PART I.
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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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TWO PARTS.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

BOTH SIDES READY FOR THE PRIMARIES.

Friday Full of Work for Democratic Factions Who Hope for Victory To-Day.

SHARP CONTESTS EXPECTED.

Police Force to Be Withdrawn From Street Cars and Sent to Prevent Possible Disorder at the Polls.

Yesterday was a day of hustling and bustling in the ranks of the local Democracy. The leaders of both factions were preparing their forces for the primaries to-day.

The afternoon was spent by the leaders of both sides and their lieutenants in perfecting the final plans for the fight, and formulating orders to be issued to-day to the rank and file, who will bear the brunt of the battle.

The wards in which warm contests may be expected are the Fourth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth, in the Central District; the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh in the Southern District, and the First, Second, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth in the Northern District. Ben Brady himself will look after the fight in the Central District, and Charles Lemp will take care of the southern end. Brady will have the Butlers for adversaries, and Lemp will shiver lances with Tony Stuever.

In Brady's own ward, the Fourth, he will have a bitter fight, which may require his personal attention most of the time. John Owens is the man who is expected to keep him busy. In the Fifteenth, Nick Griffin, Brady's lieutenant, will measure swords with Tom Hackett. The Jefferson Club delegation is especially desirous of winning in this ward, and an exciting time is certain.

Tom Barrett and Tom Ward, secretary of the Police Board, will have a merry time in the Twentieth Ward. Barrett is Brady's right bower, and Ward will use every effort to defeat him by returning Hawes a winner.

Andy Blong, the deposed chairman of the Central Committee, will endeavor to retaliate on his enemies in the Twenty-first Ward by defeating John Hines, who is at the head of the Hawes delegation.

In the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, the Butlers, Jim, Johnnie and Ed, Jr., headed by Colonel Edward himself, will make things interesting for Brady's lieutenants, Crothers and Fox. The Twenty-third is known as Butler's ward, and so is the Twenty-second, for that matter, and some spicy news will certainly be received from there during the day.

In the Twenty-sixth Ward George Robertson, member of the House of Delegates, will endeavor to hold up the Brady end of the vote while Phil Dwyer and his adherents pull down for the Hawes end.

The contest in the southern end of the city between the Lemp and Stuever interests promises to be as bitter as in the Central District, but with probably fewer chances of personal encounters. The same is true of the fight in the north end of the city.

In anticipation of trouble of a serious nature being encountered at the polling places in the wards in which the contest is expected to be very bitter, the patrolmen will be withdrawn from the cars and sheds of the transit company at 10 o'clock this morning and assigned to duty at the polls. This decision was arrived at yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Police Board, held at the residence of Police Commissioner Stuever, who is ill. At the conclusion of the meeting Chief Campbell was instructed to order all regular patrolmen to report for duty at their respective stations at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, for assignment. The men will be relieved from duty at the car sheds at 10 a. m., go home, and prepare for the work of the afternoon. The emergency specials will be kept in reserve at the barracks in the old City Hall.

In five of the wards there will be no contest, as the Bradyites have filed no delegations therein. The detail of police will be heaviest in the central and southern portions of the city, where repeaters are expected to appear.

ATKINSON MADE MANAGER.

Gaiennie to Remain Exposition President Until Term Expires.

The new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Exposition held a meeting yesterday and elected officers. At the request of the new board President and Manager Frank Gaiennie was continued in the office of president until his term expires in November. D. R. Calhoun was selected first vice president; C. D. McLure, second vice president; R. M. Scruggs, who acted in the capacity of treasurer to the old board, was requested to remain in the same place by the new board. Murray Carleton was elected secretary and W. J. Atkinson manager.

The changes in the management of the St. Louis Exposition are the result of an effort to change the policy of managing the building. Most of the stock was held by the new board, and in order to give it full swing in the management the old directors resigned. Mr. Gaiennie, who has been connected with the Exposition, first as manager and then as president and manager, for the past ten years, handed in his resignation last month. This is the first meeting in which a majority of new directors have been present since the reorganization. Some radical changes in the uses to which the building will be put were fully explained in The Republic some time ago.

WANT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

Decatur Citizens Offer a Large Endowment.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Decatur, Ill., May 25.—A movement is on foot to relocate Lincoln University of Lincoln, Ill., in Decatur. James Millikin, a millionaire banker of this city, has offered to donate $250,000, while other citizens of Decatur are to contribute $50,000, providing that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church guarantees an endowment of $150,000, making a total endowment of $300,000. Mr. Millikin also offered to give, as a site, Oakland Park, consisting of seventeen acres and worth probably $25,000.

The matter has been laid before the Educational Board of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which controls Lincoln University. It is expected that the proposition will be passed on at the State Synod meeting to be held at Leroy June 7. Mr. Millikin stipulates that the university be nonsectarian, and that the Decatur $250,000 be used for the support of the industrial branch. The new proposition supercedes a plan to form an industrial school.

Mr. Millikin's contributions to charity make a large amount annually. He has previously given a home for old women in Decatur, and lately offered $10,000 for a new building. These are his first steps in what is believed to be a movement to devote his great wealth to public institutions. He is a selfmade man and has no children.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

J. C. Campbell Appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Minneapolis, May 25.—Chairman C. A. Towne announces that he has appointed J. C. Campbell of Los Angeles sergeant-at-arms of the National Silver Republican Convention.

MARCH AGAIN ON AGUINALDO'S TRAIL.

Intrepid Major Begins His Second Chase Into Luzon's Trackless Jungles.

GENERAL YOUNG'S REPORT.

It Describes the First Pursuit of the Fugitive Dictator by the Same Officer Now Tracking Him.

Manila, May 25.—Major Peyton C. March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, and Colonel Luther R. Hare, with another part of the Thirty-third Regiment, while scouring the country northeast of Benguet, report that they have struck the trail of a party of Filipinos traveling in the mountains and believe they are escorting Aguinaldo. Major March is continuing the pursuit across an exceedingly difficult country beyond the telegraph lines.

Sergeant Barry and four privates of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, have rescued the daughter of the President of San Mateo from some ladrones, who had abducted her. Afterward, twelve ladrones ambushed them, killing the Sergeant. Three privates stood off the band, while the other secured re-enforcements. Seven ladrones were killed.

Lieutenant W. P. Elliott of the United States cruiser New Orleans died recently at Cavite of apoplexy, resulting from sunstroke.

AN EARLIER CHASE.

Washington, May 25.—The second installment of General S. M. B. Young's report upon his operations in the Philippines was made public at the War Department today. It deals with the pursuit of Aguinaldo through Northern Luzon, the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, and the recapture of Lieutenant Gillmore of the navy and his party.

On the 17th of November last General Young wired General Otis from Pozorrubio to the effect that Aguinaldo was a fugitive, seeking escape to the mountains or by sea, and immediately set out in hot pursuit. The chase was a close and exciting one, and at times the Filipino chieftain was dangerously near capture. Aguinaldo and Tinio, after being pursued relentlessly as far as Cangon, separated, the former making for Lepanto by the mountain trail, and the latter going north to defend the pass in the Tangadan Mountains.

Major March was thereupon dispatched with his battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry volunteers to continue the chase after Aguinaldo, while General Young prepared to attack the Tangadan Pass, which Tinio boasted would never be taken by American troops. After a spirited engagement, in which Colonels Hare, Thirty-third Infantry, and Howze, Thirty-fourth Infantry, were conspicuously able and daring, Tinio's prediction was set at naught, and by nightfall on December 4 a clever detour by a flanking party into the mountains to gain the rear of the enemy had its effect and Tinio was again in full retreat.

Meanwhile, Major March, in pursuit of Aguinaldo, had met and routed General Gregorio del Pilar's forces in the Tila Pass, General Pilar receiving his death wound in this engagement.

Americans Recaptured.

Continuing, as to the further pursuit and final recapture of both American and Spanish prisoners, the report says:

"Tinio used every device he was capable of to mislead the troops and cover the trail of the prisoners he had, who had been sent on with a force of two officers and 150 men as a special guard."

At this juncture Lieutenant Hayes of General Young's staff received the surrender of Major Natividad, from whom much valuable information was obtained.

"Leaving Captain Rollis with eighty footsore and shoeless men from the two commands to guard the mouth of the cannon against the forces of Tinio and Natividad, those two iron-nerved officers, Hare and Howze, who had consolidated their forces of equally daring men, pushed on with fierce determination to overtake the prisoners and their guard.

"There is sufficient evidence to show that Tinio had given orders that prisoners falling out from exhaustion should be bayonetted. From time to time unmistakable evidence of the presence of the prisoners was found along the trail, and acted as an additional incentive to both officers and men to redouble their efforts to overtake their unfortunate countrymen.

"About 4 p. m. on the 16th, a signal from the advance guard warned them that they were in the presence of a possible enemy. A reconnoissance developed a party of insurgents, and in the rush five of their number were killed and ten taken prisoners. With this detachment were McDonald, Fitzgerald and Farley, American prisoners, who were recaptured. Lieutenant Gilmore had left the place with the rest of the prisoners early that morning, but when overtaken the following day, the 17th, had been abandoned by his guard, who had learned of the proximity of the pursuing forces.

"On the 17th of December, General Concepcion and staff, consisting of five officers and six enlisted men, were captured by Major March. On January 1, Aguinaldo's wife and sister, two sisters of Colonel Lerma, wife of Colonel Sitayor, the wife of Lieutenant Cristobal, Colonel Sitayor, Lieutenant Colonel Paez, three officers of lesser rank and ten or twelve servants, all belonging to the retinue of Aguinaldo, were sent in by March."

Munroe's Daring Ruse.

Then follows the first official mention of the exploit of Second Lieutenant Munroe of the Fourth Cavalry who, while in command of a small detachment, telegraphed into Bayombong that he was approaching the town in large force and demanding the surrender of the place. The ruse was successful, and the vastly superior force of the enemy laid down their arms.

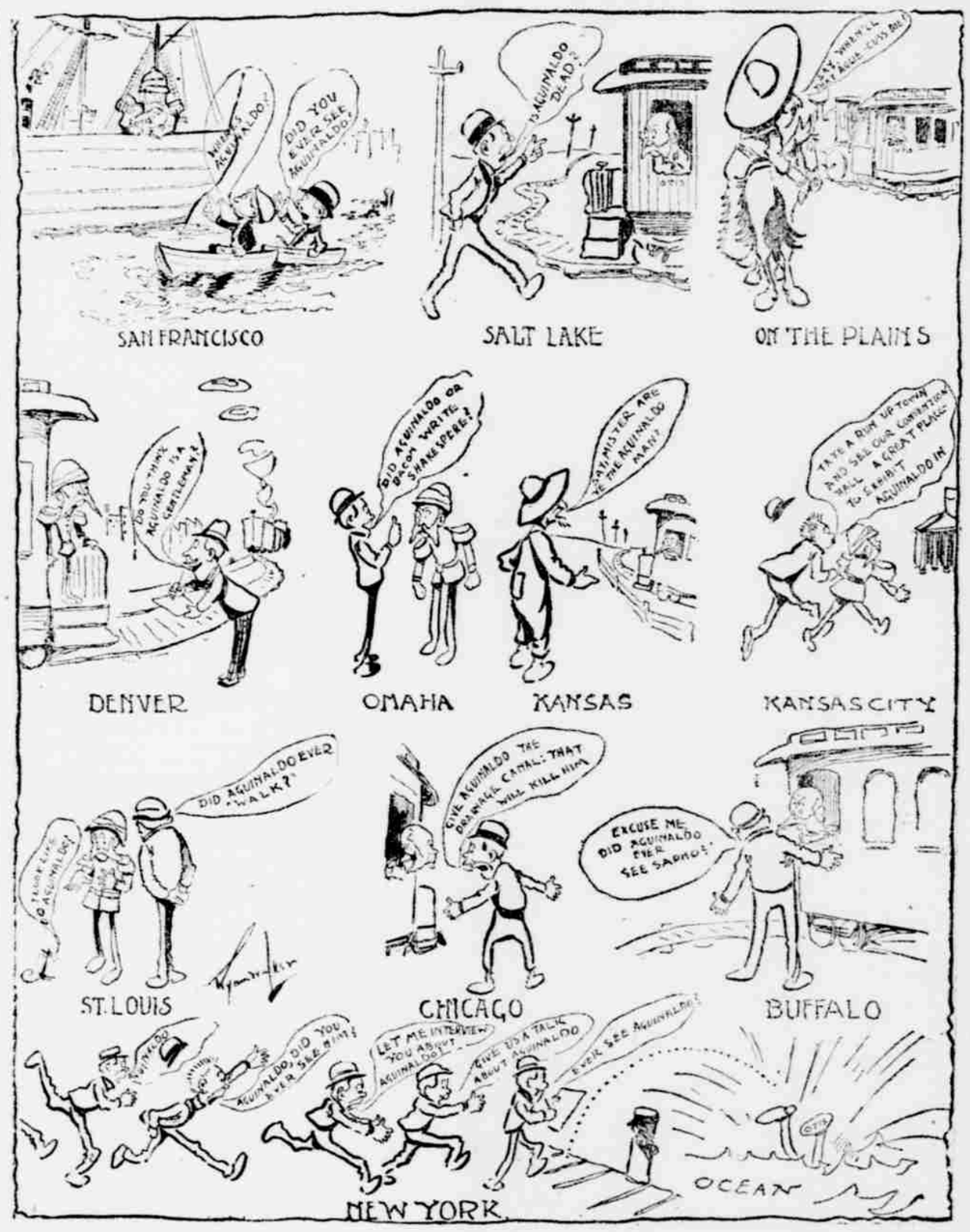
"Lieutenant Castner with his detachment of Lowe's scouts, marched on Bayombong, where he found Second Lieutenant Munroe of the Fourth Cavalry, in command of a small detachment, negotiating for the surrender of the place. Lieutenant Castner generously deferred to Lieutenant Munroe and allowed him to receive the surrender of General Canon, his aids and the forces garrisoning the town. In this connection it may be stated that the march of Lieutenant Castner's detachment, covering a period from November 10 to December 21, is one of the most remarkable on record, and it probably is the longest continuous march made during the insurrection.

"Captain McCalla of the United States Navy received the surrender of General Tirona and the insurgent forces in the Province of Cagayan at Aparri.

"On January 5, Lieutenant Gillmore and the recaptured American prisoners arrived at Vigan. At San Isidro, the first Spanish prisoners joined the column and from then on, at almost every town through which the troops passed, others joined. The advance was so rapid that it was not possible to make lists at all places, but it is believed that the total number of Spanish prisoners released by the command was 4,000."

In conclusion, General Young extends his thanks to the officers and men of the navy for their cordial support, and of the troops of his command, and says:

"They clung to the main purposes for which the campaign was inaugurated and pursued the course laid out for them with a tenacity of purpose and a physical endurance which, I think, far exceeded the highest expectations or belief of their country as they certainly did that of their General."



THE GENERAL'S REAL CAMPAIGN.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN CHINA SLAIN.

"Boxers" Also Destroy Two Villages and Defeat Troops Sent to Check Them.

UNITED STATES TAKE A HAND.

Unless Depredations Cease American Ships and Soldiers Will Interfere—European Powers Issue Similar Warning.

London, May 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that advices from Szuchuan, Province of Hu-Peh, report that "Boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The General commanding at Shi-Nan-Fui, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost twenty-six men killed. Re-enforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

"BOXERS" DEFEAT CAVALRY.

Pekin, May 25, via Shanghai, May 25.—A force of Chinese cavalry that was attacked by "Boxers" lost a Colonel and seventy men killed and wounded.

Li Hung Chang has been confirmed in the viceroyalty in Canton. Tan Chun Lin, the former Viceroy, has been ordered to remain in Pekin to await employment.

AMERICA TAKES A HAND.

Washington, May 25.—The United States Government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "Boxers" in China. Minister Conger has been instructed by the State Department to inform the Chinese Government that the Government of the United States expects it to stamp out promptly and thoroughly this society, and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, all now threatened by the operation of the "Boxers."

Mr. Conger is acting on parallel lines with the representatives of the European Powers at the Chinese court, but has not joined in any concert of action.

It is realized here that the Chinese Government, in dealing with the "Boxers," will encounter much difficulty, as the society claims to be purely patriotic in purpose. Its contention is that the teachings of the Christians are in their results absolutely destructive of the Chinese system of government.

The "Boxers" now are not attacking foreign missionaries, but are killing the Chinese who allow themselves to be converted to Christianity. This phase of the matter is difficult to deal with, as it heretofore has been a well-recognized right of a nation to deal with its own subjects at its pleasure. This rule does not contemplate excesses, such as are ascribed to the "Boxers," and there is believed to be reasonable ground for foreign intervention, which would include the participation of United States warships and even troops, if such should be necessary.

Mr. Conger's latest advice to the State Department indicates that this troublesome society is waxing strong in the very heart of Pekin, the Chinese capital, and it was evident from the tone of his dispatch that a crisis was approaching which would either cause drastic action by the Chinese Government or a hostile demonstration by the Powers in the near future.

ROSEBERY AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Report That They Will Form a New Party.

London, May 26.—The approach of the general election has put into circulation strange rumors. Among these is one published by the Daily Express, which says, this morning:

"It is more than whispered that a Rosebery-Chamberlain coalition will take place, the new party to fulfill the Rosebery formula as before 1895.

"Lord Rosebery's aspirations are to see liberalism separated from so-called 'little Englandism,' and Mr. Chamberlain's are to become Prime Minister. Should this coalition result an exceedingly lively election will occur."

TRIBUTE TO CRONJE.

Twenty-Nine Thousand Russians Contribute to Fund.

Moscow, May 25.—The subscription list of the silver plate to be presented to General Cronje, the Boer commander, now in St. Helena, includes 29,000 names, representing 7,000 roubles.

The testimonial will take the form of a punch bowl, with twelve ladles. It will not be presented until after the war.

SHOOTING AFTER A CIRCUS.

Two Fatally and Two Seriously Wounded.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 25.—As a crowd of negroes left the circus tent last night at Bolivar, Ky., numerous persons began shooting pistols. A fusillade followed, about seventy-five shots being fired. Mary Bell and Frank Rives were probably fatally wounded and Zordie Wills and "Buster" Davies severely injured in the panic which ensued. Several children were hurt.

MORE THAN A CENTENARIAN.

Thomas Flynn Lost His Sight at the Chicago Fire.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 25.—Thomas Flynn died to-night at Haverstraw after having lived six years over the century mark. Flynn, who was born in Waterford, Ireland, in July, 1794, came to America in 1822. He retained all his faculties, except his eyesight, which he lost at the Chicago fire.

POLITICAL QUARREL.

William Patterson Killed by Edward Carver.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 25.—Edward Carver shot and killed William Patterson in a political quarrel at the Republican primary at Florence to-day. Carver, who was a candidate for Sheriff, has fled to Kentucky. Only two men witnessed the killing, but neither will talk.

If Carver is caught, the extradition question between Kentucky and Indiana will doubtless be raised.

BLOW AIMED AT BUCKET SHOPS.

Chicago Board of Trade to Collect Its Own Quotations.

Chicago, May 25.—The Chicago Board of Trade gave notice to-day that on and after June 1 the board would collect its own market quotations.

The new rule is aimed at the bucket shops, of which there are claimed to be 25,000 in various parts of the United States.

VICTORIA'S THANKS.

Message in Answer to McKinley's Congratulations.

Washington, May 25.—Ambassador Choate at London has cabled the following message from Queen Victoria to the State Department:

"American Ambassador: Pray express my warm thanks to the President of the United States for his kind congratulations for my birthday. V. I. R."

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Partly cloudy Saturday; possibly showers and thunderstorms and cooler in northern portion; Sunday, fair; winds mostly easterly.

Illinois—Partly cloudy Saturday; possibly showers and thunderstorms and cooler in western portion; Sunday fair, variable winds, mostly fresh easterly.

Arkansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; easterly winds.

PART I.

Page.
1. Strong Effort in Behalf of World's Fair.
Democratic Primaries To-Day.
On Aguinaldo's Trail.
Native Christians in China Slain.
2. Transit Cars Will Not Run All Day.
3. Boers Retreating Across the Vaal.
Cuban Scandals Take New Form.
Elevator Affair Arouses Chicago.
4. Race-Track Results.
Pennsy's Men in Fine Form.
Sporting News.
5. Baseball Scores.
The Railroads.
6. Editorial.
7. New Books Reviewed.
Glad He Is a Heathen.
Noted Duelist Dead at Richmond.
Gave Out Secret Letters.
Travelers' Council Formed.
'Varsity Team Suspended.
8. Family War in the County.
Reviews of Trade.
Letter of Thanks from London's Mayor.
Aged Wife Seeks Divorce.
Kerth and Lloyd Clash.

PART II.

1. Revision Committee Appointed and Peoria Overture Adopted.
2. Church News and Announcements.
Sunday School Lesson.
3. Eads Estate Not Responsible.
Reforms for Labor Laws.
Old French Record Brought to Light.
5. New Corporations.
Transfers of Realty.
River Telegrams.
Cotton Market Righted Itself.
Indian Bills Reported.
Municipal Assembly Meeting.
6. Grain and Other Markets.
Water Rates and Filtration.
7. Financial News.
Weekly Bank Statement.
Officer Henaghan's Body Found.
8. Suggestions for Summer Hats and Dresses.
Picturesque Leghorns in Vogue.
Effective Use of Bright Color.
Something About Children's Socks.
Are Women Patient?
Grandmother's Strawberry Shortcake.

TRAVELERS ELECT OFFICERS.

J. W. McDonald of St. Louis Chosen a Director.

New Orleans, May 25.—The National Travelers' Protective Association selected Richmond, Va., as the next meeting place of the annual convention.

The following officers were elected: E. C. Burrows, Peoria, Ill., president; M. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, first vice president; Robert M. Simons, Denver, Colo., second vice president; E. E. Drew, Omaha, Neb., third vice president; John E. Johnson, Racine, Wis., fourth vice president; O. A. McKay, Little Rock, Ark., fifth vice president. Directors—J. W. McDonald, St. Louis; C. S. E. Holland, Houston, Tex.; B. G. Thompson, Evansville, Ind.

PRESSURE ON THE SPEAKER.

Monster Petition Signed by Majority of the House in Favor of Fair Bill.

Henderson Tells Governor Francis the Measure Is Without Parliamentary Status—How St. Louis Labor Stands.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, May 25.—Speaker Henderson has not relaxed his opposition to the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair. Petitions signed by a majority of the members of the House are to be presented to him, urging that they be given an opportunity to vote upon the measure. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Speaker will be moved from his arbitrary course, even by such a protest. In the case of the Nicaraguan Canal bill this means was effective. The Speaker's fiat had been issued that it should not come to a vote. Hepburn of Iowa secured the signatures of 226 members, and, with an ill grace, the Speaker permitted a vote upon the bill. It was passed.

The friends of the great World's Fair hope that their petitions will be heeded, and that a similar result will follow. They are warned, however, by the developments of to-day that the dictator of the House will not hesitate to adopt unusual methods to defeat the measure. Tactics are being used which are, to say the least, questionable.

Since the bill has been before the special committee the Speaker has received hundreds of telegrams, letters and resolutions in its favor. He has not seen fit to make public any of these indorsements. But the first telegram he received which evinced opposition to it he has promptly turned over to the Associated Press for widespread publication. This was the telegram which was received here yesterday signed by C. E. Richter and Clarkener Richesen and which purported to be a protest from organized labor and a mass meeting of taxpayers against the passage of the bill by Congress.

The Speaker made no effort to ascertain whether or not the signers of the telegram were representative in any way of the elements which they assumed to represent. It suited his purpose to use the protest regardless of its character and he gave it out.

Did Not Represent Unions.

To-day Governor Francis and the members of the St. Louis delegation who are here in the interest of the fair made telegraphic inquiry to ascertain if Messrs. Richter and Richesen really represented the sentiment of the laboring men of St. Louis in protesting against the fair and received prompt replies that they did not. The labor unions of St. Louis and all their officers, they were informed, were in favor of the fair. This was confirmatory of the belief of the St. Louis delegation as to where union labor stood with regard to the project.

The laboring men of St. Louis have subscribed liberally toward the World's Fair and all their councils have indorsed it by resolutions. The laboring men have realized that they would receive as great benefit from the passage of the World's Fair bill as any other class. The construction of exposition buildings would mean employment to thousands of skilled laboring men at the highest union wages. The idea that organized labor would antagonize a movement so greatly to its benefit was incredible to Governor Francis and his associates and they hardly needed the assurance that the telegram of Richter and Richeson did not represent the sentiment of union labor in St. Louis.

Nevertheless, the telegram of Messrs. Richter and Richeson which Speaker Henderson took pains to give out for general publication had an injurious, if temporary, effect. It furnished the Speaker and the few members who are with him in opposition to the World's Fair bill the first hook which they have had upon which to hang their opposition.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning and up to noon, when Governor Francis received a telegram giving assurances that Messrs. Richter and Richesen did not speak for union labor in St. Louis, there was considerable talk about the Capitol of the labor protest against the St. Louis Fair.

When the true character of the telegram given out by Speaker Henderson became known there was a reaction. It was so strong that even the Speaker sought to evade the responsibility for the publication of the alleged protest. This he will not be able to do, for it is known positively that he caused its publication.

The St. Louis delegation held a conference at the Hotel Normandie last evening and after canvassing the situation with regard to the bill, decided to call a conference to-day of the Congressional Committee from the Louisiana Purchase States appointed when the bill was introduced some months ago. This meeting, which was called for 2:30 o'clock, was held in the room of the House Committee on Accounts.

Henderson Meets Francis.

Previous to this hour, Speaker Henderson sent for Governor Francis and Mr. Cobb. They took lunch with him in his private dining-room. They were with him an hour and a half and had a plain talk about the World's Fair bill. The Speaker was outspoken in his hostility to it. He said the report of the special committee without recommendation left the bill without parliamentary status in the House, and he would not give a day for its consideration.

The meeting in the room of the Committee on Accounts was well attended. All of the Missouri delegation were present except Mr. Pearce and Mr. Joy. The latter had gone to New York to meet his wife on her arrival from Europe. Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma and Mr. Jett of Illinois, not members of the committee, were present by invitation.

Governor Francis stated the purpose of the meeting. It was, he said, to ascertain the sentiment of the members as to the best method of securing action by the House.

"The Speaker," said Governor Francis, "has told us that he is against the bill. He said it has no parliamentary status in the House, having been reported without recommendation. He suggested that it be referred back to the committee. My belief is that if he gets it again in the committee he will see that it is kept there until adjournment of this session. What we want is to get a vote on the bill, as we are confident that if we get action by the House the bill will pass by a large majority. The Speaker will not give us a rule providing for its consideration. The question for us to determine is, how can we secure an expression of the House, despite his opposition?"

Petition Decided On.

This question was discussed at length without a satisfactory solution, the opinion being general that the Speaker could carry out his plan of opposition despite any effort which might be made by the members. It was decided, however, to have petitions signed by the members of the House, urging the Speaker to permit a vote on the bill and see if he could not be moved in this way. Mr. Bartholdt took charge of a petition to be circulated on the Republican side and Champ Clark one on the Democratic side.

The petition was as follows:

"Honorable David B. Henderson Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members of the Committee on Rules—Gentlemen: The undersigned members of the House of Representatives respectfully request that an early date be fixed and set aside by the Committee on Rules for the consideration of H. R. 9829, entitled a bill to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase by a World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903.

"Respectfully submitted."

Nearly All Signed.

Mr. Bartholdt and Mr. Clark in less than an hour had the signatures of nearly every Republican and Democrat on the floor at the time. Less than a half dozen members on both sides of the House failed to sign the petition. The signatures secured by Mr. Bartholdt were as follows:

C. E. Pearce, Missouri, Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; H. S. Boutell, Illinois; J. H. Bromwell, Ohio; R. T. Flynn, Oklahoma, George H. White, North Carolina; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; Thomas Heflge, Iowa; J. W. Fordney, Michigan; James R. Mann, Illinois; R. F. Spaulding, North Dakota; W. A. Calderhead, Kansas; M. Brosius, Pennsylvania; E. D. Crumpacker, Indiana; Walter I. Weaver, Ohio; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Page Morris, Minnesota; S. A. Davenport, Pennsylvania; Robert Adams, Jr., Pennsylvania; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; F. S. Henry, Connecticut; W. A. Smith, Michigan; G. W. Faris, Indiana; J. A. Barham, California; S. S. Barney, Wisconsin; R. Z. Linley, North Carolina; P. W. Mondell, Wyoming; A. Lybrand, Ohio; E. S. Minor, Wisconsin; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; E. C. Burleigh, Maine; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; F. C. Stevens, Minnesota; George A. Pearre, Maryland; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; Washington Gardner, Michigan; J. B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; Seth W. Brown, Ohio; R. J. Waters, California; Frank C. Wachter, Maryland; W. P. Hepburn, Iowa; J. H. Southard, Ohio; Joseph N. Graff, Illinois; William Lorimer, Illinois; Theorge Output, Wisconsin; Julius Kahn, California; Alex. Stewart, Wisconsin; M. E. Driscoll, New York; R. R. Hitt, Illinois; George W. Prince, Illinois; J. M. Miller, Kansas; J. F. Lacey, Iowa; W. S. Kerr, Ohio; W. J. Bailey, Kansas; Charles Curtis, Kansas; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; Smith Gepherson, Iowa.

On Democratic Side.

The signatures secured by Mr. Clark on the Democratic side were as follows:

J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; C. E. Snodgrass, Tennessee; Ben F. Caldwell, Illinois; D. A. DeArmond, Missouri; C. F. Cochran, Missouri; J. R. Williams, Illinois; James R. Crowley, Illinois; John S. Little, Arkansas; Rice A. Pierce, Tennessee; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois; John S. Robinson, Nebraska; W. L. Stark, Nebraska; F. E. Wilson, New York; Champ Clark, Missouri; W. W. Rucker, Missouri; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; John Dougherty, Missouri; Stanyarde Wilson, South Carolina; Thomas Spigh, Mississippi; Dorsey Shackleford, Missouri; A. C. Latimer, South Carolina; William H. Fleming, Georgia; E. R. Ridgely, Kansas; S. W. Davenport, Pennsylvania; Edgar Wilson, Idaho; Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky; William R. Ryan, New York; D. G. Riordan, New York; James W. Ryan, Pennsylvania; P. N. Griffith, Indiana; William T. Zenor, Indiana; Mitchell May, New York; G. G. Gilbert, Kentucky; Townsend Scutter, New York; William Sulzer, New York; J. K. T. Hall, Pennsylvania; Marion DeVries, California; R. D. Sullivan, Nebraska; William Deville, Nebraska; A. S. Berry, Kentucky; John A. McDowell, Ohio; John L. Sheppard, Texas; A. S. Burleson, Texas; R. Meekison, Ohio; T. W. Simms, Tennessee; J. F. Shafroth, Colorado; C. L. Bartlett, Georgia; John C. Bell, Colorado; John H. Small, North Carolina; W. W. Kitchin, North Carolina; Theodore F. Klutz, North Carolina; Thaner Breazeale, Louisiana; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; R. C. Degraffenreid, Texas; D. E. Finley, South Carolina; James Cooney, Missouri; B. T. Clayton, New York; Athelston Gaston, Pennsylvania; John J. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; W. D. Vandiver, Missouri; John H. Stevenson, Texas; J. F. Wilson, Arizona; Patrick Henry, Mississippi; James Hay, Virginia; Edward Robb, Missouri; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; William H. King, Utah; William McAleer, Pennsylvania; N. E. Benton, Missouri; William H. Howard, Georgia; Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi; George P. Foster, Illinois; R. K. Polk, Pennsylvania; H. D. Clayton, Alabama; A. J. Campbell, Montana; Martin H. Glynn, New York; W. S. Bowers, Missouri; John A. Moon, Tennessee; L. H. Barber, Pennsylvania; William Elliott, South Carolina; John L. Brenner, Ohio; R. C. Davey, Louisiana; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; O. W. Underwood, Alabama; Joseph E. Randell, Louisiana; Jefferson M. Levy, New York; J. M. Quarles, Virginia; S. Brundidge, Arkansas; S. W. Lanham, Texas; William F. Rhea, Virginia; J. M. Robinson, Indiana; F. A. McLaine, Mississippi; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; James L. Slayden, Texas; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; J. F. Stallings, Alabama; John W. Maddox, Georgia; J. M. Griggs, Georgia; John F. Rixey, Virginia.

Sherman's Opposition.

Congressman Sherman of New York, who is a member of the Special Committee, has carried his opposition to the bill to extremes. He notified Speaker Henderson to-day that if a request should be made by the promoters of the bill for a special rule which would enable it to be brought up in the House, he would like to be heard by the Committee on Rules in opposition. This afternoon, when Congressman Bartholdt was circulating his petition among the Republicans on the floor, he approached Congressman Emerson of New York. Mr. Emerson glanced at the petition and said:

"That is the petition that Sherman was talking to me about, I think. Wait until I go over and see him."

Mr. Emerson walked across the aisle where Mr. Sherman was seated, and returning after a short conversation with him, informed Mr. Bartholdt that he could not sign the petition. Sherman, he said, had requested him not to do so. The cause of Mr. Sherman's active hostility to the World's Fair bill is a mystery to the St. Louis Congressmen.

Another Effort To-Day.

The petitions which were circulated by Messrs. Bartholdt and Clark to-day will be presented again to-morrow, and when all the names possible have been obtained they will be presented to the Speaker. The fact that all members in the House to-day, with the exception of about half a dozen, signed the petition shows how general the sentiment is in Congress that the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair bill should at least have a fair hearing. Not all the members who signed these petitions can be counted on to vote for the bill if it comes up, but from the expression which they had to-day, Messrs. Bartholdt and Clark assert their belief that there is a good majority for the bill.

Another meeting of the Louisiana Purchase Congressional Committee will be held to-morrow morning in the room of the Committee on Accounts, at which reports will be made by those charged with special missions in the interest of the bill.