PROBLEMS THAT ROBERTS SOLVED.

He Doesn't Need a Railway and He Can Outflank the Boers.

LORD METHUEN'S QUARRELS.

Some of His Officers Refused Point Blank to Execute His Orders—Colonel Arthur Paget's Office.

[illegible]

London, March 16.—Lord Roberts [illegible] has been magnificent. He [illegible] solved in one all the knotty problems which puzzled other Generals. He [illegible] the mobility of the Boers [illegible] overcome the difficulty of transport, he has proved that the Boers can be outflanked. So far from [illegible] that [illegible] the country in the [illegible] providing [illegible] of the enemy to [illegible] when away from [illegible].

This is the first announcement [illegible] upon the action of [illegible] Roberts that has been published in England, contained in the letter of the Daily News correspondent [illegible] February 12. He continues:

"In the brief space of seven days Lord Roberts has cleared Ramdam and [illegible] Vaaler's nek, has [illegible] Free State [illegible] Boers assembled at the Brandwater.

"On Thursday Jacobsdal was occupied by the Seventh, after some fighting wherein we had two killed and twenty wounded.

"In the meanwhile the cavalry under General French left Dekiel Thursday morning and marched direct on Kimberley. Boers were encountered four miles outside, but they were already leaving. A sharp fight took place, the Boers retired and Kimberley was relieved. Every one that night at Dreipat was elated at our success, but the full significance of all our rapid movements was only realized the following morning.

"At break of day, a great cloud of dust was seen six miles from camp, moving in an easterly direction, and extending some eight miles in length. The Boers were breaking. It came on all as a surprise that this should have been accomplished by a force of 10,000 mounted men, while one division was twenty odd miles from Kimberley, another at Jacobsdal and a third still further off. But the Boers were seized with a wholesome fear of our 10,000 mobile cavalry. They had heard of our infantry coming up and they feared, and rightly feared, being caught in a trap.

"Soon our mounted infantry patrols, out to the east, came and reported that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard. They also reported that there was a convoy of nearly 1000 wagons being escorted along the north of the Modder.

"General Knox's brigade was immediately ordered out, with the Eighty-first and Seventy-sixth field batteries. The convoy had, however, for the moment, slipped through and were five or six miles on. The main body of the enemy, however, was attacked. The Boers made a gallant stand to give their transport time to get through. They took up a strong position north of the Modder on some kopjes, with their sides facing south, east and west. From the east the road followed the course of the river protected by a slight declivity in the ground. At a distance of about 700 yards other kopjes arose, which gave the Boers good positions as they fell back and acted as stepping stones in their line of retreat.

"The main position was occupied the whole day by the bulk of the enemy, who were covering the rest of their force as they retired. Our artillery played on it hour after hour and the enemy deserved the greatest admiration for the manner in which they maintained their position.

Retreat Cut Off.

"Their efforts, however, were not destined to be crowned with success. Four thousand of our mounted infantry, moving in echelon, got round their left, or, rather, cut off their line of retreat, as we were fighting in parallel lines.

"Their oxen, having come from Kimberley, were exhausted and before midnight they had to be unyoked ten miles from their main position. The Seventy-sixth Battery was quickly on the spot and [illegible] played on the transport until dark. The enemy seemed very determined to get through to Koffyfontein.

"The Outlook publishes, under the headline 'Lord Methuen and His Colonels. A Case for Inquiry,' what appears to be the first authoritative statement of the informal inquiry which occurred at Modder River in the early part of the campaign, and was responsible for the frantically alarmed rumor that Methuen was to be recalled. The account is furnished to the Outlook by an officer who writes:

"Now that the military critics and masters of two months' experience have been in the case removed, it may be well to give a precise statement of what passed between Lord Methuen and Colonel Gough, after the first engagement in which they both took part, and prior to his subsequent disagreement between Lord Methuen and Colonel Arthur Paget.

"When the battle of the Nauti Laagte were paid and the men complete, we marched off to Spring House Machine. Lord Methuen expected them to continue an absolutely impregnable position. Colonel Gough sent a respectful note to Lord Methuen then returned to the head of his regiment and severely rebuked him.

"Colonel Gough again pointed out the impossibility of securing the order, and Lord Methuen left the regiment after uttering remarks which made the ears of every man sting.

Methuen's Invitation.

"Early next morning, it is said, Lord Methuen sent a note to Colonel Gough to this effect:

"'My Dear Colonel: Please come over to my quarters as quickly as you can. I wish you to spend the day with me.'

"Colonel Gough was able to perceive the sun at noonday. He answered:

"'My General: I quite see your meaning and I must decline to leave my regiment. Please let me know whether you wish to put no order arrest on whether you would prefer that I should return to England.'

"Lord Methuen replied:

"'Thanking my dear Colonel for his personality and indicating that Colonel Gough had better return home.'

"Colonel Gough returned to England, nominally on sick leave. He at once sought the authorities at the War office, laid the facts before them and demanded a court-martial. This had to be refused, because of the impossibility of recalling Lord Methuen for the purpose of giving evidence.

"Three days after his dispute with Colonel Gough, Lord Methuen gave an order to the Coldstream Guards, which their commanding officer, Colonel Arthur Paget, declared it was impossible to execute. He absolutely refused needlessly to sacrifice his men in a vain effort to take an impregnable kopje. However, he told Lord Methuen that he would himself walk up to the position and be shot. Lord Methuen declined to allow this, but told him he might go back to England. Colonel Arthur Paget declined point blank to leave his men except upon the instructions of Sir Redvers Buller, and he wrote to the latter to the same effect. Sir Redvers Buller is reported to have written in reply that he hoped that by the time his answer was received the grandfather brother officers would have forgotten their differences. There the matter ended, and Colonel Arthur Paget is still at the head of his men."

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.

This Will Interest the Fashionable in St. Louis.

There was unusual activity and a plentiful [illegible] of hearts light at the Grand Leader last night. The reason was that the main employes were busily engaged in making preparations for the annual spring opening which takes place Monday and Tuesday. An inspection showed a profusion of the beautiful things in thousands of handsome trimmed hats, the elegantly tailored suits for stylish women, including coats, jackets, silk and wash waists, silk petticoats and numerous other articles so dear to the feminine heart.

Not alone the millinery department, but the entire establishment presents an appearance of gayety, being replete with a dazzling whiteness both within and without, set off by gleaming plate glass, palms, draperies and decorations of various sorts. The busy crowds of buyers and the streams of money were looking, it is said, that it will be a very, very successful week, and judging from the great popularity which the Grand Leader has enjoyed with the ladies of St. Louis in the few years of its existence, it is certain that the Grand Leader will be further ahead in the history of this "The Fastest Growing Store in America."

GENERAL HARNDEN DEAD.

Commanded the Wisconsin Troops That Captured Jeff Davis.

Madison, Wis., March 17.—General Henry Harnden, commander of the Wisconsin department, Grand Army of the Republic, and who commanded the Wisconsin troops that with a Michigan company captured Jefferson Davis, died of pneumonia this evening. General Harnden was born in Massachusetts in 1825, served the Sea for several years, was in Calif nia in 1850 and again a decade later, participated in the Mexican War, was several times wounded in the Civil War, captured Jeff Davis, was for ten years a revenue collector and has lived in comfortable retirement ever since. A widow and four children survive him.

WALTER NISHWITZ DEAD.

Was Wealthy Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.

New York, March 17.—Walter Nishwitz, proprietor of the large agricultural implement works at Millington, N. J., died today at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., aged 58.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Nishwitz invented a mowing machine and sold his patent to the Walter A. Wood company for $9000. Shortly after this he patented the Acme harrow and built a factory at Millington, N. J. He built up an enormous trade, which extended over the United States, Europe and Australia.

New Missouri Corporations.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 17.—Secretary of State Lesueur to-day issued certificates of incorporation to the following companies:

Wagner Undertaking Company of St. Louis; capital stock, $20,000, all paid up. Incorporated by H. H. Wagner, G. C. H. Wagner and R. E. Wagner.

Scobitz Shoe Manufacturing Company of Sedalia; capital stock, $5000, all paid up. Incorporated by W. T. Hutchinson, S. H. Heller, J. Hirsch and [illegible].

Vital Medicine Vending Company of St. Louis; statement of increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $10,000.

The Kansas City Stock Exchange, Kansas City; filed statement of increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

The Indian Mound Construction Company of St. Louis; filed statement of increase of capital stock from $5,000 to $10,000.

Amendment to charter, granted A. F. Dexter, Kansas City, Platte County, vice C. E. Bailey, resigned.

New Texas Corporations.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., March 17.—The following charters were filed by the Secretary of State to-day:

The Temple Gas and Coke Company of Temple and Bonham; capital stock, $50,000.

The Lost Valley and Elevator Company of Lost Valley, Tom Green County; capital stock, $12,000.

New Democratic Club.

Democrats in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Wash streets have organized a club under the name of the Central Democratic Club. There are 120 names on the roster and over 100 street railway employes have made application for membership. The officers of the organization are: George A. Battles, president; William E. Mohrmann, secretary; Doctor H. W. Soper, treasurer.

The next regular meeting will be held Thursday night at the headquarters of the organization, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Wash streets.

A vigorous fight will be made to redeem the Eighteenth Ward, which has been giving a Republican majority. The club has a drum and fife band, and will make a good showing in the next campaign.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Fair Weather in Prospect and Everybody Ready.

With fair weather in prospect and everybody ready for the great occasion the St. Patrick's Day parade this afternoon promises to surpass any event of its kind for years. Every Catholic parish in St. Louis will be represented, with the single exception of St. Rose's, some of whose members objected to the line of march. Most of the men in the parish, which is not a large one, will march with other parishes. Nobody who is not identified with the organization taking part in the parade will be allowed to march. Children who may wish to accompany their fathers or big brothers will also be excluded. The formation of the line will be by four, and Grand Avenue is to be used as a formation of eight abreast will be adopted.

When the parade reaches the United Hotel the Knights of St. Patrick will halt in front of the Grand Marshal, Luther Ely Smith, of lodge of the order, and will take him to the reviewing stand. At the head of the line will be Colonel John C. Lillis, chief of staff, and a distinguished party of his aides will review the parade. The visitors are Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, late of Washington, D. C., and Bishop Tuigg of Omaha. Besides these there will be Father Dillon of St. Bridget's Parish, and Father Mullane of the Church of St. John, who will be escorted by the Grand Marshal to review the procession. Archbishop Kain will not be host for the party.

Following is the line of march:

Form on Twelfth street and move east on Washington to Broadway, thence north to O'Fallon, west to Jefferson, to Biddle, west to Tenth, north to O'Fallon, west to Twenty-second, south to Carr, west to Jefferson, north to Stoddard, west to Glasgow, north to Dickson, west to Easton, west to Page, west to Grand, south to Lindell, west to Vandeventer Place, south around on the south side of Lindell to Grand, south to Pine, east to Compton, south to Clark, east to Seventh, where the procession will be reviewed and disbanded.

WILLIAM SCULLIN WINS.

Jury Awards Him $20,000 Damages Against the Wabash.

Judgment for $20,000 was entered against the Wabash Railroad Company in Judge Klein's court yesterday in favor of William R. Scullin for personal injuries. He is 35 years old and sued by his next friend and father, James Scullin.

The petition alleges that on May 11 the train of the defendant company struck the plaintiff, and that one car ran over both of his legs, crushing and mangling them so that they had to be amputated. His back was bruised and injured also, he alleged. He sued for $25,000 damages. Douglas W. R. Robert and John R. Shepley are his attorneys.

POISONED BY POTTED HAM.

Severe Suffering Preceded Bert Campbell's Death.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Farmington, Mo., March 17.—Bert Campbell, a young man, ate potted ham yesterday and was poisoned. He died in great agony.

MINISTER MERRY'S MISSION.

En Route to Managua on Canal Business.

Washington, March 17.—United States Minister Merry, by direction of the State Department, is now on his way from Costa Rica to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. His mission is not, as has been surmised, connected with the reported issue between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but relates entirely to canal matters.

Up to this time there has been no satisfactory outcome of the controversy between Nicaragua and the Maritime Canal Company respecting the status of the latter's concession. The Nicaraguan Government claims that the concession has expired by failure of the Maritime company to perform the amount of work required by the concession, in which case the Eighty-five concession would supersede that of the Maritime Canal Company. The latter contends, however, contended that there had been no avoidable delay in the prosecution of the work, and appealed for a decision by an arbitration on that point, under a clause in the original concession providing means for settling disputes.

Next there was a quarrel between the company and the Nicaraguan Government over the nationality of the arbitrators, and finally matters have become involved that Minister Merry has been ordered to Managua to make a personal representation and do what is proper to protect the interests of the Maritime Canal Company.

The best is the cheapest in the end. Use Kelly Springfield Tires, sold by all first-class carriage builders.

Mrs. Peter Kershaw.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Grayville, Ill., March 17.—Mrs. Peter Kershaw, aged 58 years, died to-day.

James M. Patterson.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Reno, Ok., March 17.—James M. Patterson of Calumet died last night.

TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP AND CLOSE OUT BUSINESS.

PETERSON & HOMES, 406-408 NORTH BROADWAY

All Goods MUST BE SOLD Within the Next Sixty Days,

And, to effect a rapid sale, all goods will be sold Regardless of Cost. This is the opportunity for economical housewives to lay in a supply of

CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.

All goods marked in plain figures, showing regular, also marked-down prices.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG, BUT AN ABSOLUTE, BONA-FIDE RETIRING SALE,

And ought to be taken advantage of by every family in St. Louis. Special attention is called to a few bargains:

Lamps

Decorated, 25c, with fine globes, at 50 per cent discount.

Ranges,

Coal and Gas, and Refrigerators. The best in the market at prices that defy competition.

Glassware for Table Use, Etc., At Less Than Factory Cost.

Finger Bowls, per dozen 90c
Salt Cellars, as low as, per dozen 1c
Celery Stands, as low as, each 10c
Syrup Cans, as low as, each 5c
Vinegar or Oil Bottles, as low as, each 10c
Glass Fruit Bowls, as low as, each 10c
Glass Cake Stands, as low as, each 10c
Celery Trays that were 90c, now 23c
High Glass or Frosted Bowls, were 50c, now 15c
Table Salt or Pepper Shakers, were $1.20 dozen, now 40c
Glass Water Pitchers, were 50c, now 25c
Glass Water Bottles, were 75c, now 25c
Glass Water Bottles, cut, were $1.25, now 65c
Bohemian Water Bottles, were $2.50, now 50c

Imitation Cut Glass Pepper Bottles, with sterling silver top, each 10c

Condiment Sets, consisting of glass tray, salt cellar, pepper bottle and salt spoon, per set 5c

High Grade Cut Glassware at less than factory cost.

Pure Chinaware as follows:

Soup Tureens, were $3.50, now $1.50
Covered Vegetable Dishes, were $1.25, now 65c
Open Vegetable Dishes, were 50c, now 25c
Open Vegetable Dishes, were 75c, now 25c
Open Vegetable Dishes, were 25c, now 10c
All sized Platters just half price, and all other goods in same proportion.

House-Furnishing Goods at ½ Price

Clothes Baskets and Hampers, Half Price.
Lunch Baskets and Knife Baskets, Half Price.
Tinware and Granite Ironware, Half Price.
Royal Steel and Blue and White Ware, Half Price.

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets Will Be Sold Regardless of Cost.

JARDINIERES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

Vases and Art Pottery at About one-half its real value.

Japanese Goods and Cloisonne Enamel Pieces, 40 per cent discount

Game and Fish Sets, Oyster Plates and Bouillon Cups and Saucers at lower prices than ever offered at in St. Louis.

Bargains on first, second and third floors. During this Closing Out Sale no goods will be exchanged or reserved.

PETERSON & HOMES, 406-408 N. Broadway.

MILLIONAIRES WAGER MILLIONS AT POKER.

John W. Gates, Joseph Leiter and Four Others Play for Almost a Solid Week---Leiter's $80,000 Bluff.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, March 17.—Two sevens, fortified by a bet of $20,000, and such a display of nerve as was almost successful in carrying to success the greatest wheat deal of modern years, won for Joseph Leiter a jack pot containing about $80,000, and turned the tide of fortune his way, with the result that the young Chicago plunger pulled himself out of a bad hole and evened up an old score with his bosom friend, John W. Gates, president of the American Steel and Wire company.

That incident in which two sevens figured so conspicuously was only one of many that occurred in what was probably the most sensational poker game ever played east of west. At one time Mr. Leiter was a heavy loser, and in the conclusion he had a very small balance, if anything, on the good side of his gambling ledger, but he had all the emotions of a winner. L. L. Smith, also of Chicago, profited most of the game, adding, it is said, quite a quarter of a million to his reserve by the time the last hand had been played.

Unlike many famous poker games this one was played for cash. "I O U's" were seldom seen on the table, and when used were only temporary accommodations. The players were all mutual friends, and every hand was played for "blood." No favors were asked or given.

Away back in June of 1898, when the American fleet was blockading Santiago Harbor and an American army was fighting its way through Spanish trenches, Joseph Leiter was engaged in the manipulation of wheat and the world, when not figuring on the result of the military operations in Cuba, was wondering how much profit the young millionaire would realize. Suddenly the Chicago wheat pit was startled by the appearance of heavy selling orders which did not emanate from Leiter. There were a few days of hesitation, and then a crash which tore a terrible hole in the Leiter millions. John W. Gates was responsible for that crash.

One of the men closest to Joseph Leiter was the late John A. Logan, Jr., who had been drawn into the wheat deal, and who at one time had a profit of $200,000. Logan carried his deal a little too far and became involved. Naturally he turned to his friend, Leiter, for assistance. Just as naturally Leiter, who was much sorter of funds than any one knew, turned to his old friend John W. Gates for a temporary loan. Leiter made out his check for $300,000, which he gave to Mr. Gates, at the same time requesting that it be held for a few days.

Gates's Double Deal.

John W. Gates has not lived fifty-five years, much of the time in Chicago, for nothing. He knew that Joseph Leiter would not request him to hold his check unless there was good reason for it. He also knew that a man carrying such a load of wheat as Mr. Leiter had shouldered had need of a large amount of ready money. The algebraic equation was easy. Moreover, Mr. Gates knew that he was amply protected in regard to the check, as the father of Joseph would never see the name of Leiter protested.

That day there was a conference down in Lasalle street. Gates took his check to P. D. Armour, who looked at it and smiled until wrinkles formed double bridges between his eyes and his mouth. Gates and Armour united in throwing selling orders into the wheat pit, until the Leiter deal was crushed and the greatest bull movement of the decade brought to a halt.

Joseph Leiter was dazed for a time, but as he recovered himself he looked about to discover from whence had come the blow that had worked upon him so great a disaster. Seeing Mr. Armour and Mr. Gates standing together he realized how he had been betrayed. He took his defeat in good humor, betraying no ill-feeling toward his friend, Mr. Gates, but he took an oath that if they both lived he would make the president of the steel trust wish he had never heard of wheat.

Since 1898, Joseph Leiter has sought rather than evaded the company of Mr. Gates. Both men are fond of poker and during the last two years have often met across a table covered with green baize. Mr. Gates has more than once lost heavily, and it has generally been Mr. Leiter's good fortune to get the money. Several times there have been stories to the effect that Mr. Gates had lost as high as $40,000 at a sitting, while at least once he quit the game with $90,000 of his companions' coin jingling in his trousers' pocket.

In this manner things ran along until nearly a month ago, when Mr. Gates and Mr. Leiter and some others met in a private car on a trip from Chicago to New York. Hardly had the smoky atmosphere of the city by the lake been left behind than cards and chips were produced and one of the heaviest games of poker was under way that has ever been known.

The details of that game have not been made public. All that can be said about it is that it was 1000 miles long, lasting until the Grand Central Station was reached and that it cost Mr. Leiter upward of $200,000.

However, that was only an "eye opener" for the higher play that was to follow. For months millionaires from Chicago have set no foot a pace in the metropolis that few can be found able or willing to follow them. It was that spirit which has made the wise men in Wall street shake their heads in anticipation of future trouble, and which resulted in the resumption of the game which began on the cars.

An Evening at Cards.

Following a good dinner at one of the finest hotels in the city, the proposition was made that the evening be spent at cards. The game was quickly made, there being at the table John W. Gates, Joseph Leiter, L. L. Smith, John A. Drake, one other man from Chicago, and a young New Yorker. The two last mentioned were content to "pike" along, watching the pyrotechnic fireworks of the others. Mr. Drake, too, played a comparatively conservative game. The result was that those three won nicely, without taking any of the chances indulged in by the three high-flyers.

At first bad luck seemed to pursue Leiter, though he won an occasional pot, which kept him from falling hopelessly behind. It was about midnight, when the play first referred to occurred.

There was an inclination to quit on the part of one or two players, when the proposition was made, and a copied, that a jackpot should be formed with $5000 "antiedd" by each. That started things off with $5000 in the center, and it is said that the deal passed twice without "openers" being out. On each deal each of the players "antiedd" with a check valued at $500. When the pot was finally "broked" there was $7,200 in sight. Mr. Gates, being first to speak, guessed that his hand was worth $5000, and after Mr. Drake had dropped out, Mr. Smith guessed that his cards were also worth $5000.

Young Mr. Leiter was seen to be nervously fingering the hand that had been dealt to him. He showed symptoms of having finally received a smile from Dame Fortune. He offered the opinion that his friends could each have another guess. They he pushed $5,000 to the center.

Mr. Gates was thoughtful. He did not like the looks of his young antagonist, neither did he like to lay down the three fours with which he had opened. Finally he called.

Mr. Smith followed with that promptness which has always marked his poker playing. When the call for cards was given the three men had $5,200 for which to struggle.

The opener called for one card, holding a ten spot to his three fours. Mr. Smith also drew one card, while Leiter said that he saw no chance of bettering the hand which he held by drawing to it.

Mr. Gates and Mr. Smith looked unhappy.

Before glancing at the card which he had drawn Mr. Gates threw a spot check to the center. Mr. Smith slanted at his draw and placed his hand in the deck, indicating that he had been trying to help a short flush or a four straight.

A Hard Bluff.

Leiter looked across at his old friend, and, remembering the wheat deal and Mr. Armour, remarked:

"John, when a man has reached your age he should quit his bad habits. There is only one way to break a man of playing poker, and that is to make it too expensive for him. It will cost you just $5,000 to see my cards."

With that the young man who had once made a wheat pit look like an Austerlitz pocked enough money to the center to make his words good.

His opponent then looked at the card he had drawn. It was a nine. Still, he was not satisfied that he was beaten. He had known Leiter to "bluff" before, and it took him quite five minutes to make up his mind to lay down. Drawing a long sigh, he finally said:

"Joe, I guess you have 'em. I'll quit."

As required, Mr. Gates, being the opener, showed his hand. Then Leiter could not restrain the impulse to chuckle. He showed down two sevens, an ace, tray and kind.

It had been superb bluff, successfully carried out.

From that moment the game went Leiter's way. It continued, with enforced intermissions, for five days and five nights. During that time millions of dollars changed hands, being shuffled back and forth across the table. The play was finally broken about two weeks ago, when Mr. Gates and Mr. Drake were compelled to go to Chicago.

When a final reckoning was made Joseph Leiter had recovered about all that he had lost on the train on the way East. Perhaps he had a trifling balance to his credit. Mr. Smith, who had played in uniformly good luck, was $190,000 winner. Mr. Drake and the two unnamed players aggregated winnings of about $60,000.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Gates will return to New York on Monday, when he may demand his revenge. If he does it is safe to say that he will be accommodated, Mr. Leiter is in the city. He formerly stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria, but is not there now. When told yesterday that friends had inquired for him at that hotel he said:

"Just tell them that I am downtown."

CARPETS! CARPETS!

If you need anything in the CARPET line, call this week, as we will offer some of the most remarkable BARGAINS in CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and RUGS ever heard of.

We Will Almost Give Them Away.

Extra heavy Floor Oilcloth, worth 60c yard, at 29c
Extra fine Floor Oilcloth, worth 35c yard, at 19c
Wilton Velvet Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard, at 79c
Body Brussels, in light colorings, worth $1.25, at 75c
Beautiful Ingrain Carpet, worth 45c, at 25c
Extra heavy Linoleum, worth 85c, at 49c

J. H. TIEMEYER

514 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

State Bonds.

New York, March 17.—State bonds steady.

[illegible]

Government Bonds.

New York, March 17.—Government bonds steady.

[illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., March 17.—The closing quotations on money, stocks and bonds:

Money.

Call loans 2@3½; time loans 4@5.

Stocks.

[illegible]

Bonds.

[illegible]

Mining Shares.

[illegible]

Oppose the Anti-Vivisection Bill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., March 17.—A resolution was passed by the Macon County Medical Society this week to be presented to Congress in opposition to the bill now before that body prohibiting vivisection. There was [illegible] strong feeling against the bill, which is considered unjust to suffering humanity.

Although the whole of the session was devoted to this discussion.

Texas Court of Appeals.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 17.—Following were the opinions filed in the Court of Appeals, Fifth Supreme Judicial District, at Dallas Tuesday:

Affirmed: Mary Bellamy et al. vs. W. J. Duckworth et al., from Dallas; Texas Midland Railroad vs. [illegible] Ledbetter; [illegible] vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York; [illegible] vs. M. T. Nix et al.; [illegible] et al. vs. J. L. Crowell.

Reversed: Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Laura Parker, Grayson.

In the case of J. H. Chenery et al. vs. J. D. Sayles, from Randall County; judgment of the lower court was affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Motion for rehearing overruled: Mississippi Rubber Company vs. Louisville Coffin Company; motion for rehearing overruled; [illegible] vs. E. L. Faulkner; [illegible] vs. Louisville Coffin Company; motion for rehearing overruled; [illegible] vs. City National Bank; motion for rehearing overruled; Indiana Road [illegible] vs. Texas Midland Railroad; motion for rehearing overruled; [illegible] of Sulphur Springs, [illegible].

Dismissed: [illegible] company vs. S. W. Telegraph Company; dismiss writ of error; judgment of Hunt County; judgment of the lower court was affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Motion for rehearing overruled: Mississippi Rubber