



THE COLLECTORS.

SAY LITTLE STEPCHILD'S LIFE WAS WORN AWAY.

Shocking Testimony in the Trial of Mrs. Haines on the Charge of Murdering Gwendolin Haines—Doctors, Neighbors and a Servant Tell Same Cruel Story.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Mount Holly, N. J., April 15.—There was a large crowd in attendance at the hearing of Mrs. Mabel Haines of Delanco here Monday on the charge of having caused the death of her stepdaughter, Gwendolin. The testimony was of a much more damaging character than had been generally expected.

The defendant appeared in the courtroom attired in mourning and wearing a veil. She brought her infant child with her, and seemed to be perfectly self-possessed, listening intently to the statements of the various witnesses, and occasionally making whispered suggestions to her counsel, E. P. Budd, the former prosecutor of the Peas. Her husband was in court, but did not sit beside his wife.

At the outset Mr. Budd objected to the hearing, except it be held by the coroner and before a jury. His objection was overruled. Doctor H. K. Weller of Delanco, who was the Haines family physician, said that in his opinion the child's death was due to violence. Its nose, he said, was crushed in, there were cuts in its lip and on its forehead, and its ear was lacerated. The injury to its nose was probably ten days old. When witness arrived at the house in response to a summons from Mrs. Haines the child was dead. She declared it had convulsions, but witness saw no evidence of it.

Had No Medical Aid. Mrs. Haines had declared that the bruises on the child were the result of old injuries. Prior to its death the child had had no medical or surgical aid. Mrs. Haines had never told the witness prior to this that the child was subject to convulsions. Her only allusion to its health was when she said it could not retain solid food and she had therefore given it malted milk.

The testimony of Undertaker John C. Shelton of Morestown elicited the fact that he had injected embalming fluid, which he said was a very poisonous preparation, into the stomach of the child at the request of the mother.

autopsy, declared that death was due to the injuries which brought on meningitis. The arsenic in the stomach was also sufficient to cause death. The defendant declined to testify in her own behalf and was remanded to jail.

REPUBLICANS WILL FIGHT.

State Committee Decides to Oppose Election of Judge Ricks. REPLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., April 15.—The Republican State Committee intends to place a candidate in the field against Judge Ricks in the Second Judicial District. They have discovered that the Bryan majority last year was only about 600.

Former Senator T. S. Chapman of Jerseyville seems to be the favorite, although Wood, the antique storeman of Edinburgh, and John I. Runkler of Carlinville, the perennial candidate for any odd thing, are being considered.

LEADING TOPICS.

- TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC. For Missouri—Rain Tuesday, colder in western portion. Wednesday fair in western, rain and cooler in eastern portion; southerly winds. For Illinois—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably warmer in northeastern portion, Wednesday rain and cooler; variable winds, mostly fresh easterly. For Arkansas—Cloudy Tuesday, colder in eastern portion. Wednesday fair in western, showers and colder in eastern portion; easterly winds, becoming variable.

SAD PLIGHT OF ONCE WEALTHY MISSOURIAN.

Julius D. Bonfils, Founder of Bonfils, Mo., Now a Patient in the City Hospital.

Julius D. Bonfils, 57 years old, resident for almost forty years at Bonfils, St. Louis County, and the original incorporator of the town, was received as a patient at the City Hospital Monday. Bonfils is a physician and is a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and was at one time very wealthy. But when he went to the City Hospital he said he was penniless. His clothes were ragged and his beard was matted with dirt. He said that he had been three months without a home, and was now broken in health and wanted the shelter and medical attention which could be had at the hospital.

Bonfils is the son of an officer of Napoleon's Old Guard. The father served throughout Bonaparte's campaigns, partook in the terrible scenes of the invasion of Russia and in the battle of Waterloo. Before Napoleon's final defeat the Bonfils family, with the exception of the father, moved to the United States, and Julius D. Bonfils was born in 1844 upon the ship which bore the family to this country.

The Bonfils settled in Florida, and Julius was reared in that State. At an early age he was sent to the University of Pennsylvania in the eastern States. He graduated in medicine four years later at Philadelphia. He moved to St. Louis County in 1861. Meaning in the Mexican War he had served in the field, as an army surgeon, and in the Civil War upon the side of the Union he undertook the same service, and continued in it throughout the struggle. At the close of the war he made his home at the place which subsequently became Bonfils, and practiced his profession.

He acquired much property and his wealth was at one time estimated at \$40,000. But in his later years this slipped from his control. He was acquainted with Doctor Johnson of the City Dispensary, and the latter obtained for him admission at the hospital.

Old age and the privations and trials that he has undergone have dimmed the old man's mind. Vaguely he refers to wrongs which had befallen him, and which caused his poverty-stricken condition, but his talk was rambling.

PARK AND LIBRARY.

Music halls and convention halls are temporary structures in all cities. Library buildings and parks should be permanent and so located and designed that improvements can be made from time to time as public use requires.

In nearly all the objections to the restoration of Missouri Park the chief reason given is that the city needs the present Coliseum. That reason removes itself after a moment's reflection. The Coliseum was built with the proceeds of bonds and is practically owned by the bondholders. This mortgage the Library Board would be compelled to pay off before it could begin the construction of a building. The money, which built the Coliseum in the first place, can build another. Not only that—a better Coliseum or large hall could be built, since all of the expensive steel material in the present structure could be used without loss.

The Library Board does not propose anything unfair to individuals or to other useful semipublic institutions. But, if the Library Board should withdraw entirely, the private occupants of Missouri Park would be in a situation no more to their taste. The first movement of any kind which challenges their private occupancy will quickly dissipate the suffrage under which they now use the ground. If not the Library Board, then something else; and that inevitably and very soon.

- The subscriptions of stock to the Library Board now stand: G. W. BROWN, EWING HILL, MRS. METER GOLDSMITH, MELBHEIMER WINE AND CAFE CO., JOHN A. SOHNS, P. BURNS, F. D. HIRSCHBERG, FRANK WEXMAN, I. H. LONBERGER, R. J. MEDLEY, ROBERT D. PATTERSON, GEORGE D. HANNAH & CO., DWIGHT TREDWAY, MRS. DWIGHT TREDWAY, for herself and Charles Greeley, EDMOND F. WALSH, A. B. GREENE, P. G. GERHART, De LACY CHANDLER, for estate of James A. St. John, WALTER ORTHWEIN, H. W. ELLIOT, for Hydraulic Press Brick Company, H. N. DAVIS, GEORGE S. BEERS, CHARLES H. OVERTON, J. C. CABANNY, HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., SETH W. COBB, CHARLES NAGEL, E. H. SUBLETT, W. H. HIRSHWY, SHEPARD BARCLAY, J. C. VAN BLARCOM, WAYMAN C. MCCREERY, BOYCE BROS., DOCTOR ADAM FLICKINGER, E. H. MARKS, KOHN & CO., J. & J. TAUSIG, F. RICE MERCHANTILE CIGAR CO., CHARLES F. WONDERLY, L. L. KING, CHARLES PARSONS, HOESLEIN & ROBYN, R. B. GRAY AND L. STEPHENSON, MEYER BROS. DRUG COMPANY, CHARLES LUCAS HUNT, JOHN F. LEE, C. H. SPENCER, WILLIAM H. SPENCER, WILBUR F. BOYLE, GEORGE L. ALLEN, D. R. FRANCIS, H. H. HAY, J. HOWARD CAVENDER, O. H. PECKHAM, JONATHAN RICE, EVERETT W. PATTISON, HENRY T. H. HANCOCK, FIELDING W. OLVEH, for the Tabor Iron Works, GEORGE H. MORGAN, E. C. ROWSE, W. S. STEVENSANT, JOHN D. DAVIS.

REPORTED THAT FRENCH ARE CAPTURED BY BOERS.

London, April 15.—General French has been reported captured by the Boers with 500 of his men in the hills north of Pretoria. London, while not crediting the report, is fully started, for it is admitted that the General may have fallen into a trap set for him in the eastern Transvaal. The news of the capture came through private sources, and up to a late hour Monday the War Office had received nothing to confirm. Lacking confirmatory information, the officials dispute the truth of the report. This, however, does not relieve the tension, it being pointed out that General French, having had matters all his own way for some time, may have incautiously been led on by the Boers into a campaign in the North, surrounded and captured while separated from the main body of his troops. Dispatches from South Africa are eagerly awaited.

French's Recent Movements. General French was last heard from in active skirmish at Verheid, in the southeastern section of the Transvaal, where he arrived on March 25. With Darnley's and Poulton's columns he had been sweeping the country, driving the Boers to the north, he reporting on his arrival having killed, wounded or captured 1,200 of the enemy during a seven-week campaign in the eastern Transvaal. In addition, he had also taken seven guns, 1,000 rifles, 1,800 wagons and a large number of horses, cattle and sheep.

General French has since been at Pretoria, but his movements were not given in detail. Having cleared the Eastern Transvaal, it is argued, that after his return to Pretoria he started out, going into the country northeast of Pretoria. This is a mountainous region, and it is possible he was surprised and taken prisoner.

CAMPED AROUND THE BOX OFFICE.

Scenes Attending the Reopening of the Irving-Terry Season in London. London, April 15.—The usual scenes attending the reopening of the Irving-Terry season were witnessed around the doors of the Lyceum Theater Monday. As early as 7 o'clock in the morning men and women collected, armed with camp stools, novels, sandwiches and flasks. The crowds rapidly increased until a special police force was required to keep the first-arrivers in line.

FOR MRS. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Commissioner Evans Allows Her Eight Dollars Per Month. Washington, April 15.—The Commissioner of Pensions today granted a pension to Mrs. John C. Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., widow of the former Vice President of the United States. The pension is granted for services of Colonel Breckinridge in the Mexican War and is at the rate of \$8 per month. As it dates back to 1867 the arrears amount to nearly \$1,500, which will be acceptable to Mrs. Breckinridge, who is 79 years of age.

PAGODA IN WASHINGTON.

Chinese May Put Up Their Own Legation Building. Washington, April 15.—Several suggestions have been made to the Chinese Minister concerning the advisability of establishing permanent legation quarters in Washington, and he has given some consideration to the matter of late. The British, German and many other foreign embassies and legations own their own quarters here. In case a building is put up it doubtless will be a unique addition to the architecture of the capital.

WALDERSEE SENDS TROOPS AGAINST THE MONGOLIANS.

Wilhelm's Field Marshal is Spoiling for War—General Upheaval Expected. SLAUGHTER CONTEMPLATED. BY STEPHEN BONSAI. SPECIAL BY CABLE. Berlin, April 15.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company)—The war rumors in circulation during the last ten days have been reduced to a few concrete facts. These facts all go to demonstrate anew what everybody here knows, viz: that the Germans are spoiling for a fight.

Five hundred German cavalry, with interminable ammunition, left for Nankow Pass this morning. There they are to await the much-heralded Mongolian hordes, commanded by Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Shiao. A German brigade of 4,000 men at Pao-Ting-Fu leaves that place to-morrow for the West. The purpose of the expedition is not announced, but it probably is intended to take possession of other passes leading into Shan-Si Province and to provoke battle with the Chinese if possible.

Persistent Rumors of Attempt to Murder President Kruger.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. London, April 15.—There have been unconfirmed rumors in circulation for the past few days that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Kruger. One story is that the man who intended to kill the President of the South African Republic was arrested before he could carry out his purpose. Another story, printed in Paris, is that the attempt to kill Mr. Kruger was actually made. There are no details, however. The Paris Estafette says Mr. Kruger was stabbed and that his assailant has been arrested. The story is discredited pending confirmation.

VEToes COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

Governor Dockery Believes the Measure Would Have Abridged Personal Rights. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., April 15.—The compulsory education bill, known as House Bill No. 375, has been vetoed by Governor Dockery. The measure applied to all cities of 10,000 or over inhabitants on the vote of the people. The basis for the Governor's action is that it interfered with the personal rights of parents, and savored of paternalism on the part of the State. The Governor also points out wherein the bill is defective, inasmuch as it discriminates against the children of poor people. The Governor in his veto message says:

What the Governor Says. "The bill in its present form is a constitutional requirement of uniformity of legislation, inasmuch as it makes improper classifications and arbitrary distinctions between children of the same age and residing in the same district, and therefore, obnoxious to the constitutional prohibition against class legislation. Laws may be made for a class, but not for certain individuals of a class. This bill provides for the compulsory attendance upon a public or private school of children between 8 and 14 years of age, but it exempts from this requirement those whose parents are not able from extreme destitution to provide proper clothing for their children. The bill discriminates in its requirements between children of the same district when the only distinction is the financial condition of their parents. One rule obtains for the children of the poor and destitute, and another for the children of their fortunate neighbors. The title of the bill is an act to enforce the constitutional right of every child in the State to an education. It is in substance a law which does not fall so far short in its provisions as to exclude those who stand most in need of aid. The bright boy or girl of a destitute family may be as deserving of the benefits of education as the child of a wealthy parent. The bill is intended to enforce the necessity for parental aid.

Provisions of the Bill. "The bill confers extra judicial duties upon the courts. It requires excuses for nonattendance to be presented to these tribunals instead of the teachers. The Judges of the courts must act as general superintendents of the children within their respective jurisdictions, and say who shall and who need not attend school. This is not done in a legal procedure, but seems to be a sort of ex-parte supervisory control conferred upon the judicial tribunals over the children of the vicinity. If this is not an unconstitutional enlargement of the jurisdiction of the courts, it is at least an unjust addition to the labors of those whose duties, in many instances, are now overcrowded. "Truant or parental schools are to be established, and these boards, through their officers, may declare certain children, 'juvenile disorderly persons,' and enforce their attendance at the truant schools. The order of the board is given great power to enforce this rule. He may decide, in his discretion, without the benefit of judge or jury, that a child is truant and 'disorderly juvenile person,' and proceed to enforce his own judgment by compelling the attendance of the child at the truant school. The jurisdiction of this officer of the School Board is made concurrent with that of the Criminal Court to enforce attendance. "Parents May Be Negligent. "It is true that parents sometimes neglect the education of their children, and there are instances where the welfare of the children would be promoted by taking them from the parents and giving their control to others. It is ordinarily true, however, that the natural affection of the parents for their children is the best security that the interests of the child will be carefully guarded. The natural bond between the parents and the child can never be ignored by the State, without detriment to the public welfare, and no law should interfere with parental authority, unless for the most urgent reasons. Mothers and fathers have a greater interest in the welfare of their children than is possessed by any other person. Much of the toll and many of the weary struggles of parents are solely for the benefit of their children. "Self-sacrifice has marked the course of father and mother to secure better prospects in life for their children since the earliest dawn of history. Questions relating to the welfare of the child can, as a general rule, be more safely left to parental solution than if submitted for determination to any public official. "This bill minimizes parental control and

impairs official authority. It takes a long step in the direction of State control of the family and the home. It bristles with pains and penalties. In my opinion, this bill is the logical outgrowth of paternalism. "Honorable J. B. Gantt, one of Missouri's learned Justices, in a recent opinion of the Supreme Court declared that paternalism is a plant that should receive no nourishment upon the soil of Missouri. This unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court has my most cordial endorsement, and I think this bill is a long step in the direction of the policy condemned by that decision. I am, therefore, constrained to withhold my approval."

RECALLS RIVER CATASTROPHE.

Will of Charles Harton Admitted to Probate. The filing for probate Monday of the will of Charles Harton, who died last Friday, recalls a tragic incident which for twenty-five years had cast a shadow over his life. In 1876 Harton, his wife and child were traveling in a Mississippi River boat, which blew up, the wreck resulting in the loss of many lives, among them Mrs. Harton's. The child was saved, but afterwards died. The body of the mother was recovered a few days later, and from her hand a ring was taken, which Harton wore ever afterwards until death.

Harton went to board with Mrs. Amanda Gallagher, a widow, living at No. 2900 Clark avenue. In 1882 he declared that Mrs. Gallagher is a plant that should receive no nourishment upon the soil of Missouri. This unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court has my most cordial endorsement, and I think this bill is a long step in the direction of the policy condemned by that decision. I am, therefore, constrained to withhold my approval."

MILLION FROM CUBAN MOTHER.

Kansas City Physician Falls Heir to a Big Estate. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Kansas City, Mo., April 15.—Mrs. Catherine Estrina De Muro died here early Sunday morning at 1329 Troost avenue at the home of her son, Doctor F. T. Reyling. Mrs. De Muro was a Cuban woman. She had lived in Kansas City only five months. Her son, Doctor Reyling, brought her back with him after his last visit to Havana. When little more than a girl she was married to Herr Reyling, the first German Consul to Cuba. Doctor Reyling of Kansas City was her only child. One month before his birth the Consul died. Her husband had accumulated a fortune of more than \$1,000,000. It included much property in New York, as well as in Havana. Her fortune will now go to Doctor Reyling. It is somewhat shrunken, but he will still be a millionaire.

MARTINELLI IS NOW A CARDINAL.

Papal Delegate in the United States Receives Elevation in the Church. Rome, April 15.—At the consistory held Monday, Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate in the United States, was created a Cardinal. Eleven other Cardinals were created. The names of the other new Cardinals are as follows: Mgrs. Fripet, Carbagis, San Miniato, Ceunari, Della Voce, the Archbishop of Benevento, the Archbishop of Ferrara, the Archbishop of Prague, the Archbishop of Cracow, the Bishop of Verona and the Bishop of Pavia. The consistory Monday was secret. A public consistory will be held April 15. The Pope, in his allocution, at the Consistory, said sad and dangerous events had come to pass and were becoming more serious and spreading from one part of Europe to another. Several states widely separated, but united by an identical desire had entered into open war against religion. The campaign was directed against the religious congregations in order to destroy them gradually. Neither common law nor equity nor the desires of the congregations had prevailed to prevent their destruction. The desire was also manifested to prevent the youth from being educated by the congregations, of whom many pupils had become illustrious. The Pontiff spoke of the position of the Pope, which he said was most shameful and disagreeable. A bill of divorce drawn up by a Socialist Deputy of the Italian Chamber, the Pope said: "To and against insults leveled at the church it is desired to add another, profaning the sanctity of Christian marriage and destroying the bases of domestic society."

BOARD ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Grand Jury Urged to Find Who Altered Pollbooks. The Board of Election Commissioners adopted a resolution Monday, presented by Judge Wood, asking the Grand Jury to investigate three precinct pollbooks of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards. Commissioner Hobbs had a similar resolution ready, but Judge Wood's was considered more acceptable. The resolution was passed on April 5, when the returns were being canvassed in the main office, discrepancies were discovered in the pollbooks of the Eleventh Precinct of the Twenty-second Ward, and the Second and Twelfth precincts of the Twenty-fourth ward. The authorities of the irregularities are unknown to the board, and the board is anxious that the perpetrators be found and punished.