DEBOE'S MISSION TO FRANKFORT.

Believed That He Will Lead an Effort to Break the Democratic Quorum.

REPUBLICANS' LAST RESORT.

Would Drag Democratic Legislators Into Federal Court—Mountaineers Expected Back—Speculation on Result.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—A special dispatch to the Courier-Journal from Washington says:

Senator Deboe's election at Frankfort now is said to be the carrying out of plans which were formed at a conference of Republican leaders here, and which were to be resorted to as a last resort by Governor Taylor, ex-Governor Bradley and the other leaders.

It is said that Deboe was instructed as a last resort to use that warrants charging conspiracy were sworn out in the Federal Court against Senator Goebel. Mr. Lexalone and others, Democrats of the General Assembly, to break a quorum, the warrants to be served as soon as Speaker Trimble called joint session.

In the meantime, it is said, the militia will be called out and placed about the State House to prevent them from seizure by the Democrats.

A Administrator of Judge Taft of the Federal Circuit Court is said to be one of those in the event. He lives in Ohio and is said to be giving assistance to the Kentucky Republicans in the matter.

Republican Case Closed.

The Republicans have now closed their case in the contest for the Governorship and Lieutenant Governorship. Their last testimony was introduced last night. To-morrow the Democrats will introduce evidence in rebuttal, closing their side. Tuesday afternoon the arguments of attorneys will begin. The Democrats have yielded to the Republicans and will allow them the greater part of the time allotted for arguments. The Republicans were given two and a half days extra for testimony, also. They used in all seven and one-half days, and the Democrats four days. The arguments of the attorneys will be completed at the night session Wednesday.

The committees will consider the case for several days before making a report, and it is probable that the report to the General Assembly will not be made before Monday of next week. It is possible the report may be made Tuesday, February 6. The Democratic members of the committee are expected to make minority reports, as it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the report of the majority will be in favor of the contestees. Several days will probably be occupied before the reports are disposed of by the General Assembly, and some exciting scenes are expected. If the vote in the Van Meter-Berry contest Saturday is any criterion the result will be favorable to the contestees. The Democratic majority in the Senate is assured.

When the matter is about to come to a vote it is expected that the mountain delegations and mulligans who were here Thursday will again be here and will remain until the Democrats attempt to take office. It is probable that Messrs. Goebel and Beckham will make a demand for the offices directly they are seated, and it is certain that Taylor and Marshall will refuse to give up the offices.

But it is not expected there will be any force used. It is said to be the Democratic plan outlined by Senator Lindsay, who, though opposed to Goebel, points out that if seated Goebel will be legal Governor to make a peremptory demand for the offices and, if refused, as it will be, to set up the executive departments in the Capitol Hotel and there conduct the official business of the State. Then Kentucky will have two Governors. A clash may come when the first official acts are attempted. That will probably be in the reorganization of the State militia and the other departments over which the Governor has control. Save for the Third Regiment, which is commanded by a Democrat, all the militia has been recently organized in the interest of the Republicans and most of the companies are still without uniforms, though there are arms for them in the State Arsenal, and a dozen of boxes of the new cartridges have had some chipped to them. The greatest danger is that a clash may come through sheer acts of the present militia.

There is still talk that arrangements have been made to take the matter into the Federal courts, but no law for such a proceeding can be pointed out. Judge Evans, as a partisan, might issue some kind of an order which, though illegal, would compel the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and good lawyers maintain that even were this to be done Goebel would be the legal Governor and could not be kept out of the office until the Supreme Court had rendered a decision, which, owing to the crowded docket, would be a year or more hence. If the case goes into the Federal Court the disorders will continue indefinitely.

Contests for Minor Offices.

The contests for all offices below Lieutenant Governor are to be taken up by the Contest Boards February 6. The evidence will be the same as that before the Legislative Committees in the gubernatorial contests.

The Republicans have been unable to successfully combat the evidence offered by the Democrats in the contest, and have had been at every effort to introduce matter not pertinent to the issues of contest, the majority of counter-motions bringing up points of a character entirely foreign to the contest without sending all over the United States. The charge of illegal ballots in counties Republican counties had been proved even by the Republican witnesses, but the charge of the militia shown to have been arranged by Governor Bradley, in revenge being that it was intended as a measure, nothing has been introduced to show that the police of Louisville interfered in the vote or shirked their duty.

The last week of Saturday shows that the contest will be voted on Saturday in the Democratic majority in the Senate. Senator Lindsay, as leader of the Democratic side, has been in Washington for some days, but it is said he will be back in the Democratic ranks to have the contests voted upon in separate and joint session as well. Just as a United States Senator is voted for in joint meetings of Republicans are to be held Monday in many of the mountain counties to adopt similar resolutions to those adopted on the Statehouse steps Thursday, and it is said the movement also contemplates the organizing of a still larger force to come to Frankfort.

The coming week in Frankfort promises to be quiet enough, but the week following will undoubtedly witness more exciting scenes than have already been enacted during this historical session of the General Assembly.

Since the return of the mountaineers they have set actively to work organizing a much larger force to come to Frankfort. Not only are many meetings being held, but men are working quietly getting together lists of men who will come to the capital prepared to back by force to the very last. The cost of the contest is estimated to be $50,000. The Republicans summoned nearly 2,000 witnesses, but only about 900 were called. It is said they are preparing to claim witness fees for the 900 men brought here Thursday and also will present a bill for the special train, which was furnished free, no tickets being required.

The man who was knocked from the train on the return of the mountaineers, after being shot, is said to be J. W. Bryan of East Bernstadt, Laurel County. He has not reached home and his family is alarmed. The body has not been found.

BY APPEALING TO FEDERAL COURTS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Endeavor to Enforce Its Orders.

AGAINST NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Proceeding in Equity Brought in the United States Court at St. Paul—General Railroad News.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is an action of equity is brought in the United States Court against the Northern Pacific Railway Company shows a desire to make effective its appeal to the Federal courts from orders of the commission which during recent years have been to a large extent disregarded by railway companies. The Commissioners are said to have now adopted a procedure that will revolutionize their relations with the transportation companies. If the court grants the assurance that the new procedure demands, the Interstate Commerce Commission will be hereafter a tribunal that can provide instead of one that can advise.

The petition asks that the court compel the Northern Pacific Company to answer the commission's charge that the company has continued to ignore an order issued by the commission last November, relative to the adjustment of rates on certain commodities from the "Twin Cities," Anoka, Elk River and St. Cloud to Superior, West Superior and Eastern cities.

In June, 1899, the George Tileston Milling Company of St. Cloud, and the city of St. Cloud, filed complaint, complaining that the railway company was charging the milling company and various St. Cloud concerns more for transporting property for a shorter distance than for transporting the same property a longer distance along the same line and in the same direction. Such discrimination is a violation of the interstate commerce act. It was charged that the rate from St. Cloud to Superior and Eastern points was higher than from the Twin Cities, Anoka and Elk River to Superior, and the same Eastern points.

The matter was heard by the commission in this city last August. After considering an order was issued last November, which, it is said, the railway company has continuously disregarded.

Pending the decision of the case the court is petitioned to restrain the railway company from continuing to violate the commission's order. The defendant is to appear in court March 5.

ALTON POSSIBILITIES.

May Become a Leading Factor in Southwest Systems.

Chicago Ill., Jan. 28.—Roberts comes from the most reliable sources in railway circles say that the Chicago and Alton is about to become one of the great railway systems of the Southwest. A few days ago the Harriman syndicate bought out the quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis. Later this branch was added to the Alton midlands and subsequently it was announced that the line would be extended to Quincy. This move, it is now said, is made with the direct object of securing control of, or, at any rate, to be in a position to absorb the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern and Omaha and St. Louis roads, of which Chas. H. Chappell, formerly general second manager of the Alton, is one of the receivers.

These two roads have 225 miles of track. As part of the Alton system they would furnish an excellent line from St. Louis to Omaha.

It is asserted by persons close to the Alton management that the Harriman syndicate has decided to add the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf to its system. Again it is asserted the Alton will soon take to the Kansas City and Northern connecting railroad, running now from Kansas City to Fallensbury, twenty-one miles, where it connects with the Omaha and St. Louis, a former Stifel. It said, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. With the line the Alton would establish a direct route to Omaha from Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis.

These possibilities, if realized, would give the Alton terminals at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Fort Arthur.

BILL UNFOLDS HIS PLANS.

Great Northern's Steamship Line to the Orient.

Chicago Ill., Jan. 28.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Within the next five years, according to James J. Hill, the steamships to be operated between points on the North Pacific Coast and the Orient in connection with the Great Northern Railroad, will number twenty-five. The vessels will be among the largest on ocean service, and each will have a speed of twelve to fourteen knots an hour. At present eight of them either are in course of construction or have been contracted for, and as soon as they leave the shipbuilder's hands they will be pressed into the service.

"On the main of the Great Northern's account, the proposed service to the Orient will be an important benefit to the industries of the North and Northwest. Mr. Hill, unfolding his plans, said:

"I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify, and that will be a good many. The natural market for the Pacific Coast is China, Japan and the Philippines. The docks at Seattle are large enough to accommodate all of the ships we have for the time, but eventually the conditions will warrant more extensive harbor accommodations. It is too far from the Pacific Coast to the Eastern States to ship many of the Northwestern products to the East. A market for grain in the Orient will give the farmers a price higher than they can get in the East."

A MILLION SUBSCRIBED.

Construction of the Columbus, London and Springfield Assured.

Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—It is said that the entire capital stock of the Columbus, London and Springfield Electric Railway Company, $1,000,000, has been subscribed largely by Boston men, and that it is said the road will be completed within a year. Work will begin at once. The track will be standard gauge, rendering it necessary for the company to build an independent line in Columbus. Hart A. Fisher, a former well-known railroad official, will be the general manager.

BACK TO TEXARKANA.

Offices of the Texarkana and Fort Smith Will Be Moved.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 28.—The managers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad began to-day to make the necessary arrangement to for removing the general offices of the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad to this place. The offices were taken from here to Kansas City about six month ago, since which time the matter has undergone record of investigation on the part of the State officials of Texas. A compromise was effected and forfeiture of charter proceedings dismissed.

New Terminal Company.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 28.—A report is in circulation here that a new railway terminal company will be organized under the auspices of the Great Northern, and thus bring about the use of the Union Passenger Station by all the railroads entering Sioux City. In connection with this report, B. S. Josslyn, a well-known railroad man is mentioned for the position of general manager.

Will Succeed Bradford Dunham.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 28.—It is announced that Captain W. B. Denham, division superintendent at Gainesville, Fla., will succeed Bradford Dunham, who has resigned as general manager of the Plant System, effective February 1.

Receiver for Trolley Line.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A receiver has been appointed for the Ballston Terminal Railroad, a twelve-mile country trolley line, owned by Philadelphia capital and bonded for $250,000.

M'KINLEY'S CHANGE ON PORTO RICO.

New Possessions to Be Denied Tariff Privileges Enjoyed by States and Territories.

IS NOT TO HAVE FREE TRADE.

About Face on Presidential Message—Reduced Tariff on Island's Exports Now Proposed—Colonial Plan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 28.—As might be expected, the question of adjusting tariffs or ending free trade for the new possessions is giving endless embarrassment to the administration.

A material change has been made in the administration's plans regarding Porto Rico. This West Indian island is not to have free trade, but simply a reduced tariff on its exports to this country. This is the second about-face in the last two months. Before Congress met the President and his Cabinet were following the recommendations of the insular commission and preparing to give Porto Rico a civil government under the military power of the President, appointing a Governor, Judges and other officials and promulgating a code of laws more in harmony with the laws of this country than are the old laws left by Spain. The President had gone so far as to select Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department for Governor of Porto Rico, and to request him to be in readiness to start for his new post on short notice. Then it was decided to wait until Congress met and have a civil government and board by legislative act.

The President in his message recommended that Porto Rico should have free trade with this country, and a complete territorial government. He also had many conferences with Republican leaders in Congress and urged this course in legislation. Representative Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, after conference with the President, prepared a bill extending American customs laws to Porto Rico and thereby giving the people of the island absolute free trade with this country. There was at once a remonstrance from the sugar protectionists, who accused the President and Mr. Payne of going over to the Democratic theory of free trade.

A few days ago the administration was still firmly in favor of free trade with Porto Rico, because it was to be brought into the Union as a Territory by the Foraker bill.

Now the administration is opposed to the Payne bill and the Foraker bill. Members of the Cabinet and administration Senators say that there has been another reversal of policy regarding Porto Rico. It is now the purpose to do nothing with Porto Rico except have Congress pass a bill similar to that of Senator Spooner regarding the Philippines, by which Congress asserts authority over the Islands and then hands them back to the President for administration. If such a bill is passed for Porto Rico the President will have the authority of Congress to establish civil government in the island, appoint a Governor and judges and even create a local legislature or proclaim a code of laws.

No satisfactory reasons are stated for this change of policy. It is argued, however, that the question whether Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and now under the Constitution and laws of this country has been raised in the courts and it is believed to be wise to allow that question to be settled by the Supreme Court before anything definite is done in the way of legislation for the islands acquired from Spain.

An administration Senator, who is frequently consulted on questions affecting the Government of this country's new possessions, says that both the President and a majority of the Republican Senators have come to the conclusion that the Government should go slow in the formation of definite policies for the islands acquired from Spain. They believe that it would be advantageous to have a decision in the Supreme Court on the important questions involved before taking any legislative action.

If Congress should enact the Payne bill granting free trade to Porto Rico, it would aid the contention in the courts that Porto Rico is a part of the United States. If the status of Porto Rico is left as at present by Congress the suit now begun in the courts will be carried to the Supreme Court and a decision secured on the question. At any rate the postponement of the matter until after the elections is desirable, because of the threatened bolt of New England Republicans.

NATIONALISTS LOSE GROUND.

Only Three Candidates Elected to the French Senate.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The election of ninety-nine Senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only three out of their thirty candidates being elected.

The Nationalists made a great show of military men, including Generals Mercier, Lambert, Pierron, Reboul, Prudhon, Chenet and La Venve, and Colonels Ravant and Monteil. Admiral Gillibert was also a Nationalist candidate. Of these Generals Mercier and Lambert alone succeeded, both commanding large majorities. General Mercier was the personal Nationalist candidate. The defeat of their whole list, including General Pierron, in La Sarthe, in the Department of Sarthe, is tantamount to a rebuff to M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, who had backed the list. M. Cavaignac immediately resigned the presidency of the General Council of the department which had opposed his nominees.

On the first balloting the elections were decisive in eighty-seven cases, the results being divided as follows: Republicans, 54; Liberal Republicans, 5; Radicals, 16; Socialists, 8; Nationalists, 3; Monarchists, 4.

In twelve cases second ballotings were necessary. The final result modified the figures of the first balloting, so that the Senators elected yesterday show the following party divisions: Republicans, 61; Liberal Republicans 8, Radicals, 18; Socialists, 7; Monarchists, 4; Nationalists, 3.

The general result leaves the composition of the Senate virtually unchanged.

The Figaro says: "We have gained nothing and lost nothing. If to-morrow a Ministry came before the Senate tending toward either intelligent reaction or Socialist adventure, the Senate would repeal its treatment of the Ministry of M. Bourgeois and would force a resignation."

NONPARTISAN TICKET PLAN.

Action of Sedalia Business Men's Club.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 28.—The Sedalia Business Men's Club will make a proposition to the two political parties this spring in the shape of a nonpartisan municipal ticket for their adoption or rejection. In accordance with this plan, William Chartney, president of the club, has appointed a committee of four representative citizens of each ward to select candidates for Mayor and Aldermen. The committee will select the candidates on the nonpartisan ticket and submit their choice for ratification by the club. The ticket will then be offered to the Democratic and Republican conventions for adoption.

New Chicago-Omaha Trains.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—At 7 o'clock to-morrow morning the first passenger train will leave Omaha over the Illinois Central line. This train will run through solid to St. Paul and Minneapolis on a twelve-hour schedule, two hours less than by any other line. At 8:50 a. m. the first passenger train will arrive from Chicago, among the passengers being fifty Iowa newspaper men from points along the line west of Dubuque. They will be the guests of this city and Council Bluff during the day and will return on the night train. The other trains over the new line will leave for Chicago at 12:10 and 7:35 p. m., respectively, the latter carrying a sleeper for St. Paul and Minneapolis, which, at Fort Dodge, will be transferred to the St. Paul and St. Louis.

TALK OF BUILDING A NAVIGABLE CANAL.

Promoters in the County Figure on Connecting the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

OBJECT OF THE PROJECT.

They Hope to Solve the Sewage and Pure Water Problem—Persons Interested Refuse to Give Details.

The building of a deep-water canal to run through Creve Coeur Valley from the Missouri River near St. Charles, to the Mississippi River in Carondelet, thereby solving the vexatious sewage problem of St. Louis County and the western suburbs of St. Louis, providing the suburban towns with water and St. Louis, too, if the Mississippi's water becomes polluted by the Chicago drift, insuring more direct water transportation facilities with the Missouri River, and incidentally involving the expenditure of some three million of dollars, is the project of several St. Louis County business men, who are now preparing to put their plan into execution.

According to a report that has been going the rounds of St. Louis County for some time, the new scheme is backed by County Engineer Elzear Rapp and several Webster Groves capitalists, who say that they have ample assurance that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. Mr. Rapp will admit that he is interested in the scheme, but will be shy if, giving as a reason the order that publication might be detrimental to their plans. He asserts that the plan is perfectly feasible, but will not designate the route of the proposed canal.

The scheme, says Mr. Rapp, is not also rather a new one. It has been broached in various manners and at various times during the last five years, but up to the present time the promoters of the plan have not been able to raise the required amount of money. Mr. Rapp says there is a natural drainage through the Creve Coeur Valley which would expedite the building of a canal such as the one now proposed. The River des Peres has three forks, running through St. Louis County, over a tortuous course along this valley, and the idea is to use its channel wherever it is possible to do so.

The promoters of the present plan say that St. Louis County has but one alternative to building the canal and that is to be annexed by the city of St. Louis. As a result, they believe, they think the tendency of persons in the last decade has been to move to the suburbs and that there are now living west of the city limits in the district including Maplewood, Taxedo, Old Orchard, Webster Groves and Kirkwood more than 100,000 people, not to mention the 50,000 living in Clayton, Zona in Ferguson and one in Wellston, Hillside and De Hodiamont, and that the problem of solving out of this condition of affairs has grown to be a serious problem. Already the health authorities of St. Louis are complaining of the noisome odors from the Peres and recommending that some action be taken to prevent the people living north of the Wabash tracks from emptying their sewage into the stream. These people, while living in the suburbs, are really a part of the business element of St. Louis, say the canal promoters, and the city is bound to recognize them if they do not find relief from their present condition.

Then, again, say the canal promoters, the suburbanites must solve a water problem. With the uncertain summer droughts, the cisterns that were dug years ago are inadequate to supply the demands, and they have been forced to haul water in barrels. Agents of water companies have been fortuned to supply the suburbanites with water purchased from the city of St. Louis, but the law forbids the municipality from selling it. At the last session of the Legislature this law was repealed, and the Suburban Water Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, was formed immediately. It comprises in its membership such well-known men as Judge William F. Boyle, Gilberts H. McNair, Leo G. Taylor, the Barnes estate and John L. Roland. As soon, however, as they applied for water, City Counselor Schnurmacher advised the passage of an ordinance authorizing its sale. The measure was introduced at once in the Municipal Assembly, but it is being held up for some inexplicable reason.

The promoters of this plan say this can be obviated with a canal. The sewage can be carried away without any concern to the health of St. Louis, the suburbanites can be furnished with water and a system of water transit can be started that will be immensely profitable, as it cuts the distance in half from St. Louis to St. Charles.

END OF A HUNTING TRIP.

One Boy Is Wounded, Another Under Arrest.

Ben and James Hause, Fred De Hoog, Preston and Ferdinand Mahaney, all boys about 15 years old, living in the "Dog-town district" of Kirkwood, went hunting Saturday morning. They got no game, but De Hoog's arms and legs were copiously peppered by number 8 shot, and Ben Hause was placed in the lockover at Kirkwood by Marshal Sargent.

It seems that about noon the quintet were in the neighborhood of the Meramec River. While walking along the shore near the bend at the Highlands they found an old boat. In this the party crossed the river, hoping to find better shooting on the other bank.

The trouble came about when they started to return on their way back. De Hoog, James Hause and the Mahaney boys got into the boat, but Ben Hause had loitered behind. De Hoog shouted to him to hurry up or he would have to swim over. Hause did not hurry, and De Hoog pushed the canoe out into the stream. De Hoog, who was rowing, landed the two Mahaneys and James Hause in safety. Then he returned alone to mid-stream, and commenced to guy Ben Hause.

"Swim across or stay all night," he said. But the water was cold, and, besides, the Hause boy had no great opinion of his own powers as a swimmer. De Hoog continued to tantalize him. Finally Hause became angry. According to the charge made by De Hoog, Hause raised his gun, after threatening him in vain, and fired both barrels, reloaded his gun and fired again.

De Hoog and the other three then departed for their homes in Kirkwood, leaving Hause alone on the river bank. The latter wandered up the river a mile or so, and saw a girl alone in a boat. She ferried the hunter across the stream.

When De Hoog arrived in Kirkwood the first thing he did was to get the shot picked out of him, and the second was to swear out a warrant against Hause. The latter was arrested the same evening, and held in the local jail until yesterday morning, when he was released on bond. The trial is set for Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSTON A CANDIDATE.

Wishes to Be Delegate-at-Large to Republican Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 28.—Senator Thurston has communicated to his Republican friends that he is a candidate for delegate-at-large from Nebraska to the Republican National Convention.

He is seeking this in order that he may be eligible to the position of permanent chairman of that convention, an honor he is desirous of filling.

Already knives are out for the Senator in various parts of the State. Congressman Mercer, from his home town, has quarrelled with him, but, of course, Thurston's influence upon controlling all of the State patronage and his espousal of Hayward's cause in the senatorial fight last winter has earned him other enemies.

Among the rank and file, his open acknowledgement of being a paid attorney of the Standard Oil Company and his appearance in the Supreme Court in its behalf, has stirred up bitter antagonism. Added to this is the fact that, in his position as administration spokesman, he has passed over party workers and rewarded possible friends.

Returned Nebraskans say that Thurston is no longer persona grata at the White House.

Gospel Meeting Converts.

An enthusiastic gospel meeting was held at the St. Louis City Mission, at No. 1562 South Broadway, last night. M. F. Murphy, the superintendent of the mission, has been holding a series of nightly meetings at that place. The meeting was conducted by the Reverend Edwin S. Robbins. Ten converts embraced the faith.

Tennessee School Statistics.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Statistics just compiled by State Superintendent of Public Instruction show there is a school population in Tennessee of 800,000, with an enrollment of 500,000. There are 8,000 teachers, and 10,000 teachers and officers of public and quasi-public schools in the State. There are over 100 log school houses, and eight lady County Superintendents.

A Different Dish

Three times a day with YUCO, the new wheat food. A cereal preparation containing and retaining *all* the body-building elements of Spring wheat.

Yuco

is packed and sealed while hot; this insures freshness and purity when it reaches you. It can never be said that a package of YUCO is "old" or "musty."

The recipe book which accompanies every package tells you of many new and delicious dishes, and how to make them with YUCO.

Sold everywhere in 2 lb. packages. Prepared by the

Washburn, Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Makers of the famous Gold Medal Flour.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ST. LOUIS TIME.

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at the Union Station.

R. A. G.-W. R. R.

BIG FOUR.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

CLOVER LEAF.

COTTON BELT.

FRISCO LINE.

IRON MOUNTAIN.

ST. LOUIS AND HANNIBAL.

ST. LOUIS-PEORIA LINE.

AIR LINE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

L. & N. R. R.

L. E. & ST. L. RY. (Henderson Route.)

M., K. & T.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

MOBILE AND OHIO.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' BRIDGE TERMINAL RAILWAY SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ST. L., K. C. & C. R. R.

VANDALIA LINE.

WABASH LINE.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

UNREDEEMED Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry for sale low. BEN WALKER LOAN CO., 213 N. Seventh Street, Under the Holland Building.

DR. VAN DYKE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. REGULATES THE STOMACH. CURES MALARIA! TASTES GOOD!

J. Q. A. Bibb.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Glasgow, Mo., Jan. 28.—J. Q. A. Bibb died at his home near Glasgow this morning, aged 77 years.

DEATH COMES TO COLONEL JOHN FINN.

He Succumbs to a Malignant Disease From Which He Had Been a Sufferer for Months.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

He Was Twice Sheriff of St. Louis and Also Served as Alderman—His Services to the Union Army.

Colonel John Finn, one of the best known men in St. Louis, died at his home at Nineteenth street yesterday morning shortly after six o'clock. His death, the result of a malignant tumor, was entirely unexpected, even though he had been suffering for the last six months. His widow, Mrs. Mary J. Finn, and his daughter and son, Miss Theresa and Joseph L. Finn, were at his bedside when he expired.

Although nearly 67 years old, Colonel Finn was fairly active until the last. He was able to take care of himself and took exercise every day. When he retired Saturday night the colonel was as well as he had been at any time since the tumor became so troublesome, and it was not until after midnight, when he got up and wanted to dress, and he intimated that the family realized the end was near.

Colonel Finn will be buried to-morrow morning from Immaculate Conception Church, at Jefferson avenue and Lafayette street. A solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. The Reverend Gerard B. Power, pastor of the church, probably will be the celebrant. The pallbearers will be selected from the Knights of St. Patrick, the Calvary Cemetery Board and the orphans' Board, organizations with which Colcolonel Finn was identified. Final arrangements will be made by the family immediately after a meeting of the pastors of the Immaculate Conception Church of Carondelet, to-morrow.

Colonel Finn was a commanding character in St. Louis. For years he was identified with the Democratic party and was a leader in it. He was twice elected Sheriff of St. Louis, serving from 1868 to 1872, and 1876 to 1880. He was also a member of the Board of Aldermen representing the Sixteenth Ward, and was president of the Board of Aldermen in 1872. He was appointed by the Board of Health superintendent of the Cholera sheds in the Summer when the people for his services were thus, that he was presented with a handsome silver service as a mark of their appreciation. The speech was made by Judge Lawrence Kehoe.

In 1882 he came to St. Louis and engaged extensively in business. He had an office in the Rocky Mountain Building. He was in Montana during the Indian war of 1876, and was afterward commissioned by the President to take charge of the Indians at Fort Belknap, Montana. He left New Orleans shortly after the Gulf of Mexico was transported to Brownsville on the Rio Grande. When he returned and told of his experiences on the trip he asked a number of his acquaintances to go with him, but they declined, fearing bad treatment at the hands of hostile tribes. Once more Colonel Finn distinguished himself by making the journey alone.

Colonel Finn shortly afterward organized a contract to furnish the Indian Bureau forts and army posts with beef cattle, and in addition he supplied the Army, Navy, Civil and Cherokee Indians. His factory stretched from Omaha to Fort Benton on the Missouri, to mouth of the Yellowstone River. He employed cowboys, Indians and Mexicans. Colonel Mosby, in the Civil War, he sold to the Federal Stores, Indian and pelts and a large number of mules. One of his consignments of stock was seized by the Confederates at Stockton, Cal., and afterward, at a profit of $10,000, sold to the government. Colonel Finn was a Union man during the Civil War, and was a personal friend of Lincoln. The Republican Union party followed, as Colonel Finn was to that he was paid, and it was doubtless the sum of $10,000 that came attached a great deal of attention.

Colonel Finn entered the Democratic ranks in the 1880's. He organized the Sam Cason Club and was elected President. In the Fifth Ward in 1884, Colonel Finn was appointed by the Board of Health superintendent of the Cholera sheds in the Southern,