AUTHORIZATION OF AN ENGLISH WARSHIP TO TAKE SOUNDINGS ON THE FRENCH COAST HAS CALLED FORTH A BITTER ATTACK ON THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH A NEW AIRSHIP HAVE BEEN MADE IN FRANCE.

# BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT, SENOR FEDERIO ERRAZURIZ, IS DEAD—LOOTERS IN CHINA ARE PUNISHED BY AMERICAN CONSUL—CUBA MAY IMPOSE EDUCATIONAL TEST ON VOTERS. PLOTTERS IN POLAND'S BEHALF ARRESTED—STORM IN TOULON.

## FRENCH NEWSPAPERS RAIL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Authorization of a British Warship to Take Soundings on the Coast of France Is Made the Excuse for a Wild Tirade of Abuse Against England as Well as Against Lanessan and Delcasse, Who Are Responsible for the New Order and Who Are Denounced as Traitors.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, July 12.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Dreyfus affair being dead beyond hope of resurrection, the Fashoda incident buried, except historically, and Parliament prorogued, Paris would be intolerably dull, had not MM. Paul de Cassagnac, Henri Rochefort and Charles Laurent made a discovery that is ingeniously calculated to provide pleasurable excitement for their readers, and to be intensely disagreeable to the Government.

The discovery consists in a circular published by a local paper at Avranches, a town on the coast of Brittany. It warns boatmen and fishermen that one of his Britannic Majesty's vessels will be occupied in observing the direction and speed of currents near the channel islands from the middle of May to the end of August, and for this purpose it will be necessary for the ship to anchor at various points around the isles.

Boatmen and fishermen are warned against approaching closer to this vessel than may be necessary for safe navigation. It is this survey, undertaken in the interests of seamen generally, that has caused the wrath of M. De Cassagnac and his confreres to boil over.

**Virulent French Editorials.**

"Thus," he cries in a fiery editorial in the Aurorite, "a warship of his Britannic Majesty, with the authorization of the French Government, is studying our coasts, taking soundings and examining the currents.

"It is an unheard-of thing that it is our secular enemy, our eternal enemy, the one that hates us most, and that is ever haunted by the thought of destroying us that receives from the French Government the mission to accomplish a task which long ago should have been completed under the sole and special direction of the navy of the Republic.

"On this occasion, it is strange that we should continue our traditions of compliance and criminal cowardice. The English are our masters. The more thay show themselves insolent toward us the more they are loaded with special courtesies. At the very moment when we write these lines the British Admiralty is giving to the mobilization of its fleets a veritable provocatry character.

"I say that this is veritable treason on the part of the Government of the Republic, and I have thought it indispensable to point it out for the indignation of patriots."

**Ministers Denounced as Traitors.**

M. Laurento is even more virulent. His article in the Francais is headed "Une Sottise." "Bazaine," he says, "who confined himself to surrendering to the Prussians only the city of Metz, having been condemned to death, we may wonder what judicial punishment, if one exists, ought to be visited on M. Delcasse, who is surrendering openly the whole of France to the English."

Not to be left behind, the Libre Parole jumps into the fray with an article headed "La Traison Partout." After reciting a long list of English misdeeds, this paper continues:

"Next the people on our coasts will be notified that they must keep away from the coast while English cruisers are practicing a bombardment. The only question that can be raised by this flagrant treason is at what price have the English bought this couple of traitors who bear the names of Lanessan and Delcasse."

## OTIS AND MacARTHUR HOLD FEVERISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Documents on File at the War Office Showing How the Relations Between Eminent Military Commanders in the Philippines Became Strained to the Snapping Point.

Washington, July 12.—The unabridged report of General MacArthur, covering his field operations, before he relieved General Otis as Governor General of the Philippines, on May 5, last year, which has just been published in Volume VI of Lieutenant General Miles's annual report, presents some interesting telegraphic correspondence. The first of these messages is as follows:

United States Military Telegraph, Bayambang, Nov. 22, 1899, 9:15 a. m.—General Schwan, Chief of Staff, Manila: The so-called Filipina Republic is destroyed. The Congress has dissolved. The President of the so-called republic is a fugitive, as are all of his cabinet officers, except one in our hands. The Executive Department is therefore entirely broken up. The Generals are separated, without any power of conference or concentrated action. The authority under which an army was kept in the field no longer exists. The army itself as an organization has disappeared. As a consequence of all these facts, which are now historical record, the men who profess to lead small bodies for the purpose of guerilla warfare must act without even the shadow of authority from a de facto Government, and their operations from this time on will be the result of individual whims. In other words, men who now try to continue the strife by individual action become simply leaders of banditti. In this view, how would it do to issue a proclamation at an early date offering complete amnesty to all who surrender within a stated time, with a payment of 30 pesos to every soldier who gives up a rifle and declaring with emphasis that after the date fixed the killing of American soldiers will be regarded as murder and that all persons concerned therein would be regarded as murderers and treated accordingly.

Such a proclamation would have the effect of forcing the Generals to consider the expediency of continuing a hopeless struggle which would commit them irrevocably to death or to lifelong expatriation, and, I think, would have a powerful influence at a time when it is apparent that most, if not all, of the leaders are more or less doubtful of what course to pursue. This is a suggestion for your personal consideration, to be presented to the department commander at your discretion.

(Signed) MacARTHUR.

**Tart Reply From General Otis.**

To this General Otis ordered the following reply sent:

United States Military Telegraph, Palace, Manila, P. I., Dec. 9, 1899, 11:35 a. m.: General MacArthur—Your telegram announcing your policy received. Your recommendations concerning proclamation cannot be carried out; legal difficulties of an international character, apparently not understood by you, forbid. No further advice on this subject desired by the commanding General.

Signed) SCHWAN, Chief of Staff.

On June 21, 1900, General MacArthur, who had succeeded General Otis by direction of President McKinley, issued his amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos.

**What Constitutes Bravery.**

Another instance of an interesting correspondence between the two Generals is shown in a telegram from MacArthur, reporting the capture of a part of the Dagupan Railway. It was done so quickly that the Filipinos did not have time to destroy the property, and General MacArthur said that this was due to the action of Captains Harry A. Hegeman and Carl L. Stone of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, who took two locomotives and acted as engineers. He recommended the two officers for brevet promotion.

General Otis, in replying, called General MacArthur's attention to the law to the effect that in order to be entitled to a brevet the officer's act must have been "in the presence of the enemy," or, as the War Department interprets it, "within the range of the enemy's guns."

General MacArthur, in reply, said:

"I would remark that the position of the War Department amounts to a declaration that the more decisive the victory the less chance of recognition of meritorious service. The action was not only in the presence of the enemy, but, by all methods of fair construction, was within the range of the enemy's guns.

"Rather than have these highly meritorious officers humiliated by the publication of this correspondence, I respectfully request that the application be withdrawn."

Without making any comment General Otis complied with General MacArthur's request and ordered that the application be withdrawn.

## SUSPECT IN PIRIE CASE IS ARRESTED BUT RELEASED.

**WHY CARDELL WAS ARRESTED**

Because it was alleged he was heard to say a few hours before the Ferguson tragedy that Casper H. Ronsiek had a lot of money.

Because Mr. Ronsiek afterwards met him by strategy and expressed the belief that he was his assailant.

Because for several days after June 20, when the shooting occurred, he displayed money, although it was said that he had not been working steadily.

Because, with the exception of his height, he tallied with the description given by Mr. Pirie of his assailant, John Woolman, who saw the highwayman after the shooting, partially identified him.

**WHY HE WAS RELEASED.**

Because persons who saw Mr. Pirie's assailant could not positively identify Cardell as the man.

Because Cardell says he could not have committed the crime, as he never saw Mr. Pirie or heard of him until after the shooting.

Because he said that he did not hold up Mr. Ronsiek, barely knew him and was not aware of the fact that he had any money.

Because he declared he was working in a harvest field on the day of the murder and after finishing in the evening went to Carsonville and then to his home, where he remained all night.

William Cardell, a mulatto, who was arrested Thursday night in Carsonville on suspicion of having shot Andrew H. Pirie, was released yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by Captain George T. McNamee of the Mounted Police District.

"This man's hands are not the hands of a stick-up man," said Captain McNamee to a Republic reporter yesterday afternoon as he ordered Cardell to hold out his hands and exhibit the broken cuticle on the palms that had evidently been made by hard work. "Then, again, I have nothing to hold him on. Marshal Graf of Ferguson said that he had no direct evidence against him, and Mr. Ronsiek, although he thought he resembled the man that held him up, said that he was too conscientious to swear out a warrant against him unless he was positively convinced that he was the man. Mr. Ronsiek said that he would send his son, who was with him that night, to the station, and if he identified him he would ask for a warrant. I will accordingly hold Cardell until 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Captain McNamee waited until 5 o'clock and young Ronsiek did not put in an appearance. Cardell was then released.

Casper H. Ronsiek of Florissant was held up and robbed of $173 several hours before Mr. Pirie was shot. He saw Cardell several days ago, and said he thought that he was the man who held him up. This statement was published in The Republic Thursday morning, and caused Captain McNamee to detail Detectives Cabanne and Rice to arrest the man.

For the last four weeks Cardell has been living in a hut on the Natural Bridge road, near Carsonville. He was sitting in front of the hut Thursday night when Detective Cabanne arrested him.

Cardell was searched and a pocketbook containing $9.15 was found. A 38-caliber revolver was found in a room concealed under a stove. In a corner of the room there was a loaded shotgun. Cardell was taken to the City Hall in Ferguson and examined by Mayor Reed, Marshal Graf and Detective Cabanne. He denied all knowledge of either the Pirie or the Ronsiek affair.

From the City Hall Cardell was taken to the Manget yard at the corner of Clay avenue and the Chambers road, where Mr. Pirie was shot. There the whole scene of the tragedy was re-enacted. George Cherbonnier and James Woolman, who saw the highwayman at close range, said afterwards that Cardell resembled the man, but they would not swear that he and Cardell were the same.

It was about 1 o'clock yesterday morning before the officers finished examining Cardell. He was then placed in the Ferguson jail, where he was kept until yesterday morning, when he was removed to the Forest Park Station.

Cardell served three years in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, from 1878 to 1881, for grand larceny. He was sent up from St. Louis County for a robbery committed in Florissant. To a Republic reporter he stated yesterday that he had been in minor trouble since then, but had never been arrested.

## JUDGE KILLS HIMSELF.

Prominent Ohio Republican Ends His Life by Shooting.

Cincinnati, O., July 12.—D. A. Russell of Pomeroy, Judge of the Circuit Court, committed suicide here to-day. Judge Russell killed himself in his room at the Palace Hotel with a revolver.

He was a prominent Republican and was a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Judge before the recent Republican Convention in June.

## WHAT A FRENCHMAN SAW IN AMERICA.

Senator Siegfried Enthusiastic Over Evidences of Commercial and Industrial Expansion.

Paris, July 12.—Senator Jules Siegfried, the former Minister of Commerce, has arrived here from his American tour. In an interview to-day, M. Siegfried paid a glowing tribute to the immense commercial and industrial expansion of the United States, which, he said, would be further increased by the system of combinations.

Nevertheless, he added, the people of Europe must not allow themselves to be too easily dazzled or frightened. He pointed to the steel combine as an example of capital inflated to twice or treble the cost of amalgamated establishments, and he questioned whether further dividends could be paid on such inflated capital.

"Americans," the Senator said, "have changed in recent years. The idea of treaties of commerce is now daily gaining ground. I met with considerable sympathy in favor of a more liberal economic policy. France must take into consideration the amour propre of the United States, which she had overlooked at the time of the Hispano-American war."

Senator Siegfried also referred to the great pleasure he had derived from his reception in Canada.

## PRINCE CHUN LEAVES PEKIN.

Goes to Berlin to Formally Apologize to Germany.

Pekin, July 12.—The departure to-day from Pekin of Prince Chun, youngest brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who has been selected to formally apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, was a spectacular event. A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from here to Taku, from which port he will proceed by steamer to Shanghai. He sails from Shanghai July 20 for Genoa, and will proceed directly from there to Berlin by rail.

Prince Chun came to the railroad station in Pekin on horseback. He was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow, and followed by a long procession composed of members of his staff, their servants and the luggage on carts. Here he was met by the present German Minister to China, Doctor Mumm von Schwarzenstein, a German military band, a guard of honor and two of his brothers. Many Chinese had assembled at the station to bid the Prince farewell.

Two German officers formerly attached to the staff of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee will personally conduct Prince Chun and his party to Berlin.

## AMERICA'S TRADE BALANCE.

London Financial Authority Comments on Present Conditions.

London, July 12.—The Statist, in the course of an article examining the financial position of the United States, will say to-morrow:

"The figures of our own trade with America conclusively show the enormous profits which the United States are making in foreign trade. For the first six months of the present year our imports from the United States have been nearly £69,000,000, as against a little over £59,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to the United States were worth only £7,000,000, as against £8,000,000.

"This means that for the year of June 30 we have bought £148,000,000 in produce from the United States, while they have bought of us £18,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States, as respects England, was £130,000,000, as against £119,000,000 for the calendar year of 1900."

The Statist will conclude another article with the statement:

"It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States, and that the value of money in London will advance."

## MORGAN BUYS CHILE LINE.

Government Had Intended to Purchase, but Was Disappointed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Valparaiso, Chile, July 12.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has bought, through William R. Grace & Co., the Clark Transardine Railway Company's line for £90,000.

The Government had arranged to purchase the railroad on certain conditions, but failed to meet these conditions when the time to complete the purchase arrived.

The sellers of the line are three banks, which have been in possession of the railroad as creditors.

## BALDWIN SAILS JULY 16.

Arctic Explorer Has His Arrangements About Completed.

Tromsoe, Norway, July 12.—The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition will sail Tuesday, July 16. Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Mr. Otis and W. S. Champ, who have charge of the equipment, will go on board the chartered supply ship Frithjof to Vardoe, where he will purchase Arctic necessities. From that point he will proceed to a small town near Archangel to get his horses and dogs.

## MOB SEEKING VENGEANCE.

Negroes Who Assaulted a Woman May Be Lynched.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—A crowd of 2,500 excited men and boys surrounded the county jail in this city to-night, clamoring for vengeance against three negroes, who criminally assaulted Miss Grace Davis Wednesday night.

Eight suspects, two of whom have been identified, are held at the jail. It is thought that Marshal Maxwell and his deputies will be able to protect the prisoners.

The mob has been joined by a large number of men from the excursion steamers which returned to the city at 11 o'clock. The crowd has done nothing yet, but shout and threaten. Policemen are trying to disperse them.

The crime which has incensed the citizens of this city is one of the most daring outrages ever perpetrated here.

Miss Davis and her escort, Vernie Newton, were walking home after having spent the evening at Troost Park. At Nineteenth street and Woodland avenue three negroes sprang upon them from behind. Newton was knocked senseless and Miss Davis was dragged 400 feet into a private park. When she recovered consciousness her escort was still insensible. They are both in a critical condition.

**MOB BEATS NEGROES.**

Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 12:30 a. m.—The mob has taken to beating negroes with whom a quarrel can be provoked, and ten black men have been beaten. A number of pistol shots have been fired, but no one wounded. The crowd has begun to diminish.

**Dockery Offers Reward.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 12.—Governor Dockery to-day offered a reward of $200 each for the assailants of Miss Grace Davis of Kansas City. Miss Davis was beaten into insensibility and was criminally assaulted by three negroes Wednesday night. The above reward is offered for the delivery of the guilty ones to the Sheriff of Jackson County.

## MRS. DAVIS IMPROVING.

Widow of the Confederacy Is Not Seriously Ill.

Portland, Me., July 12.—The condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the Confederacy, was to-day considerably improved over yesterday. Her illness is not considered at all serious.

## PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION IS SOLVED?

M. Santos Dumont Steers His New "Aeronef" Through the Air in Every Direction, Maintaining Same Altitude at All Times and a Speed of Forty Kilometers an Hour While Retaining Perfect Control of His Flying Machine at All Times —M. Aime's Comments on the Achievement.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, July 13.—There is scarcely room for a shadow of a doubt that M. Santos-Dumont has definitely solved the problem of aerial navigation.

During a couple of hours yesterday morning, he conclusively proved this by steering his new "aeronef," the Santos-Dumont, No. 5, through the air in every direction, north, south, east and west, turning to the right or left, wheeling round in wide circles above the Bois de Boulogne, and finally sailing off to the Eiffel Tower, near which a trifling accident to his rudder necessitated a momentary descent.

The accident only showed the more unmistakably practical utility of M. Santos-Dumon's astounding invention. The airship came to earth as easily and lightly as a bird, and, when the defective steering rope, connected with the rudder, had been repaired, it ascended again, made a complete turn upon itself and returned to its starting point, the Parc d'Aerostation, at St. Cloud.

M. Aime is accepted everywhere as an authority on aerial navigation, and consequently his opinion of to-day's trial is of the greatest value.

This is what he said:

"During the last fifteen years no one in France, with the exception of Mr. Santos-Dumont, who came direct from San Paolo to Paris for the express purpose, has made an ascent in a really steerable balloon; that is to say, in a balloon provided with a motor and a propeller. Thanks to the perseverance and tireless activity of M. Santos-Dumont, who was the first to utilize, in aerial navigation, the light motor used in automobiles, a practical solution of this stupendous problem has just been found.

"In M. Santos-Dumont's balloon each horse power means a weight of six kilograms. The balloon with which the experienced aeronaut experimented this morning is the fifth of a series that he has constructed, each carrying out, in a more highly developed form, the idea that forms the basis of the system. Its principal characteristics are: Volume, 550 cubic meters; diameter, 6 meters; length, 34 meters; 4 cylindered petroleum motor, 16-horse-power, propeller screw measuring 4 meters from blade edge to blade edge and making 200 revolutions per minute and with a traction power measured by dynamometer of 80 kilogrammes.

"It was proved that the airship has an average speed of 40 kilometers per hour; that it answered its rudder with most perfect, obedient docility, and that the problem of landing was solved, each voyage round the race course rigorously ending with a descent at a spot indicated beforehand. It returned time and time again to the previously designated spot with the most mathematical precision.

"Including stoppages the voyage lasted one hour and six minutes. After a little rest M. Santos-Dumont started off toward the rising slope behind Longchamp, crossed the Seine at an altitude of 200 meters, and brought back his airship to its home port.

"The miraculous part of the experiment is that, during the entire course of his journeying backwards and forwards, with numerous ascents and landings, M. Santos-Dumont did not employ a single pinch of ballast to guarantee his equilibrium, and yet remained as completely master of his altitude as he was of his course. He remained at a height between 100 and 270 meters by inclination of the axis of the balloon and propulsion of the screw.

## ENTERTAINED BY ROYALTY.

American Naval Officers Shown Many Courtesies at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, July 12.—Crown Prince Frederick to-day received Lieutenant Commander E. N. Hughes of the Massachusetts school ship Enterprise at the palace.

Lieutenant Commander Hughes was presented by Acting United States Minister Freeman. Lately, the Crown Prince and his family visited the United States training-ship Hartford, where he received the royal salute, and they were entertained by Commander J. W. Hafley of that vessel.

Acting Minister Freeman and his daughter, who accompanied the royal party, spent an hour in inspecting the Hartford and in taking photographs.

Several sketches and autographs were inscribed in a "memory book" for Princess Valdemar, whose father, the Duke de Chartres, participated in the Civil War. The Princess Valdemar begged for the release of fourteen men who were undergoing punishment on board the Hartford. The request of the Princess was granted.

## FATE OF THE PRISONERS.

Inquiry Into the Vlakfontein Incident by Nationalists.

London, July 12.—There was a noisy scene in the House of Commons to-day arising from a question as to whether the British wounded were left in the hands of the Boers at Vlakfontein.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary of the War Office, declared the War Office had no information on the subject, but John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, backed up by the cheers and shouts of the Nationalists, plied Lord Stanley with questions until the Speaker intervened. As Mr. Dillon declined to give way, the Speaker named him, but, after considerable uproar, a compromise was effected, Mr. Dillon giving notice that he will repeat his question Monday.

## BATTLE OF BOYNE.

Celebration in Belfast Marked by Customary Collisions.

Belfast, July 12.—The celebration of the battle of Boyne was marked by the customary collisions, but no serious trouble occurred, there being plenty of soldiers and police to control the factions.

## FEAR MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Peruvians Perplexed as to Government's Intentions.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Lima, Peru, July 12.—(Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Peruvians are inquiring why there is so much military activity in this Republic. They are asking with whom Peru is going to fight.

Army enlistments are increased by conscription, guns, rifles and ammunition are being purchased in Europe, and the Government is fortifying Callao and San Lorenzo. There are fears on account of this military activity.

There is a prejudice that foreign capital is flowing toward Peru, which will interfere with the development and the prosperity of the country.

## NOT AFRAID OF BOXERS.

Germans Place Little Credence in Reports From China.

Berlin, July 12.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is officially informed that Germany does not regard seriously the more recent news from China, which says there are strong indications that Prince Tuan is preparing to march against the foreigners, and that there is danger of another Boxer uprising.

It is not believed these reports indicate a renewal of Boxer movement, and the foreign troops left in China are deemed ample to afford protection against any uprising that Prince Tuan may inaugurate.

## POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Students in Prussia Plotting for Poland's Independence.

Berlin, July 12.—The investigation into the matter of the secret Polish society, said to exist among the students of the gymnasium of Thorne in West Prussia, has been completed, and as a result sixty students will be brought to trial, charged with belonging to the society in question.

## BOERS ATTACK A POST.

Lord Kitchener's Report on a Skirmish at Houtkop.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, and made public to-day, says the Boers attacked a constabulary post at Houtkop, July 11, capturing a seven-pound gun. They were eventually driven off. The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

## WILL DRAW UP ELECTORAL LAW

Cuba May Impose Educational Qualification on Voters.

Havana, July 12.—Senors Diago Tamayo, De Quesada, Marua, De Castro and Mantuguedo have been appointed by the Constitutional Convention a commission to draw up the electoral law. The commission is strongly Conservative, all its members having voted in favor of accepting the Platt amendment. A majority of the committee will favor a property or an edpcational qualification in the case of voters, in order to offset universal suffrage. The commission will begin work immediately.

General Wood's condition continues to improve.

## ADMIRAL MELLO'S CASE.

Chamber of Deputies Committee Acquits Him of Serious Charge.

Rio Janeiro, July 12.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to-day received the report of the special committee appointed to consider the case of Rear Admiral Mello, who was arrested last April on a charge of monarchial plotting, and who then appealed to the Chamber.

The report declares that the accusations against the officer are without foundation, and it is considered certain that the Chamber will unanimously confirm the committee's conclusion to-morrow.

The directors of the Naval Club were entertained to-day at dinner at the German Legation and presented with a large portrait of Emperor William as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of the condolences of the club at the time of the loss of the German training ship Gneisenau, at the entrance to the port of Malaga last December.

## THE WEATHER.

**To-Day's Forecast.**

Washington, July 12.—Forecast:

Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer near the lake; continued warm in the interior; fresh east to south winds.

Iowa—Fair; continued warm Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy probably showers and not so warm in northern portion; variable winds.

Missouri—Fair; continued warm Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds.

Nebraska—Fair; continued warm Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy; probably showers and not so warm in northern portion; southerly winds, becoming variable.

Kansas—Fair; continued warm Saturday; warmer in southwest portion; Sunday fair and warm; southerly winds.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; continued warm; southerly winds.

Arkansas—Fair; continued warm Saturday and probably Sunday; variable winds.

**Local Report.**

St. Louis, Friday, July 12, 1901.

| | 6:59 a.m. | 6:59 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer, inches | 30.01 | 29.96 |
| Thermometer, degrees | 81 | 96 |
| Humidity | 66 | 34 |
| Direction of wind | E | E |
| Velocity of wind | 11 | 11 |

Weather at 6:59 a. m., clear; at 6:59 p. m., clear. Maximum temperature, 101.5; minimum temperature, 78.6. River, 11.5.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

**Government Report.**

Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.—Meteorological observations received in St. Louis July 12, 1901, at 6:59 p. m. local time and 8 p. m. seventy-fifth meridian time. Observations made at the same moment at all stations.

| Stations. | Dir. | Bar. | Tp. | Mx | Pre. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | NE | 30.18 | 70 | 72 | .16 | Rain |
| Philadelphia | NE | 30.16 | 66 | 72 | .14 | Rain |
| Washington | NE | 30.10 | 72 | 80 | .38 | Cloudy |
| Norfolk | E | 29.96 | 72 | 82 | .06 | Rain |
| Charlotte | NE | 29.88 | 74 | 84 | * | Cloudy |
| Jacksonville | S | 29.78 | 84 | 96 | .... | Cloudy |
| Atlanta | N | 29.86 | 86 | 96 | .... | Clear |
| Montgomery | N | 29.82 | 88 | 104 | .... | Clear |
| Vicksburg | NW | 29.88 | 84 | 88 | .... | Clear |
| New Orleans | SW | 29.90 | 94 | 100 | .... | Clear |
| Little Rock | SE | 29.92 | 100 | 106 | .... | Clear |
| Galveston | S | 29.92 | 86 | 92 | .... | Clear |
| Palestine | SW | 29.92 | 92 | 96 | .... | Fair |
| Memphis | NW | 29.92 | 100 | 102 | .... | Clear |
| Nashville | NE | 29.94 | 90 | 96 | .... | Clear |
| Chattanooga | N | 29.92 | 88 | 96 | .... | Clear |
| Louisville | NE | 30.02 | 86 | 90 | .... | Clear |
| Indianapolis | NE | 30.06 | 84 | 90 | .... | Clear |
| Cincinnati | NE | 30.06 | 82 | 88 | .... | Clear |
| Pittsburg | SE | 30.08 | 76 | 84 | .... | Cloudy |
| Parkersburg | NE | 30.04 | 78 | 84 | .... | Fair |
| Buffalo | E | 30.16 | 72 | 76 | .... | Clear |
| Cleveland | NE | 30.14 | 72 | 76 | .... | Clear |
| Grand Haven | NW | 30.14 | 78 | 84 | .... | Clear |
| Marquette | SE | 30.12 | 76 | 80 | .... | Clear |
| Chicago | NE | 30.10 | 70 | 76 | .... | Clear |
| Duluth | NE | 30.02 | 64 | 84 | .... | Clear |
| Dubuque | SE | 30.00 | 88 | 94 | .... | Fair |
| Davenport | E | 30.00 | 90 | 96 | .... | Cloudy |
| St. Paul | SE | 29.94 | 84 | 88 | .... | Clear |
| Des Moines | W | 29.94 | 96 | 102 | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Ill | SE | 30.04 | 88 | 94 | .... | Clear |
| St. Louis | E | 29.96 | 94 | 102 | .... | Clear |
| Cairo | NE | 29.94 | 92 | 98 | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Mo | NE | 29.88 | 100 | 104 | .... | Clear |
| Kansas City | SW | 29.90 | 102 | 104 | .... | Clear |
| Omaha | S | 29.84 | 98 | 100 | .... | Clear |
| Huron | SE | 29.74 | 96 | 104 | .... | Clear |
| Bismarck | E | 29.64 | 92 | 94 | .... | Clear |
| Havre | W | 29.70 | 88 | 88 | .... | Clear |
| Helena | SW | 29.68 | 78 | 78 | .04 | Cloudy |
| Rapid City | S | 29.80 | 96 | 102 | .... | Clear |
| North Platte | S | 29.80 | 94 | 98 | .... | Clear |
| Lander | SW | 29.72 | 88 | 92 | .... | Fair |
| Cheyenne | S | 29.72 | 88 | 92 | .... | Clear |
| Denver | S | 29.76 | 90 | 96 | .... | Clear |
| Pueblo | SE | 29.82 | 88 | 90 | .... | Clear |
| Dodge City | SW | 29.86 | 74 | 86 | * | Fair |
| Oklahoma | S | 29.92 | 84 | 92 | .... | Fair |
| Concordia | S | 29.88 | 98 | 100 | .... | Clear |
| El Paso | NW | 29.74 | 92 | 96 | .... | Clear |
| Abilene | E | 29.96 | 84 | 94 | * | Cloudy |
| Amarillo | SE | 29.94 | 72 | 80 | .06 | Fair |
| Grand Junction | NW | 29.64 | 94 | 100 | .... | Clear |
| Salt Lake | SE | 29.58 | 88 | 92 | .... | Cloudy |
| Santa Fe | S | 29.86 | 72 | 76 | .... | Fair |

*Indicates precipitation inappreciable.
†Thunderstorm.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

## MACHINISTS GO TO WORK.

Strike Abandoned at Cincinnati for Lack of Funds.

Cincinnati, O., July 12.—The machinists' strike, which was organized May 20, and which involved from 5,000 to 7,000 employes in this city, has practically been declared off. A secret mass meeting of strikers was held to-day, at which a formal report was made that it had been found to be impossible to procure assistance in money from the headquarters in Washington.

As the strike benefit fund is exhausted the strikers were advised to return to work. Already about 600 have applied for reinstatement, and many more will do so tomorrow and Monday. The strikers, failing to receive funds from Washington, sent an agent to Washington to try to secure money. His report was presented to the meeting to-day, and it was upon this that the action which virtually ends the strike was taken.

## JIM YOUNGER WANTS TO GAZE AT STARS.

Says When Released He Will Lie on His Back and Study the Sky All Night.

## BROTHERS STILL IN PRISON.

They Are Content to Await the Discretion of Warden Wolfer in Setting Them at Liberty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Paul, Minn., July 12.—The Youngers have not been released from the Stillwater Prison. Newspaper men occupied all points of exit last night, and kept a close watch on the prison. The rear wall was also taken care of. It is doubtful whether a cottontail rabbit could have eluded the cordon, but nothing happened.

When the work whistle sounded this morning Cole and Jim Younger went out to the same routine of daily work that has been their lot for years.

George M. Bennett of Minneapolis and J. H. Schurmeier of St. Paul arrived in Stillwater Thursday night at 11 o'clock, and went at once to the prison. It is believed that they anticipated the release of the men last night.

A chartered car of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company pulled in shortly after 11 and remained waiting on a switch. If it was the intention to have removed the Youngers then that intention was abandoned. The car pulled out empty.

A representative of The Republic saw Cole and Jim Younger this morning.

Cole said he had no idea when the release would occur. "I have not asked a single question," said Cole. "It is in Mr. Wolfer's hands, and I am content to let him handle the matter at his own discretion. When he tells us to get ready we shall not be long in responding. We are not only ignorant as to the date of our release, but neither of us know what sort of work we shall be called on to do."

Jim Younger is beset with a desire to gaze at the stars. He has not seen the sky at night since the prison fire occurred several years ago. His cell is so situated that no glimpse of sky can be obtained from it, and jim became afraid that he would never see the moon or stars again.

When released, he says, he is going to lie on his back in some quiet place and look on the sky for one full evening at least.

Warden Wolfer and State Agent Whittier are the only two people at Stillwater who know when the release will occur. Deputy Warden Glenn and the rest of the prison officials are absolutely in the dark. The doors may be opened at any moment.

## CHICAGO LAD ARRESTED.

Was Hunting Indians and Shot at a Negro.

A desire to go West and fight Indians, in emulation of the hero of his favorite yellow-bound novel, caused 13-year-old Arthur Howard of Chicago to journey to St. Louis, where he came to grief yesterday morning at the hands of a Carondelet policeman, who arrested him for carrying concealed weapons. He now occupies a cell in the Carondelet Police Station.

He was sheltered night before last in the station, and, upon going out in the morning, met two men, who gave him, he says, a drink of beer. Shortly afterwards he met a negro at the Blow street crossing of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and concluded that as Indians were scarce he would take a shot at the negro. He did so, and the negro fled and reported the matter to Officer Hendy, who arrested Howard. At the station the boy said a soldier at Jefferson Barracks had given him the revolver, also the old hat and leggins which he wore. Arthur is repentent and ready to return to Chicago as soon as released.

"About a week ago," said he "my mother went to Buffalo and left me to board with Mrs. Meyers, at No. 233 Harrison street. I didn't like this and I ran away and started to go West to hunt Indians, and to go and see my uncle, Frank Donnely, who lives in San Francisco. I don't know just where, but he works on a big ship on the ocean."

## ENGLAND OBTAINS RELIEF.

High Temperature Still Prevails in France, However.

London, July 12.—Violent thunderstorms and tropical rains in various parts of Great Britain last night moderated the fervent heat. At Brussels, however, the thermometer yesterday registered 107 degrees in the shade, and several heat fatalities occurred. The weather continues very hot in France, the temperature in Paris yesterday being 91½. Twelve deaths from heat were officially reported in the French capital.

Advices from other points on the Continent indicate that weather conditions are again normal.


To-Morrow's Sunday Republic

Will Show Many Beautiful Novelties in Color Work.

EVERY FEATURE WILL BE NEW.

Many unique ideas in half-tone pictures will be presented, something different from all other photo reproduction.

"Mr. Neverwent's Vacation," is the witty picture story on the first page of the funny comic section.

"Lost River," a novelization of the well-known play by Joseph Arthur, begins Sunday in the comic section. It is illustrated.

Picturesque Kansas City, an illustration of landscape architecture, shows many interesting changes in that city. There are a great number of pictures.

"How to Be Happy Though Married," the Reverend E. J. Hardy's interesting sequel to his famous book.

Children's Fashions, modes for the little women and men, will be pictured in color by The Sunday Republic's artist, now in Paris.

The Home Life of Maude Lillian Berri, Prima Donna Soprano at Uhrig's Cave. With many illustrations.

How to Pose the Baby—a capital group.

FIFTY EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.