

Is Consumption Curable?

Yes, says a famous Physician. Read his statement in Next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

MASQUERADED IN WASCULINE GARB.

Minnie Warfield of Los Angeles, Arrested in Nashville, Puzzled the Guests at the Lindell.

THOUGHT SHE WAS PURSUED.

She Donned Male Attire to Conceal Identity and Startle Across the Country—Her Experiences Here.

The maidens of the employes of the Lindell Hotel... The woman who resembled those on the evening of May 19 departed the following day...

The stranger wore coat and trousers of latest fashion and a soft hat that turned down at the front. With careless indifference she showed an indifference on the corner...

The stranger wore coat and trousers of latest fashion and a soft hat that turned down at the front. With careless indifference she showed an indifference on the corner...

Yesterday information reached the hotel that a young woman had been arrested in Nashville, Tenn., charged with violating the ordinance...

A special dispatch to The Republic from Nashville last night stated that the woman who was arrested in Nashville...

The woman who was arrested in Nashville last night was identified as Miss Minnie Warfield...

At a police headquarters she gave her name as Miss Minnie Warfield, 39 years old. She was clad in black trousers, a stock of the same color and wore a soft hat...

Miss Warfield talked glibly and rationally, to-night, stating that she desired the right to learn the truth as to her queer conduct. She said she is the victim of persecution, and asked men's advice to escape her tormentors.

"The persecutions began," she said, "in Los Angeles, Cal., two years ago, when I was stopping with my mother. I wrote for one of the papers there an article at which some gentlemen who had been reading their attentions to me took offense...

By a bit of strategy I finally escaped my tormentors and came here, but my persecutions followed me here. I had written my mother an article at which some gentlemen who had been reading their attentions to me took offense...

"At the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis I became aware that my persecutors had the hotel surrounded and I resolved to disguise myself and escape. I hit upon the idea of wearing male attire...

"Miss Warfield seemed pleased to remain in jail, where, she says, she is certain to be protected. When asked the name of her tormentors, she said, 'I do not know.' Miss Warfield asked to be excused, as she did not want to bring her into notoriety."

A Los Angeles View.

Censoring Miss Warfield, the following special dispatch was received from Los Angeles, Cal., by The Republic: "Minnie Warfield, as a newspaper woman, is not known in Los Angeles. Some weeks ago a woman who claimed to be a newspaper writer came from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and was arrested in men's attire. She was taken in by the police and a stay of execution was issued. She is now in jail at St. Louis, where she is the same individual."

TO FORCE ADJOURNMENT.

Republican Leaders in House and Senate Agree on a Date.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Congress will adjourn June 11. This decision was reached at a conference held today of leaders of the Republican party in the Senate and the House...

The information of the agreement by the Republican conference to adjourn June 11 was given out tonight by one of the prominent leaders during the proceedings. His statement was as follows:

"The Republican leaders of the Senate and the House held a lengthy conference today and reached an agreement to force an adjournment of Congress by Monday, June 11."

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906.

CLARK GAINS SENATE SEAT.

Resigns and Then Is Reappointed by Acting Governor Spriggs.

Governor Smith, a Daily Leader, Lured From Montana, Leaving Executive Reins in the Hands of a Clark Man.

Helena, Mont., May 15.—Acting Governor Spriggs to-night appointed W. A. Clark of Butte United States Senator to serve until the next Legislature shall elect his successor. Senator Clark's resignation was filed early in the day with the Governor, and to-night he was appointed by Governor Spriggs to succeed himself. Senator Clark's reasons for resigning are set forth in the speech he delivered today in the Senate.

Governor Spriggs has been a friend of Senator Clark both during his candidacy for the Senate and since, although he preserved the utmost impartiality in his office as Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate during the senatorial contest.

Governor Smith, a partisan of the Daily people, left the State two weeks ago for California to attend to some mining cases in which he is retained as attorney. At that time there was no thought of Senator Clark resigning, and his enemies were confident he would be unseated by the United States Senate. The resignation filed today came as a surprise to the people of the State, who had no inkling of the comp prepared.

During the day, Governor Spriggs received a great many telegrams from all over the State urging him to appoint Senator Clark, alleging that he was the real choice of a large majority of the Democrats and a large proportion of the Republicans as well.

Governor Spriggs was besieged to day by individuals and by delegations friendly and hostile to Mr. Clark.

NOTIFIED OF APPOINTMENT.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Clark to-night received the following telegram announcing his appointment: "Helena, Mont., May 15.—Senator W. A. Clark, Washington: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed you to fill the vacancy in Montana's representation in the Senate of the United States. I need you to participate by registered mail. I trust you will accept the appointment."

"Acting Governor." Then Senator also received the following telegram from his son: "Governor Spriggs to-day appointed you as Senator. Congratulations. W. A. CLARK."

CLARK ACCEPTS.

Senator Clark accepted the appointment in the following reply to Governor Spriggs's message: "Washington, D. C., May 15.—Honorable W. A. Spriggs, Governor of Montana: Dear Governor—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary message informing me of my appointment to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by my resignation, and to inform you of my acceptance thereof. I fully appreciate the high compliment implied by your action and pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office in the interests of all the people of the State to the best of my ability. With assurance of my esteem, I am yours sincerely, W. A. CLARK."

SENATORS DISCUSS CLARK'S CHANCES UNDER NEW PLAN.

Washington, May 15.—Senators generally discuss the statement of the effect of the appointment of Mr. Clark by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, saying the problem was too new for them to discuss. Clark's casual outline of the ordinary Senatorial procedure and election, would only say when informed of the appointment.

"I reckon the trick won't work." Senator Caffrey, second member of the committee in rank, would not consent to extend any opinion on the subject until the Senatorial caucus, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, would only say when informed of the appointment.

"If the report of the appointment is true, and the statement of the effect of the appointment of Mr. Clark by the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, saying the problem was too new for them to discuss. Clark's casual outline of the ordinary Senatorial procedure and election, would only say when informed of the appointment."

Senator Caffrey, a Democratic member of the committee, heard the statement of the Senatorial caucus, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, would only say when informed of the appointment.

Senator Frye, President pro tem of the Senate, said that under the present conditions a vacancy existed in the Senate, and that the vacancy could not be filled by the Senate, and that the vacancy could not be filled by the Senate.

Senator Jones of Arkansas said that the matter would depend upon the action of the committee on the resolution of the committee declaring the election void. If it should be declared, the vacancy created would be the same as in the case of the resignation of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island said that Senator Clark had made a mistake in giving the resignation. It probably would require the action of the Senate to accept the resignation.

Senator Allison said: "If the appointment of Mr. Clark is the result of the resignation of Senator Clark, I do not think it can be undone by the Governor upon his return to Montana. Moreover, my opinion, without having had opportunity to investigate the case closely, is that Senator Clark's resignation takes effect from the time it was tendered. I do not believe that the fact that the resignation is tendered pending an investigation can have any effect. In the Caldwell case, indeed, no further proceedings were taken after Mr. Caldwell tendered his resignation."

Senator Butler (Pop.), said: "I don't think that the Senate can refuse to seat Mr. Clark. According to all precedents, a vacancy occurs when a resignation is tendered, and the fact that such is considered the case in this instance is supported by the immediate elimination of the name of Mr. Clark from the roll call after he notified the Senate of his resignation. That was sufficient recognition of the vacancy to commit the Senate to it."

Clark Surprises the Senate. Mr. Clark fairly swept the Senate with surprise today by a formal announcement that he had sent his resignation as Senator to the Governor of Montana.

The announcement came without previous notice, and probably not a half dozen persons in Washington knew that it was to be made. Mr. Clark struck just at the instant the iron was hottest.

At 12:30, just as the routine business was concluded, Mr. Clark quietly rose and addressed the chair. He desired, he said, in a low, tense voice, to address the Senate on a question of privilege personal to himself. Instantly there was buzz of expectation in the chamber. Senators from both

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Thunderstorms and cooler Wednesday, except in northwest portion; Thursday fair; warmer in northwest portion; variable winds. For Illinois—Thunderstorms Wednesday; cooler, except near Lake Michigan; Thursday fair; variable winds. For Arkansas—Thunderstorms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; variable winds.

- 1. No Decision in Transit Strike. Suspended Taylor Under Arrest. Clark Appointed Senator from Montana. 2. Two Persons Shot by Transit Guards. 3. Holler's Troops Are in Dundee. Republican Plan to Control Trusts. Door-Boys Envoys Land in New York. 4. Cuban Postal Social. The Bell South New Home. 5. Gathering of Episcopal Clergy and Laymen. Foreign Missionary Conference. Rural News. 6. Baseball Scores. Rice Track Results. 7. Editorial. Republican How at Mississippi. Odd Politics in Annual Session. Social Events. 8. Crop Reports. Republicans Show British Sentiment. 9. New Corporations. Weather Reports. Transfers of Realty. 10. Grain and Produce. Cattle and Other Markets. 11. Financial News. 12. War on the Villages. 13. Know-Nothing's Name. Rather Do Than Leave Her Mother. Creditors Appeal to Federal Court. Hay Warehouse Burned. Will Protect Illinois Song Birds.

noence was largely ignored, and the entire proceedings were almost unnoted by the Dreyfus case, while the prosecution was based upon a presumption of guilt.

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

He then related that he went into the contest of 1892 merely for the purpose of breaking down the rule in Montana, and that he had since then been a political worker. He said that the undertaking was made with "the distinctly expressed understanding that my name should not be used in connection with the senatorial race of 1906, and that I should not be a candidate until after the election, and not until in December of 1907."

NO DECISION ON TRANSIT STRIKE.

Second Conference Between Company Officials and Grievance Committee Fails.

Riot Follows Attempt to Move Citizens' Line Cars and Two Persons are Shot—Suburban Men at Work—Cars for To-Day.

The essential point of difference which presented an agreement at yesterday's conference between the Grievance Committee and the St. Louis Transit Company's officials, was the future attitude of the company toward the union. Some of the men stated that the issue was whether the committee would discontinue its efforts to secure the union, or whether the company would discontinue its efforts to secure the union.

General Superintendent Baumbach of the St. Louis Transit Company stated last night that an effort would be made this morning to operate cars on all but the Broadway cable line, and Chief Campbell has assured him of ample police protection for this purpose.

Traffic along the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company's system is gradually assuming a semblance to the conditions existing before the strike. Additional cars are being run on the roads that have been operated for the last few days, and several cars were run on the Olive street cable line yesterday.

Disturbances occur from time to time along the roads, but the situation is gradually assuming a peaceful aspect. Six cars were started on the Bellefontaine line yesterday and every one of them carried a guard of twenty policemen, in order to prevent the cars from running the wires on this line were cut in several places, and obstructions were placed across the rails. It was necessary for the police to assist the workmen, sent out with the cars, in clearing the tracks.

Cars were operated on the Tower Grove, Grand Avenue, Page Avenue, Delmar Avenue, Spaulding Avenue, Park Avenue, Compton Heights, Bellefontaine, Olive Street, Laclede Avenue, Carondelet and California Avenue lines yesterday and other lines would have been in operation if the machinery at some of the power-houses had not been out of order. An attempt was made to operate the Fourth street cable line, but spikes that had been driven into the slot prevented.

Four hundred and fifty policemen were sent by Chief Campbell to the various power-houses, being distributed as follows: Bellefontaine power-house, 100 men; Easton Avenue power-house, 100 men; Fourth street cable power-house, 70 men, and the rest to the Broadway cable power-houses. Chief Campbell says that there is ample police protection for the cars, and that the company can safely operate all the cars if it has enough men.

The striking Suburban employes, with a few exceptions, accepted the agreement made by their representatives with General Manager Jenkins and resumed work yesterday morning. The road did a tremendous business, during the day and night, passengers climbing to the top in the morning and evening.

The Suburban car cars, which were started last night, were welcomed as a relief by the army of men whose employment keeps them out at night. Many of them discarded their bicycles and the improvised "road cars" were not so numerous on the downtown streets after midnight.

Vehicles were in use, as street car substitutes yesterday, but their business was not nearly so brisk as it was prior to the settlement of the Suburban strike. At 1 o'clock this afternoon, the Board of Arbitrators to pass on the Suburban employes' grievance will be appointed.

Several of the Suburban's union employes were said to be dissatisfied with the agreement, but President Mahon has ordered that they must abide by it.

Another conference between the officials representing the St. Louis Transit Company and the Grievance Committee of the Transit Employees' Union was held yesterday at the Planters Hotel. The efforts to settle the strike were ineffective and the meeting adjourned at 8:15 o'clock without coming to an agreement. Another conference will be held today.

It was reported that the essential point of difference which presented an agreement at yesterday's conference was the future attitude of the company toward the union. Some of the men stated that the issue was whether the committee would discontinue its efforts to secure the union, or whether the company would discontinue its efforts to secure the union.

As some of the men stated this issue, it was whether the company would discontinue its efforts to secure the union, or whether the committee would discontinue its efforts to secure the union. The men stated that the issue was whether the company would discontinue its efforts to secure the union, or whether the committee would discontinue its efforts to secure the union.

At the conference were present Edward Whittaker, Charles D. McClure and Fred W. Lehmann for the St. Louis Transit Company, and the Grievance Committee of the Union, Harry B. Hawes, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, was invited to attend the meeting in the capacity of arbitrator. Before turning the meeting over to the arbitrator, Mr. Hawes said that he had no objection to the settlement of the strike, but that he had no objection to the settlement of the strike.

Mr. Hawes's efforts helped to expedite the negotiations yesterday, and little time was spent in dragging over unimportant details. Yesterday morning Mr. Hawes sent for Attorney Ben Clark, the legal adviser of the strikers, and told him that the strike committee had agreed to a settlement of the strike, and that he had no objection to the settlement of the strike.

After the conference with Mr. Hawes in the morning, Mr. Clark called on Judge Henry S. Priest, one of the attorneys for the St. Louis Transit Company, who drew up a proposed settlement of the strike. The settlement was drawn up by Mr. Hawes, after reading it sent for the Grievance Committee of the union and asked them to hold themselves in readiness for a conference in the afternoon. When he found that the St. Louis Transit Company representatives were willing to confer with the Grievance Committee, Mr. Hawes called them to the Planters Hotel. The settlement was at 8:15 o'clock.

Mr. Whittaker said that nothing had been accomplished at the meeting and that another conference probably will be held today. J. W. Brewer of the Grievance Committee said that a settlement had not been arrived at, and that no agreement had been made since Monday's conference. Neither Ben F. Clark nor W. D. Mahon was present at the conference and the

Continued on Page Two.

D'ANNUNZIO writes of the famous Actress, DUSE. A Brilliant Chapter in Next Sunday's Republic.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. In Other Cities, Two Cents. On Train, Three Cents.)

SUPPOSED TAYLOR IS UNDER ARREST.

The Sheriff of Carroll County Telegraph Orders to Hold Him for Investigation.

AT WEATHERFORD, OKLAHOMA.

George Taylor and His Brother Were Convicted of Murdering the Meeks Family—William Was Hanged.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Weatherford, Mo., May 15.—It is believed to look very much as if George Taylor, member of the Meeks family, has finally been caught. Sheriff Lewis of Weatherford, Ok., asking for the necessary papers to make the arrest. The sender was J. Willis Pendergast, a member of the American Detective Agency, who had a suspicion that the man was in the area.

Since that time several messages have passed back and forth between them, the result of which is that Mr. Lewis has telegraphed a minute description of Taylor and has mailed his photograph.

He has also telegraphed to a man living near Weatherford to go and see if he can identify Taylor.

Taylor has many friends and relatives from this section, who have lately gone to that part of Oklahoma. This leads color to the story, and caused many here to believe that the man is really Taylor. Sheriff Lewis is inclined to that opinion, and so telegraphed to have the man arrested and held in the jail here. He has received word that the man has been arrested and is being held, pending an examination.

STORY OF THE TAYLORS.

The Taylor brothers, of whom George is the survivor, killed the Meeks family of the Meeks and two children and almost killed the fifth Mrs. Nellie Meeks. The tragedy, too, occurred at Weatherford, Mo., some years ago.

The Taylor brothers were men of influence in that section of the State. They conducted a bank and had stock in a number of enterprises in and near Weatherford. They had many tenants and farmers, and among these was Meeks.

Although the Taylors were powerful in Weatherford they were also feared, and it was widely known that they were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

One day the community was horrified when the Taylor brothers were seen to have made her way to the nearest farmhouse, covered with blood, and told how her father's body was under a strawstack on the farm. The Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

Her description of the murder was such as to leave little doubt in the minds of the officers, and they arrested George Taylor and his brother. The Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

Execution was high, that the two prisoners were removed to the Carrollton jail for safety. The Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

The Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

George Taylor was then thought to have already recovered, where he was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

A few days before the date set for the execution William Taylor made an attempt at suicide. The Governor then refused to sign the order of execution, and the Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

George Taylor disappeared after his escape. For weeks a report that he was seen somewhere in the neighborhood of the Meeks place on suspicion, and officers made futile journeys to Indian Territory, California and Mexico. George Taylor is now under surveillance.

Little Nellie Meeks was adopted by friends and jealously guarded after the crime, as it was thought that efforts would be made to spirit her out of the way for her own safety. She was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

William Taylor was then thought to have already recovered, where he was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

A few days before the date set for the execution William Taylor made an attempt at suicide. The Governor then refused to sign the order of execution, and the Taylor brothers were men of a cold and calculating nature. They were men of a cold and calculating nature.

George Taylor was then thought to have already recovered, where he was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

William Taylor was then thought to have already recovered, where he was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

George Taylor was then thought to have already recovered, where he was under constant surveillance. Crows came to see him, and he fought hard for his life, insisting that he was innocent. The Supreme Court, however, was not so easily convinced.

Continued on Page Two.

AT ISSUE ON ONE POINT.

Grievance Committee had no legal adviser. It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

It is argued from this that the committee is not a legal body, and that the arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions. The arbitrators are not bound by its decisions.

Continued on Page Two.

STEPHEN CRANE SINKING.

American Novelist's Physician Says His Case Is Hopeless.

New York, May 15.—Although cable advice from London say that Stephen Crane, the novelist and newspaper writer, who has been ill in Sussex, has been removed to his home, it is believed that there is no chance for his recovery.

Judge W. H. Crane, of Fort Jervis, N. Y., on Monday received a letter from the family physician, Dr. J. H. Crane, who has been attending to the novelist's case since he left his home in England, which states that the condition of the writer is hopeless. The doctor says that he has no hope for his recovery.

Stephen Crane says the letters from Knoxville say that Stephen Crane is suffering from the effects of the fever he contracted in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and that his vitality is so reduced that he cannot recover from his present illness. A week ago, it is said, he was taken to his home by his physician, but he is too weak to travel. Mr. Crane's right lung is badly affected and death from consumption is looked for.

Slayer Nearly Lynched. Ohio Farmer Killed by Proprietor of Medicine Show.

Ashland, O., May 15.—In the rural town of North Bloomfield, Franklin County, last night a man aged about 40 years, who says he is Lew Atkins of St. Louis, it is alleged, struck John Gurton with a piece of gas pipe and then shot him in the breast, killing him almost instantly. Gurton was a well-to-do farmer of that place, who was a dealer in horses for the New York market.

It is said that a shot was given nightly in a medicine tent of which Atkins was one of the proprietors. According to reports which Gurton made about the entertainment, the assailant occupied, but was soon pursued by a posse of men numbering twenty or more, who were looking for the man who was captured, and although threatened by the large crowd he was landed safely in jail at Warren. Atkins claimed he shot in self-defense.

Jack Mason Remarries. Bride Is Katherine Grey—Almost a Secret Wedding.

Boston, Mass., May 15.—Jack Mason is married again. His wife is Miss Katherine Grey, who has been a conspicuous figure on the American stage for some years. The happy couple are quartered at the Westminister Hotel in this city. The ceremony took place Sunday and was attended by a good deal of company. It was almost a secret marriage and almost a runaway affair. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are today residing at the Westminister Hotel. Preliminary arrangements for the ceremony took place in New York. Katherine Grey was recently divorced from her first husband, Richard Mason, who was lately divorced by Marion Daniels.

Continued on Page Two.

COURAGE SAVES A TRAIN.

Brakeman Risks His Life to Remove an Obstruction.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Wheeling, W. Va., May 15.—At the imminent peril of his life, William Sullivan saved the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad from destruction today in a most remarkable and heroic manner. With utter