The Girl with the Frying Pan

IS THE ENGINEER OF OUR FATE. If she uses lard we are liable to be affected by the ailments to which the animals whose fat is taken are subject. If she uses

Wesson's Odorless Cooking Oil

we are "stomach happy." This purely vegetable product is **cleanly**. It is **digestible**, which lard is not. Dyspeptics can with impunity enjoy food cooked in it without suffering afterwards. It is **odorless**, does not taint the atmosphere of rooms adjoining the kitchen. It never becomes rancid as does lard and other fats, but remains sweet and clean until the last drop does its appetizing work. Pound for pound it goes twice as far and does twice the work of lard or butter.

MINISTERS INSIST ON TERMS FROM EMPEROR.

Prince Ching Is Not Accepted by the Foreign Representatives in Pekin as a Peace Envoy.

Customs Receipts Being Pledged to the Utmost, China Wants to Pay Indemnities in Land—Russian Legation Departs To-Day.

BY EDWIN WILDMAN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pekin, Sept. 6, via Taku, Sept. 11, and Shanghai, Sept. 14.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Prince Ching, accompanied by two members of the Tsung Li Yamen and suite, called on the foreign Ministers this morning. The German representative refused to receive him on the ground that the call was a personal one.

Prince Ching's visit was largely of an unofficial nature. He made no overtures toward peace. Negotiations are expected in a few days, as Prince Ching claims that an imperial edict has conferred on him the same powers to treat that were possessed by Prince Kung in 1860. He professed sorrow at the condition of affairs and was desirous of expediting an amicable settlement.

The Ministers, however, were not cordial. They look askance at Prince Ching's overtures, and will insist upon definite terms from the Emperor.

Prince Ching was anxious as to the whereabouts and acts of Li Hung Chang.

Sir Robert Hart, who was closeted with Prince Ching yesterday, thinks China expects the Powers will demand a land indemnity, as the customs receipts are already pledged to the utmost. The Ministers have no faith in China's power to pay, and favor a land indemnity. Some of them even advocate partition.

The Generals have agreed that continued military occupation and activity are essential to convince the Chinese officials that the Powers will countenance no half-way measures.

Russia and Germany are increasing their military force. Russia sent to-day a regiment and a battery of artillery northward toward Mongolia. The Russian Minister and legation leave to-morrow for Tien-Tsin. It is rumored that the German Legation will follow.

Marquis Zung said to-day that the Empress and Emperor have gone north to Kalgan, toward the Russian frontier, accompanied by 100 imperial soldiers and 100 servants. The air is full of contradictory rumors as to their whereabouts. Some assert that they are in the Forbidden City.

The Generals oppose wintering a large military force here on account of the difficulty of providing food and the severity of the climate.

Four hundred and fifty Americans are sick of fever and dysentery. Scouting parties continually meet small bands of imperial troops in the vicinity of Pekin, but encounter no resistance.

WAITING ON LI HUNG CHANG.

BY JOHN F. BASS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pekin, Saturday, Sept. 1, via Shanghai, Friday, Sept. 14.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Empress Dowager and the Emperor, with 8,000 troops as a guard, are now staying with a Mongol Prince in Mongolia, 150 miles northwest of Pekin, near the Kalfan Pass, watching events here.

No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops.

Li Hung Chang is now coming from Shanghai, and probably both will unite to try to arrange peace, but they will need protection from the Powers against the anti-foreign party and the Boxers, thousands of whom, without uniforms, remain in the city.

If Pekin is to be held, immediate steps must be taken to meet the problem of a food supply for half a million population, or else there will be certain starvation next winter.

The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. In Manchuria they report fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to a permanent occupation down to the great wall at Shanghai-Kwan.

The Japanese are watchful for opportunities. They have 10,000 men here. They occupy the whole north part of the city, the largest and richest share of all.

They seized 2,000,000 taels of silver in the Board of Revenue.

The railway to Tien-Tsin in charge of the Russians is now running nearly half way and will be complete in another month. With the railway working and plenty of supplies at Tien-Tsin the occupation of Pekin through the winter would be made easy, and the lives of many thousand native Christians would thus be saved.

LOOTING GOES ON IN PEKIN.

Chaffee Investigating the Tung-Chow Outrages.

Pekin, Sept. 3, via Taku, Sept. 7, and via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Looting in Pekin continues, both authorized and unauthorized. Few houses are guarded, except those occupied by foreigners, the palaces and those in the sacred city. Almost every house is destitute of furniture.

General Chaffee says he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looters, and he earnestly desires the co-operation of any nation to prevent this.

On the other hand, the missionaries complain because the sacred city has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly placed Chinese personages who were behind all the trouble should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them.

General Fukuschima, the Japanese commander, informed General Chaffee that brutal outrages were being committed in Tung-Chow. He told the American commander that he had positive information that many women had thrown themselves into wells or committed suicide in other ways after having been outraged, and that there were several authentic cases of coolies who had been killed under peculiarly atrocious conditions.

He requested General Chaffee to investigate and then to co-operate with him to stop these barbarities as far as possible. General Chaffee ordered Major Muir to proceed immediately to Tung-Chow and to report.

At a council of Generals to-day the Russian General Linevitch said he had received information that two forces of Boxers, one numbering 10,000 and the other 4,000, were marching from the south to endeavor to cut the communications of the allies between Pekin and Tien-Tsin. It was finally decided that the line was sufficiently guarded, as the allies would certainly receive definite tidings of the approach of the Boxers in time to mobilize at any given point. The council merely issued orders for increased vigilance on the part of the outposts.

The telegraph line has been closed against press messages because of the enormous Government business.

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Dispatch Purely Advisory and Its Contents Withheld.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Minister Conger has given to the administration his views as to the policy that should be pursued in China, in a lengthy cable dispatch received to-day by Acting Secretary of State Adee, which was at once communicated to Attorney General Griggs, the senior member of the Cabinet in Washington. He immediately consulted the President by long-distance telephone.

The Attorney General would say nothing about the message further than that it was advisory. It is in answer to a dispatch sent to Minister Conger more than a week ago, and a high official of the administration said to-night that it contained nothing that would in any way change this Government's policy in withdrawing American troops from Pekin. It was also said that the message did not indicate that the French and Russian troops had already withdrawn.

No additional instructions have been sent to General Chaffee, as the result of the Conger message, though it was intimated that a message might go to him to-morrow. A message was received from General Chaffee to-day confirming the report from Consul Goodnow that ten Americans had been massacred at Pao-Ting-Fu.

Minister Wu Ting Fang called at the State Department this morning and communicated a dispatch from Li Hung Chang saying that he would leave to-day for Pekin by way of Tien-Tsin. The Minister supposed that he would go by a merchant ship from Shanghai to Taku. Minister Wu also informed the State Department that an imperial decree had been issued directing Yung Lu to join Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as a peace commissioner. Yung Lu is one of the leaders of the anti-foreign faction in China and it is doubtful whether his appointment will be acceptable to all the Powers. He is understood to have been implicated in the present anti-foreign trouble.

DEAL IN ASPHALT CREATES NEW TRUST.

National Company to Control Practically the Country's Production.

GILSON HAS BEEN ABSORBED.

St. Louis Concern Swells the Combine's Capital Stock to $22,000,000—Plants in Mexico Also Bought.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 14.—Another big industrial combination is to be concluded at the beginning of next year. The National Asphalt Company, incorporated in New Jersey last May, which was first believed to be a new competitor, is to absorb the Asphalt Company of America, which now controls 55 per cent of the production of asphalt for the United States market and various other companies.

The National will have $22,000,000 capital stock, divided into 200,000 shares, of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $50 each, and 240,000 shares of common stock of the same par value.

Facts in relation to the proposed combination are set forth in a circular issued to the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America, formed in 1899. The National will have $6,000,000 of 5 per cent fifty-year collateral gold certificates, besides its stock.

In addition to the absorption of the Asphalt Company of America, which has $30,000,000 of stock, of which $6,000,000 is paid in, it contemplates the acquisition of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Asphalt Paving Company, which amounts to $250,000; $1,400,000 of the $2,375,000 common stock of the Gilson Asphaltum Company of New Jersey; the $100,000 capital stock of the New Mexican Asphalt Company, which owns leases of properties near Tuxpan, Mexico; the $500,000 capital stock of the Manhattan Trap Rock Company, which owns quarry lands at Upper Nyack, N. Y., and titles to three asphalt deposits on the east shore of the Lake of Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The Gilson Asphaltum Company has $375,000 of preferred stock and $375,000 of 5 per cent bonds outstanding. It controls the Gilson Asphaltum Company of St. Louis and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company of St. Louis, which does a big paving business.

The National Company expects to use its $6,000,000 of gold certificates, $4,200,000 of its preferred stock, and $6,000,000 of its common stock to pay for the Asphalt Company of America. It will use $3,550,000 of preferred stock and $5,100,000 of common stock to pay for the other properties, and keep $2,250,000 of preferred stock, and $900,000 of common stock in its treasury.

Amzi L. Barber of the Barber Asphalt interests is the president of the new trust, and General Avery D. Andrews is to be its general counsel. The plan is conditional upon the deposit of a majority of the stock of the asphalt combination of America with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia before October 15, and will be operative on New Year's Day.

TABLE AND KITCHEN.

Practical Suggestions About What to Eat and How to Prepare Food.

This matter will be found to be entirely different from and superior to the usual run of food articles, in that every item is a nugget of culinary wisdom and eminently practical.

FIRST VOLUME.

Conducted by Lida Ames Willis, 719 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

BREAD AND BREAD MAKING.

The Best Apology for a Humble Meal Is Good, Home-Made Bread.

No subject in the history of foods has been of such vital importance or aroused such diversity of opinion as bread making. Considering the antiquity of its use and the fact that it is consumed daily in more or less quantity in every household, it seems almost incredible that there should be a modicum of truth in the boldly made assertion that the modern method of making bread is harmful. That, in a great measure, it is responsible for many cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. Bread making in this country is sadly neglected among the housekeepers. Every woman who can turn out with unfailing success bread that is in reality the "staff of life" should receive a medal of honor.

The Flours.

Granted that much of the success in bread making depends on the grade of flour used, failure is not always due to inferior flour. There is a too-ready inclination, when anything goes wrong with the bread, to blame the flour, when in a majority of cases the fault may be traced to the bread maker. The best flours are the cheapest, especially for the poor, who must of necessity consume more bread than the wealthier class, who can indulge frequently in meats and a great variety of foods. The better the quality of flour the greater the amount of nutriment obtained. Wheat gives us all the life-sustaining principles found in meat. It is, however, somewhat deficient in fat, but we replace this loss by using good, sweet butter on our bread, which adds to its palatableness and digestibility as well as nutritive value.

Different Kinds of Flours.

Much discussion and difference of opinion as to the relative merits of fine white flour, graham or entire wheat may tend to confuse rather than enlighten the average housekeeper. What is of the greatest interest to her is how to get the best return for money and labor expended. The great demand for a fine wheat flour has revolutionized the milling process, and the millers have gone to enormous expense to meet this demand. Some have done so, perhaps, to the detriment of the quality of the goods, but there are others who have succeeded in producing an article that meets the modern idea of what a fine white flour should be and at the same time have not materially sacrificed a large percentage of the valuable constituents of the grain.

How to Choose a White Flour.

As a rule, there are two kinds of flour required for household use—bread and pastry. This is necessary when one is not able to obtain a flour that is well adapted for both. A good flour has a rich, creamy, yellow tinge, is soft to the touch, and yet when a portion is taken up in the hand and pressed firmly, the hand then opened, the flour will fall apart and will not pack easily. When rubbed between the fingers it is rather granulated. When kneaded into a dough it should become smooth and elastic and retain its round, puffy form.

Good flours take up considerable amount of moisture. The very white flours or those of a blue-white tinge are poor, and will not make good bread. A flour may be rich in gluten, but if not made from the best quality of grain it will not give satisfaction.

A strong flour is one that contains an excess of gluten to the amount of starch. This will absorb more liquid and will make more bread to a given quantity, and is, therefore, better for the purpose of bread making only than a flour in which the amount of gluten and starch are more evenly proportioned. The common, straight brand of flour used by many housekeepers is not suitable for pastry.

Two Kinds of Bread Flour.

In a family where tastes, occupations and physical conditions differ, it is advisable to provide two kinds of bread, the white and entire wheat, as in this manner you can best meet all demands and natural requirements. It is a homely saying, based on common sense, that, what is one man's meat is another man's poison. As a rule, the hearty meat eater prefers the white bread, while the person with a preference for vegetable diet will choose the entire wheat bread.

The first process is to mix the flour with water or milk to soften the gluten and cement the particles of flour. The liquid used must be warm, as cold water will not dissolve gluten or starch. The next step is to introduce the leavening principle, to expand the dough, making it light, porous and digestible. This is usually accomplished by yeast fermentation. The yeast attacks the starch in the flour, changes it to sugar, and, in turn, changes the sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas. This gas, in its effort to escape, will expand the strong, elastic walls of the gluten cells that confine it and change the solid mass of dough into the light, spongy loaf. Sugar is added to the "sponge" to hasten the process of fermentation, but a very small quantity is allowable, or the flavor of the bread will be spoiled. Salt is added, not so much to add to the palatableness of the bread as to control fermentation and prevent its souring. For this reason too much salt will retard the leavening process and make the bread slow in rising.

Shortening is used to make a more tender crumb and crust, and in the smallest possible quantity to accomplish this. When water alone is the liquid used, a larger proportion of shortening is added. In flours rich in starch as well as gluten the action of the ferment is much quicker than when there is a small percentage of starch. For this reason bread made from entire wheat flour requires a longer time for the leavening process to be perfectly carried out.

The Kneading Process.

After the mixing, beating and rising of the "sponge" comes the kneading. This must be thorough, in order to distribute the yeast through the dough, making a firm, even grain in the loaf.

Baking.

This process is of the greatest importance to render the bread perfectly digestible. If the yeast plant is not killed in the baking of the bread it will, when introduced in the stomach with other starchy foods, continue the process of fermentation, with harmful results. Thus we see why white flours are frequently and unjustly condemned through ignorance on the part of the baker. The heat of the oven must break up the starch cells, render the gluten tender, convert the water into steam, the alcohol into vapor and destroy the yeast germs. In order to do this the temperature at which yeast plant is destroyed (212 degrees Fahrenheit) must reach the center of the loaf. This is not possible when the loaves are too large or more than one baked in a pan and in too hot an oven. From 280 degrees Fahrenheit to 290 degrees Fahrenheit is required for different breads.

SUNDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Toasted Wheat Biscuit, Cream,
Stewed Fruit,
Broiled Sweetbreads, Creamed Peas,
Bacon Chips,
Waffles, Coffee,
DINNER.
Cauliflower Soup.
Hot Boned Chicken, Chestnut Sauce,
Mashed Potatoes,
Sweet Potatoes a la Caramel,
Panned Tomatoes,
Lettuce and Celery Salad,
Coffee, Ice Cream,
SUPPER.
Indian Sandwiches,
Nut and Orange Salad,
Cheese, Wafers,
Tea.

MONDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit,
Cereal, Sugar and Cream,
Broiled Smoked Salmon,
Fricassee of Tomato,
Corn Gems, Coffee.
LUNCH.
Egg Plant Pilan, Sliced Tomatoes,
Brown Bread and Butter,
Cocoa.
DINNER.
Tomato Soup,
Egg Cutlets, Cheese Sauce,
Stuffed Peppers, Baked Sweet Potatoes,
Tomato Mayonnaise,
Old-Fashioned Rice Pudding,
Coffee.

TUESDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Farina, Stewed Figs, Cream,
Potato Omelet, Bacon,
One-Egg Muffins, Coffee,
LUNCH.
Slices of Cold Boned Chicken,
Cottage Cheese, Stewed Figs,
Thin Bread and Butter, Tea,
DINNER.
Carrot Soup.
Braised Beef, Baked Potatoes,
Brown Turnips, Spinach,
Lettuce Salad,
Pineapple Pudding, Vanilla Sauce,
Coffee.
WEDNESDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit,
Cereal, Sugar and Cream,
Frizzled Beef, Scrambled Eggs,
Stewed Potatoes,
Gems, Coffee,
LUNCH.
Broiled Meat Cakes,
Scalloped Tomatoes,
Fruit, Tea,
DINNER.
Vegetable Soup,
Braised Ducklings, Mashed Potatoes,
Baked Sweet Potatoes, Creamed Turnips,
Apple Sauce,
Lettuce Salad, Apricot Pudding,
Coffee.

RECIPES.

OLD-FASHIONED RICE PUDDING—Put two quarts of milk in a deep pudding basin; add two tablespoonfuls of rice, well washed, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of large raisins and a grating of nutmeg. Stir until sugar is dissolved and then set in the oven and cook slowly for hour and a half or two hours, until the rice is tender and milk is thick. When the first crust is slightly browned stir it down into the pudding and continue stirring down each crust as it forms until the pudding begins to thicken; then allow the crust to form and brown. The pudding must not have too much rice or cook too long. The milk must be like a creamy sauce and rice just tender.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES—Press two cupfuls of cold boiled rice through a sieve; add to it two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls melted butter and two cupfuls of milk. Sift two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cupfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful salt. Add to the other mixture and beat thoroughly. Bake on a hot griddle.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING—Moisten quarter of a cupful of cornstarch in a little cold milk; add this with quarter of a cupful of sugar to a pint of hot milk and cook for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire and add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. When stiff enough to mold, fold in a half of a shredded pineapple. Turn into a mold and serve cold with vanilla sauce. A pinch of salt should be added to the milk while cooking.

TRIPE A LA CREOLE—Cut honeycomb tripe in strips two inches long and half an inch wide. Put three cupfuls of this in an agate pan and set in the oven to draw out the water. Cook a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, a quarter of a green pepper, finely minced in two tablespoonfuls of butter until brown. Then add a tablespoonful of flour, half a cupful of good stock and a medium-sized ripe tomato, seeded and chopped fine; then the tripe, and cook a few minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

WARRING ON THE CATHOLICS.

Chinese Burn House of Christians in Han-Kow.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, has received special advices from Han-Kow, saying that the war of extermination against Catholic missions in China is assuming greater dimensions. The apostolic vicarate in South Chan-Si has been completely destroyed, including all the churches, the Christians have been driven away and their houses have been burned. In the provincial capital, Tai-Yuan-Fu, which is the seat of the Bishop of North Chan-Si, the Catholic orphanage, with 300 orphans, had been burned.

T. P. HOY RE-ELECTED.

Mexican Veterans' Association of Missouri Adjourned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Moberly, Mo., Sept. 14.—The twenty-second annual reunion of the Mexican Veterans' Association of Missouri adjourned to-day at 12 o'clock. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Colonel T. P. Hoy of Sedalia; first vice president, W. R. Samuel, Huntsville; second vice president, W. Boone Major, Miami; secretary and treasurer, Joseph Martin, Marshall.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, 82 years old, of Callaway, was the oldest survivor present.

The next place of meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

MEET IN ST. LOUIS NEXT YEAR.

German Methodist Conference at Burlington Reaches a Decision.

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 14.—The German Methodist Conference of the St. Louis District, composed of adjacent portions of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, in session here to-day, decided to hold the next conference in St. Louis.

Chicago and Return, $5.00.

Via Illinois Central R. R., Saturday, Sept. 22nd, returning Monday, Sept. 24th. Ticket office No. 218 North Broadway.

Family Reunion at Odin, Ill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Odin, Ill., Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Barr, the oldest married couple in this vicinity, held a family reunion at their old home to-day, all four of their sons being present—John Barr of Chicago, James W. Barr of Kingston, Tex.; Silas N. Barr of Centralia and Noah E. Barr of Odin. Mr. Barr owns the farm that he entered as Government land sixty years ago. Mr. Marr is 80 and his wife 79 years of age.

RAILROAD TIE-UP IS NOW FEARED.

Secret Session of Trainmen Worries Anthracite Coal Operators.

RUSHING OUT EVERY TON.

Men Over the District Are Laying Down Their Tools and Many Collieries Are Now Idle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.—Coal operators here are alarmed over a three days' secret conference of representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the Lehigh Valley system and the reports of their proceedings as hinted at by some of the men.

Trainmen decline to divulge the matters under consideration, but the operators believe they will enter strenuous objection to bituminous coal being used on trains after the supply of hard coal has been exhausted. Delegates to the conference openly express their sympathy for the miners and hint at giving aid during the struggle. Whether they intend to support the men by contributions or resort to the measures the operators fear they will neither deny nor affirm.

Operators are dubious and one of them frankly stated to-night that a general tie-up of the anthracite coal carrying roads was not altogether improbable, and the situation was becoming perplexing.

There are forty-five thousand mine workers in this Wyoming region, one-third the total number in the anthracite coal field, and every indication is that all will go out on Monday.

More Stopped Work.

The temper of the men was gauged today when 750 in the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company, believed to be poorly organized, stopped work and 250 at the Sibley mine, not supposed to be organized at all, did not report for work this morning. Three thousand men became members of the union in this district last night and as many more are expected to take the oath before to-morroy morning.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak in Shamokin on Sunday. This is interpreted by the strikers to mean that the American Federation of Labor will assist them in their struggle. All through the coal regions both sides are preparing for the struggle, which, it is believed, will be the most bitterly fought in the history of the industry.

A special from Scranton says:

"All facts warrant the statement that the strike is on nearly forty-eight hours in advance of the time set for it to begin. To-morrow morning will see the practical closing of every mine and breaker in the Lackawanna region, extending from Pittston on the south to Forest City on the north. These workings give employment to nearly 55,000 men and boys, more than one-third of the entire number of employes in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania."

Fear of Violence Grows.

Word comes from Hazleton that every available car on the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads is being pressed into service to take anthracite coal from this district before the strike begins. Long trains rush by at frequent intervals, all bound for New York. There is some doubt whether a ton can be taken from the mines after Monday, and the railroads are trying to send away as much as possible before then.

The leaders of the United Mine Workers are leaving no stone unturned to prevent the roads from hauling coal during the strike, and express confidence that they will succeed.

On every side fear is expressed that it will be impossible to avert violence. The miners believe that they have a chance to win now, where they have invariably lost in the past. Should some of the collieries remain open, there will surely be trouble. The test will come on Monday. Mob violence would be the signal for calling out the National Guard, as Sheriff Harvey does not wish to be placed in the position that his predecessor was through the shooting done by a posse at Lattimer in 1897.

Singularly enough, the National Guard is commanded at present by an officer of the Standard Oil Company, a fact which may seriously complicate the situation in case of violence.

ST. LOUIS IN LITTLE DANGER.

Half Its Winter Supply of Hard Coal on Hand.

In spite of the labor troubles in the anthracite coal regions, there has been little change in the local coal situation or in the prevailing prices.

A rise of 50 cents has taken place in the price of anthracite since the announcement of the strike, but this increase generally takes place in the fall of each year.

The coal situation depends entirely upon the proportion of the miners who quit work. If 75 per cent go out, it is the opinion of most of the large coal dealers that the prices will have to be raised. Unless the strike is settled quickly, there will be further raises as the supply of coal on hand becomes exhausted.

If, on the other hand, only a small proportion of the men cease work, it is not regarded as likely that there will be much of an increase. It will require the combined efforts of a majority of the men to so tie up the coal market that all supplies will be cut off. If this majority strikes and their demands are granted as regards increased wages, there will be of necessity an increase in the price of coal hereafter.

Small Dealers Raise Prices.

Some of the smaller dealers, it appears, have taken advantage of the situation to increase the prices in a much larger proportion than conditions justify. Their action has given rise to the belief that a famine in anthracite was approaching. In consequence, there has been a rush to order coal, which has brought about the present increase of 50 cents per ton, the larger firms having been obliged in many cases to employ extra teams and labor.

The hard coal dealers in general take a conservative view of the situation, simply stating that the law of supply and demand will govern the price. The market, in fact, hinges upon the number of miners who strike and upon the success of their cause.

There will be an increase, however, until the strike is settled. These rises in price will not be of sufficient size to make the price of coal prohibitive, but will most likely be at the rate of about 50 cents per week so long as the supply is cut off. These increases will also be governed by the quantity of coal now on hand.

Half Enough for Winter.

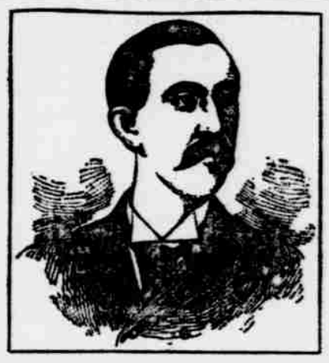
St. Louis uses between 200,000 and 225,000 tons of hard coal each year.

It has been estimated that nearly one-half of the total winter supply is now in the city. If this estimate is correct, the increase in prices need not be great. A prominent coal dealer stated yesterday that he did not believe the strike would be of long duration or would cause much inconvenience.

"It will be at least eight weeks before the cold weather is upon us," he said, "and a strike which lasts eight weeks in Pennsylvania is unusual. Besides, this is campaign year, you know. It is my firm belief that, if this strike is protracted until November McKinley will be defeated. Of course, the likelihood of this will cause the operators to make terms when nothing else would."

At the office of another large company it was thought that there would be further increases in the price of coal so long as the strike lasted. These increases might only amount to a few cents a week, depending entirely upon the local demand and upon the turn of strike affairs. Another dealer stated that all the local coal dealers were having a big rush of orders.

The present price of anthracite is now about $7.25 per ton, having increased from $6.75 with the recent demand. One dealer stated that, irrespective of strike conditions, the delay incidental to the present hitch would cause a rise of 50 cents by Monday and an additional 50 cents on the following Monday.



A few words that will be appreciated by fond parents who guard the welfare and health of their children.

The following letter from the editor of the "Plain Dealer" of Lake City, Mich., should be read by every mother in the United States:

LAKE CITY, MICH., May 25, 1900.

PEPSIN SYRUP COMPANY,
Monticello, Ill.

DEAR SIRS: I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in my family for several years and pronounce it the best mild laxative and alterative medicine that I have found after many trials.

GEO. S. STOUT,
Editor of the "Plain Dealer."

SOLD BY

All Druggists, Wholesale and Retail.

MORNING NOON EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR NIGHT MIDNIGHT

TRAINS TO CHICAGO.

	Leave St. Louis.	Arrive Chicago.
The Alton Limited.....	8:36 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Prairie State Express	12:01 noon.	8:00 p.m.
Palace Express....	9:00 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Midnight Special..... ..	11:31 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

CHICAGO & ALTON

NEW TICKET OFFICE, "THE ONLY WAY" Carleton Bldg., SIXTH and OLIVE.

PROPERTY NEEDED TO VOTE.

Thousands of Porto Ricans Practically Disfranchised.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 14.—An official at Democratic Congressional headquarters said today:

"The Republican administration and Congress have autocratically and deliberately disfranchised thousands of citizens of Porto Rico.

"In his annual report made by Secretary of War Root, in December, 1899, he says on page 75 of said report: 'I think the basis of suffrage should be that all who read and write, or who would hold property up to a small specified amount, may vote; and no others.'

"Following up this scheme of the Republican Secretary of War to deny the right of manhood suffrage to a large number of Porto Ricans, the Republican Congress at its session last winter placed the following provision in the law for the government of this island: 'At such (all) elections, all citizens of Porto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona-fide residents for one year, and who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force March 1, 1900.' (See public document No. 69, Page 7.)

"In order to ascertain what the laws and military orders in force March 1, 1900, are, we have only to look at paragraph 3, page 3, of general orders No. 160, issued by General Davis, military commander of Porto Rico, October 12, 1899, which says: 'an elector, to vote at such elections, shall possess the following qualifications: He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality; he must be over 21 years of age on date of election; he must be a taxpayer in the municipality in which he votes at the date of this order, or he must be able to read and write.'

"While a number of States, such as Massachusetts, North Carolina, Connecticut and Louisiana, have prescribed educational qualifications for voters, this Republican measure enacted for Porto Rico is the first attempt in the history of our Republic to prescribe a property qualification, since Thomas Jefferson, the great champion of human rights, succeeded in giving to every man, rich and poor alike, the right to exercise his elective franchise as a free American citizen.

"Think how many thousands of Porto Ricans, under Spanish oppression, have never had an opportunity either to learn to read or write or to acquire property! These are not, under Republican rule, permitted to vote; yet under the Spanish rule they were never denied this right.

"What, then, must be the natural conclusion? The trusts, through whose influence free trade was denied by Congress to the Porto Ricans, have also dictated a property qualification for the voters of that unfortunate island."

TO BUILD A NEW COURTHOUSE.

McLean County, Illinois, Will Issue $400,000 Worth of Bonds.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Board of Supervisors of this (McLean) county to-day voted to issue $400,000 of county bonds to pay for building the Courthouse contracted for yesterday.

The bonds are to run five years at 4 per cent. The action of the Supervisors is to be voted upon for ratification in November. The county is entirely free from debt at present.

Ground was purchased to-day on which to erect a plant to supply heat for the proposed new Courthouse and other county buildings in Bloomington. The lot purchased is on Madison street, one block west of the Courthouse. The old Courthouse was heated by a steam plant inside the building.

WESTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL.

Appropriation of $75,000 Will Not Build the New School.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 14.—The trustees for the new Western Illinois Normal School, to be located at Macomb, met here to-day and adopted plans for a building, presented by Architect Bruce Watson of Chicago.

The plans will exceed in cost the appropriation of $75,000, and an additonal appropriation will be asked of the next Legislature. The bond of the new treasurer, C. W. Chandler, of Macomb, for $50,000 was approved. The proposed building is to be 312 feet long and will accommodate 512 students.

BONDS WILL BE PAID.

Injunction Proceedings Against City of Chattanooga Withdrawn.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The suit to enjoin the city of Chattanooga from paying $100,000 of Cincinnati Southern Railroad bonds, voted to assist in the building of that road twenty years ago, was to-day withdrawn, and the Sinking Fund Commissioner of Chattanooga sent a draft for $100,000 to New York, with which to take up the outstanding bonds. The bonds are held at New York and Cincinnati.

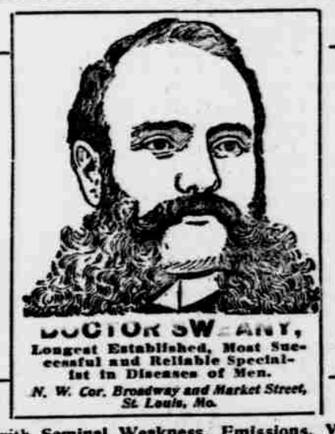
Democratic Club Formed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fredericktown, Mo., Sept. 14.—E. D. Anthony addressed the Democrats of Fredericktown to-night and a Bryan and Dockery club of about fifty members was organized. E. D. Anthony was elected president, Robert Arnett vice president, George Stewart secretary and Judge Matthews treasurer.

SEXUAL DEBILITY.

Not a Temporary Stimulant



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