THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901. PRICE { In St. Louis One Cent. On Trains, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

LAURA BULLION RELATES HER CAREER AMONG THE OUTLAWS.

Companion of Train Robbers All of Her Life, the Little Woman at the Four Courts Clung to the Man Who Had Made a Promise That He Would Give Her Protection.

BRAVE, THOUGH PRISON BARS RESTRAIN HER FROM LIBERTY.

LAURA BULLION.
The woman who has spent many years among outlaws.

Laura Bullion, the companion of John Rose, alias John Arnold, alias Harvey Logan, the train robber who came to grief at the hands of Chief Desmond's men, is not of the type of woman a person would associate in his mind as the companion of a desperate bandit. There is nothing in her manner, appearance or speech at all suggestive of the "bandit queen" of the wild and wooly regions, whose dash and daring exploits are luridly set forth in sensational dime novel literature.

The first thought that suggests itself to one's mind at first view of the frail, sallow-faced wisp of diminutive femininity sitting half hidden in one of the high-backed chairs in Chief Desmond's office is: "How in the name of common sense did big, brawny, wicked-looking John Rose, crafty and shrewd in his criminal career, come to select this woman as his companion, the sharer of his criminal secrets?" And the only answer as yet set forth by the Hawkshaws, who have propounded the query is that it is a natural selection on the basis of the old theory of the affinity of extreme types.

By no stretch of the imagination could any one looking at Laura Bullion conceive of her participating in any wild night ride after a daring raid, or of engaging a posse to cover the retreat or secure the release of her mate, after the accepted manner of bandit queens in well regulated novels. On the contrary, Laura would be much more at home on the steering gear of an Arkansas plow, or piloting a potato digger, or frying flapjacks for the men folks. As for shooting, Laura says that perhaps she could shoot a revolver, but she don't know whether the bullet would hit "all of creation." As for her horsemanship, she says, her feats were confined to riding a roan mare to the pump in her Texas home when she was a child.

LAURA BULLION WAS REARED ON A FARM.

In truth and in fact, as gleaned from her own statements and from one of her neighbors who knew her years ago in Texas, Laura is a rather dull, spiritless country girl, a product of Arkansas, reared on a farm and possessing the meager intelligence and education common to that type whose early lives have been spent in and around small isolated villages. She is about 5 feet 2 inches tall and weighs about 90 pounds, and her appearance indicates extreme frailty. Her face is sallow and expressionless, with an entire absence of mobility save when her lips relax ever so slightly in a smile or laugh, exposing a double row of small white, even teeth. Her eyes are of a greenish yellow hue, bright enough, but without any life or expression in them even in moments of excitement. The most prominent features of her face are her prominent cheek bones and aquiline nose, suggesting a trace of Indian blood back among her ancestors. Her whole face is suggestive of dullness of intellect, which is accentuated by her drawling speech. Her voice is low and pleasant.

Such is a description of the woman whom Rose, guilty of almost every crime in the calendar, whose hands are red with the blood of at least three fellowmen, upon whose head three States have set a price, "hooked up with," to use her own vernacular.

Perhaps he was wiser in his selection than appears at first glance, because Laura, plain-featured, uneducated and uncouth, would not be tempted to mingle in society dangerous to both, or arouse suspicion by indulging in luxuries and finery above her station, whereas a handsomer and more worldly-wise companion might indulge her fancies to a point that would attract the attention of the vigilant sleuths of the law.

Although Laura has chummed with outlaws for nearly ten years and was cognizant of many of their secrets, she is not much of a raconteur on this interesting subject, and approaches it with the halting timidity of a victim of a "badger fight" pressed to tell his experience before a company of rounders.

When she was brought into Chief Desmond's office yesterday for an interview she still wore the tan dress and jacket which she had on when arrested. A man's white Fedora hat rested on her hair, the loose ends of which straggled over her brows and around her ears, and down her neck, suggesting that she had not paid much attention to her toilet. She complained of not feeling well, and the lines about her mouth and the droop of her under lip indicated that she was suffering physically. She asked the Chief's permission to change her dress, which was granted. She selected a muslin housewrap from her trunk and retired to an inner room, where she made the change. During the interview she kept the brim of her hat pulled down well over her eyes.

SUBMITS TO INTERVIEW WITH THE NEWSPAPER MAN.

"Well," she began, in answer to a question, "I don't know what you-all want to know about me, 'cause I've done told everything I know—and a heap more, I guess," she added, with a glance at Chief Desmond and a smile.

"Yes, you know you lied to us," observed Chief Desmond; "now I want you to tell us the truth."

"Yes, I lied to you about some things," she said, "but that was when I was excited and didn't know what was the best to do. But I've done told you-all since then everything I know."

"Well, tell us about your connection with this man 'Rose,' and how you first met him and all about yourself," was suggested.

"Well, I'm going to tell you-all on the start," she said, "'cause I take it you're for the newspapers, that they ain't nothing blood-and-thunder about me. How I come to hook up with this man Rose was because I'd been hooked up with Bill Carver. Carver was in the business, too, and when he got shot up down Texas way his pardners kind o' thought I'd feel lonesome without Bill nor nobody to look after me, and take care of me, so Bill Cheney he brings me and Rose together, and we've been together since. That's all they is to it."

"How old are you, Laura, and where were you born?"

"I'm 25 years old, and I was born in Arkansas somewheres. I don't know whereabouts. I don't know as I ever remember my parents. They split up when I was a kid. The first place I remember being is down in Tom Greene County, Texas. My grandfolks lived on a ranch in Knickerbocker, Tex. That's where I got to know Bill Carver. Carver was raised on a ranch down there, and so was the Ketchum boys, Sam and Tom. I never got much schooling, 'cept a little now and then in the district school.

"Part of the time I lived out and part time I helped at home, but you-all know how it is in small country places—they ain't much for a girl to do, and when a girl ain't got no parents to look after her and teh her how to do right, she just naturally gets to running wild. I got brushed up a heap agin Bill Carver, and he sort o' took a shine to me, and me and him went to Fort Worth. I expected Bill was fixing to marry me, but nothing ever come of it. I knowed Bill had been train robbing, but he told me he'd reformed, and, as far as I know, he didn't do nothing in that line while I was with him. 'Course, he'd leave me every little while and go away for days, but I never asked him no questions.

"The Ketchum boys, they was raised around there, too, and while I knowed them, I never went with 'em none. They went up Northwest after awhile, and was killed there.

TELLS ABOUT TRAIN ROBBERY BY CARVER BOYS IN TEXAS.

"Carver and some more boys held up a train down Texas way last spring and hid out in the woods. In April Bill and Kilpatrick come out o' hiding into town to get some provisions and horse feed, and they was both shot up by the Marshal and his posse. Then I was left to do by myself, and I guess some of Bill's pardners kind of felt sorry for me, and so when they got away and went up North they kept looking out for somebody who'd take care of me. Bill Cheney, he told me so, and so one day when Bill was up to Douglass, Ariz., where my grandfolks moved, he meets this here Rose and the boys told him to bring Rose down and stake me to him. Cheney brought Rose down to Fort Worth and said, 'Laura, this is John Rose. He's a good fellow and he'll take care of you.' So we just hooked up like that, and that's all they was to it.

"Did you know he was a train-robber?"

"Well, he didn't say nothing and I didn't ask no fool questions. I'd read about the Wagner robbery, and when I saw the money Rose had, I had a kind of idea what it was I was getting into. That was about a month ago. He gave me all the money I needed, and treated me right, and I didn't care for no more. We went from there to Hot Springs and from there to Memphis, and then came to St. Louis. We didn't stop at Nashville.

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT MAY RESTORE HILL TO LEADERSHIP.

Anti-Croker Democrats of New York City and State Are Rallying to Him.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

Thousands of the Wigwam's Committeemen Expected to Desert to Sheehan Organization.

HILL CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

His Friends Do Not Hesitate to Say, With Croker Divested of Power, He May Aspire to Presidency.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 7.—David B. Hill's arrival in this city to-day, immediately after the announcement by the leaders of the Greater New York Democracy that they intend to continue the war on Tammany until the organization is wiped out of existence, was regarded as significant.

"I have nothing to say about the election," said Mr. Hill, when he stepped from the Albany train.

"What do you think of the plan of the New York Greater Democracy to start a new organization?" was asked.

"Not a word," repeated Mr. Hill.

"How about Mr. Croker's defeat?"

"Now," said Mr. Hill, smiling, "when I have anything to say I know how to say it, but I have nothing at present, and it is useless to urge me."

Mr. Hill went to William F. Sheehan's law office, and later lunched with the former Lieutenant Governor, after which he left for Albany.

It is no secret that Mr. Hill advised the organizers of the Greater New York Democracy from time to time, and that he takes a deep interest in the organization and will give it all the support he can.

It is known to his friends that he has in mind the possibility of running for President in 1904, and that he desires to have the New York delegation behind him at that time. In order to accomplish this, Mr. Croker must be eliminated from the situation.

John C. Sheehan Talks.

"I am always glad to meet and talk with Mr. Hill," said John C. Sheehan to-day, "but I have not seen him to-day, and I think he is here merely on law business. As to our organization, it will represent the will of the majority of its members. It will be time enough to decide its attitude toward State and national leaders when its delegates have been admitted to the State Convention.

"We don't want Croker. We can get along without him. Any party can get along without him. The city does not want him, the country can spare him and the organized Democracy of New York will have no use for him or for any of his fellow-banditti."

It is believed among Democrats that the new machine will have the support of a majority of the members of the reform club, and of the Manhattan Club, which was forced into the background four years ago by the rise of the Democratic Club.

In order to become "regular," under the law, the new Democracy will have to defeat Tammany at the primaries next September. Mr. Sheehan said he had no doubt this could be accomplished.

Brooklyn leaders, without exception, agree that there should be a change in Manhattan borough, but their conception of the necessary change does not consider as an essential part of the new plan the destruction of Tammany as a political machine.

In the minds of the leaders, there is a hope and belief that the defeat will result in a clearing of undesirable and weakening elements out of Tammany Hall, and a return of the old organization to power under new auspices. Edward M. Shepard is mentioned as a probable leader. Brooklyn men have not given up the idea that Mr. Shepard is to be the Moses to lead the Democracy of the city to the promised land.

Wholesale Resignations Expected.

Tammany is preparing for wholesale resignations from its general committee. It is the opinion of Richard Croker that 5,000, at least, and perhaps twice that number, will be tempted by the promise of prizes and will leave Tammany to ally themselves with the Independent Democratic organization. He takes a philosophical view of the situation, however, believing that the deserters will be little loss and will be more anxious to return than they are now to get away.

Other Tammany leaders are less sanguine. They fear the withdrawals of members will result in a panic, and that the organization will be weakened beyond the possibility of repair in time to make a successful fight in 1903. More than that, certain leaders who are threatened with punishment are inclined to be obstinate, and, if pushed too hard, they may take their district organizations over to the new enemy.

Martin Engel Is Rebellious.

Among those who dare to threaten is Martin Engel, leader of the Eighth Assembly District. Engel lost his Assembly candidate and he cannot explain how it happened.

He refused to resign and defied those who had suggested it. Mr. Engel referred to the last Tammany ticket as a mistake from top to bottom. Edward M. Shepard, he said, and many heard him, was the weakest candidate for the mayoralty Tammany could have chosen. Van Wyck, he said, cost no fewer than 20,000 votes. Fromme, in the opinion of Mr. Engel, was a dead weight. Frank Goodwin, he asserted, was foisted upon the organization to please a few of Croker's favorites.

Having summed up the mistakes made by the rulers of Tammany Hall, Martin Engel announced that he would not consent to bear the weight of responsibility. In effect he said to Mr. Croker: "I will remain as Tammany leader of the Eighth District, or I will take the district over to the enemy."

Wagers were made to-night that Engel will remain in his present position.

HILL FORCES RALLYING.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Prominent Democrats from the western and central parts of the State, who are in close touch with Senator Hill, have not counted upon seeing Tammany Hall wiped out as a political factor. They believe that Croker is eliminated as a political power, and that Tammany Hall's voting strength in the next State Convention will shrink just one-half. With Tammany's vote in the State Convention reduced they believe that the Democratic party in the State will have a fighting chance once more.

Some of Senator Hill's stanchest supporters believe that one of the greatest mistakes that Hill ever made was the rehabilitation of Tammany in the State Convention by giving it back its full vote in 1891.

All of the plans of the up-State leaders who have been coming here to consult Hill have in view the State Convention next fall. They are counting upon being able to put an end to Tammany domination in that convention. They regard the outlook as particularly bright.

With the defeat of Tammany and the fall of Croker, Hill's friends regard the breaking up of last year's combination as absolutely certain, and with this break-up, they say, will come the control of the next State Convention to Hill.

Some go so far as to recommend throwing Tammany out of the next State Convention altogether, but the more conservative favor giving Tammany half a vote and giving the new Democracy half a vote.

LEGISLATURE IS DEMOCRATIC.

Very Small Pluralities the Rule in Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—The Supervisors of Election in the various counties of the State commenced to-day the official canvass of the vote. It is probable that the count outside of the city will be completed by to-morrow.

It will require perhaps three days to complete the count in Baltimore, but enough is known to make it certain, in the absence of unexpected changes in the official count, that the Democrats will control both branches of the Legislature. They have elected one and probably two additional delegates from Baltimore, two from Cecil County, and possibly one from Caroline, which have heretofore been counted in the Republican.

This will give the Democrats fifty votes in the House, and at least seventeen in the Senate, or a majority of eleven on joint ballot.

The vote is very close, few of the successful candidates having as many as 100 plurality, and the official count may make some changes, but hardly enough to offset the complexion of the Legislature.

Sampson's Request Denied.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Schley Court of Inquiry has declined to grant the request made yesterday by Attorney Theall, acting for Admiral Sampson, that the remarks of Captain Parker concerning the fact that the Spanish steamer Colon lay in the harbor at Santiago for some hours after the arrival there of Admiral Sampson be stricken from the record.

File a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7.—James J. Jordan and Thomas A. Jordan, surviving partners of the firm of Jordan Bros., and as individuals, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. They are grain dealers of Clinton and Heyworth. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $323.

JOHN F. CARROLL,
Who may succeed Croker as chief of Tammany Wigwam.

TWENTY SIX CONVICTS ESCAPE, AFTER SHOOTING TWO GUARDS, FROM NEW LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

Desperate Battle Inside the Walls, During Which One of the Rioters Was Killed—Beaten Back Three Times, They Finally Forced Their Way Through the Gates and Disappeared in a Forest.

TOOK SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION ALONG WITH THEM.

Headed Toward Easton, Kas., Robbing Farmers of Clothing, Food and Horses on Their Way—Forty Armed Guards in Pursuit of Them—Troop of Cavalry Arrived Too Late to Prevent It.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7.—One man was killed, five others dangerously wounded and twenty-six desperate convicts are at large as the result of a mutiny late this afternoon at the site of the new United States prison, two miles southeast of here, where 400 prisoners from the Federal prison, in charge of thirty armed guards, were at work.

The fugitives disappeared in a near-by forest and headed for Easton, Kas., where, it is reported, they are holding up many farmers, stealing horses, clothes and food.

They are pursued by forty armed guards. Twenty-four members of the Fourth Cavalry hastened to the scene of the trouble, but when they arrived the convicts had escaped and the soldiers could not participate in the chase without orders from their superior.

When the trouble began the rebellious prisoners had only two revolvers. These had been secreted in one of the walls of the building by some unknown person.

There are two walls partly completed, and the remainder of the site of the building is surrounded by a high wooden stockade.

GAINED POSSESSION OF TWO REVOLVERS.

Gus Parker of Ardmore, I. T., one of the ringleaders of the mutiny, under a pretense of necessity, walked to the corner of the stockade, where the revolvers were concealed, and under cover of some weeds secured them without being detected.

He returned to the gang and passed one of the revolvers to Frank Thompson, a negro from South McAlester, I. T., who secreted it about his person.

When T. E. Hinds, superintendent of construction, and three unarmed guards prepared to round up the men at the end of the day's work, the two armed convicts covered them with the revolvers and, encouraged by the other mutinous convicts, forced the men to walk before them toward the northwest corner of the stockade, where they expected to make a rush through an opening.

The outside of the stockade was guarded by armed men, and when the convicts appeared at the opening they were met by C. E. Burrows, a guard, who fought them back, but who received two shots in the neck.

GUARDS FOUGHT THEM AWAY FROM ARSENAL.

The convicts then rushed over to the south wall to another opening, and were met by Arthur Trelford, an armed guard, who is in charge of all the convicts. Trelford resisted the convicts and was shot, but not seriously injured.

Defeated in their attempt to escape at this point, the men rushed to the guardhouse, a temporary frame structure, where the arms are kept. The guards from the outside, alarmed by the shots, rushed in and drove the convicts away from the guardhouse. In the course of this fight J. P. Waldrupe, a guard, shot and killed Ford Quinn, from Ryan, I. T.

The prisoners then made a grand rush for the main entrance, and twenty-six of them succeeded in escaping.

TOOK SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION WITH THEM.

Most of the escaped men are from Indian Territory. Closely followed by the guards, the men ran to a near-by forest and succeeded in evading their pursuers.

The men went in the direction of Easton, Kas., and it is reported here that they have held up many farmers, taking horses and clothes, en route.

The convicts in their flight compelled F. E. Hinds, superintendent of construction, to go with them, and he was not allowed to return until they had gone almost two miles.

W. F. Peaslee, one of the fugitives, who had only fifteen months more to serve, deserted the band a few moments after Superintendent Hinds was released. The two men reached here almost the same time. They reported that the fugitives, after holding a consultation, decided that they would form themselves into several small parties, so that some might escape, though others should be captured.

It is the intention of all to attempt to reach the rough country southeast of here.

The wounded men are in the prison hospital. J. E. Waldrupe was shot in the head and in the neck, and is in a precarious condition.

C. E. Burrows was shot twice in the neck, receiving serious wounds.

Arthur Trelford was shot in the leg, but his wound is slight.

Andrew Leonard, a guard, is in the hospital with a broken leg. He was hurt as the prisoners were escaping through the main entrance of the stockade.

One of the fugitives, named Otter, was shot, but he was able to go with the others, and the extent of his injuries is unknown.

FUGITIVES ROBBING FARMERS AS THEY FLEE.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7.—The course that the fugitives have taken is indicated by the localities in which they have committed depredations. Many of their robberies are being reported here late to-night. S. A. Davison, a farmer ten miles southwest of here, was robbed of a horse and some clothing. Three of his employes were robbed of their coats and hats. C. T. Ferguson, a mail rural carrier, was robbed of his horse and cart. No report of the pursuers having encountered any of the fugitives has reached here at midnight.

SAYS A MISSOURIAN WILL HEAD TICKET.

Secretary Walsh of Democratic Committee Believes Hill Is Out of It as a Possibility.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—"As a result of the election in New York City David B. Hill, the enemy of Richard Croker, is forever eliminated from the list of Democratic presidential candidates," said Chas. A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, at the Baltimore Hotel last night. "With Mr. Hill out of the race, I believe the next nominee of the Democrats for President will be a Western man, and I feel confident that he will be a Missourian."

Mr. Walsh was one of the conspicuous figures in the presidential canvasses of 1896 and 1900.

"It is generally understood," said Mr. Walsh, "that Senator Hill assisted in the movement which resulted in Tammany's defeat. For many years Hill and Croker have been rivals in New York politics. The Democrats must nominate a man who has never bolted the ticket. Mr. Hill bolted in 1896, . . ", if the current reports are true, he assisted in the movement in New York City which elected Mr. Low. I believe the Democrats of New York would have elected their ticket if such men as Hill had assisted in the campaign."

"Do you believe the result in New York City will affect the party nationally?" was asked.

Hill May Never Figure Again.

"Yes, I think it means Mr. Hill will never again figure in national politics," was the reply.

"What about the election in Nebraska?"

"As there was no State ticket of importance to be elected, I believe the result of the Nebraska election is not significant. Mr. Bryan supported the ticket which was defeated, but the result of the election has no more significance than the result of the election in Ottumwa, Ia., which is my home.

"Do you think Governor Dockery will be the nominee?" was asked.

"I will not mention any name, but I feel confident that the standard bearer will be a Missourian."

REPORTS THAT HE FOUND NO TETANUS GERMS IN ANTITOXIN.

Bacteriologist Snodgras Completes His Examination of the City's Preventive for Diphtheria.

MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER.

Scientific Investigation Does Not Include a Search for Toxins Created by Tetanus Bacilli—How Conclusion Was Reached.

DOCTOR CARL FISCH,
One of the expert bacteriologists who is conducting an examination of city diphtheria antitoxin under the direction of Coroner Funkhouser.

No tetanus germs existed in the diphtheria antitoxin prepared by Doctor Amand Ravold for the use of the Health Department.

This is the conclusion reached by Bacteriologist C. A. Snodgras of the City Chemist's office after a most careful test of the suspected serum, the process extending over a period of ten days.

In order to provide for absolutely correct conditions for the growth of the tetanus bacilli, or the spores, it became necessary to construct an entirely new apparatus. The germs will not grow where the slightest trace of oxygen is present, so the cultures were made in an atmosphere of hydrogen.

Mr. Snodgras made no effort to determine the presence or absence of the toxins produced by the tetanus bacilli, that question not having been presented to him. In his report made to Health Commissioner Starkloff yesterday he said:

Report of Bacteriologist.

The contents of the two bottles which were sent to me from your department, with the request that they be investigated for tetanus bacilli, have been examined and my report is as follows:

The capacity of each bottle was fifteen cubic centimeters (one-half ounce), and each contained about 10 c. c. of a serous fluid. They bore the following label:

"Op. No. Aug. 24, 1901.
Diphtheria Antitoxin.
This vial contains 1,500 Units.
Prepared at the City Chemist's Laboratory, Health Department, St. Louis."

"Aug. 24, 1901" and "1,500" had been put on with a rubber stamp. These bottles were received by me October 27, and I commenced their investigation the same day.

That you may know how this work was done, permit me to describe in detail the methods that were used: Three glucose agar plates were made from each bottle, into the media contained in each plate I inoculated 1 c. c. of the fluid, thus subjecting 3 c. c. from each bottle to examination. My purpose in using so large a quantity of the material was to insure that any possible contamination would not escape detection.

These plates were then placed into a Novy jar, which was then filled with hydrogen gas. The hydrogen put into this jar was generated in a Kipps apparatus, pure zinc and hydrochloric acid being used. To purify the gas, it was passed through a solution of potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid. This hydrogen apparatus was connected to one side of the Novy jar, a Sprengel pump being connected to the other side. The pump was put into operation to exhaust the air, the hydrogen gas being passed through the system at the same time. A strong current of the gas was allowed to pass through the apparatus for thirty minutes. At the end of this time, I collected several cylinders of the gas that had passed through the entire system and found it to be pure hydrogen. The jar was then sealed, placed in an incubator and kept at a temperature of 37 degrees C. for ten days, this being the most favorable condition for the growth of the tetanus bacilli, or the development of their spores. To further insure anaerobic conditions in the Novy jar, a dish containing pyrogallic acid and a solution of sodium hydroxide was placed in it before it was closed. These chemicals would absorb any trace of oxygen that might have remained in the jar.

The glucose in the cultural media would reduce any oxygen that was held therein.

On November 4, after the lapse of ten days, the gas which was in the jar was tested and found to be hydrogen, demonstrating that the inoculations had been developing under perfect anaerobic conditions. The plates were removed and examined with the aid of a lens.

No colonies of tetanus bacilli were found.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. A. SNODGRAS, Bacteriologist.

Physicians Are Still Puzzled.

The result of Mr. Snodgras's investigation supports in part the theory suggested by Doctor Ravold when the first deaths from tetanus were reported. He said that he felt certain no bacilli could have existed through the careful sterilizing process through which the serum was passed, even if the germs had made their way into the blood of the horse, which is not their habit. But the toxins could have existed and would not have been altered in the slightest degree by anything except the action of acids.

How these toxins could have failed to affect the guinea pigs on which the serum was tried is as much a mystery as the complete absence of any symptoms of tetanus in a great majority of the cases where the antitoxin was used in the treatment of diphtheria in children.

The reports of the bacteriologists engaged by the Coroner, it is hoped, may throw some light on this obscure point.

Seven physicians who had received diphtheria antitoxin of the date of August 24 appeared before the Coroner yesterday to tell of their experience with the serum. These were Doctors F. P. Johnson, F. W. Lester, J. J. Hoffman, A. E. Taussig, A. H. Humphrey, M. G. Gorin and Thomas J. Russell. None of their patients had shown any symptoms of tetanus, though two had died from diphtheria.

More than fifty witnesses have been examined so far in the inquest on the tetanus cases, and the end does not seem to be near. Several more physicians who used the city antitoxin will appear before the Coroner this morning and relate their observations. Then Doctor Ravold may be questioned again with a view to determining just how several bottles of the antitoxin supposed to have been drawn on August 24 came to be labeled September 20. Other points which the Coroner regards as material may be brought out in Doctor Ravold's testimony.

When the experts, Doctors Fisch, Bolton and Walden, will be ready to submit a report is still uncertain, but this may be done before the end of the present week. When their testimony has been received Doctor Funkhouser expects to be ready to make his decision in the cases now pending.

Chester Keenan, the only surviving child of the Keenan family, was reported last night to be in a rather worse condition than for two or three days. The other patients were said to be holding their own, some of them appearing somewhat improved. At present seven children are suffering from tetanus, though two of them have the disease in very mild form. No new cases were reported yesterday, and it is believed at the Health Department that no more are to be expected.

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

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:35 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:53.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Cold weather; continued fair.

For Missouri—Fair Friday; warmer in northwest portion. Saturday, fair; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

For Illinois—Fair Friday; warmer in northeast portion. Saturday fair and warmer; fresh west to north winds, becoming variable.

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   Says Missourian Will Head Ticket.
   Tammany's Defeat May Restore Hill to Leadership.
2. Globe's Figures Worthless.
   Train Robber Gives Police No Information.
3. Will Report on Isthmian Canal.
4. Pylonic Gateway to World's Fair.
   New Church in Cabanne Assured.
   France to Study American Methods.
   Labor and Capital Should Be Friendly.
5. News From Neighboring Cities.
6. Entries and Selections.
7. Urge Georgia to Exhibit.
   Thinks the Tigers Will Prove "Easy."
8. Editorial.
   Luncheons Are in Vogue.
   Estimated Cost of Fair Buildings.
9. Suggests Reform in Insane Asylum.
   Fights to Death With Posse.
   New Rule in Murder Cases.
10. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
    Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
    Real Estate Transfers.
    New Corporations.
11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Advertisements.
    Explains Confession to Noncatholics.
12. Summary of St. Louis Markets.
    Grain Prices Advance at Chicago.
    Tractions the Feature in Security Market.
13. Enormous Realizing in Wall Street.
    River Brevities.
    Iron Trade Review.
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14. Hapless Blacks Victims of Creed.
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    Dis De Bar Trial Renewed.
    To Control Preserve Prices.