TWO DEATHS IN A SCHOOL FIRE.

Sister Stanislaus and Little Mary Foley Lose Their Lives at St. Lawrence O'Toole's.

Overcome by Smoke, When Rescue Seemed at Hand, They Die From Suffocation—Loss on the Building Put at $5,000.

While a department of firemen and fifty women struggled with a fire in the basement of St. Lawrence O'Toole's parochial school, on the west side of Fourteenth, between Gratiot and Biddle streets, yesterday afternoon, Sister Stanislaus of the order of St. Joseph, and Mary Foley, a 10-year-old pupil, cut off from all escape in a third-story room, were overcome by the smoke, and a half hour later, when carried out of the building, died without regaining consciousness.

Repeatedly the crowd of spectators saw the white Roman bonnet and pale face of the nun through the dense black smoke at the window. They saw her wave for hands frantically, beckoning for relief, and when at last the smoke grew denser she and the little girl, who was clinging to her skirts, disappeared from view. When the firemen reached the scene, in response to an alarm, they were quickly told of the presence of the sister and the child in the smoke-filled building. They raised a ladder to the window, and two men climbed the rounds, but they reappeared soon afterward without the women and girl. They said that they could find no trace. A second search, however, revealed the nun and the pupil lying in each other's arms, at the foot of an improvised alcove, on which a cot-bed and two mattresses rested.

Sister Stanislaus was giving a music lesson to the underclassmen little knew when the fire broke out, and it is thought that neither heard the alarm which was given at the time the fire was discovered.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire was first noticed about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Smoke began to pour out of the ventilators in the recitation-rooms. The children were dismissed, and, under the direction of Brothers Joseph and Josephian, started to march orderly out of the building to the street. In descending from the second and third floors of the building some of the more excitable of the children became alarmed. As the smoke and heat became more intense a panic among them was threatened. They broke ranks and rushed headlong down the steps. The coolness of the brothers in charge alone prevented a disaster, and the 400 children reached the street in safety.

The news spread far and wide that St. Lawrence O'Toole's school was on fire, and five minutes later the street below was a seething mass of frantic humanity. Men and women, sons and daughters, crowded hither and thither to find their children, guarded by the thought that their little loved ones might possibly still be in the burning building.

The brothers moved among the crowd, assuring all that every one of the school children was safe. Father Brennan, pastor of the St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, was early on the scene and worked like a Trojan. Shortly after his arrival he began to account for the occupants of the building. There were ten sisters, two brothers and about 400 children known to be in it at the time the fire started. By his count there was one sister missing. The question was who was she and where could she be. Just then at the window of the music-room, on the third floor, Sister Stanislaus appeared. A little girl was by her side, and both waved frantically for assistance.

Father Brennan rushed into the building to the third floor to rescue them. John T. Hester followed him. Between the main building and the wing in which the music room was located was a narrow hallway from which stairs led to the basement. When the priest opened the door into this hall a volume of smoke rushed out, completely enveloping him. Hester saw the peril, grabbed him and dragged him back into the open air.

Attempts at Rescue Failed.

Father Brennan was nearly unconscious. He soon revived, however, and renewed his efforts to rescue Sister Stanislaus and her pupil. Just east of the rear steps and south of the main building is a portico. Ten feet away was the window that opened into the music room. By this time Father Brennan and Hester were reenforced by Fireman Foley. The firemen cried for a rope of ladder or board or anything to strike the distance to the window, but none were brought to him. By this time the room was dense with smoke and the sister and little girl had disappeared from view, doubtless succumbed to the effects from the smoke.

Some time afterward a ladder was raised to the window and a fireman entered. He groped his way about the room and came out saying no one was there.

"They are there!" shouted a chorus of voices from the street. "We saw them a little while ago."

Then the fireman came down. Father Brennan started up the ladder to effect the rescue if not too late. He had gone but a short distance when he was ordered down and Fireman Joseph Roehl and Captain Brounfield of hook and ladder company No. 7 started up. They climbed to the window and disappeared in the dense smoke that filled the room. A few moments later they reappeared at the window, each bearing in his arms the limp and apparently lifeless forms of the sister and little pupil.

They were taken to the ground and it was I and they were still alive. They were carried to the Pius Hospital across the street and physicians were summoned. Neither ever regained consciousness. Fifteen minutes later Sister Stanislaus died and a half hour afterward Mary Foley was pronounced dead.

Fireman Roehl said:

"We groped our way about the room feeling for the victims. In the southeast corner our hands touched them. They were together and so tightly embraced that we had to pull them apart. Both were breathing, and I felt sure on reaching the air they would revive."

Archbishop Kain's Grief.

Archbishop Kain arrived on the scene about 3 o'clock. After viewing the burning building for a few minutes, he walked over to the Pius Hospital, where the bodies of the victims of the fire were. When he entered the room in which Mary Foley lay, he found the child's mother clinging in close embrace to the little body, and pouring all the grief of her stricken heart upon its lifeless form. The venerable Archbishop gazed intently on the sight, and tears trickled down his cheeks when he tried to speak words of consolation to Mrs. Foley and his voice choked with emotion.

After a few minutes, he passed out of the room into another, where the body of Sister Stanislaus lay. A half dozen sisters were gathered about, and when the Archbishop entered all knelt and offered a fervent prayer for the dead.

Sister Stanislaus was a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph. She was born in Scranton, Pa., 24 years ago. Her worldly name was Nellie Mahoney. An aged mother and a married sister now live in Scranton. She has two brothers in the West, one being in business in Kansas City, and the other in Little Rock, Ark. Sister Stanislaus came to St. Louis about five years ago, and took her religious vows at the convent at No. 3805 Cass avenue in this city. She had been music teacher in St. Lawrence O'Toole's Parochial School about a year.

Mary Foley was the only child of her widowed mother. Mary Foley, who lives at No. 1806 North Thirteenth street. She was a niece of the late Father Maddon, who, before his death last year, was pastor of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church. She had been a pupil of the school for a number of years, and was recognized as one of its brightest and best students in the school.

The fire originated in the furnace-room in the basement and, undoubtedly, resulted from an overheated furnace. Tim Moriarity, the fireman, had started a fresh fire and gone home to his dinner. The interest coal, necessitated the opening of all drafts, in order to make the building comfortable in his absence, the heat from one of the flues evidently ignited some of the woodwork with which it either came in contact or proximity. How long it smoldered before its discovery is problematical. The fact, however, is it was not noticed until the smoke poured in dense volumes from the radiator vents into the different recitation rooms.

Then the 400 pupils were dismissed and marched, orderly but a trifle excited, out of the building by the front stairways.

When the firemen had succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the entire woodwork of the basement ceiling was a charred mass, and the back stairway, which led to the room in which Sister Stanislaus and Mary Foley were suffocated, was burned from the basement to the third floor.

Fire Department Criticised.

This stairway had acted as a flue for flame and smoke, and made an impenetrable mass of fire, which prevented either escape from the music-room or access to it.

There was considerable comment on the alleged tardiness of the Fire Department in responding to the call. Although a number of engine-houses were within a run of only a few minutes of the building, it was claimed that Fully twenty-five or thirty minutes elapsed before a solder was raised at the fire or any effort made by the firemen to rescue the imperiled victims.

Chief Swingley said that there was no delay that lay on the waists in the building at the time the department arrived, and that every the efforts were directed to extinguishing the flames in the basement. As soon as it was suggested that there was any one in the music room, he said, a ladder was raised and the work of rescue begun.

A number of the witnesses of the fire stated positively that it was known all the time that Sister Stanislaus was in the building, that she was seen at the windows time and time, waving for assistance.

The loss to the building was estimated at about $500, and is fully covered by insurance. The crowd in front of the building was packed with thousands of people who had gathered to witness the burning of the building. Captain Kiely of the Fourth District was present with a squad of policemen and preserved the best of order, keeping the crowd far enough back to enable the firemen to work without the slightest interference. Considerable excitement was caused by a cry of "Stop thief" at a moment when the anxiety was greatest for the safety of the children and children who were known to attend the school. Somebody had snatched Mrs. Mary Doebler's pocketbook from her hand and ran. A young man was seen to dart from the crowd and run at full speed down an alley from Tuckseneuk to Sixteenth street. He was pursued by Patrolman James Murphy and caught at Sixteenth street. Mrs. Doebler said the pocketbook contained $5.75. She identified the young man caught positively as the one who had snatched her purse. He was taken to the Fourth District Station and locked up. He gave his name as Joe Judge and claimed to live at No. 3838 Franklin avenue. The pocketbook was not found.

TO BUILD A NEW STUDIO.

Mr. Strauss Is Already Planning—Incidents at the Ruins.

Last night Policeman Fenlon broke up a Fourteenth Century table and built a fire in the fireplace, then he took a Fourteenth Century chair and put it against the front door. After doing this he took a common wood-bottom chair and he had bounced along with him, pulled it across a sheet of ice, and sat down to make himself comfortable for the night.

Policeman Fenlon was detailed to watch the ruins of the Strauss photograph gallery. It was not a pleasant job, even after he had made himself comfortable. He had made into kindling wood, for there was a solid inch of ice on the floors, and the windows were out. On the chandeliers were hanging long, slender icicles, and now and then one of them would break, drop to the floor, and disturb the policeman in his dreams. Then he would get up, stand the chair up and warm the other side of himself.

The havoc wrought by the fire of Wednesday night at the Strauss studio was complete. The walls still stand, from the outside there is nothing save the missing window panes and the blackened window frames, and the coating of ice on the telephone wires and the sidewalk to show that there has been a fire of serious proportions. But inside there is desolation. The interior of the rooms are masses of charred. Now and then there is a hole in the floor. There are icicles hanging as pendants from the chandeliers and the fixtures in the walls, and there is ice in every corner of the lower all of the floors, upstairs and downstairs. There is no vestige of the handsome furnishings that made the place noted. They were burned to ashes, in the reception-room there is a blackened mass that was once a couch of exquisite design and material, about the floor are a few charred sticks, some of them still holding the shape of handsome chairs. The stairway is a charred mass. The pillars are the same. Mr. Strauss says he would not give 10 cents for the salvage of the fire, that is, aside from the negatives, which are damaged only a few hundred dollars.

All day yesterday there was a swarm of photographers about the place. Tobe Burke, who ought to know, says there were at least 300 of them, and that half of them were women. Mr. Strauss says perhaps there were not that many, but he judges, from the number of callers on him, each of them with one or more negatives of their work with the same, that the estimate is not so very far wrong. All of the amateurs are striving to win the prize of $25 that Mr. Strauss has offered for the best photograph of the ruins. Mr. Strauss stated last night that he would request a committee of artists, including one professional photographer, to pass judgment upon the pictures submitted in the contest.

There was a stream of visitors to the ruins yesterday, as there were in the early morning hours, when aristocratic people in carriages went that way from theaters, balls and parties. The sights they saw repaid them for the visit. Huge icicles formed where the water had run the lines of hose had fallen and frozen as it tried to escape. The exterior of the building in the early hours of yesterday was a mass of ice. The sidewalks and the trees and the wires and the street in front were covered with sheets of ice. Long icicles hung from the windows and the wires and the tree branches, and great masses of ice piled up on the street-car tracks. The scenes as the electric cars finally began to pass over these masses was unique. Electric sparks flashed and flattered, and lighted up the scene as at a hundred arc lights.

Mr. Strauss refuses to give out an estimate of the loss, but states that other estimates of $5000 damage to the building and $2000 damage to the furnishings are probably as nearly correct as can be made. He learned yesterday, after an investigation of the vaults in which the old negatives were kept, that this important part of the property was little damaged. There was some two feet of water on the floor of the vault, and this affected several hundred large negatives that were kept on the lower shelves. How much it affected them will be learned today, when a thorough examination of them will be made. Mr. Strauss has secured quarters on the fourth floor of the Y. M. C. A. building, in the room of the Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, and he already began the discussion with his architect, Louis Mullgardt, of plans for the new Strauss studio. It is to be erected on the site of the old one, and the general plans will be the same, only they will be improved upon. There will be two operating rooms, and the new building will occupy the entire lot. The old one left sixty feet of the lot unoccupied. Included in the losses are all of the recent photographs and negatives. Among those latter are four negatives of a lady who died on Tuesday. She was the mother of a prominent West End gentleman. The photographs were taken Wednesday, and had just been developed. There was no photographer for the lady, and her family insisted upon having a photograph of her as she lay in the coffin. The work proved highly successful, and now that the negatives are destroyed the family is in despair.

The scramble to get within the focus of the various cameras that were aimed at the ruins yesterday was ludicrous. There was much pushing and jostling, it is estimated, matches to get within range of at least fifty of the cameras, and he thinks he is certain to be in the prize-winning photograph. He is a policeman who takes righteous pride in his appearance, and he thinks he will now be sure of appointment on the Broadway squad. The policeman was not alone in his scramble, either. There were two or three women who got within range of at least a dozen of the cameras, and the small boys and grown men that had their pictures taken yesterday are in the neighborhood of what is known as "legion."

FLAMES BROKE OUT AGAIN.

Firemen Had Another Tussle With Spicehouse Ruins.

Fire broke out again yesterday morning in the ruins of the Aroma Coffee and Spice Company's building at Fourth and Spruce streets, which was destroyed on Wednesday morning. To prevent the outbreak of another fire, a stream of water was kept playing on the ruins all day Wednesday and night, when at 8 o'clock yesterday morning clouds of black smoke rolled out of the windows, it was evident that the fire stream could not keep the flames in check. Another alarm was sent in, which called out six engines.

It took over an hour to extinguish the second fire, as the firemen experienced the same difficulty as on the day previous, because of the bitter cold. The water froze on the stoop of the building, and frozen spray was blown back in the faces of the firemen. The firemen were covered with ice. When the fire was out, two streams were left playing on the ruins.

ACTIVE OLD LADY.

Mrs. Patrick McCullagh Successfully Fights a Fire.

Mrs. Patrick McCullagh was asleep in the Ross Hill district of Kirkwood, and she is more than 70 years old, successfully fought a fire in her home Wednesday morning.

Mrs. McCullagh lives with her favorite daughter and Mrs. McCullagh prepares the meals. It was while she was performing this task that she discovered the fire. It had caught from the kitchen flue and had begun to burn through the kitchen ceiling.

She quickly secured a stepladder, on it she mounted, carrying a bucket of water. She doused this upon the flames and went for more. She kept this up for some little while and managed to at least keep the fire in check. By this time a neighbor, Abe Vincent, saw the smoke and came to her assistance. By their united efforts the house was saved.

Webster Residence Destroyed.

The residence of Mrs. Amelia Mahaney, on Marshall avenue, in Webster, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It is believed that the fire originated through the overturning of a lamp in the room of Fred Horch, a cousin of Mrs. Mahaney. Fred Horch and his sister, Lydia Horch, and Miss Hart, Miss Horch's cousin, were in the house at the time of the fire. Fred Horch, who is said to be half-witted, could not at first be induced to leave the burning house. His sister and cousin argued with him, but he insisted there was no fire, and finally had to be almost carried out by the two women.

The 300 worth brought many Webster citizens out, but little could be done to save anything. A small amount of furniture and clothing was carried out, but everything else was destroyed. The loss is about $1,200, most of which is covered by insurance.

Roof Burned Off.

Fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the roof of the tenement brick dwelling at 2008 Minnesota avenue, occupied by H. F. Evers and family. The house was damaged about $50, while the furniture suffered to the extent of $50. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Frame Sheds Ablaze.

Six frame sheds in the rear of the houses at Nos. 292, 296, 298, 290 and 282 Sheridan avenue, and 284 and 286 Thomas street were destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, with a damage of about $600, distributed among the owners of the different houses. It is supposed the fire was caused by hot coals in the ashes.

Stovepipe Fell.

A stovepipe in Frank Schinde's saloon at No. 2529 South Seventh street fell at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, setting fire to the floor. Schinde and his family, who live over the saloon, were aroused and they quit the building in haste. Their apartments were not damaged. The building was damaged about $150 and fixtures about $200.

AN INDIANAPOLIS BLAZE.

Property in Wholesale District Damaged to Extent of $250,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.—Fire which broke out at 5 o'clock this evening in George W. Stout's wholesale grocery spread to Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocery stores, thence to Hendricks-Vance Company, wholesale boots and shoes, and the A. Kiefer Drug Company, causing a total loss estimated at $250,000. The fire originated in Stout's grocery, and the flames spread so rapidly that in about 15 minutes the building was ablaze. The Kiefer loss was by smoke and water, also that of Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., and the Hendricks-Vance Company. The loss is insured for about 85 per cent of its value. The origin of the fire is a mystery. At the time it broke out, there were many people in the building, and a number on the floor where the fire first made its appearance. The fire spread rapidly, and by the time the alarm was sounded the upper floors were ablaze. Shortly after the arrival of the firemen, an explosion which shattered the front windows occurred. After that there was nothing to check the progress of the flames, and they spread the rear of the building in a very few minutes. The firemen worked at a disadvantage owing to the trolley wires, which prevented them from raising the water tower and extension ladders.

Two or three firemen were knocked down by coming into contact with live wires, but escaped without serious injury.

This is the fourth time Mr. Stout has been burned out since he went into the wholesale grocery business.

FIRE AT DAYTON, O.

Half-Million Dollar Loss Reported in Manufacturing District.

Dayton, O., Feb. 1.—Fire broke out in the manufacturing district of this city at 7:40 this morning. The department was called to the tobacco warehouse of J. P. Wolf, on East First street. The fire had started in the boiler-room, caused by an overheated boiler. The boiler exploded.

Chief Lavalas sounded a general alarm, at the same time calling on Springfield for assistance.

The three-story brick building at the corner of Foundry street was a mass of flames, the large stock of tobacco burning like a candle. In ten minutes the flames had taken hold of the two-story building adjoining, also occupied by J. P. Wolf. It was thought that the walls of the new five-story building would arrest the progress of the fire, but the flames were too hot for it, and soon the first room of that building was ablaze. By this time it was seen that nothing could stay the progress of the flames except the heavy fire wall at the west end of the building.

Night Watchman Smelling, while trying to locate the fire, was overcome by smoke and was found unconscious by the fireman.

Louis Swanger, a fireman, was badly frozen.

Wolf & Son, the heaviest losers, were insured for $225,000; Benedict & Co., $30,000 and the Dayton Paper Novelty Company for $6,000. In each instance the loss is complete. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

At 11 o'clock the east wall of the Wolf & Son's building fell, burying beneath it three firemen, George Coy, George Niepaber and George Griesbmeier. Coy received injuries which will likely terminate in his death. The other two were not badly hurt. A hospital was opened up in a private residence nearby, to which half a dozen firemen and as many volunteer workers were removed, who had badly frozen ears and hands.

OVERCOME BY FIRE.

Herbert Fletcher Lost His Life After Saving His Family.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—After carrying his wife and two children from the burning cottage early to-day, Herbert Fletcher was overcome by smoke and flames and fell near the doorway, and died before assistance could reach him. The weather was bitter cold and his wife and children were clad only in their night garments. Fletcher rushed back into the burning building to save sufficient clothing when overcome.

LIVERY STABLE FIRE.

One Man and Forty-Seven Horses Perished at Muncie, Ind.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Every barn of Boor & Munshower burned early to-day. Cecil Weekly, a cab driver, was burned to death and forty-seven horses also perished. Adjoining buildings were damaged by falling walls. Loss unknown.

Mill and Elevator Burned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Guthrie, Ok., Feb. 1.—The Kingfisher mill and elevator burned this morning. The loss is $6,000.

If you need a servant try a Republic Want Ad. Twenty-one words for 5 cents at any drug store.

MR. FLYNN EXPLAINS HIS PLAN IN DETAIL.

He Will Supply Pure Missouri River Water to St. Louis for $50 a Million Gallons.

TO CUT THE COST OF POWER.

He Declares That He Will Be Able to Reduce the Present Rate by One-Half—Take Two Years to Build.

The Republic Special
St. Louis Station.

New York, Feb. 1.—In conversation today with The Republic correspondent, P. H. Flynn of Brooklyn explained in detail his plan to furnish motive power and drinking water to the people of St. Louis at one and the same time. Mr. Flynn proposes to supply power for one-half of the present cost, and he is prepared to give the city an adequate supply of water at a saving of 20 per cent, or to construct a water plant and turn it over to the city when completed for a round sum, payable in bonds.

"Motive power," said Mr. Flynn, "is the basis of all industry today. It is the first charge upon the earning capacity of every industrial concern. It is the first consideration of the manufacturer in selecting factory and mill sites. It is the dominating factor in the final summing up of the cost of any business enterprise requiring motive power. And wherever this power is dearer than you will find the greatest number of manufacturing establishments.

"St. Louis is a great manufacturing center, but the city is placed at a steady disadvantage in matters stated, because of the cost of motive power. Here in the East the average cost of power is $25 per horse-power per annum. In the South the cost ranges from $20 to $25. In St. Louis the annual cost per horse-power is $45. The cost in the East has been reduced in late years by centralization—that is to say, by the organization of central stations for the distribution of power. The possibilities in this direction were demonstrated a few years ago in the South. The city of Augusta spent $50,000 in the construction of a water plant, which not only supplied the city with water, but also generated power for manufacturing purposes. The city offered exceptional inducements to manufacturers to be located there, and also agreed to furnish power at cost—$20 per annum per horse-power. At the end of five years 4000 mill hands were profitably employed in Augusta, and to-day the cotton-seed oil building, most distinctive of cheap motive power revolutionizing business conditions in Augusta, and led directly to the present prosperity.

Cut Cost of Horse Power in Two.

"Some time ago engineers with whom I have been associated in business called to my attention the opportunity offered in the St. Louis field for the distribution of motive power. They made an exhaustive report on the subject, which showed that between 4000 and 5000 horse-power was required for all purposes in St. Louis, and that the cost of this power averaged $45 per horse-power annually. Upon this report, mature consideration and seat an engineering party over the ground. I am now prepared to say that I can reduce the cost of power in St. Louis by one-half. This result will be accomplished by means of a waterfall some seventy miles from the city, where it is my purpose to build a dam, with a fall of about 125 feet. Here will be generated sufficient electric power to supply all needs in St. Louis. If the demand should not exceed 20,000-horse power, I could sell the power at the rate of $25 per horse-power. If the demand reached 30,000-horse power, the cost could be cut to $20 per horse-power, and so on. The power could be used for all purposes, the same as is done in New York—for street railways, lighting, elevators, etc.

"It is a costly enterprise, but it will be pushed just as fast as the money is guaranteed to forthcoming from the large consumers. I have purchased the water rights that will be needed to feed the enterprise and the site for the dam has been selected. When completed it will be one of the great works of the kind in the country. The masonry alone will be 125 feet high and at the base one mile long. The width of the dam will vary according to circumstances.

"It was in connection with this enterprise that the idea occurred to me of supplying the city of St. Louis with water. It will be necessary to store a great quantity of water for the power plant and it would not be very difficult to add a supply for the use of the city. I am prepared to supply the city at a much cheaper price than is now paid for inferior water. To do this it would be necessary to construct a pipe line from the watershed to the city, a matter of seventy-two miles. Two steel conduits, seventy-six inches in diameter, would serve the purpose. The high-tide pipes 200,000,000 gallons of water per day could be delivered at St. Louis. As the city grew only sixteen gallons daily at present this proposed line would anticipate the future needs of the city for a century. I have quoted a maximum price of $50 per million gallons for water from this source, delivered into the feed pipes now in use in the city. In time the cost can be materially reduced. I might mention $30 per million as the minimum. This compares with $75 per million, which is now paid by the city of St. Louis for inferior water.

Two Years to Build It.

"How long would it take to construct the pipe line?" Mr. Flynn was asked.

"About two years," he replied; "possibly six months longer, possibly six months less. It would depend somewhat upon the steel companies. But in the end the work would commend itself to the sober sense of the people. Filtration, which is now proposed in St. Louis, is a temporary expedient at best, and can be justified only as an emergency measure. A city the size of St. Louis cannot afford to depend upon filtered water for all time to come. My plan is an efficient one, providing the minimum price of $50 per million gallons, let us make a computation on the basis of an average annual consumption of 100,000,000 gallons for a period of twenty years. The cost on that basis would be $5,000 per day, or $1,825,000 per year. That is one way to look at it.

"The alternate plan is this: I will build the conduit system and turn it over to the city on completion at $5,000,000, payable in bonds bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The interest on the bonds would amount to $175,000 and the cost of maintenance would be $25,000 per annum, or a total cost on the purchase-basis of $200,000 a year in interest and maintenance, or, to put it in another way, I will sell water to the city, delivered in the existing feed pipes at, say, $50 per million gallons and give to the city the privilege of purchasing the plant at any time in the future for $5,000,000 in 3½ per cent bonds, as heretofore explained.

"I think this will strike most people as a fair proposition. New York to-day pays $90 per million gallons for its water, and the supply is inadequate. About $60,000,000 has been spent in the city to construct a water system, and yet the plant to-day is not as good as the one I propose for St. Louis for a fraction of that sum.

"In Jersey City I am completing the pipe line extended to me by contract several years ago. That line is twenty miles long, composed of steel and cast-iron, and cost $35 per million gallons. Relatively, the same conditions prevail at Rochester. These figures will serve to show the precise scope of my proposition."

Mr. Flynn explained that he had no associates in his St. Louis enterprise. It is an individual venture. He is prepared, however, to furnish certain bonds for the completion of any contract awarded to him by the city of St. Louis.

"I have not formally made a bid for the St. Louis water contract," he said. "But I have written to the Board of Public Improvements, and I suppose that my letter has been made a part of the official way. A formal proposition will be laid before the city authorities in the near future."

Mr. Flynn declined, for business reasons, to give the exact location of his water land, but he said it was seventy-two miles from the city "as the crow flies."

ONE PROPOSITION RECEIVED.

Water Committee Considers Filtration—Speeches.

Filtration of the St. Louis water supply was the important subject under discussion before the Water Committee of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. A score of promoters and a number of citizens who have no interest in any particular filter scheme, but who earnestly desire the purification of the water, were present at the hearing.

Robert Moore was the first speaker. He told of the filtration discussion which had marked sessions of the Engineers' Club as far back as two years, and stated that it was his belief that citizens were asking for trust to the wisdom of the board in the selection of the process best adapted for St. Louis. He requested the committee to take full advantage of the knowledge gleaned on the subject by other cities, and in conclusion said that he thought it was best to accept a plan which had proved successful elsewhere.

John A. Ockerson concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Moore.

A number of propositions, previously outlined in these columns, were next laid before the board, urging the adoption of filtration processes by as many different plants. A. E. Bliss, representing the Sanitary Engineering Company of Columbus, Ind., in addressing the committee, said:

"We desire to ask your consideration of the Mansfield system of water purification, first, as to efficiency, second, as to cost, and the results obtained in a demonstration at Cincinnati, under the supervision of the Honorable Board of Trustees of Waterworks Commissioners, who are engaged in building the new system of waterworks for that city.

"The demonstration was held March 15 to April 25, 1899, both dates inclusive, the ohio River was in flood during that time. The records of the work done at that time show that the water contained an average of 2,500 parts per million of suspended matter, or 1,458 pounds of mud per million gallons. The average percentage of removal of suspended matter was 99.8-10 per cent. The average removal of bacteria was 99 per cent, average of organic matter removed, Nitrogenous matter 90.1-10 per cent, carbonaceous matter 77.2-10 per cent.

"The rate of filtration was equal to the rate of one hundred million gallons per acre per twenty-four hours.

"The average amount of filtered water required to wash the filters and keep them sweet and clean was 1.1-10 per cent of the total amount of water filtered at a time of the year when the average amount of suspended matter in the river water was at its worst, therefore this should represent the maximum amount of wash water required for the operation of the plant throughout the year.

"The entire cost of operating the plant (excluded of interest charges) should not exceed $1 per million gallons.

"We do not use sulphate of iron nor sulphate of lime and carbonate of soda, but rely with some mechanical devices to enable us to accomplish the results mentioned.

"To clearly prove that the Mansfield system will satisfactorily clarify and purify the water of the Mississippi River at St. Louis at all times of the year, we respectfully submit the following proposition to you.

"That we will, at our own cost, erect a plant of 15,000 gallons daily capacity, which will filter at the rate of one hundred million gallons per acre per day and operate it under your supervision and our direction for a period of one year, on premises to be supplied by you at a place where you would consider the water to be in its worst condition. The city to furnish us with the labor of five men three day and two nights, steam, time and ordinary acid gas, or for a period of thirty days at our own expense, the city furnishing the water and power and place for our plant."

GYPSY QUEEN DEAD.

Romany Hordes Will Flock to the Funeral.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 1.—At the age of 105 years Sadie Evans, the gypsy queen, is dead at Elizabeth, N. J., and the band which has been encamped near that city for eight months, is a camp of mourning.

Queen Sadie was one of the oldest members of the band. She was for many years a follower of the Lovell band of gypsies, which was considered the richest of all the bands in the United States. She was the mother of Eddie Evans, who created a sensation in gypsy circles several years ago by eloping with a daughter of Chief Lovell, the leader and head of all gypsy bands in this country, although at that time he was married to an elder daughter of the chief of the band.

Chief Lovell offered a large reward for the capture of Evans, but for a long time he succeeded in evading capture, but finally was arrested by Chief Lovell by a fleet-footed band of gypsies, and was locked up in Newark jail. Chief Lovell compromised the case with him, and later withdrew the complaint, and Evans returned to the band in sad disgrace.

Queen Sadie Evans was born in England and was a picturesque character among the roving bands which make their winter home near Elizabeth, N. J. In England she was prominent in the councils of her people, owing to her advanced years. She was sent to this country by one of the European tribes and allied herself with Lovell's band at first remaining with him as counselor for several years. Then she was appointed to reorganize a band which had become affiliated with persons not of the gypsy race, and gradually weeded out the true gypsy from the wandering tramp, and established her band on a legitimate Romany standing. She traveled extensively in this country, and was revered by all gypsies with whom she came in contact, her advice being listened to and followed at all times.

According to the gypsy custom, at the death of a queen all the lights were extinguished at the camp last night, all noise was suspended, dogs were silenced, and an air of absolute quiet reigned about the camp. The dead queen was very rich, and her wealth will be inherited by her son, Edward, who is now 55 years old.

Her funeral, which will not be held for several days, will be attended by hundreds of gypsies from all over the United States.

Doranton B. Kell.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Ill., Feb. 1.—Doranton B. Kell, aged 68 years, of Walnut Hill, died here this morning. He was a native of this county and left a large estate. He was Postmaster at Walnut Hill through eight administrations, and was removed by President McKinley.

Doctor Elijah Stevens Shirley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nevin, Ill., Feb. 1.—Doctor Elijah Stevens Shirley died here today, aged 72. He was a Democrat of the old school, and served a term in the Legislature.

John Pittenger.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pana, Ill., Feb. 1.—John Pittenger, aged 87 years, the oldest Republican in Christian County, died at his home in Buckeye Prairie to-day.

Doctor William W. Duncan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1.—Doctor William Duncan died at his home in Louisville to-day, aged 70 years. He had been a resident of this county over forty years. The remains will be buried here to-morrow.

James A. Looney.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 1.—County Assessor James H. Looney died to-day of Bright's disease, at his home on South Kentucky avenue, aged 71 years. Mr. Looney was a native of Rogersville, East Tennessee, and has been a resident of Pettis County for thirty-five years. During the Civil War he was Quartermaster of Colonel Mitchell's regiment, Missouri State Militia.

Mrs. Mary L. Foreman.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Monroe City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Mary L. Foreman, wife of W. G. Foreman, 62 years of age, died at her home in this city this morning.

Miss Sylvia Craig.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Martinsville, Ill., Feb. 1.—Miss Sylvia Craig, aged 39, died here to-day of consumption.

Mrs. William Helber.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Red Bud, Ill., Feb. 1.—Mrs. William Helber, wife of William Helber, City Clerk, died at her home this evening.

Allan Moon.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Knobnoster, Mo., Feb. 1.—Allan Moon died of consumption at his home here to-day.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ROBERTS.

Warrant Awaits Him at Salt Lake—Third Wife Taciturn.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 1.—Roberts is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. Upon his arrival the warrant for his arrest, which has been held up under the orders of County Attorney Putnam, will be served by the Sheriff.

Putnam says the law will take its regular course, and Roberts will be called upon to enter his plea at once. It is understood that he will waive examination before the committing Magistrate, and will give bonds for his appearance for trial.

Margaret Shipp, Roberts's third wife, refuses to talk of the case. She will be subpenaed, as will Celia Dibble, Ada Roberts and others of the family.

Household goods that have outgrown their usefulness will bring a good price if advertised in Republic Want Pages.

MUNYON'S INHALER

Is a Speedy, Positive and Permanent Cure for Catarrh, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza and All Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, and It

Will Prevent Consumption

HARD RUBBER.
UNBREAKABLE.
UNSPILLABLE.
NO LIQUIDS.
ALWAYS READY.
EASILY CHARGED.
IT IS DURABLE.
IT IS HANDY.
CAN BE CARRIED IN THE VEST POCKET.
A LITTLE CHILD CAN USE IT.
It enables you to cure yourself anywhere.
It renders unnecessary any cutting, burning or cauterizing.
It destroys at once the bacilli of Bronchitis and Consumption.

I know of no treatment that will so speedily clear and heal all the air passages of the head, throat and lungs as my Inhaler.—MUNYON.

RELIEF AT ONCE.
It reaches the sore spots.
It heals the raw places.
It goes to the seat of disease.
It penetrates obscure places where drugs taken into the stomach can not reach.
It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system.
Better than medicine.
Better than anything you have ever tried.

YOU BREATHE IN A GRATEFUL, HEALING, SOOTHING INFLUENCE; NOT A MERE ODOR.

The medicated vapor, inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils in clouds, is so penetrating that stimulating and revivifying effects are felt at once. The bronchial tubes quickly yield by their phlegm. All the air passages are instantly cleared, cleaned and purified.

Special Demonstration, Free Trial Treatment, at

Judge & Dolph, 625 Locust St.
Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 522 Washington Ave.
F. V. Johnson, 5.8 Olive St.
R. J. Otto, 1825 Pestalozzi St., and 3826 S. B'way.
Anti-Monopoly Drug Co., Sixth and Market.
A. P. Bentz, 2549 South Broadway.
R. S. Vitt, 3861 South Broadway.
Leland Miller Drug Co., 101 N. Sixth St.
Ruhstean & Co., 714 North Broadway.
Johnson Bros., 901 North Broadway.
T. A. Klipstein, 1600 Franklin Ave.
A. G. Enderle, Sixth and Chestnut.
John A. Weigert, Ninth and Olive.
Kringe Pharmacy, Broadway and Lynch St.

Price $1.00 *(with all medicines). AT ALL DRUGGISTS, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, for same price. For the use of families we have a larger glass inhaler. Price $1.00.*

If you have Rheumatism, my Rheumatism Cure will cure it in a few days; my Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of Indigestion of Stomach Trouble; 99 per cent of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney Cure; nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by my Nerve and Heart Cure—37 cures for 37 ailments. Every druggist sells them—mostly 25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice, write to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

A. MOLL GROCER CO.

614-616-618 Franklin Avenue and 822 North Seventh Street.

PHONES: MAIN 1668; B 667. ESTABLISHED 1858.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

Baker's Premium Chocolate, per ½-lb cake	17c	Best Santos Coffee, fresh roasted, 7 pounds for	$1.00
Walter Baker & Co.'s Original Breakfast Cocoa, per ½-lb can	22c	Mixed Tea, Gunpowder and Oolong, per pound	40c
Jersey Baked Sweet Potatoes, ready to serve, 3-lb can	10c	Extra Large Louisiana Pearl Rice, per pound	10c
California Green Gage, Golden Drop and Egg Plums, your choice, 2 large cans	25c	Breakfast Mackerel, white and fat, each	10c
French Red Kidney Beans, 2 cans for	15c	O. F. C. Taylor Whiskey, 5 years old, per gallon	$2.50
Extra Preserved Strawberries, for cream, oval cans, each	7c	Middlebrook Bourbon Whiskey, 4 years old, per gal.	$2.00
French Peas, Petit Pois Fins, per can	15c	Guckenheimer Rye Whiskey, 8 years old, per gal.	$3.15

Large Assortment Pure Beeswax Candles.