EIGHT "RETRENCHMENT" BILLS IN THE COUNCIL.

President Meier Introduces Measures Affecting the Public Improvements, Street and Water Departments.

Mr. Varrelmann and Mr. Flad Were Consulted, but President McMath Was Ignored by the Framers of the Ordinances.

M'MATH DECLARES IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO RETALIATE.

President McMath declares that the four measures introduced by President Meier which are intended to apply to departments under his supervision are calculated to wrest them from his control as far as possible and transfer the power to the Zeigenhein administration. He charges that the bills in themselves constitute an attempt upon the part of the administration to retaliate for the stand he has taken against the corrupt methods and practices which it nurtures. Following is his statement, in full:

"The bills introduced ostensibly to reorganize departments under my supervision were drawn up without my knowledge. No one consulted me as to the effect they would have if passed. Any statement to the contrary is absolutely false. Both Mr. Flad and Mr. Varrelmann, the other city officers whose departments are affected by bills introduced by President Meier, were consulted, and their advice was sought in the preparation of the measures. This fact speaks for itself.

"As I understand their provisions the measures propose to practically deprive me of the control of the departments for whose work I am responsible. They afford no real improvement over the present plan of management, and as retrenchment measures are a howling farce.

"The purpose of these bills is plain enough to me. It is to punish me because I have steadfastly and consistently stood for a higher and better order of things than now exist at the City Hall, and to deprive me of whatever power I now have to obstruct the unworthy plans of those who have not the city's welfare at heart. They are revenge measures, nothing more.

"What course I will pursue in the matter I cannot now say. The introduction of bills does not necessarily mean their passage, and these bills may never even pass the Council. For that reason I will observe the advice of the man who says it is not well to cross a river till you get to it. But of this I am sure: The bills were not designed for any good that might result."

At yesterday's meeting of the City Council President Meier introduced eight bills, one to abolish the office of Supervisor of Plumbing and Drain Laying, and transfer the duties of his department to the Commissioner of Public Buildings; three to lessen the authority of the President of the Board of Public Improvements, and cut down his office working force one-half, and four to reorganize, respectively, the Street Department and Water Department.

These measures are reported to be the outcome of the conference recently held in the Mayor's office to discuss ways and means of meeting the million-dollar deficit in the municipal revenue.

Mr. Meier says that the measures "were handed to him."

It will be remembered that Councilman Hodges recently startled the Zeigenhein administration by introducing a bill which proposed to lop off scores of useless salaried employes in the Street Department, and place the department on a business basis. This bill was announced to be the first of a series, but in the excitement over the lighting situation, President Meier quietly referred the measure, after its second reading, to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. It had been expected that the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Hodges is chairman, would get the bill, but the administration faction apparently feared that this committee would report favorably on it.

Yesterday's bills may or may not be retrenchment measures. It is true that they cut a wider swath on typewritten paper of the variety furnished to the City Counselor than did the Hodges bill, yet that signifies nothing, in view of the mystery which attended their introduction.

The measures indicate a possible reduction of expenses in the Water Department, Street Department and office of the President of the Board of Public Improvements.

All Are Emergency Bills.

To each bill was appended the following emergency clause:

"The present condition of the —— Department and the condition of the public work under the control of said department, together with the necessity of an immediate reduction of the expense of maintaining said department, creates an emergency requiring that this ordinance take immediate effect, therefore, this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its approval by the Mayor."

Of course, the emergency referred to is that arising through the increase in the police appropriation, still, no pointed reference was made in that direction.

Fault is found with the Hodges bill in that it proposed to retrench on too large a scale. Instead of smoothing over matters in choice language and bearing down gently on the "gang," it would remove inspectors and other useless employes, and force the engineers and draftsmen in the Street Department to possess professional qualifications for the positions which they occupy. Hence, the Hodges bill was relegated to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and a substitute introduced instanter.

In so far as the reorganization of the working force under the President of the Board of Public Improvements is concerned, that is another story.

President Robert E. McMath has been the relentless foe of the administration forces, and he was not consulted in regard to the proposed reorganization of his own office.

On the other hand, Street Commissioner Varrelmann, who has followed in line with the Mayor since his appointment, admitted last night that he had been advised of the proposed reorganization, and had been consulted with by the Mayor and other officials. He says that the Meier bill practically leaves his department in its present condition.

Water Commissioner Flad, also, was consulted.

Street Department Salaries.

Under the provisions of the Meier bill the working force of the Street Department is to be as follows:

Position.	Monthly Salary.
Assistant Street Commissioner	$208.33 1-3
Chief bookkeeper	150.00
Chief clerk	150.00
General Superintendent of Street Construction and Reconstruction	300.00
Superintendent of Street Construction and Reconstruction	125.00
Two Assistant Superintendents of Street Construction and Reconstruction, each	100.00
Twenty overseers, each	75.00
Two engineers of the first class, each	150.00
Three engineers of the second class, each	125.00
Three engineers of the third class, each	100.00
Sixteen rodmen, each	60.00
Nine field hands, each	50.00
Superintendent of Maps and Indices	125.00
Chief draftsman	150.00
Three draftsmen of the first class, each	100.00
Six draftsmen of the second class, each	75.00
Four clerks of the first class, each	100.00
Eight clerks of the second class, each	75.00
Four inspectors of brick sidewalks, each	75.00
Two inspectors of granitoid sidewalks, each	83.33 1-3
One inspector of alleys	75.00
One messenger	50.00
Two janitors, each	60.00
Superintendent of block system of street cleaning	125.00
Two inspectors of street cleaning, each	75.00
Superintendent of street sweeping	125.00
Six inspectors of street sweeping, each	75.00
Superintendent of granitoid, brick and paving repairs	150.00
Superintendent of asphalt and paving repairs	83.33 1-3
Superintendent of Excavations	150.00
Fifteen inspectors of excavations, each	60.00
Four street railway inspectors, each	75.00
Four special inspectors, each	75.00
Four district superintendents, each	166.66 2-3
Four assistant district superintendents, each	100.00
Four clerks, each	75.00
Thirty-two inspectors, each	75.00
One bridge engineer	208.33 1-3
Two foremen bridge repairs, each	100.00
Inspector of Bridges and Culverts	83.33 1-3

Nor does the Meier bill stop at that, for, like the Wittenberg bill, it gives the Street Commissioner unlimited authority, with the approval of the Mayor, to appoint additional inspectors and overseers. Summed up there is small difference between the Meier bill and the Wittenberg bill.

Mr. Varrelmann Indorses.

Street Commissioner Varrelmann said last night: "Most of the provisions were suggested by me. There are no great changes in the number of men to be employed and probably will be little in the amount of the salaries to be paid. The advantage to be gained is the new and clear definitions of the work of each class of employes and placing on the classified list a number of men who are now employed as day men, when in reality their work is constantly necessary and they are practically salaried men.

"The department is now being run on a much more economical plan than formerly, with a payroll of at least $5,000 a year less. The new measure will simply incorporate in the ordinances what my experience has shown will be best for the department."

When asked whether he thought a bill would allow the Commissioner to lay off men whose services were not needed during the dull season, Mr. Varrelmann hesitated, and then said: "If there should be little work it would be possible to have only enough men to do the work. But it much is to be done the Street Commissioner will be able to secure as many men as he will likely need. Some such plan as this will become necessary if the World's Fair is to be made a success, for there will be a vast amount of work to be done on the streets."

Mr. Flad's Ordinance.

Three of the bills refer to the Water Department, defining the various positions as now occupied, but in no way reducing the present force of employes.

Water Commissioner Flad said last night: "I have not seen the ordinances introduced relating to my department, but I presume they are the same as those drawn by me after a conference with the Mayor, City Treasurer and other city officers.

"Some few days ago I was called into a conference of these officers at which the subject of reducing the city expenses was considered.

"I was requested to prepare an ordinance in relation to the reorganization of my department.

"This I did, and was advised that the ordinance would be introduced as drafted by me. This, I presume, was done.

"My ordinance provided for very slight retrenchment, so far as the Water Commissioner's department is concerned, for the simple reason that there was no chance to retrench. I have never retained more men than were absolutely necessary, and hence could not drop any.

"Again, the money expended on my department under the Charter cannot be diverted to any other fund. It is raised for a specific purpose, to-wit: The maintenance and improvement of the Water Department, and if not used for that purpose cannot lawfully be used for any other. I suppose there is some work now going on that could be suspended, not because it is not necessary, but because it is not absolutely essential.

"The principal reason I had for drafting the new ordinance was to remove an objection interposed by the City Treasurer, who objected to paying men by the day who worked steadily and should be on salary. By the new ordinance I have provided for the employment of these men at a certain salary per month, to be paid for day work at a pro rata, based upon the monthly salary."

Aimed at President McMath.

Four of the bills are aimed at the President of the Board of Public Improvements, in that no less than ten of his appointees are legislated out of office, and his own working force cut in two. First on the list is the Supervisor of Plumbing and Drain Laying, which sinecure will no longer exist if the Meier bill becomes an ordinance, but will then be a part of the force under the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

That official is authorized to appoint two inspectors at $120 a month each, and one bookkeeper at $100 a month, with the approval of the Mayor, to perform the same work now being carried out by Supervisor John Grenzebach and his force of clerks. The President of the board will have no voice in the matter, and if the interpretation placed on the measures yesterday is correct, a similar assault is made on the board's special tax department.

One of the bills provides that the President of the board be privileged to employ an inspector and a draftsman, each at $2.50 a month, while the City Hall is being completed.

Mr. Hodges's face wore a smile while the Meier bills were being read. He said that he was not surprised at their providence, and his smile broadened into a grin. Yet it was manifest that Mr. Hodges was chagrined to have his own measure, which would have remedied some of the existing evils of the Street Department, relegated to the box in an unfriendly committee.

MRS. S. M. F. HENRY DEAD.

Was a Prominent Member of Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 16.—A telegram to-day from Grayseville, Tenn., announces the death there of pneumonia of Mrs. S. M. F. Henry. Deceased was for twenty-five years national evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs Sarah Ann Irwin.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lebanon, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Irwin, wife of John Irwin, died here last night.

F. M. Meyer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Beardstown, Ill., Jan. 16.—F. M. Meyer, aged 67 years, died here to-day.

Mrs. Ella Bauhan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eldorado, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Ella Bauhan died to-day.

Mrs. Anna M. Trandel.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Anna M. Trandel, aged 71 years, died here to-day. She had been a resident of Jefferson City for forty years.

Mrs. A. J. Cochran.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 16.—Mrs. A. J. Cochran, a prominent lady of this place, died today at her home at Rondo, aged 51.

Doctor John A. Brent.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 16.—Doctor John A. Brent died yesterday at his home, five miles north of Lamonte.

Millard C. Boyce.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 16.—Millard C. Boyce died this morning, aged 44 years. He was one of the most prominent business men of Bloomington.

Elijah Rhodes' Funeral.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Ramsey, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Reverend Elijah Rhodes of this city, who died in Vandalia yesterday, was buried at Oconee, his former home, to-day.

Mrs. Nancy E. Elliott.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Nancy E. Elliott died today from the effects of a surgical operation.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT FRANKFORT.

States His Position in Reference to Kentucky Contests.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—William J. Bryan was banqueted by the Democrats of the Kentucky legislature to-night. The banquet was also a celebration of the election of Senator Blackburn. Mr. Bryan arrived at 4.30 and was met at the train by a committee of which Blackburn and Goebel were members. Ex-Governor James B. McCreary presided as toastmaster at the banquet.

The toasts responded to were as follows: Mr. William J. Bryan, "The Democratic Party: Its Future and Its Position." Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, "Old Kentucky."

Senator William Goebel, "Kentucky and Her Relations to the National Democracy."

In his speech, Colonel Bryan said he came not to be banqueted, but to rejoice with the Democrats over Blackburn's election.

On the subject of the Kentucky contests, he said he had neither advised, nor applied, the contests, recognizing this as a matter to be settled wholly by the members of the Legislature. He referred to the Tilden-Hayes Electoral Commission, and called attention to the fact that the Democrats of the country acquiesced in it, though its decision was reached by a party vote. The decision of these contests, he said, should likewise be acquiesced in, no matter to which party the decision is given by the Legislature. The national platform, Colonel Bryan said, in addition to containing a money plank, would also contain planks against trusts and imperialism.

GUEST OF A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Bryan's Trip to Cincinnati a Notable One.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16.—William Jennings Bryan, who speaks here to-morrow night, will, during his stay here, be the guest of William R. Mellish, a leading Republican and chairman of the Executive Committee which is trying to secure the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Bryan wrote that he desires that a portion of Music Hall be left open to workingmen who cannot afford to pay an admission fee. The Bi-Metallic League set aside the gallery for this purpose.

The Cincinnati League will try to get Mr. Bryan to appoint Cincinnati as the place for the next Democratic convention, and will persuade him to remain over Thursday when a luncheon in his honor will be given at the Queen City Club.

COURT UPHOLDS DEMOCRATS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—By a vote of four to three the Court of Appeals to-day upheld the Democratic contention regarding the State Board of Election Commissioners. The decision practically settles the contests for all offices below Lieutenant-Governor.

The court holds that the board has the power of appointment to fill vacancies in the board, and enjoined the injunction preventing the appointees of Governor Taylor from serving on the board. This will leave the board composed of three Democrats. It is to meet February 5 to take up the contests, and, following the recommendation of the board sitting as a canvassing board, will almost certainly unseat the Republican officers on the ground of fraud.

The Republicans on the bench dissent on the ground that the Constitution provides for the appointment by the Governor unless otherwise stipulated.

LONGINO CONDEMNS MOBS.

Mississippi's New Governor Makes a Sensational Speech.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16.—Governor Longino's inaugural address this afternoon contained a fierce denunciation of mob violence, and suggests drastic remedies for its suppression. He said that the frequent lynchings, which have occurred in the State, have a tendency to discourage capital seeking investment, as immigrants are slow to place their money where life and property are not sacredly protected, and that the State can never hope to attain any degree of prosperity while public opinion permits the high-handed mobs to treat the law with contempt, defy the officers of the courts and run riot through the commonwealth.

He said that mob violence first found toleration and then indorsement in a sublime respect for the virtue and honor of white women, but to-day it is visited not only upon the suspect of rape, but of homicide, house-burning and many other lesser offenses. The mobs now act without mask or disguise and then go their way without punishment.

Governor Longino said that mob violence is constantly on the increase in Mississippi, which he takes as proof that there is either a morbid increase of lawlessness, which the mob has utterly failed to correct, or else it is due to the growth of intolerance among white people against the negroes, who are usually the victims when lynchings occur. As a remedy for mob violence, Governor Longino suggested that as moral persuasion has completely failed stringent legal measures should be resorted to. He asks the Legislature to immediately pass laws giving to the family of any person, who may hereafter be lynched, a fixed sum of damages against the county in which the lynching occurred the amount to be recoverable in the Chancery Court, and to be sufficiently large to induce public officials to the payment thereof and the right of recovery to be unaffected by the fact that the lynching occurred in that county. He further suggests a law providing that the office of Sheriff or Constable who allows a prisoner to be taken from him shall become vacant.

FOUND HER SON IN IRELAND.

Mrs. Patrick Conway Was Aided by Ambassador Choate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hustonville, Ky., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Patrick Conway has returned from Dublin, Ireland, with her only son, from whom she had been separated for sixteen years. The boy was taken away by his father, who, being a Roman Catholic, parted from his wife because of religious differences. Mrs. Conway recovered her child through Ambassador Choate, who aided her in her search.

Patrick Conway was a young man when he came to Hustonville before the Civil War. He built up a fine trade as a tailor and acquired a fortune. He married Miss Anne Bradley, a member of one of the best families in this part of Kentucky, by whom he had two children. The mother was a Protestant, and brought up her children in her faith. Conway was a Catholic and desired his children to belong to that church.

He moved to Springfield, where the children were placed in Catholic schools, but they adhered to their mother's faith. Conway became desperate and, sixteen years ago, disappeared with the youngest child, David, an infant. He left his wife well provided for, but gave no clew to his destination. A year ago Mrs. Conway heard that her husband had died in Dublin and, taking an attorney with her, she left two months ago for that city.

Ambassador Choate and Consul Jefferson were appealed to, and they finally found the lad. David's father left him $6,000, which will be turned over to Mrs. Conway, as his guardian.

FIRE AT DAWSON CITY.

Business Portion Almost Wiped Out—Loss Half a Million.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16.—The steamer Danube at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last. A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed half a million dollars. There are no names of the buildings or losers. The Skagway operator says that great suffering would undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was forty degrees below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is entirely without the regulation water supply.

Report on the Big Yazoo Canal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 16.—Major Thomas Casey, who succeeded Major J. H. Willard here, to-day sent in his report to Washington, taking the same stand as Major Willard by refusing to recommend an extension of ninety days to the Sandstone and Gravel Company on the Big Yazoo Canal near the city.

Requisition Granted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 16.—The application of Mexico for the surrender of Isadro Loya, an alleged murderer, made yesterday before Judge Seaton, was granted this morning by the Commissioner.

ERA OF DARKNESS TO END BY FEBRUARY 2.

Mayor Signed New Lighting Bills Yesterday and They Are Now Laws.

NO COMPETITION EXPECTED.

Bids Will Be Opened January 31—Probable Awards of Contracts—Scenes at Signing.

The lighting problem is a problem no longer, for the one permanent and two temporary lighting bills are now ordinances, duly recorded on the municipal statute books. Mayor Ziegenhein affixed his signature to the bills at 4.24 p. m. Yesterday inaugurated light to the darkened ceremonial institutions, streets, alleys and public places not later than February 2, 1900.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly met yesterday at 3 p. m. The bills made their appearance in the Council, whither they had been sent after their passage by the House for the signature of President Meier. From the Council the measures journeyed back to the House for the signature of Speaker Martin.

Secretary Graves of the Council carried the bills to the Mayor's sanctum. The Mayor was awaiting their arrival and as he wrote "Rudolph Ziegenhein" on the monarchs, remarked:

"Gently now, Mr. Graves. These ordinances can go to the City Register at once."

No sooner were the ordinances in the possession of the Register than the members of the Board of Public Improvements assembled on the floor above and inspected the specifications for the work, prepared in advance and submitted by the Lighting Committee. While there will be no competition under the ordinances drafted by the board, the regular form of advertising for bids must be gone through with before the lights are turned on, as required by the Missouri-Edison Electric Company.

The City Charter provides that such contracts must be let in the regular manner, in accordance with this provision the lighting committee have until noon January 31, 1900, in which to submit bids, when they will be publicly opened and read by the Board of Public Improvements. President Robert E. McMath, the head of the board, yesterday said that the contracts would be awarded immediately afterwards. There are six contracts, and in all probability they will be awarded as follows:

Welsbach Street Lighting Company—Lighting certain parts of the district south of Keokuk street with mantle lamps, fed by gasoline, for one year.

Laclede Gaslight Company—Lighting the streets and public places north of Washington avenue with incandescent lamps until September 1, 1900, lighting the streets, alleys and public places south of Washington avenue with incandescent lamps until September 1, 1900, lighting the public buildings north of Washington avenue with incandescent electric lamps until August 31, 1900.

Missouri-Edison Electric Company—Lighting the streets north of Washington avenue with arc lamps until September 1, 1900, lighting the streets, alleys and public places south of Washington avenue with incandescent lamps until Sept. ember 1, 1900, lighting the public buildings south of Washington avenue with incandescent lamps until August 31, 1900.

These contracts must receive the approval of the Council before they become effective, and the committee intended to have the ordinances drawn up in accordance with the Mayor's order, for submission to the Council. It is calculated that by the Council holding a special session on Thursday, February 1, the lights may be turned on at the era of darkness end on the following day.

TEXAS REAL ESTATE MEN.

Third Semiannual Meeting at Fort Worth.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 16.—The third semiannual meeting of the Texas Real Estate Association began here to-day, with President C. S. Penfield of Houston in the chair. After the formal welcome the address of the president was read. He spoke of general prosperity and said that the real estate men felt the stimulation in business as did the State generally. The special lines in which the real estate men had improvement were: Rice farming, agriculture, the iron industry, the oil business and the lumber trade. He stated that there is a connected effort in many parts of the State for new factories, cotton mills, etc., and that the faded home of the cotton mill is near the cotton field.

Canning factories are urgently demanded and are coming. Irrigation is receiving the thinking-heads of the State and growing. He spoke very highly of the honest State government. He gave great credit to Secretary Stacy for his work for the association.

The secretary's report reviewed his work. He advocated the use of immigration agents and believed great good would come if it could be arranged to have a number of active men in the field. He advocates a national real estate association and recommends a meeting for the formation of such a body.

A. J. Fowler of Dallas read a most interesting paper on how to induce the immigration of the better class.

He enumerated the many advantages of fertile lands, good climate and fair transportation facilities that would increase with the demand. He was sanguine of the future and believed Galveston would be the future rival of New York. He thought the truth only need be told about the State, for the truth was good enough for Texas and immigrants would come.

J. E. Lerth read a paper on "How to Best Advertise Texas." He first urges the co-operation of the state to have it gather and prepare statistics.

H. H. Ring of Houston read a paper on home rule in taxation, a plea for the adoption of the Henry George land-tax theory.

Tom Richardson of Houston approved the paper, and said that a change was necessary, but not the one proposed by George Sayers. Country contracts had been made for loaning money, he know positively, with the clauses agreeing to an income of 2 per cent in the interest rate if that tax bill was passed.

J. W. Riggins of Waco was elected president this afternoon.

H. H. Hargrove of Shreveport read a valuable paper on cotton mills and manufactures in the South.

An Executive Committee and thirteen vice presidents were elected to-night.

The association will probably complete its work to-morrow.

MILES WILL CONTEST.

Detective Says That a Conspiracy Was Planned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Falls City, Neb., Jan. 15.—The expected sensation in the Miles will case was sprung to-day, when Detective Harbaugh testified that the attorneys for contesting heirs to the late Colonel Miles's millions plotted a conspiracy to break the will, dividing the bulk of the property to Joseph H. Miles of this city.

In his testimony Harbaugh said that he was approached by the prosecuting attorneys and hired as a sleuth to secure the witnesses and find a chain of evidence to prove that a later will was drawn and witnessed in a hotel in St. Louis, by which named Miles and others received a large portion of the estate.

The case was taken up at 9 a. m. to-day and arguments were made by attorneys for the defense. Martin, Kelleon and Gillespie supporting the proposition that the defense had a right to show that an alleged conspiracy was entered into by the attorneys for the plaintiffs to produce the witness, Joseph H. Snow, who was to swear that he had made a will for Colonel Miles in St. Louis in 1897.

Mr. Webster, on behalf of the plaintiffs, made an effort to keep this testimony concerning the alleged conspiracy in the background. A lot of the morning was spent in this argument. When it was finished, a painful silence prevailed in the courtroom and Judge Thompson decided that the evidence could be admitted.

Mr. Fallon then continued the story of Joseph Snow's deposition, which asserts that Mr. Snow was furnished with descriptions of Colonel Miles by Attorney Kingsley, that before Kingsley would use Snow, he had him investigated by Kingsley's father-in-law, a Mr. Lowry, of St. Louis; that Snow had spent the whole of the day just preceding the taking of his deposition in Kingsley's office at Kansas City; that Kingsley had instructed him as to how he was to swear on the next day and that the first words that Kingsley said to Snow on that occasion were: "Snow, keep up your nerve."

The deposition of Joseph S. Snow, the mysterious fourth man in the case, was also an accusation of conspiracy much to the surprise of the plaintiffs, who had backed on his testimony.

SALOON CASE INVOLVES KIRKWOOD'S EXTENSION.

JACK STURDY QUESTIONS ITS LEGALITY.

He Is Arrested on Charge of Selling Liquor Without a City License.

Marshal Secrest of Kirkwood arrested Jack Sturdy yesterday morning on a charge of selling liquor within the limits of Kirkwood without a city license. The case was scheduled to come before Police Judge Bennett, but was deferred through the inability to secure Alfred Sturdy, one of the witnesses necessary to the prosecution.

This opens the saloon fight which has been hanging fire since the 1st of January. At that time the six months' license which Sturdy held from Caution, allowing him to run a saloon within St. Louis county, expired. The liquor retailer obtained a six months' extension from County Attorney Herbert, on the ground that licenses are issued on petition from the majority of citizens in a township, with the privilege of obtaining the right to run another six months without another petition. The city extended its limits in November and passed an ordinance in December requiring from each saloon in the city a license of $1,200 per annum. Having duly notified the county authorities of these things, it considered that the county license conferred upon Sturdy no right to retail liquor without conforming with the city's ordinances.

The delay in commencing action arose from the difficulties of making a case. Witnesses had to be secured who could swear that they had bought liquor on Sturdy's premises. But the saloon man tired of such bickering. To end it, yesterday he sold beer to Fred Hazs and Alfred Sturdy in the Marshal's presence, and thus furnished the city with a case. A warrant was sworn out and the arrest of Jack Sturdy followed.

Sturdy went to St. Louis yesterday to consult his lawyers. The stand that he will take involves various legal points. One is the efficacy of the county license spoken of above. Another is based on the contention that two of the judges of the election which took place last fall, and by which the limits were extended, were not citizens of Kirkwood. Another involves the right of the city to absorb within it the ground upon which Sturdy's saloon is built. Sturdy says that it comprises a farm, as it extends over thirty-five acres of land, none of which has ever been subdivided into lots, and as over ten acres of it have always been under cultivation.

The last is considered to be the strongest plea for the saloon, as there was a decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Macon City case which decided against the city under somewhat similar circumstances. A gardener who cultivated nine acres of ground was taken within the limits of Macon City. He fought the case and won. But the opposing argument to this lies in the difference between cities of the third and fourth decrees, whether one of the latter may not have more license in absorbing unavided land than a city of the former degree, as is Macon city.

Bill Sensbach, the other man who runs a liquor shop within the limits of Kirkwood, will watch the outcome of the Sturdy fight before deciding upon his course of action. His six months' license does not expire until February, hence nothing can be done against him now.

ALDERMEN'S MEETING.

Marshal Ordered to Make a Case Against Sturdy.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Kirkwood met Monday night in the board room. The meeting started at 8 and lasted two hours. Reports were made by the Police Judge, Treasurer, Town Clerk, Marshal and Collector.

Appropriations of revenue for the coming year were made. A petition was presented by citizens of Jefferson avenue, between Washington and Monroe, to be macadamized. An ordinance was passed allowing the Bell Telephone Company right of way through the city for certain of their proposed extensions.

In the saloon matter Marshal Secrest was instructed to make a case against Jack Sturdy, who, on a monthly county license, expired on December 31, so as to bring the saloon question to a head. This business completed, the board adjourned.

Kenney—Rowan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vienna, Mo., Jan. 16.—The Reverend A. M. Kenney, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, was married Sunday to Miss Emma Rowan.

McDonald—Bender.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lebanon, Ill., Jan. 16.—Elias McDonald and Mrs. Barbara Bender were married by Justice Louis Zerwerk last night.

Nungesser—Glasser.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Highland, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mr. Ferdinand Nungesser and Miss Minnie Glasser were married here to-day.

McLean—Goings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

La Grange, Mo., Jan. 16.—Judge G. W. McLean of this city and Miss Sallie Goings were married here to-day.

Little—Hobrock.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Virginia, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mr. Charles H. Little and Miss Annie J. Hobrock, both of Beardstown, Ill., were married here to-day.

Rode—Ellis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 16.—Mr. Ross Rode of Pauline and Miss Lillian Ellis of Beaman were married here yesterday.

Phelan—Nixdorf.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Doctor J. R. Phelan and Miss Camilla Nixdorf were married at Osage Bluffs, in this county, today.

Morris—Scobey.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Warren, Ark., Jan. 16.—Mr. Elmer Allen Morris of Wilmar and Miss Inez Scobey of Warren were married here this morning. They left on the morning train for a trip to Memphis.

Fahey—Shelley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 16.—Alderman Michael Fahey was married to-day to Miss Mary M. Shelley at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, the Reverend Father Murphy officiating.

Two Weddings at Flora.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Flora, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mr. Edward Guerrettaz and Miss Anna Stewart, and Mr. Edward Stewart and Miss Francis Thompson, were married here this morning by the Reverend Father J. M. Mamer.

BE SICK NO MORE

Glad Tidings for all who are Weak, Nervous and Run Down—A Message of Hope to Delicate Women, Puny Children and Weak Men.

A New Way to Tint Pale Cheeks with the Glow of Health—New Life for Weak Stomachs, Weak Nerves, Weak Kidneys—Trial Box Free to All.

Weaker, paler, thinner, day by day, no appetite or strength, no desire for work or recreation, nervous, peevish, sleepless, sick of heart and sore of limb—these are the conditions of scores and scores of half sick men and women anxiously awaiting some message of hope and cheer.

There is no excuse for most people being sick. There's a medicine that will cure them. A medicine that goes right to the roots of the causes of nearly all sickness. The name of this good medicine is Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets. They put vitality into weak ladies—make people strong, quiets the nerves, restores ambition, drives headache away, gives you an appetite, sweetens the stomach and breath, and forever removes the thousand and one distressing ills.

If you are suffering from excesses of any kind—overwork, intemperance, etc., if you are tired and don't know what in the world ails you—if you are nervous, weak and feel like badly in the stomach—if you belch, feel nervous, have hot and cold spells alternately, your life is in danger, but Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets will quickly put you on your feet again. No difference what you think your disease may be—no difference what the doctors call it, this medicine is what you need. Ten minutes after you take the first tablet you'll feel better. Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. But we want to introduce them to every reader of this paper, many of whom need such a remedy. For a short time the proprietors, Haynes & Co., 319 Hall Building, Detroit, Mich., will send the trial package free by mail to all who will send their name and address enough to convince the most skeptical of their great worth.

THE SAGE OF OXFORD.

Although 78 Years Old and Partially Paralyzed, Dr. Henderson is Restored to Complete Health by Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets.

George W. Yarbrough, one of the leading men of the Methodist church, and a prominent elder of the district in which Emory College, Oxford, Ga., is located, writes entertainingly of old Dr. Henderson in a recent article in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate. He recalls the olden days in the early fifties when Dr. Henderson discovered the ghost in Professor Smith's pantry. The doctor, in a letter says, my case was a low type of general nervous prostration. I had an obtuse pain in my left shoulder and arm, and, in fact, I was semi-paralyzed all over, a hopeless case. I had been confined to my house for six months, had given up all treatment, but seeing your advertisement in the Atlanta Journal, I concluded to try your Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets and Constipation Tablets. I commenced taking them on the first day of July last, and they have worked a wonder in my case. I have gained in pounds in weight, I can walk to Covington, a distance of two miles, without crippling to rest. My age is 78 last January, but my sudden transit from a low type of debilitancy and gloom to a high degree of cheerfulness now renders life worth living. I will continue the use of your Tablets yet for a while, believing them to be all that could be said of them. The whole and how it the picture is of my own make. Although I place my name and address as a member of the Methodist Church. Respectfully,

JAMES O. P. H. HENDERSON,
Oxford, Newton Co., Ga.

DR. JAMES O. P. H. HENDERSON.

Send at once for a free trial box or call at your druggist for a 50-cent box, and be well and happy again. Tell your friends and neighbors about this most liberal offer.

GENERAL WHEELER HOLDS HIS SEAT.

He Leaves the Philippines on the Homeward Trip This Week.

TO ATTEND PRESENT CONGRESS

Otis Could Find No Assignment for Him—Mgr. Chappelle and the Filipinos—A Long Casualty Report.

Manila, Jan. 16.—General Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way thither.

Three additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported.

OFFICIALS SILENT.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The officials at the War Department had very little to say in explanation of the return to the United States of General Wheeler. The correctness of the report was admitted, and it was said that the order had been given some time ago, but whether or not it was the result of an application by General Wheeler himself could not be recalled.

It was gathered from preceding statements that General Otis had not been able to find a place in the field satisfactory to General Wheeler, and the latter, having no mind for service in Manila, was willing to return to the States.

WHEELER'S LETTER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Florence, Ala., Jan. 16.—The first absolute news of the intended course of General Wheeler, Representative in Congress from the Eighth District of Alabama, came today in a private letter to William J. Wood, State Back-tax Commissioner, and personal friend of the General. The letter is as follows:

Panique, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, Dec. 1.—Honorable W. J. Wood, Florence, Ala.: I saw in papers from the United States that the Commissioner of the Land Office was again recommending that our mineral lands be sold under the act of March 2, 1859, and I wrote to him, urging that this be not done, until we get our school lands out of it. I expect to leave in a few days for the United States, and will devote myself to getting the bill through, which I think I can do now. I could not have left here while the campaign was on without being subjected to severe criticism. I have resigned my position in the army. With high regards, truly your friend,

"JOSEPH WHEELER."

FILIPINOS AND MGR. CHAPPELLE.

BY WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Manila, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.)—Archbishop Chappelle's reception, where the Archbishop of Manila and three other Bishops assisted in the reception of guests, is creating profound criticism among the Filipinos.

The popular interpretation of Mgr. Chappelle's presence here is that he is President McKinley's agent, sent to rehabilitate the friars, hatred of whom is a Filipino national issue.

Less than half of the fifty Filipino families invited attended the reception, and some of them left the house when the Archbishop of Manila was discovered to be present.

One of Aguinaldo's confidential advisers says that peace could be arranged within a week if the American Congress would declare for Philippine independence with an American protectorate, or place the Philippines under a territorial form of government, with the promise of statehood later on, when the situation cleared.

LONG CASUALTY LIST.

Washington, Jan. 16.—General Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

"Manila, Jan. 16.—Deaths: Drowned, January 3, Gotta Batch, Mindanao, Thomas J. Williams, G, Thirty-first Infantry; January 7, Applik Apparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltz, B, Sixteenth Infantry; January 8, Montalabon, Wilbur L. Webber, K, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Manila, Willie L. Wreen, A, Forty-first Infantry; Pandan, Panay, Larhue H. Poorman, A, Nineteenth Infantry; typhoid, October 31, Roberts McKnight, E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; December 30, Winfield Marshall, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 6th, Edward G. Major, L, Seventeenth Infantry; 8th, Harry Thomas, G, Seventeenth Infantry; 5th, Henry G. Wharton, E, Seventeenth Infantry; Benjamin Haworth, C, Third Infantry; William M. Bretherton, A, Eleventh Cavalry; 7th, Patrick Mason, I, Twenty-fourth Infantry; dysentery, December 10, John M. Healy,