIN STILL VERY ILL.

Will Be Elected Senator To-Day—Longino Inauguration.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 15.—The city is rapidly filling up with troops preparatory to the inauguration of Governor-elect Longino to-morrow, and each incoming train is loaded with visitors. It is estimated, from reports received, that fully 15,000 people will witness the inauguration.

Governor McLaurin, who retires from office to-morrow, continues critically ill at the Executive Mansion with pneumonia.

The attending physicians entertain little hopes for his recovery, as the patient now is in a very enfeebled condition.

To-morrow at noon the Legislature will formally elect McLaurin to the long term in the United States Senate, unless his death occurs in the meantime, and, in that case, a lively political struggle would ensue.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Sarah Kaufman, who conducts a general merchandise store at Plum Bayou in Jefferson County, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her assets amount to $4,500, and liabilities $30,000.

MRS. E. L. JOHNSON ROUTS A BURGLAR.

She Discovers Him Under a Bed in Her Room and Tackles Him With a Broomstick.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE ENSUES.

Intruder Demands His Liberty and Draws a Knife Across Her Throat—He Makes His Escape After a Chase.

If all women were as brave as Mrs. Elvira L. Johnson, who boards at No. 862 Pine street, there would be fewer burglaries in St. Louis. A crack thief entered her room at much yesterday, but he is not nearly escaped with his life that he will be more careful in his operations in the future. It was but her fault that he was not arrested. The burglar won by sheer strength and endurance in the struggle. Mrs. Johnson batted him over the head with a broomstick and held him in the room while she called for help, but, being on the third floor, her cries were not heard. The intruder pulled a knife and threatened to kill her, but Mrs. Johnson stood firm and held her position until he pushed her aside and ran downstairs.

When breakfast was over yesterday morning Mrs. Johnson went shopping. It was about noon when she returned. To her great surprise she found everything in disorder. Bureau drawers had been set in the middle of the floor, with their contents strewn about the room; the wardrobe was wide open and everything seemed topsy-turvy. Mrs. Johnson started downstairs to ask who had been in her room. As she passed at the head of the stairs the door to her room closed with a slam. She had seen no one in the room and it puzzled her. She found the door locked. She threw her weight against it and as the door swung back she saw a man fall under her bed.

Mrs. Johnson's Trusty Broom.

"What do you want in here, you thief? Come out of there!" she scrambled as she picked up her broom, which stood in the corner. As the man came crawling out head first she gave him a hard rap over the head, which was followed by a second and a third before he could realize his fate. At last he made a rush at her, but she stepped back and dealt him a fearful blow across the forehead which stunned him for the moment.

Mrs. Johnson did not intend for him to escape. She backed up against the door, leaning against it with her whole weight to hold him inside while she summoned help. The burglar tried to appear disconcerted as possible, but he utterly failed in his purpose.

In the center of the floor was a valise which he had filled with clothing, silverware and jewelry, which he had expected to carry away. He picked it up and walked to the window, as if to jump out, but changed his mind after contemplating the distance. Then he picked up from the floor a pair of cuffs in which were a pair of gold cuff buttons set with diamonds.

At this point Mrs. Johnson found she could do nothing unless assistance arrived, and she began to scream for help. There was no one on the third floor at that hour, and her cries were only lost in the empty corridors.

"Keep quiet or I will kill you!" said the burglar as he came up to her. "Let me out of here, I mean to go or kill you!"

He faced at the door with one hand, while with the other he drew his knife, all the time threatening to cut her throat if she did not let him out. With the blade partly open he drew the knife across her throat several times, but Mrs. Johnson only closed her eyes and called the louder.

Her Struggle Was in Vain.

At length, when no help arrived, the woman became exhausted and he managed to jerk the door open. His foot caught in the carpet, he tripped and fell on the floor. Mrs. Johnson wielded that broom again, bringing it down upon the head. He did not pay any attention to that, for he was bent on escape. As soon as he could regain his feet he bounced down the stairway, three steps at a time. The noise attracted the attention of Mr. Ives, who was in the latter shop under his apartments. He met the man upon the stairway, but the stranger would not stop to talk matters over. He landed on the sidewalk with a jump and disappeared in Pine street. Ives followed for two blocks, when he became exhausted and ran back to see what the trouble was.

A complaint was made to the police and one man was arrested, but Mrs. Johnson said he was not the one and he was released. The burglar is described as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall, rather heavy-set with long face, long prow, Roman nose and sandy mustache. He wore a reddish-brown hat and overcoat of the same color.

Mrs. Johnson was still somewhat excited over her adventures with the burglar when a Republic reporter called at her house last night.

"I was never so surprised in my life as when I saw that man crawl under the bed," she said. "But I was not afraid. I was not going to let him carry away my property without giving him a beside. I wanted to capture him. That's what I wanted, and if I had only had a revolver I know I would have done so. When my husband came home at noon I told him I wanted him to have me his revolver after this. I am not afraid of a burglar. If the women would not be frightened so easily there would not be so many thieves."

A burglar visited the house a few days before and stole a grip full of clothing from the room of Enoch R. Ashby. It is thought to have been the same thief who carried yesterday. If the burglars do not entertain any fears that he will make a return visit to the near future.

ENDEAVOR COMMITTEE MEETS.

Plans for the Work of the Central Division This Year.

The Executive Committee of the Central Division of the Christian Endeavor Union met on Saturday evening at the home of the president, Charles A. Fotte, and mapped out the work for the division during the coming year. The committee also outlined the programme for the subdivision rally which will be held at Pilgrim Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, January 23. This event will be an important one in the history of the Central Division and well-laid plans are being carried out to have a large representation of all societies in the division. The roll will be called at 8:30 o'clock, and it is expected that some of the societies will respond by having their entire membership present.

For the last two Sunday evenings committees have visited the different societies in the division for the purpose of urging the attendance of large delegations at the rally, and these visits will continue next Sunday evening.

Most of the societies will bring their society banners to the meeting, so that the assemblage will resemble somewhat a convention. Greetings will be received from all pastors present, and a cordial invitation is extended to them to attend.

One of the most practical parts of the programme will be five committee conferences, presided over by prominent workers, who will lead the conferences, which will be participated in by the Endeavorers present.

The Executive Committee decided to have mass meetings once each month, to be held on the fourth Thursday. At these meetings business of the division will be transacted and reports received from the various committees at work in the division. After the transaction of such business the meeting will be turned over to the division committees in turn, one committee having charge of the meeting one month, the following monthly meetings to be in charge of other committees.

The various committees of the division are already planning for an active campaign, and much good work will doubtless be the result. A Missionary Committee will obtain workers for downtown missions, especially the Levee Mission, at No. 9 North Levee, which is under the supervision of the Reverend A. Lichtenstein, and is now in need of lay workers. These various committees will visit the societies in the division to ascertain their needs and conditions and offer such assistance as may be needed.

MRS. MOLINEUX'S PAST IN COURT.

Her Good Name Severely Criticised—Admitted as Evidence to Prove Husband's Character.

PRISONER LISTENED UNMOVED.

Interest Displayed in Nature of the Defense—Molineux May Be Permitted to Testify in His Own Behalf.

New York, Jan. 15.—In the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, the prosecution today introduced testimony to show a motive for the poisoning of Henry C. Barnet by Molineux. While Molineux is not on trial for the murder of Barnet, it is exceedingly important for the prosecution to connect Molineux with Barnet's death, as showing Molineux's character, his letter writing nature, alleged use of cyanide of mercury to kill those whom he hated. The testimony to-day reflected severely upon the good name of Mrs. Molineux, but her husband listened unmoved.

The prosecution called to the stand Rachel Green of Washington, D. C., who testified that she had at one time lived at 27 West Seventy-fifth street, where a Mrs. Belle lived. Asked if she knew the defendant, she replied that she knew Mr. Cheesbrough, who lived there with Mrs. Cheesbrough. Asked if she saw Mr. Cheesbrough in the room, she walked through the courtroom in front of the Recorder's desk, stopped up to within three feet of the defendant, and, pointing her finger straight at Molineux, exclaimed:

"That's the man!"

The next witness was Minnie Betts, another colored woman. She recalled that she had been employed as waitress and had opened the doors at Mrs. Billinger's in West End avenue, and that Miss Blanche Cheesbrough had lived there, but that she went away in the summer of 1898. The witness testified that she never saw Mr. Molineux until after he was married to Blanche Cheesbrough. Asked if any other man ever called on her there, the witness replied in the affirmative. To the question of what he looked like, Mr. Weeks objected, and the objection was sustained by the court.

Mr. Osborn was afterward allowed to show the witness a picture of H. C. Barnet. After an inspection of the photograph of Barnet, the witness said that it looked like the man who called on Miss Cheesbrough, but that she could not remember positively.

Other witnesses of the day were William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, Herbert H. Jackson, the undertaker who prepared the body of H. C. Barnet for burial and Albert S. Osborne, another handwriting expert of Rochester, N. Y.

Tenth Week of Trial.

With the beginning of the tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, Assistant District Attorney Osborne asserts that the end of the prosecution is near. It is expected that the State will rest its case not later than the middle of the week. Mr. Osborne expected to have closed his case last week, but the course of events caused the postponement of called several important witnesses. Among these are: Hermann Koch and Nicholas Heckman, the private letter box man, and it is also rumored that the State will call William Hepner, a wigmaker, and an expert in all sorts of disguises, who, it is said, will be asked to offset the testimony of Miss Emma Miller, who testified that the purchaser of the bottle-beer were a Van Like beard.

Much interest is being displayed in the nature of the defense that is to be made by Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Molineux. Their line of action indicates that they will be satisfied with merely creating a doubt, but it is asserted that Mr. Weeks has some surprising testimony that he will introduce. He is said to have intimated that if everything points to the possibility of such a defense he will permit Molineux to take the witness stand in his own behalf, but he will not make an absolute statement to that effect.

Mrs. Molineux's Past History.

A remarkable scene followed soon after the opening of the trial today. Rachel Green, a colored servant, was sworn. She testified to having worked at one time in a house on Seventy-sixth street, where the Cheesbrough family had apartments. Said she knew Molineux then as "Mr. Cheesbrough." Molineux is now the husband of Miss Blanche Cheesbrough. The witness was asked to point out the man she had known in the Seventy-sixth street house. She walked down the crowded courtroom and singled out the defendant without hesitation. She added that when she left her service place in January, 1898, Molineux had a dressing case which his valet had brought in Miss Cheesbrough's room.

Minnie Betts, another colored woman employed at a house where Miss Cheesbrough had lived on West End avenue, was introduced. In reply to an objection entered by the defense to some of his questions, the District Attorney made a direct allegation against Miss Blanche Cheesbrough, now Mrs. Molineux.

He said: "The witness has sworn the defendant lived with Blanche Cheesbrough in 1897, and I am going to show he did not, that there was another man intervened.

"I'll show that this man was Barnet, and that he and this defendant's wife lived together as man and wife from November 2 to January 1, and that later she left him and married this defendant.

"I shall establish the motive."

"Yes, but Barnet is not Cornish," said the Recorder.

"No, but this will help establish that Molineux wrote the Barnet letters, and, therefore, wrote the address on the poison packages."

"By these letters it was shown that this defendant was in no philanthropic state of mind toward Barnet and that Barnet received cyanide of mercury, and that the State lost an important witness."

"In the case of Cornish we have a complete scheme. We know how he received the poison. All the known facts in the Barnet case throw a blight on the Cornish case. Compare him with one who will prove guilty knowledge in the other, and this connection be proven by the parallel of the facts.

"Motive established in the Barnet case will show this defendant did away with Barnet. The testimony now being taken will establish this motive and it will clear the present case when this motive we are now discovering is established."

"Go on," said the Recorder.

BENTON REVELLE DEAD.

Wound Proved Fatal—Prisoners' Plot Revealed.

Benton Revelle, who was shot by Sheriff Barnickol while leading a gang of prisoners in an attempt to break out of the Belleville Jail, Saturday night, died at the County Farm yesterday morning from the effects of the wound. Coroner Schlueter held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict exonerating the Sheriff.

The attempted jail delivery is to be investigated by the Grand Jury. State Attorney Martin D. Baker has decided to take this step in view of information that the Sheriff and Jailer Phillips have placed in his hands. This information is to the effect that the prisoners not only contemplated a dash for liberty, but had planned to take the life of Father Koch of St. Peter's Cathedral and Jailer Phillips in order to carry out their design.

According to the story, the plan conceived by Revelle was to marshal a sufficient force of prisoners to overpower and kill the Jailer and priest, to seize the keys and then depart. To do this the idea of arranging to receive communion was put into effect. Revelle was a Catholic, but the other prisoners, who joined in the scheme, were not. They were posted, it is claimed, by the leader in all details, and they carried out the scheme without a hitch. Their actions, however, aroused suspicion, so that Saturday morning when they went to receive communion they were too closely watched by the official to make any attempt to carry out their plan in the chapel. They attacked Phillips later, but their effort to escape was checked by Sheriff Barnickol.

Take the Dixie Flyer for Havana.

CANNOT SUPPRESS POETRY IN FRANCE.

Court Declares One Poet Insane and M. Coppee Wins Belligerent Honors.

ANOTHER EVEN HAD MONEY.

He Was Robbed of It and Complained to the Police in Rhyme—A Tailor's Manikins Create Trouble.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Monday, Jan. 15.—(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.) Poetry is playing an important part in Parisian life. M. Francois Coppee distinguished himself lately as a Dreyfusard poet, then the Criminal Court decided that M. Adolphe Rhat was mad because he wrote poetry, and now a man named Valvin, who was robbed, writes a long, elaborate poem to the police, giving all the facts.

Evidently the Commissary of Police felt flattered by this eloquent appeal of a poetic nature, and, like Maecenas, who patronized Horace, he, too, would encourage poetry and ordered that a search be made.

The poem in question takes up twenty-six lines in the Matin and recounts how Valvin had separated a man and a woman, who were fighting, and went away satisfied that a good deed had been accomplished without the use of either fists or drum.

Upon reaching home he discovered that the two combatants had in the scuffle robbed him of 1,30 francs.

The British Consul General at Havre has been annoyed by his neighbor, a tailor, who set out manikins or tailors' models, showing off the splendors of his establishment in the form of men and boys decked out in the latest thing in clothes.

Whether the Consul General objected on the ground that the wooden manikins might contain dangerous matter on the principle of the Trojan horse, or whether he considered that these horrible, staring figures made an undignified approach to the Consulate, is not clear, but he brought an action to have the collection removed.

The police found that the tailor had paid for the privilege and that the municipality had received an extra fee and the manikins must remain. Then the tailor brought an action against the Consul because the sign of his door was too big and complained that sailors coming to the Consulate damaged his goods, and that once the sailors had taken the precious manikins and thrown them at the tailor himself.

The affair was arranged by a Justice of the Police, the status quo ante-bellum has been established in Havre and they have quit the spare war of the manikins, which have created as much disturbance as a band of roughs.

Mme. Pean, the widow of a celebrated surgeon, is bringing action for defamation against Mme. Boulanger of Lyons.

It appears that the defendant is a somnambulist who dreamed, evidently, that Mme. Pean could be frightened into paying blackmail.

She first began by claiming that she was a niece of Mme. Pean. This was proved false, and then Mme. Boulanger began sending post cards so insulting that the present action was the result.

"DIFFERENCES SLIGHT"

Norway and Sweden's Trouble Discussed by Minister Lagerham.

Stockholm, Jan. 15.—Lieutenant Colonel Livermore, the United States military attache, and Mrs. Livermore have arrived here.

In an interview recently with a representative of the Associated Press, the new Foreign Minister, Lagerham, discussed the political differences between Sweden and Norway. He said he thought the alleged ill-feeling was mostly on the surface and that if ever the time arrived to test the solidarity of the union the two peoples would be found back to back. The political differences, he added, could be smoothed over by mutual concessions.

The ministers also expressed his determination to oppose the Norwegian demand for a separate Foreign Minister as unconstitutional, saying it would be equivalent to a dissolution of the union on which the Minister considered the peace and happiness of both countries were dependent.

Sweden, he continued, would never agree to such a change, and it was useless for the Norwegian Storthing to try to pass a law over the King's veto in the same way the new flag law was passed.

The Minister in conclusion expressed the hope that the Swedes and Norwegians in the United States would not allow their relations to be disturbed by the frequent political eruptions at home.

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Part of Adato's Cargo Discharged—Energia Ashore Off Japan Coast.

London, Jan. 15.—The British steamer Adato, which arrived at Rotterdam yesterday from Sabine Pass and Norfolk, after putting into Portland with the cargo in her second hold on fire and being afterwards beached owing to the severity of the flames, has been inspected and is being permitted to discharge the cargo from the holds that are sound.

The British steamer Energia, from Tacoma, via Kobe, January 9, for Hong-Kong, is ashore off the Japanese coast with her forehold full of water. Assistance has been sent from Nagasaki.

NEW MOVE FOR JAPAN.

Has Offered to Establish a Military Academy for Chinese at Pekin.

Pekin, Jan. 15.—A significant sign of the part Japan hopes to play in the future in China is that the Japanese Government has definitely offered to establish a military academy at Pekin to educate Chinese under Japanese officers. It is said that China is favorably disposed toward this proposition.

PASSED A RESTLESS NIGHT.

Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein Suffering From Pleurisy.

Dresden, Jan. 15.—The Empress arrived here to-day to attend her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, who is suffering from pleurisy. The bulletin this morning says there has been no improvement in the Duchess's condition, that she passed a restless night, but that her strength was maintained.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP.

Half the Population of Barcelona Is Reported Laid Up.

Barcelona, Jan. 15.—An epidemic of grip has seized the town and the mortality has increased.

Half the population is bedfast and in the stores and workshops only a quarter of the usual number of employes are working.

WRECK IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Name of Vessel Still a Mystery—Snowflake Missing.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Jan. 15.—There is still nothing known about the vessel wrecked and burned in St. Mary's Bay. The firm of Bowrings, shipowners, of St. Johns, have an oil-tank steamer named Snowflake, which sailed form New York Sunday, January 7, for Southampton and London, and, it is feared, that she may possibly be the unfortunate ship. The funnels of the Bowrings' vessels are black and white, with a red cross. According to calculations, the Snowflake would have been near Cape Race Wednesday night last, when the wreck occurred.

The tug Ingraham left here this morning for St. Mary's Bay, with police and divers on board. The steamer Terra Nova will follow her in the interest of the Bowrings. When the vessels reach the wreck an organized attempt will be made to learn the vessel's name.

DESCRIPTION DIFFERS.

New York, Jan. 15.—Bowring & Archibald, representatives here of the Bowrings of St. Johns, said to-day that, in their opinion, there is no possibility that the wrecked steamer is the Snowflake, as that vessel had three masts, while all previous reports received stated the wrecked steamer had only two.

A Day's Baking

including the finest bread, the lightest cake, the crispest pie crust, can all be made from a sack of Gold Medal Flour. It is no longer necessary to use two separate kinds of flour for the housewife's cooking

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MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Papers on Various Topics and Reports From Churches.

At the meeting of Baptist ministers yesterday the paper of the day was read by the Reverend S. E. Ewing, pastor of Taylor Avenue Church. His theme was "The Natural Character of Man." It was favorably discussed by Doctors Ford, J. C. Armstrong, T. C. Carleton, J. T. M. Johnston, W. W. Boyd and R. P. Johnston, and the Reverends W. D. Bolton, J. F. Herget and Mr. Whiteside. Doctor Carver was appointed to read a paper on February 5 and Doctor Brooker on February 26.

There was a full attendance at the Christian ministers' meeting, one of the three Bakers up with reports from the churches. Beulah reported a Sunday school attendance of 186, East St. Louis an possible of eight, and the largest Sunday school in the history of the congregation; Mount Cabanne, a Sunday school attendance of 259, a morning collection of $16, and a total collection of $600 for last year; Fourth Church, Sunday school enrollment of 250, and an accession to the membership of the church of ten; First church, large attendance upon services and an accession of 16; Central reported good audiences and a prosperous outlook.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers were favored with a paper on "Higher Criticism," by the Reverend Doctor William M. Jones, pastor of Hyde Park Congregational church. The writer took the position that the separation into "higher" and "lower" critics was a distinction without a difference; that each had changed its theories so many times it was difficult to tell precisely where they stood; that Christendom had nothing to fear from this source as archaeology was discovering startling landmarks in proof of the history of the Bible itself. The paper was well received. Doctor Young and others joined in the discussion of the position taken by the writer. A vote of thanks and appreciation was tendered Doctor Jones.

The committee on the organization of a City Missionary Society, the Reverend Doctor S. B. Warner, chairman, reported, recommending the calling of a mass meeting at Union Church, Lucas and Garrison avenues, for Tuesday, February 23, at which time the committee would make a full report. The recommendation of the committee was adopted. The committee on the death of the Reverend F. W. Jacoby reported an extended memorial, which was unanimously adopted.

The Southern Methodist ministers spent a good portion of the hour in hearing from the churches, all of which reports were of an encouraging nature. A larger number of accessions were reported than usual. Doctor Young of Centenary Church spoke in the highest terms of Evangelist Harrison, who is conducting a revival at his church. The paper of the day was read by the Reverend L. McDonald, pastor at Clayton. His subject was "Revivals." The writer has had extensive experience as an evangelist, and of course it had the merit of one who knew whereof he spoke.

At the Presbyterian Ministers' Association, Doctor E. D. Wallace, pastor of Curby Memorial Church, conducted special devotional services in place of a paper. A general discussion followed. The association received a report from the woman's interdenominational prayer meeting, which has been in progress since the opening of the new year, and which will have special services at the Central M. E. Church next Friday and Saturday, asking that a union communion service be held. A committee, composed of Doctor F. W. Steed, Doctor J. P. Canon and Doctor R. P. Fullerton, was appointed to fix time and place. Near the close of the session, the committee reported, recommending two such communion services, one at Washington and Compton Avenue Church Sunday afternoon, February 4, and the other on the evening of the same date at the Lafayette Park Church. After considerable discussion, it was decided to lay the report on the table until the next meeting.

NEW CONGREGATION FORMED.

They Are Erecting a Church West of Altheim.

A number of the members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ivy Place and St. John's Church at Kirkville have organized a separate congregation and have almost completed the erection of a new church at the intersection of the Woodsmill and Smith roads, west of Altheim. Arrangements are now being made for the dedication of the new building, on account of the uncertainty of the weather no definite time has been set for this event. The pastor of the new church has not yet been selected.

The new congregation comprises about fifty families in its membership. Its officers are: Fred Wiebrage, president; John Niebrage, secretary; Charles Hilmann, treasurer. These three officers also constitute the Board of Trustees. Yesterday they applied for a pro forma decree of incorporation in the Circuit Court at Clayton, through their attorney, D. C. Taylor of Manchester.

CHURCH NOTES.

The Curby Memorial Presbyterian Church has arranged a "Greate Publick Concerte" for this evening, which will be held at the church, corner of Texas avenue and Utah street. The announcements say: "Ye doores will be open at ye ninte candlelighte which is half-past 7 by ye towne clock. Ye singing will begin forty-five minutes later and the entrance will be two ye lewen pennye bits or one-quarter dollar, for a single personne."

The second of the "Popular Talks" at Central Y. M. C. A. will be given this evening by H. T. Kent, and his subject will be "American Politics a Hundred Years Ago." Admission will be free, and all men are cordially invited.

Died of His Injuries.

Albert Sandmeyer of No. 2118 Wash street, who was run down by a Suburban car in front of his home last Saturday afternoon, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. He was dragged 60 feet and badly crushed.

HOUSE PASSES LIGHTING BILLS.

Members of the Majority Faction Reluctantly Bow to the Will of the People.

GIVE EXCUSES FOR THE FLOP.

Unwilling to Admit the Effect of the Citizens' Demonstration, They Talk of a Clamorous Public and Press.

The one permanent and two temporary lighting bills were passed with a flood of apologies yesterday by the House of Delegates. There were no absentees. Only a small crowd in the gallery witnessed the final action of the House on the measures.

Two Delegates refused to vote for the permanent ordinance for lighting the public buildings, contending that a vote under protest was worse than no vote at all. George F. Robertson of the Twenty-sixth Ward and Otto Schumacher of the Second Ward, both members of the so-called lighting combine, were the two who refused to back down.

Each declared himself as being opposed to the granting of a permanent ordinance, and voted "no" when the bill was placed on its passage. At the close of the session both stated that their honest convictions would allow them no other course.

Delegate Julius Lehmann of the Nineteenth Ward cast a negative ballot on the temporary bill for lighting the streets and alleys. He said that only small favors have been received by the people of his ward at the hands of the lighting companies and his vote was intended as a rebuke.

Today, the three bills will receive the signature of President Meier of the Council and be engrossed and signed in the House. It is expected that Mayor Ziegenhein will remain at his desk until the measures have been presented to him by Secretary of the Council Charles R. Graves, who has recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Graves expects to be able to convey the ordinances to the City Register to-morrow morning, at which time the Board of Public Improvements can advertise immediately for bids.

It is believed that the contracts will be let and the lights turned on not later than the first week in February.

All Sorts of Excuses.

The House met at 11:30 a. m. Delegate Robertson started the proceedings by moving that the next session be held on Tuesday at 3 p. m.—the same hour as the next session of the Council. This was adopted.

Then followed the return of the bills from Mr. Tamblyn's Public Improvements Committee, with an unfavorable report appended. The time occupied by the clerk in reading of the bills was spent by members of the majority in interviewing one another and arranging for a series of elaborate apologies. Messrs Robertson and Schumacher refused to get in line.

"I move that these bad bills be placed on their passage," was Mr. Hartmann's motion. This was promptly seconded.

As the clerk went down the roll call on the measure for lighting the public buildings, the various Delegates arose and offered reasons and excuses for their vote. Both the majority and the minority took a hand in these floor talks. None of the former would directly admit that the citizens' demonstration of Friday had influenced them, but placed the burden of their "flop" partly on the "clamorous public" and the "corporation newspapers of St. Louis."

Mr. Albright: "In explanation of my vote I have only a few words to say. While I am opposed to this bill the people seem to want it and I vote aye under protest."

Mr. Schnettler: "I do this that the majority has been forced to gulp down," questioned Mr. Burke. "On receiving assurances that it was so said."

"I vote aye, and I want it distinctly understood that I am not voting under protest."

Mr. Denny: "My ballot is cast in the affirmative, but under protest, for I believe and have always believed that the city of St. Louis is able to control and operate its own electric plants at the public institutions and buildings."

Mr. Faulkner: "My convictions are the same. I vote aye under protest."

Mr. Burke: "It would be far cheaper for the city to furnish its own light. I know, because I operate a private plant, and where I formerly paid $25 a month to lighting corporations I get just as good service and it costs me less than $5 for a year. If I vote in the affirmative, as I do, it is under protest."

Mr. Hartmann: "Belonging to the vicious majority and being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in whose hands remain the two ordinances providing for municipal plants introduced in the House a short time ago, I vote aye under duress. It was the intention of the committee to report the two bills, but we never had the chance."

Mr. Holtcamp Punctures the Balloon.

Mr. Holtcamp: "This talk amounts to nothing less than an attempt on the part of the majority to capture all the thunder, blue flame and red fire in St. Louis by their expressions on municipal ownership, but it will not go down. The minority is just as much in favor of municipal ownership as the majority, and you of the majority well know the truth of my words.

"To those of the majority who are voting under duress, my sympathy goes out. I never cast a vote under protest and I never will. If I believed I was right all St. Louis could not compel me to cast a vote for a bad measure. I sincerely pity those of you who are voting under protest.

"The minority believes in municipal ownership, but at the proper time. If the waterworks plant should burn down and leave St. Louis without a water supply, would we turn back the Mississippi until the buildings could be restored? No! We would avail ourselves immediately of the best offer that was made by any individual or concern to supply the city until such time as we could get our own plant at work again.

"Not a word was heard from the majority about municipal ownership until the streets and alleys were in darkness, although these same bills were introduced here over two months ago. Were the bills defective or were the incidents connected with them defective? When the majority allowed the lights to be turned off they left the relatives of the poor man and the workingman in darkness. You call yourself the workingman's friend, Mr. Schumacher, then tell me why you left his relatives in darkness? I vote aye."

Mr. Kelly: "This bill is a permanent, not a temporary bill. I am opposed to the meter system, for I think the city will have to pay more for its light. We are going to vote away our charter rights. The Council is responsible only to the public at large. Not so the members of the House; this measure deprives us of all future say on the lighting question. The press, not the citizens, has compelled me to vote 'aye,' and under protest."

Messrs. Lopez, Madera and Parker made brief explanations, all voting aye. Mr. Madera alone belongs to the majority.

Delegate Robertson's position on the measure caused something of a sensation. He said:

"Inasmuch as this House sent a request to the Board of Public Improvements for temporary lighting bills and that body was stubborn, mean and bull-headed enough to send down permanent bills instead of temporary bills, I do not feel myself called upon to support the measure. With a free conscience, which I believe my vote decided, Mr. Clerk, on the negative side of the ballot. I vote 'No.'"

Mr. Schnettler: "This cry of the 'lights have gone out' is a good club to force us into line. I vote 'aye' under protest."

Mr. Schumacher: "The public press may have hypnotized the citizens of St. Louis, but they have not hypnotized the people of my ward. I vote 'no,' with Mr. Robertson."

Mr. Sturdevant: "Lighting is an essential element of police regulation. I am decidedly and uncompromisingly in favor of municipal ownership, but the city of St. Louis is facing an emergency. I hear hostile speeches against corporations made by the very men who have granted corporations whatever they asked in the way of franchises."

Mr. Bassett: "Why, there has not been a franchise bill passed by this House."

Mr. Kelly: "I rise to a point of order."

Mr. Sweeney: "Take your medicine, Charley."

Mr. Sturdevant: "It is my honest belief that franchise stock is put up at public auction and knocked down to the highest bidder. Therefore the men of the majority have given them away."

Mr. Bersch: "How long have you been a resident of St. Louis?"

Mr. Sturdevant: "Long enough to know the difference between right and wrong in municipal affairs, and for that reason I vote aye without the 'under protest.'"

Mr. Tamblyn Yields to Public Will.

Mr. Tamblyn: "We have had presented in this chamber resolutions of censure of the actions of the majority of this House on account of action taken on the lighting bills, and we are to-day forced to pass lighting bills because of the clamorous press and people. I, being of and with the majority, willingly bear my share of such censure without great resentment, believing that the dispassionate judgment of all the citizens must inevitably and in time be in accord with the views of the majority of this House. The bills are not drawn in the interests of the taxpayers, but in favor of the lighting companies and the Board of Public Improvements. I would like to vote no, but for the sake of the poor insane and sick in the asylums and hospitals, whose lives the monopolies have placed in jeopardy, I vote aye under protest."

When the ordinance for lighting the streets and alleys was placed on its passage, only Delegate Lehmann voted against the measure. He said:

"I have been a member of this House for sixteen years and have seen the electric service cut down from 60 to 20-candle power and here the other day $25,000 was paid over to the corporations. I have been my experience that the present lighting system deserves high censure and I am through with voting money into their pockets. Therefore I vote no."

There was no argument on the third measure, which provides for lighting the district south of Keokuk street with incandescent mantle lamps. It passed without a dissenting vote.

The following communication was received by the House and spread on the minutes:

"To the Speaker: We, the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 2, through said, wish to inform the members of your honorable body that Fobbs and Burke be a member of your order in good standing, and that he is our duly elected delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and any statement to the contrary is untrue