NEW DEMAND TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

Proposal to Order an Immediate Street Railway Strike Defeated Last Night.

PRESIDENT MAHAN FOUGHT IT.

Latest Proposition Is for Company to Cease Hiring New Men Pending Its Answer to Original Requests.

At 1 o'clock this morning it was decided by the General Executive Committee of the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company to present other demands upon the company before a strike should be ordered.

The new demands are:

That the company agree to cease hiring new men pending its answer to the original demands.

That it cease breaking in new men that it now has on the cars.

These demands will be presented to General Manager Coleman at the general offices of the company at 10 o'clock this morning, and an immediate reply will be requested. The demands will be presented by the Grievance Committee.

This Grievance Committee has authority to call a strike immediately if the demands are not granted by the company.

The meeting at which the decision was reached that more time was to be granted was a secret one, held at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. There was a strong sentiment in favor of an immediate strike being ordered, but President Mahon argued against such action and finally secured the adoption of his plan.

Mr. Mahon's argument was that the men did not yet know whether the company would grant the original demands, as the statement made yesterday afternoon that a definite reply to those demands would not be ready until Saturday could not be fairly accepted as a refusal. He argued that new demands be presented, which, if accepted, would bind the company to cease making preparations to forestall the men by securing a sufficient number of new men to take their places.

It was also decided by the meeting to accept the offer of Mayor Ziegenhein to act as arbitrator, and a letter was drafted to this effect. This letter will be presented to the Mayor to-day.

General Committee Meeting.

At 8 o'clock last night a meeting of the general Executive Committee of the union was called to order at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. The meeting was executive.

The General Committee was composed of representatives from each of the street car lines of the city, and each delegation on it arrived brought with it a report of the division meeting that had been held earlier in the day. Almost without exception the decision of these branch meetings was in favor of a strike, and when the matter came up in the committee the sentiment was largely in favor of an immediate walk-out.

International President Mahon, however, opposed the idea of a strike at this time. He contended that the company had not refused the men the reforms that they asked, and that it would therefore be imprudent for the men to take the initiative and walk out. He contended that the men should await the final answer of the company, or at least that they should wait a reasonable time for it.

Mr. Mahon favored the submission to the company of another ultimatum, the points of which should be these:

First—That the company, as an evidence of good faith, cease to hire new men.

Second—That the company desist from breaking in new men, and that these new men must be kept off of the cars.

Mr. Mahon was supported in this position by Henry Fisher, president of the Tobacco Workers' Union, who, in a speech before the committee, urged the men to keep cool and declared that hasty action would be regretted.

The arguments that Mr. Mahon presented had great weight, and the temper of the men showed signs of cooling after a time. President Mahon holds this advantage in a discussion of this kind: If his approval is not given to a strike, the men who engage in it do not become beneficiaries of the strike benefit fund. From this fund, in a regularly authorized strike, the married men are entitled to draw $7 a week, while single men may draw $5 a week.

Mahon Carries His Point.

At 1 o'clock this morning, after the men had finally decided on the course urged by President Mahon, the meeting adjourned and the men began to file down the stairway.

The international president is responsible for the action taken.

Chairman Missik of the Grievance Committee made this statement:

"The question will be settled this morning, when the Grievance Committee will call on General Manager Coleman at 10 o'clock. Whether the men go out depends upon one thing, namely, the answer of the company. It must give us an immediate reply."

The following is the ultimatum which will be presented to Mr. Coleman by the small committee:

"The committee has received your communication, requesting us to wait until Saturday for your proposition, and, after due consideration, have decided to grant your request on the condition that you hereby agree not to engage, suspend or discharge any more men until your answer is received and acted upon, which answer shall not be later than Saturday, March 10, at 12 o'clock noon."

The employes claim that the company has hired and is breaking in 114 men.

It was stated by a member of the committee that two lines had not been organized, namely, the Eighteenth street and the Chouteau avenue electric line.

Mr. Mahon declined to make a statement beyond the following:

"I trust that the company will not turn away from this last opportunity, for I cannot longer hold the men in check."

In answer to the communication from Mayor Ziegenhein, the committee has written a letter which will be presented to that public official this morning, and is as follows:

"Upon the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., offering your good offices in behalf of a peaceable settlement of the difficulties that are pending between the St. Louis Transit Company and its employes we gave the contents our full consideration, and are now prepared to make answer. We take the opportunity of assuring you that we desire an amicable adjustment and hereby accept your offer of mediation."

Division Meetings.

The division meetings held by the men were kept profound secrets and the fact that they were held was not learned until late last night. All of these meetings were largely attended, and they were held in such a short time after the issuance of the statement by the company that the answer to the men would not be forthcoming until Saturday that strong suspicion was created that they had been arranged for in advance.

As soon as the action was taken by the meetings, the men selected to represent the divisions at the meeting of the General Executive Committee hastened to the hall at Eleventh and Franklin avenue. The fact that there were enough of them present there at 8 o'clock to constitute a quorum indicates the speed with which the thing was put through.

Perhaps the most interesting meeting that was held was the one at Whalen's Hall, at Easton and Spring avenues, at which there were 300 men from the Easton avenue, Cass avenue, Union and Northern Central lines. In addition to discussing the situation, they initiated thirty new members of the union, recruited from the ranks of the shed men and machinists. They drafted resolutions expressing their views on the outlook and the plan that should be pursued by the organization, and sent them by special delegates to the meeting of the Executive Committee at Lightstone Hall.

It was stated at the meeting that there were two direct causes for the meeting, besides the intention to bring the new members into full membership. These same causes are said to be the real reason for the meetings on the other divisions. They are: First, the report that there is a strip of new street railway track on Bacon street on which new men are being constantly practiced to prepare them for taking out cars upon the regular runs. Second, that, according to information received, General Manager Coleman, immediately after the demands of the men were presented, sent telegrams to Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland and other points, where agents of the transit company are located, asking that the hiring of men be rushed as rapidly as possible.

On North Broadway.

Another interesting meeting was that of the North Side division of the Broadway cable line, near the North Broadway power-house. The Executive Committee of the division was selected to represent that branch at the conference. The committee, consisting of three men, left immediately after its selection. The meeting was spirited throughout, and the most decided that a strike be called at once, and no further parleying be indulged in.

Two Calls on Mr. Coleman.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the time limit fixed by the Grievance Committee on Wednesday for a response from the company, the members of the committee called at the office of General Manager Coleman, at Eighteenth street and Park avenue. When Mr. Coleman drove up in his buggy the committee was standing at the curb. Mr. Coleman greeted the members of the committee and invited them to enter the office with him. Inside Chairman Mack Missik acted as spokesman for the employes.

"We have come for the reply," he said.

"That I cannot give you," answered Mr. Coleman. "The Board of Directors is considering the matter even now."

The conference was a short one, and resulted in an agreement by which the men were to wait until 4 p. m. for a definite answer. When the visitors started to leave they were invited into the engine-room of the cable power-house "to see the machinery." Then they were shown a convenient rear exit, which they took, and started for Walhalla Hall, much to the disappointment of half a dozen newspaper men, who were waiting in front of the building for the conference to end.

Chairman Missik and Clarence Richeson, two members of the committee, paid Mr. Coleman a second visit at 4 p. m. Then they were given the reply from Mr. Whitaker that the company would make answer to the demands of the men Saturday.

A representative from each of the lines operated by the transit company was waiting at Walhalla Hall for the return of the committeemen and the answer of the company. No sooner did Messrs. Missik and Richeson return from Mr. Coleman's office than the Grievance Committee went into executive session with Mr. Mahon and the officers of the local union. The conference was held in a small committee-room on the third floor, while the remainder of the railway men waited in the hall.

Opinion was divided as to the power of the Grievance Committee, which has been handling the affairs. The members admit they have the authority to call a strike with the consent of the international president, but they declined to assume that responsibility, which they say rightly belongs to the Executive Committee. This last committee comprises the officers of the division and four from each division.

"What is the sentiment in the committee?" was asked of a member of the "Big Six."

"There are some hot heads, but enough of us are in to prevent rash action," was the reply. "Our international president is conservative and against hurried action. He is on the side of caution."

At 6 o'clock Chairman Missik appeared at the door leading into the room where the committee was in session. He handed forth a slip of paper, on which was written:

"The company wants until Saturday. They say they cannot give an answer before then. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee to-night."

Twenty minutes later Committeeman Kessler came out and escorted those of the railroad men who were awaiting instructions into the executive chamber. Soon after they departed in pairs, with the call for a meeting of the Executive Committee.

"I cannot say where to-night's meeting will be held, for we are pledged to secrecy," said Chairman Missik.

The men who are doing the work under Mr. Mahon are not talking. They promise a regularly established press bureau with bulletins when "things are under way." The international president will be remembered as the manager of the recent strike on the Day line, operating between East St. Louis and Belleville.

Committee's Busy Day.

The Grievance Committee spent a busy day yesterday. In addition to its visit to General Manager Coleman, it also visited the Mayor and the Board of Police Commissioners.

To the Mayor it presented a copy of the requests laid before the transit company Wednesday morning, and was rewarded with a letter, in which the Mayor offered his services as arbitrator. This letter was hissed by men at Walhalla Hall, when it was read to them. President Whitaker, who also received a copy of the letter, stated last night that he would answer it to-day, but he refused to say in advance what the answer would be.

The committee's call upon the Board of Police Commissioners followed the visit to the Mayor. Chairman Missik stated that the employes did not anticipate the commission of any acts of violence, and was assured that the Police Department would take no action unless some overt act should be committed.

When the committee reached the Mayor's office it was received with great cordiality. Chairman Missik presented the requests that had been made to the transit company, and stated that the men desired him to bring his good offices into service to prevent a threatened clash. The Mayor listened intently.

The Mayor's Letter.

Then he called in his stenographer and dictated the following letter, a copy of which he handed the chairman of the committee. Another copy was forwarded to the office of the St. Louis Transit Company:

Messrs. Edwards Whitaker, President, and Bijah J. Coleman, General Manager, St. Louis Transit Company; and Messrs. Mack Missik, J. F. Murphy, J. J. Kennedy, Charles Kessler, John Combs and Clarence Richardson, Committee:

Gentlemen—A committee of the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company has waited upon me this afternoon and has handed me a copy of the request presented by it on behalf of said employes to the officials of the St. Louis Transit Company.

From the public prints and from general rumors it would appear that a suspension of street-car traffic may result from a failure of the company and its employes to reach a mutual and satisfactory understanding with each other. Should such a consequence ensue it would not only involve the transit company and the hundreds of men employed by it, but the general public as well. The latter would undoubtedly be the greatest sufferer in the event of a tie-up of the railway system. All would be affected alike; the business man, the clerk, the mechanic, the laborer, the teacher and the pupil. Business would be interrupted and the general interests of the city embarrassed. I hope that this contingency may not be reached, but that an amicable adjustment can be arrived at.

I am convinced and thoroughly satisfied that neither the company nor its employes desire on either hand to secure advantage against the other, a thing which is unfair or unjust. It happens, however, too frequently in controversies of this kind that the parties themselves are unable to secure the desired result and may be, and often are, materially assisted by the intervention and good offices of disinterested third persons.

Therefore, with this in view, and in the interest of the city and its citizens at large, I offer of both your good selves and on the one hand and its employes on the other, my friendly offices in the event they are needed and the parties are willing to accept them, to bring about such a proper adjustment of the difficulty, and to that end I am ready to call to my aid the most prominent and responsible citizens of St. Louis, who, I am sure, will promptly respond in such a cause.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY ZIEGENHEIN, Mayor.

Called on Police Commissioners.

The committee called upon the Board of Police Commissioners at the Four Courts shortly after the board met. Chairman Missik, acting as spokesman, addressed President Hawes, saying the committee represented employes of the street railways, who had presented a request to their employers, and that a final answer to the request was still pending.

"We wish to assure your honorable body," he said, "that, in the event our request is refused and a strike ordered, the members of our union will act as a peaceable, orderly body of organized workmen. There will be no disturbance of the peace occasioned on our part, on the contrary, we will assist the department to quelch any unseemly outbreak by irresponsible parties, should any occur, which we sincerely believe and hope will not. We are law-abiding, peaceful citizens, and will continue so, we asking and that the rights we demand from our employers can only be obtained by peaceful methods."

President Hawes assured the committee that the board had at present no reason to doubt their assurances. He said that he earnestly hoped the existing differences between the company and its employes would be speedily and amicably settled, and declared that the Police Department would take no official cognizance of the matter until some overt act was committed. The committee thanked the Commissioners and withdrew.

Mayor's Letter Hissed.

When the committee, after these two calls, returned to Walhalla Hall and presented the Mayor's communication to the men there assembled, a storm of jeers and hisses greeted its reading. A babel of voices in sarcastic and ironical exclamations arose.

"Rats! Why don't he come out like a man and say what he means!"

"That's just like him—he's afraid to declare himself openly!"

"He never was a friend of the workingman!"

"He must own stock in the road!"

"What is he going to do about it?"

These and a score of similar exclamations, showing the temper of the men, indicated that the reply of the Mayor was not what had been expected. The committee, however, was silent, and made no comment whatever on the communication.

The leaders of the employes stated yesterday that, in the event of a strike, the men will be careful to take their cars to the sheds before relinquishing their posts, stated that they do not wish to cause the public any more inconvenience than they can avoid, and that when the word to go out comes, if it should come, the conductors will notify the passengers that the cars will run as far as the sheds and then be turned in.

There are undoubtedly many men from outside points in St. Louis now, and hundreds of them have applied for positions with the transit company. How many have been employed or given promise of employment to start in place of the officials of the company. A Republic representative was shown copies of a large number of letters received from at least twenty towns and cities throughout the Middle West, asking for employment on the St. Louis car lines. He was also shown copies of a number of answers, most of which stated that the transit company had enough men for the present, and advising the applicants to remain away.

Applicants for Positions.

At all of the division headquarters yesterday there were large numbers of young men from the country, waiting in the reception-rooms and corridors for chances to ask the superintendents for positions. Some of them were laid off to work a time, of them were told to call again, and others were assured that the company has all the men it wanted.

Again yesterday there were many new men on the platforms of the cars, "learning the ropes." In no instance did it appear that there was any comity between the new men and the old ones, who were acting as their instructors.

Visits to the various car sheds and power-houses showed that the men were not talking very much about the probability of a strike or a walkout. Some few declared that they had grievances, but most of them said they had nothing to say "kicks" or, if that they knew nothing about the matter at all. The conductors seen on their regular runs displayed the most complete ignorance as to what might be expected. One of the old men on a Park avenue car said:

"The men on the red lines (Park avenue and Compton Heights) have no kick coming. I don't think they are anxious to strike, or that they will. I understand that the men on the Scullin lines and the Southern Electric are the ones who are doing the most kicking, but I don't know a thing about what they are going to do. I expect to run my car to-morrow, and every other day. I haven't any kick."

Then this same conductor began to moralize a bit:

"People tell the boys that they will stand by them. That's all right. Maybe they would; maybe they would be willing to walk to and from their work. And then maybe they wouldn't. My idea is that about the time they had to walk downtown in the morning and back home in the evening, just once, they would begin to urge the men to call the strike off."

A Republic reporter last night made a trip over various lines and each conductor was asked, "What are the latest developments in railway troubles?"

This trip was over the Easton avenue line to Taylor avenue, over Taylor to Laclede, over Laclede to Jefferson, over Jefferson to Washington, over Washington to Broadway and over Broadway to the Broadway power house in North St. Louis. Every conductor met on these lines stated that he had been notified to expect important information at 11 o'clock last night. This information had been circulated in less than two hours.

Resolution of Sympathy.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Future Great Lodge, No. 45, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Neumeyer's Hall, on Eighth street and Lafayette avenue, the following resolution of sympathy with the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company was unanimously adopted:

"We express to the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company through the public press our sympathy for the trouble they now have pending. That we hope they will attain success in their efforts. That we further advise the transit company should concede their demands. That we believe that as a matter of every demand they have made is just, the company, and we hope all labor will stand by them in their efforts to obtain their just rights.

P. H. HERRING,
ED. F. DALY,
J. L. BOONE,
Committee."

All the members were present at the meeting.

BELT LINE OF RAILROADS.

How St. Louis People Could Get About in an Emergency.

In the event of a strike being declared, the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Frisco, the Terminal and Wabash railways might cut an important figure in relieving the situation so far as suburban traffic and downtown traffic along the river from Carondelet to Baden are concerned. A number of extra trains could be put on, and arrangements could be made for stops at frequent intervals.

The Iron Mountain trains could be run from the Chouteau Avenue Station and from Union Station. They could carry passengers south along the river front to Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks, and, by going west from either Chouteau avenue or Union Station, could take in all points to Vandeventer Avenue Station and thence by the Oak Hill and Carondelet branch make a circuit to the south and west of all points east and south of the Female Hospital and Insane Asylum, pass through Carondelet Park and complete the loop at South Broadway.

The Missouri Pacific trains could take in all points between Kirkwood and the Iron Mountain Station, at Fourth street and Washington avenue.

The Frisco could cover the ground from Old Orchard into Union Station, including Arlee, Cheltenham, Howards, Tower Grove and Chouteau avenue.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado could take in the territory between these points, Clayton and Forest Park Junction.

The Wabash could do valuable work along the river front, from Popular street to Baden and Ferguson, could run its trains coming in from St. Charles, over the territory from De Hodiamont, West Delmar avenue, Forest Park Junction and Forest Park on downtown, taking in Poole, Vandeventer, Grand, Ewing and Jefferson avenues.

Officials of the various roads named, when asked yesterday if any action had been taken in regard to relieving traffic in the event of a strike, answered that they had not yet received any instructions, but had been told that the transportation department officials and passenger agents had an eye on the situation.

REPORTS OF REQUESTS FOR AID

Statements That Men Were Sought in Several Large Cities.

Reports were received by The Republic last night that the management of the transit company had been engaging large numbers of men in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, O., and Springfield, Ill., and that these men had been coming to St. Louis during the past two days. It was stated that fifty-two men had arrived from Springfield yesterday, and that they kept the train in East St. Louis after which they were brought over on a ferryboat.

A telegram from Springfield says:

"A number of Springfield men have gone to St. Louis to seek places on the street car lines in that city, but, so far as is known, they have gone as individuals, and not in response to the concerted efforts. A few men have quit their places on the local lines. Springfield has just passed through a street car strike, the recognition of the car men's union being the contention. The union lost, and has become disorganized. Many of its members, however, have been given their old places, and have displaced men who worked through the strike. Others have been working on the extra list, and have been unable to get regular time, and they have been anxious to get steady employment. These men and those who, for one cause and another, have lost their places since the strike, are the ones who have gone to St. Louis.

A Cincinnati special says there are statements there that General Manager Coleman asked for over 300 men, but nothing definite could be learned as to how many had left Cincinnati for St. Louis. It is stated that there are but few street railway men in Cincinnati who are in the Amalgamated Association.

A Toledo special says: Thomas H. McLean, manager of the Toledo Traction Company, denies having received any message from Manager Coleman, and will not say whether the Toledo companies can spare any men if they are asked for.

A telegram from Cleveland says: "Nothing is known here of efforts to secure street railroad men for St. Louis, and it is not likely that this city would be approached on such a subject at present, on account of the recent difficulties and the satisfactory settlement that followed."

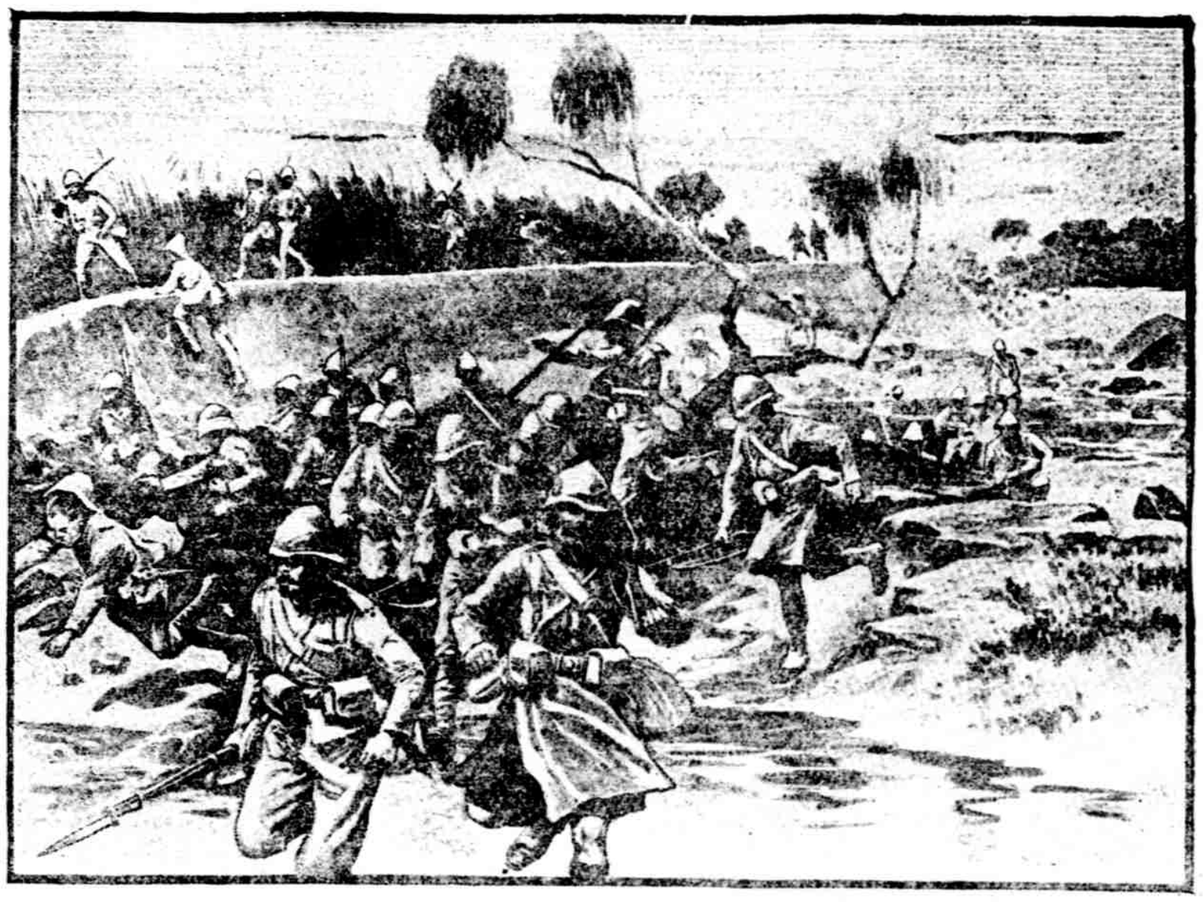
WOODWORKERS' UNION.

Upholsterers, Varnishers and Gilders Barred From Membership.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 8.—After considerable discussion the conference of amalgamated woodworkers to-day decided not to admit upholsterers, varnishers and gilders to membership in the Woodworkers' Union.

An Exhilarating Lawn Game
Is tether ball. Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., 629 Locust st.

UNSUCCESSFUL FEINT OF THE HIGHLANDERS.



General Buller's third attempt to reach Ladysmith began with a feint on the upper portion of the Tugela followed by an attack in force lower down. The reconnoissance, however, developed unexpected strength on the part of the Boers, and one more defeat for the British General was the result.

WORKINGMEN'S LINCOLN DINNER.

Our Treatment of Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico Condemned by E. H. Crosby.

"THE IDAHO BULL PEN."

President Accused of Pulling Down the American Flag—Mention of Bryan Brought Forth Applause.

New York, March 8.—More than 500 men and women sat down to the Lincoln dinner given by the Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred at Terrace Garden to-night. It was a "dollar" dinner, but both menu and decorations excelled those of the celebrated Bryan "dollar dinner" given in the Grand Central Palace last year.

Some of the organizations represented: The Actors' Associations, the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, Central Federated Union, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor; the Engineers, Jewelers' and Clothing Cutters' and Pressmen's Unions, the Social Reform Club, the Stereotyper, Metal Workers and Typographical Union and the Women's Bryan League, etc. etc.

Ernest H. Crosby presided. Others who sat at his table were Congressman William Sulzer, Comptroller Bird S. Coler, ex-Congressman McEwan of New Jersey, Charles Sprague Smith, Bolton Hall, Congressman Lentz of Ohio, and Major Samuel N. Jones of Toledo.

Blank circulars containing a petition to be circulated for signatures favoring free trade with Puerto Rico were given out to those present.

The following telegram from William J. Bryan was read:

"I regret that I cannot attend the Lincoln dinner. Lincoln's praise of the Declaration of Independence will prove a stumbling-block to those who favor militarism and imperialism."

Ernest H. Crosby said our treatment of Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico puts us in a worse light than that in which Spain appears before them. People willing to die for freedom, he said, are competent to live for it. The flag, he declared, is what it represents, not merely red, white and blue bunting. The man who wrote criminal aggression on the flag pulled it down.

"Who pulled down the flag?" he asked. "The President of the United States. (Applause.) I wish a Lincoln would arise."

"Three cheers for Bryan!" shouted somebody, and there was great applause.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring the first purpose of the working people to "unitedly support those principles of right, justice and manhood and equality for which Lincoln stood, and which our ever opposed to the spirit of aggression, which, if it progresses to its logical end, must lead not only to the brute conquest of other peoples, but as well to our own moral degradation, the upheaving of a powerful military Government at Washington and the erection of an empire upon the ruins of a free Republic."

Congressman Sulzer spoke on "Labor's Interest in Congress," saying:

"This evil monster, the trust, is the greatest foe the toilers have to-day, and we must challenge it, grapple with it and destroy it, or it will before long destroy them."

Comptroller Bird S. Coler responded to the toast: "Municipal Ownership."

Edwin Markham recited his poem on "Lincoln."

Congressman John J. Lentz responded to the toast, "Militarism: The Idaho Bull Pen." He said:

"The Americans are cursed with the tyranny of a bought majority—bought by intimidation and bribery. I would rather live under a monarchy than a purchased oligarchy. I would rather live under a Czar than a Government maintained by bribery and fraud."

He described the investigation of the Idaho labor troubles as "has already revealed a condition of affairs "more monstrous than Americans ever dreamed possible in this last land." He said hundreds of miners had been penned up in a stockade or "bull pen" without any charge against them. They were held there until their families were reduced to beggary. It declared this was a conspiracy between the mine owners, the Governor of Idaho and the National Government to disrupt the miners' union. If it succeeded, he declared, labor conditions in Idaho would be worse than in China.

George Vandeleer responded to the toast, "Militarism and the Boers."

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of 100 workingmen to solicit contributions for the aid of the sick and wounded Boers and for support of the families of the killed."

Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo made a speech on the wisdom of the nonpartisan movement.

ATTRACTING MUCH INTEREST.

Archbishop Kain's Lecture to Be Given in Music Hall.

A meeting of the General Committee having in charge the arrangements for the lecture of Most Reverend John J. Kain was held at Sodality Hall, No. 15 North Grand avenue, last night. The meeting was well attended and the reports received by Secretary W. J. Hamilton, as reported to the meeting, showed that the proposed lecture is attracting attention all over the city. Protestants as well as Catholics are expressing a desire to attend the lecture, as Archbishop Kain is one of the most distinguished prelates in the Catholic Church.

Judge Daniel Dillon, chairman of the General Committee, presided at the meeting last night. A number of details in connection with the sale of seats and boxes were discussed. There are twelve boxes in the Music Hall, where the lecture will be delivered, and they will be sold by two special committees appointed at last night's meeting. One of the committees is composed of ladies and the other of men. The ladies' committee consists of Mrs. O. R. Lake, Mrs. M. V. Cronin and Mrs. M. Ruther. The other committee is composed of Daniel Dillon, Festus J. Wade, W. J. Hamilton and M. J. Connor. Joseph J. McAuliffe was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Press Committee caused by the removal of John P. Warren to New York.

Archbishop Kain's lecture will be delivered at the Exposition Music Hall on the evening of March 25. The subject will be "The Star of Destiny." The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The tickets are being sold in every parish in the city, some of which have been especially organized for the occasion.

WHIRLED BY THE BELTING.

Thomas Kofski Injured at American Car Foundry.

A belt attached to a planing machine yesterday afternoon caught the coat sleeve of Thomas Kofski, a laborer, employed at the American Car and Foundry Company, and whirled him through space for a distance of nearly 100 feet.

When he was picked up by his fellow employes he was unconscious. At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital it was ascertained that he was suffering from a badly contused body and a lacerated left arm. Kofski is married and lives at No. 172 St. George street.

DEATH OF W. S. ROWLAND.

Son of D. P. Rowland and Cousin of Ex-Governor Francis.

William Shackelford Rowland, son of D. P. Rowland and cousin of former Governor David R. Francis, died at his father's residence, No. 4000 West Belle Place, yesterday forenoon, after an illness of eight weeks from liver trouble.

His funeral will be held from the residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The Reverend Doctor Carr of Central Presbyterian Church will officiate. The pallbearers will be Charles Thompson, Oldham Shackelford, Hugh Rowland, Joe Kirkbride, Aderton Samuel, Web R. Samuel, J. D. Perry Francis and Gus Lewis; all of whom except the last-named are kinsmen of the dead man.

Mr. Rowland was 35 years old and single. At the time of his death he was an agent for the Union Casualty and Insurance Company of New York. Until recently he had been connected with the commission firm of D. R. Francis & Bro., and had many warm friends in business circles. Besides his father, his only immediate relative in the city is Mrs. Victor H. Crandall, a sister.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the services at the home.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Forecast.

Washington, March 8.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Illinois—Fair Friday; warmer, except in extreme southern portion; Saturday fair, colder, with fresh to brisk northerly winds.

For Arkansas—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, probably colder in northwest portion; variable winds.

For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, probably colder, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa—Fair Friday, warmer in southeast and colder in northwest portion, with cold wave at night; Saturday fair, colder, northerly winds, becoming brisk northerly Friday night.

For Missouri—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, with colder in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Nebraska—Snow and colder Friday, with cold wave in eastern portion; Saturday fair, colder, northerly winds, becoming northeasterly.

For Kansas—Fair Friday; Saturday fair, colder, with northerly winds.

Local Report.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1900.

	6 a. m.	6 p. m.
Barometer, inches	30.30	30.24
Thermometer, degrees	31	41
Dew point, degrees	28	34
Direction of wind	NE	ENE
Velocity of wind	2	1

Weather at 8 a. m., clear; at 6 p. m., clear. Maximum temperature, 43; minimum temperature, 31. River, 17.6.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

Government Report.

Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Meteorological observations received at St. Louis March 8, 1900, at 8:59 p. m. (local time and 75th meridian time). Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Dir.	Bar.	Th.	Ma.	Pre.	Weather.
New York	NE	30.50	42	36	....	Fair
Philadelphia	NE	30.48	42	38	....	Clear
Washington	E	30.40	42	36	....	Cloudy
Norfolk	NE	30.40	48	42	.46	Rain
Charlotte	NE	30.36	44	38	.52	Rain
Jacksonville	NE	30.14	62	52	.06	Rain
Atlanta	NE	30.18	60	44	.10	Rain
Montgomery	NE	30.30	54	48	*	Rain
Vicksburg	NW	30.22	60	44	....	Clear
New Orleans	N	30.24	60	52	....	Clear
Little Rock	NE	30.24	58	36	....	Clear
Galveston	N	30.22	54	56	*	Fair
Palestine	NE	30.24	52	52	....	Cloudy
Memphis	NE	30.18	58	40	....	Clear
Nashville	NW	30.12	58	42	....	Clear
Chattanooga	NE	30.28	48	48	.14	Cloudy
Louisville	NE	30.38	54	36	....	Clear
Indianapolis	E	30.38	50	34	....	Clear
Cincinnati	NE	30.50	50	38	....	Clear
Pittsburg	E	30.50	46	36	....	Fair
Parkersburg	N	30.48	48	36	....	Clear
Buffalo	E	30.43	38	32	....	Clear
Cleveland	N	30.48	38	34	....	Clear
Grand Haven	NE	30.28	32	28	....	Clear
Marquette	NE	30.32	40	48	....	Cloudy
Chicago	E	30.38	40	44	....	Clear
Duluth	SW	29.78	42	40	....	Cloudy
Dubuque	NE	30.16	38	40	....	Fair
Davenport	S	30.20	38	42	....	Cloudy
St. Paul	S	29.72	36	44	....	Cloudy
Des Moines	S	30.12	40	46	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill	S	30.24	42	46	....	Clear
St. Louis	NE	30.24	34	44	....	Clear
Cairo	N	30.26	42	56	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	NE	30.18	34	54	....	Clear
Kansas City	NE	30.12	32	54	....	Clear
Omaha	NW	30.02	38	34	....	Cloudy
Huron	NW	29.94	32	40	....	Cloudy
Bismarck	SW	29.84	44	30	....	Fair
Q'Appelle	NW	29.24	30	10	.04	Fair
Calgary	E	29.80	8	4	....	Fair
Havre	N	30.06	24	22	*	Cloudy
Helena	NW	30.03	34	48	*	Fair
Rapid City	N	29.84	28	44	....	Fair
North Platte	NW	29.88	32	64	....	Cloudy
Lander	NW	30.02	24	50	....	Fair
Cheyenne	NW	29.84	48	58	....	Fair
Denver	NW	30.00	46	68	....	Fair
Pueblo	NW	29.92	56	74	....	Cloudy
Dodge City	NW	29.94	38	42	*	Cloudy
Hatteras	NE	30.06	48	62	....	Clear
Concordia	S	30.08	44	44	*	Cloudy
El Paso	S	30.04	74	78	....	Cloudy
Abilene	NW	30.06	54	78	....	Clear
Amarillo	SW	30.06	54	76	....	Clear
Grand Junction	N	30.16	58	64	....	Cloudy
Salt Lake	N	30.12	50	68	*	Rain
Cedar City	NW	30.16	52	74	....	Cloudy
Santa Fe	SW	30.04	34	54	....	Clear

Below zero.
* Indicates precipitation inappreciable.

J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

TO ARRANGE A PICNIC.

North St. Louis Early Closing Association Meets.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the North St. Louis Early Closing and Business Men's Association was held last evening at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets. William Kramme presided and Henry J. Schulze officiated as secretary. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: William Kramme, president; F. C. Brod, vice president; Albert E. Glauber, secretary, and Robert H. Kobusch, treasurer. Forty-three new members were admitted into the association and many more are expected in the near future. A discussion ensued as to the holding of a picnic, and it was decided that a committee be appointed for the purpose of making arrangements therefor. Last year more than 25,000 persons attended the picnic, and it is calculated that this year the number will reach 50,000, so that it was deemed advisable to get the Fair Grounds for the coming picnic.

A strong effort will be made to induce all retail grocers and butchers to join the association, in the hope that sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on the wholesalers in those lines not to sell to consumers at retail.

SAVED THE ALTAR CLOTH.

Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago, March 8.—The Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, was completely destroyed by fire to-night. The building was the home of one of the most aristocratic congregations in the city, and was erected twenty years ago. A reception was being given in the church parlors by the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the church. Sixty guests were present and the assemblage was in the midst of the festivities when the blaze was discovered. In the organ in the main auditorium, as soon as the fire was discovered there was a rush for the doors, and for a few moments it appeared as though there would be a dangerous panic. The Reverend W. C. Barnes of the University of Chicago and John H. Thorpe, president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, checked the rush, however, and all those in the building escaped without danger.

By the time the firemen arrived the fire had gained so much headway that there was no chance of saving it.

Doctor E. A. Junkin of No. 1911 Michigan avenue rushed into the burning building and tried to save the altar, but was unable to do so. He carried out the altar cloth, which was the only thing saved. The loss on the building and furnishings is estimated at $300,000.

MEMORIAL MONUMENTS.

Colonel J. S. Culver Makes an Offer to Indiana.

Springfield, Ill., March 8.—Colonel J. S. Culver of this city, who is rebuilding the Lincoln Monument here, and who has built the Illinois Monument on the Battlefield of Chickamauga, has written the Governor of Indiana offering, without expense to the State, to erect a substantial monument at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, near Spencer, Ind. He offers large pieces of granite from the Lincoln Monument and a carload of stone from the temporary vault in which Lincoln's remains still rest while his monument is being constructed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Justo Deayala Shot George Orr and Then Himself.

New York, March 8.—Justo Deayala, a Cuban carpenter, shot and killed his brother-in-law, George Orr, a printer, 22 years old, in Brooklyn to-night, and then shot and killed himself. Insane jealousy prompted the crime.

MISS TERRY IMPROVING.

Physicians Say Her Condition Is Not Serious.

Toronto, Ont., March 8.—Miss Ellen Terry is still at the Queen's Hotel and was reported as much better late to-night. A few days more of rest may be necessary, but her physicians say to-night that her illness is not at all dangerous.

HE DRAMATIZED "SAPHO."

John Arthur Fraser Here to Superintend Its Production.

John Arthur Fraser of Chicago, who wrote the version of "Sapho" which is to be presented by the Hopkins Imperial Theater stock company in a short time, arrived in the city yesterday to superintend the preparations for presenting the drama. Mr. Fraser has some ideas of his own about playwriting, and says he can not followed at all the manner of Clyde Fitch, whose "Sapho" as staged by Mr. Somerville, is now the subject of court proceedings in New York.

"Mr. Fitch's work is really not original," said Mr. Fraser last night. "The version he presents is a translation of a French adaptation of Daudet's novel, and, being French, is more or less risque. But Mr. Fitch took some liberties that vexed the French playwriter and not dare to undertake and Miss Sothern, in matters of costuming and business, has gone to extremes which, I feel sure, are worse than Mr. Fitch would care.

"Now, the story of Sapho as told by Daudet makes one of the greatest novels in existence, and in writing the play I have endeavored to follow the intent and meaning of Daudet, as closely as possible. To do this it has been necessary to radically change the order of the acts, and in some instances elaborate points which are passed over very lightly by the novelist. All the time the great moral lesson of the story is constantly kept in view that there is no such thing as defying all law without paying the penalty even in this world. At the same time there is not a line or a situation in the play which was not really criticised as being indelicate. I have been writing plays