PART I.
14 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

COPYRIGHTED, 1901, BY PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & COMPANY.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC
Is Printed in Six Parts
Four News Sections, Comic Section and Magazine.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ROYAL COOK: "ALLOW ME TO HINTRODUCE THE LATEST HAMERICAN HINVADER, THE FESTIVE BIVALVE."

HOLLAND EXPECTS A ROYAL DIVORCE ANNOUNCEMENT SOON.

Emperor William's Efforts to Bring About a Reconciliation Between Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry Failed Utterly—Dutch People Love Her, but Cordially Hate Her Royal Consort—Mourning for Von Tets Throughout the Realm.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—The reported death of Major G. J. Van Tets, the young nobleman who recently fought a duel with Prince Henry, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, has caused general sorrow among the people, and has increased tenfold the feeling of resentment against the Prince Consort.

Van Tets died from a wound, according to the commonly accepted story, received from the Prince, because the former objected to the Prince's open and brutal treatment of Wilhelmina. The public, who love their Queen dearly, therefore, look upon Van Tets as a martyr.

Not a word of complaint came from the Major as to the cause of his illness. This has helped to endear him to the people.

The attempts of the Queen's mother and Kaiser Wilhelm to reconcile Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort, it is generally believed, will not prove successful. In the end a royal divorce seems sure.

Prince Henry Cordially Hated.

There is little doubt that the Prince would be mobbed were he to appear on the streets. He is so thoroughly hated that the theaters throughout Holland have withdrawn his pictures from cinematograph exhibitions.

According to the story current in court circles, Aide-de-Camp Van Tet's injury resulted, not from the Prince's sword, but from a treacherous kick in the stomach by the Prince.

Queen Wilhelmina's subjects may not credit the current stories of Prince Henry's brutalism to the full, but they know the marriage of their sovereign has been very unhappy and scout the idea that the imperious, petulant temper of the young Queen is in any way accountable for what has happened.

The first printed accusations against Prince Henry appeared in the Rhenish press, bordering the Dutch frontier. He was charged with neglect and drunkenness.

Homeric carousals are still kept up, traditional in the German military set of junior officers, with whom Prince Henry graduated and saw service. They think it attests their manhood to get helplessly drunk at dinner, and the German newspapers accused Queen Wilhelmina's husband of frequently observing this genial custom.

The dolls are the property of Ruth, Esthe after his marriage.

The young Queen, who has always appeared so robust, blooming and happy, now looks pale, wan and miserable. Much of her time, it is said, is spent alone in her bedroom, weeping over the sad ending of her dream of married bliss.

But no one has ever seen her cry in public. Her pride is truly queenly, and those who are acquainted with her character and temperament are positive that she will never forgive her husband, and will not long endure a position intolerable to any but the weakest of womankind.

ENGLAND DEEPLY INTERESTED.

London, Dec. 7.—The domestic infelicities of European royalties have never come so prominently before the public as have today the difficulties of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the dramatic circumstances of which form one of the chief topics of conversation.

The romantic halo surrounding the young Queen and the keen interest taken in her marriage only help to accentuate public curiosity and sympathy.

Moreover, it is realized that Holland's scandal may have grave political consequences for Europe, and hence its developments are followed closely by statesmen.

While those best fitted to judge incline to the belief that it will all blow over for the present, there are grave apprehensions for the future.

From a personal point of view, England is more deeply concerned in the scandal going on in Hesse, where one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters is on the verge of separation from her husband.

This youthful marriage—the Grand Duchess of Hesse was only 18 when she exchanged her British for a British continental title—has proved to be one of the most unsatisfactory among all the royal matches; and the climax, it is believed, would have been reached ere this had it not been for the late Queen Victoria's imperious influence.

The Duke of Edinburgh's other daughter, the Crown Princess of Roumania, according to common report, also leads a none too happy marital existence, though recent rumors of an open rupture are met with strenuous official denial.

However, no one in England would be surprised to hear that she is figuring in a role similar to that of her sister, the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Then there are scandalous goings on in the courts at Belgrade and Lisbon, but these have been so long before the public as to need no comment.

SAYS HE IS SURE MISS CROPSEY LIVES.

Norfolk Chief of Police Declares He Has Positively Located the Abducted Girl.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7.—Chief of Police M. J. Vellines declares that he knows that Ella Cropsey, the young woman who was abducted some time ago, is alive and well.

He declares he has no doubt that he has located the missing girl. He refuses, however, to give any information regarding her whereabouts.

It is believed that, while the Chief has had knowledge of the girl's movements for several days past, he is moved to-day to give it out for the first time by the feeling against Wilcox, whom the girl herself has shown no inclination to exonerate.

Captain Vellines said to-day that he had sent a detective to Elizabeth City, and that the report of this man, just received, completes the chain of evidence substantiating his clew to Miss Cropsey's whereabouts.

The missing girl, he said, came to Norfolk Friday morning, November 22, arriving over the Seaboard Air Line. She afterwards went beyond this city. When she landed in Norfolk she was unaccompanied by any companion.

It is not known to the authorities if any one joined her here.

MRS. SNOW GETS LIFE INTEREST IN WELLS.

Federal Judge Bryant Files His Opinion Granting Her Claim of One-Eighteenth.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 7.—Federal Judge Bryant filed a most important opinion late this afternoon in the case of Mrs. Annie E. Snow vs. The Higgins Oil and Fuel Company et al., involving one-eighteenth life interest in the Veatch Survey, on which is situated all of the wells in this field, except five or six. The opinion states that a difficult question arises in regard to the rights of a life tenant, as respects petroleum oil obtained from the land, and that there seems to be no decision in Texas courts on this point, and but very few in the Federal courts—in fact, none directly in point.

The court denies the correctness of the defendant's claim that the husband's mineral right did not pass to the wife, stating that the husband's property was either personal property or lands, and when considered in either light, the mineral right would pass to the wife.

The court thinks that the complainant (Mrs. Snow) is entitled to one-eighteenth of the oil marketed, after the expenses of marketing have been deducted.

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

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:06 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:38.

STORM WARNING FOR TEXAS COAST.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Special forecast:

Storm warnings were ordered for the Texas coast at 2:40 p. m. for a disturbance central over the interior of the State and apparently moving southward. High southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, with colder weather, are indicated for that coast.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for Southeastern Colorado, Oklahoma, Northern and Central Texas.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Possibly showers and colder.

For Missouri—Snow or rain Sunday. Monday, fair and much colder.

For Illinois—Rain or snow Sunday. Monday, fair and colder.

For Arkansas—Rain and much colder Sunday. Monday, fair and colder.

For Eastern Texas—Fair in northern, rain in southern portion Monday; much colder; temperature will fall to freezing early Sunday.

For Western Texas—Fair Sunday and much colder in southern portion. Monday, fair and cold.

PART I.

1. Aims to Cut Down Representation. Holland Expects Royal Divorce Announcement.
2. Cannot Affect Homestead Rights. New Trust Forming in Realty Row.
4. Twentieth Century New Testament. United on Definite War Course.
5. Invents a Switching Device. Count as a Sherlock Holmes.
6. A Girl's Pet Aversion. Steamship Palatia's Stowaway.
7. Women in New York Church Choirs.
10. Many Large Deals in Real Estate.
11. George J. Gould and Family in St. Louis.
12. Wreck Fire Engine. The Massacre of Americans. Gold Process Inventor Dead.
13. Dies in Child's Arms. Fined for Shipping Quail.
14. Allegheny Bridge Piers now Ready. Took Oath in Working Clothes.

PART II.

1. Actors' Home Built by Players. Famous Doctor Du Hadway Dying.
2. Dancing and Music Hold Society's Attention.
3. Social Clubs and Personal Mention. New Fulton Monument.
4. Notes About Society in Neighboring Cities.
5. Autumn Exhibition of the American Art Association of Paris.
6. Steeplechases and Races for Gentlemen Riders. Jim Corbett May Again Try.
7. Business Men Love Gymnasium Work. Fight of Rival Leagues.
8. Elections Enliven Secret Societies.
9. To Store Output of Great Gushers.
10. St. Louis Breaks Business Records. England's Burning Question.
11. France Excited Over Financial Questions.
12. Extraordinary Demand for German-American Trust Stock.

PART III.

1. Former Governor Stephens Proved an Unwilling Witness.
2. Local Revolver Record Established. Boy Billiardist as Coming Champion.
3. General Sporting News.
4. Father of St. Louisan Killed. Secretary Loeb Will Wed.
6. East Side City News.

AIMS TO CUT DOWN THE REPRESENTATION

Representative Crumpacker Says South Has Too Many Congressmen.

WOULD AFFECT SIX STATES.

Indiana Man Appears Determined to Press This Question to a Conclusion—Petition for Caucus.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Representative Crumpacker of Indiana is very determined in his intention to force the house to take action looking toward the reduction of the representation in Congress from certain Southern States, where, it is alleged by him that the negroes do not have a chance to vote. The Indiana man headed a similar movement last year, but nothing came of it. He believes that he will have better success at this session, and that a bill will be passed establishing a new apportionment. Mr. Crumpacker talked of his plans to The Republic correspondent to-day as follows:

"Personally, my notion is that the representation of all States ought to be reduced where there has been a sufficient disfranchisement of male citizens to warrant it under the provisions of the Fourteenth constitutional amendment. There are several propositions pending before Congress at the present time having this for their object. One of them was introduced by Representative Moody of Massachusetts, one was presented by Representative Dick of Ohio, and yesterday I introduced a bill amending sections one and two of the apportionment law that was passed last winter.

Measure Would Affect Six States.

"My measure simply provides for a reduction of the membership from 386 to 372, taking off three from Alabama, one from Florida, three from Louisiana, two from Mississippi, three from North Carolina and two from South Carolina. I based this apportionment on the percentage of male citizens, 21 years of age and upward, that are disfranchised by State election laws.

"That there is discrimination of this kind, and to the extent indicated in my bill, can be determined with mathematical certainty, because the census returns show the exact number of disfranchisements in all the States."

In response to a question of whether or not he thought the movement to cut down representation from the South would cause sectional feeling similar to that produced by the Force bill of ten years ago, Mr. Crumpacker said:

"I think not, because if action be taken along the lines I proposed, it will be done in pursuance of an imperative requirement of the Constitution. It is not a discretionary matter with Congress, excepting, of course, that this is a political power, and there is no superior power to coerce it, but the Constitution peremptorily requires this kind of action. Therefore, there can be no deep-seated and permanent feeling of hostility on the part of the States to be affected."

Does Not Fear the Result.

When asked what would be the effect of such legislation upon the white men's party in the South, Mr. Crumpacker replied that he had little faith in an organization of this kind. "I have not given that question much consideration," he said, "because I have never had any faith in the white Republican party, in the South or anywhere else. The Republican party is not built on color in the North, and it cannot be done in the South. Its foundation is equality and its creed is manhood, regardless of race or color. It is an impossible thing that there should be a white Republican party anywhere.

"I am very hopeful of some decisive action, but whether it will be along the lines that I think most expedient or some other is a matter that I am not sure about. In view of the fact that there are several propositions of the same nature pending, I concluded that it would be better to have the whole question determined in a Republican caucus, and, therefore, have prepared and had signed a petition for the call of a caucus.

Caucus Will Determine Matter.

"The caucus will determine what, if any, action will be taken upon the question of disfranchisement. It is likely that the caucus will not be called until after the holidays because a great many members wish to be away during the next two weeks, and it is desirable that there should be a full attendance.

"I have twice enough signatures to secure a caucus and the only thing that remains is to fix the date. Every man signed the petition who had an opportunity, except one, and he was a Republican of one of the Southern States, and probably feared he might be embarrassed if he signed. Colonel Dick and Mr. Moody both signed and Senator Foraker, Senator Spooner and other influential members of the Senate are anxious that some decisive action shall be taken."

WAS GOV. YATES OFFENDED?

It Is Said He Has Preferred Charges Against British Consul.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Governor Yates of Illinois arrived here this morning and took luncheon with President Roosevelt. A great deal of interest attended Mr. Yates's coming, owing to the published report that he had been summoned here by the President for the purpose of explaining why he issued the proclamation for the relief of the Boers. Secretary Cortelyou, however, says that this is not the case.

"All that is known of Governor Yates's visit at the White House," he said, "is the fact that he asked the President if he would see him to-day. The President made an engagement for the afternoon and then decided to have the Illinois Chief Executive join the luncheon party. The Boer incident has nothing to do with the matter, so far as we know."

As soon as Governor Yates appeared at the Arlington Hotel, another report began to make the rounds. It was to the effect that he had come to Washington to place a charge before the State Department that Captain William Wyndham, the British Consul at Chicago, has made remarks concerning the Illinois Governor which could not be overlooked.

Mr. Yates was very dignified under the storm of inquiries which these reports caused and refused to discuss the matter.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE MATTER.

Strike Situation at Rich Hill Remains Unchanged.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Butler, Mo., Dec. 7.—The situation in the Rich Hill strike remains unchanged. The coal companies have refused to arbitrate with the miners. Governor Dockery has ordered the State Board of Arbitration to meet there on Monday. Warrants for twelve of the ringleaders of the strike were issued to-day, but only three were arrested.

Governor Dockery left for Jefferson City to-night. General Clark still remains there to see that order is maintained.

SENATORS WHO WILL VOTE FOR TREATY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Here are the names of sixty-four Senators who will vote to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, five more than the constitutional requirement:

Republicans—Allison, Iowa; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Bard, California; Beveridge, Indiana; Burrows, Michigan; Burnham, New Hampshire; Burton, Kansas; Clapp, Minnesota; Clark, Wyoming; Cullom, Illinois; Deboe, Kentucky; Depew, New York; Deitrich, Nebraska; Dillingham, Vermont; Dolliver, Iowa; Elkins, West Virginia; Fairbanks, Indiana; Foraker, Ohio; Foster, Washington; Frye, Maine; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Gamble, South Dakota; Hansbrough, North Dakota; Hale, Maine; Hanna, Ohio; Hawley, Connecticut; Hoar, Massachusetts; Jones, Nevada; Kittredge, South Dakota; Kean, New Jersey; Kerns, Utah; Lodge, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; McCumber, North Dakota; McMillan, Michigan; Millard, Nebraska; Mitchell, Oregon; Nelson, Minnesota; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Platt, Connecticut; Pritchard, North Carolina; Proctor, Vermont; Quarles, Wisconsin; Quay, Pennsylvania; Simon, Oregon; Spooner, Wisconsin; Scott, West Virginia; Stewart, Nevada; Sewell, New Jersey; Wellington, Maryland; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Democrats—Mallory, Florida; Pettus, Alabama; Morgan, Alabama; Taliaferro, Florida; Turner, Washington; Foster, Louisiana; McEnery, Louisiana; McLaurin, South Carolina; Martin, Virginia, Daniel, Virginia.

MUSIC HALL SINGERS REFUSED TO APPEAR.

Tenor Gordon and Barytone Lucksone Caused a Dismissal of the Audience.

SENT NOTICE AT LAST MINUTE.

Manager Southwell Claims Counter Attractions Injured Business—Denies That Money Is Due Performers.

Because Tenor Gordon and Barytone Lucksone declined to go on the stage at Music Hall last night, the Southwell Opera Company was compelled to abandon the performance of "Aida" which had been running all week.

An audience of about 500 had appeared when, about ten minutes before the time for the curtain to rise, a messenger handed to Mr. Liesegang, the director, a note from Mr. Lucksone which read:

"Gordon and I have decided not to sing to-night because we are tired out."

Mr. Liesegang, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Jannopoulo, the stage manager and everybody else in authority did heroic things for about ten minutes in the effort to arrange some sort of satisfactory performance for the evening.

It was all without avail. Then Press Agent Spamer appeared on the stage and announced that the audience would receive the money for its tickets next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The money was in the box office all right, he explained, but necessarily in denominations which would make trouble if any effort should be made to return the cash at once. The audience left the hall quietly and quickly, a good part of the crowd going to the various theaters.

"We were up against a hard proposition since the 'Ben Hur' craze struck the town," said Mr. Southwell, in explanation. "We have not suffered more, I believe, than the theaters. But we all had agreed to finish out the week in presentable shape. Then, after a week's rest, while the Metropolitan Opera Company has the hall, we would have perfected plans which would have insured our success in almost any event. The singers, as well as ourselves, had everything at stake in the effort to round out the week properly.

Southwell's Side of It.

"I had every reason to expect better treatment at the hands of these men, Gordon and Lucksone, than they have given me. They have been getting their share of the receipts every night, right along. They understood the situation and gave me to understand that they would help all they could to make the season a success. I shall certainly refuse to release them from their contracts, and if either attempts to sing for anybody else this season I shall obtain an injunction.

"What we shall do after next week? I am not yet able to say. We have spent about $4,500 more than we have received since the season opened. Whether we shall now be able to carry out our original plans remains to be seen.

"I do not believe the small audiences have been due to any lack of appreciation on the part of St. Louisans for the really excellent work of our company, but to the strong counter-attractions. With 'Ben-Hur' out of the way, I am sure our support would have been satisfactory."

After the audience had departed the singers, nearly seventy in all, and the members of the orchestra congregated in the darkened foyer and on the steps of the great building and talked over the situation in gloomy tones. Mr. Rodgers, a leading chorus man, wired to Mr. Savage of the Castle Square Company now at Buffalo and departed on a late train for that point to join his old organization. Most of the chorus singers are residents of St. Louis and, unless some plan for continuing the company's work is arranged, will be out of employment.

It was rumored that Gordon had asked for and had obtained an engagement with The Bostonians after he decided not to sing last night for the Southwell Opera Company. Manager Baker of the former organization, which has been playing at the Century Theater for the last week, denied emphatically that any negotiations of that sort have been suggested. "We don't do business that way," he asserted.

SAYS SLANG IS PERMISSIBLE.

Professor Triggs Declares at Proper Times It Is Good Speech.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Oscar L. Triggs of the University of Chicago has jumped in front of the limelight again. In an address at the Hull House last night Professor Triggs declared:

"Slang is finding its way into the schools because slang, at the proper time, is good speech."

"You would not let everybody have absolutely a free hand at slang all the time?" objected Miss Jane Adams.

"Yes, I would; yes, I would," was the reply, and the professor went on with his outline of an ideal school which, he says, time will produce, and which, when it comes, will rival the universities.

PRISONER IN CLAYTON JAIL CLAIMS RANK OF A COUNT.

Otto Von Reisinger Says He Was an Officer in the German Army—Woman Said to Be Connected With the Case Is Wife of a Well-Known Resident of Luxemburg.

OTTO VON REISINGER.
Under arrest at Clayton, who claims to be a German nobleman.

Otto Von Lensen Reisinger, who says that he was a Lieutenant in the German Army and is said to have represented himself as a Bavarian noble, was arrested in St. Louis Friday evening by Deputy Sheriff Bellairs and Will Noerper of St. Louis County at No. 826 South Third street. With him at the time was Mrs. Flora Walters, wife of Charles Walters of Luxembourg, who swore out a warrant for Reisinger, charging him with enticing her away from home.

Mr. Ballairs searched for the couple for two days. After he made the arrest he took his prisoner to Clayton, reaching the county seat about midnight. Mrs. Walters voluntarily followed them and there was a dramatic scene in the corridor of the Courthouse when the officer started to lock him in jail. She became hysterical and insisted that she be permitted to share the cell with Reisinger.

Reisinger was calm and advised her to go back to her home in Luxenbourg, and to return after daylight to assist him out of his dilemma. All day yesterday he was expecting her and declared yesterday afternoon that she was being kept away from him.

Walters came to Clayton yesterday afternoon with Squire Noerper, but Sheriff Hencken would not permit him to see the prisoner. Reisinger's bond was fixed at $1,000, and his trial set for December 20.

Mrs. Walters is a daughter of George Polsch, an artist, living in Luxembourg.

"I do not deny that Mrs. Walters accompanied me from her home," said Reisinger to a Republic reporter, "but I did not entice her away. She came willingly and we decided to get married as soon as she could get a divorce from her husband. She wrote to her father last Monday, asking him to arrange matters for a legal separation so that she could become my wife. I admit that we acted somewhat indiscreetly but that is all that can be said against us. No charge can be brought against us. Mrs. Walters is a well-bred educated woman and is thoroughly honorable.

"I was engaged to another lady, but about three months ago the engagement was broken off. Then I went back to Ivory Station, where I had lived and shortly afterwards Mrs. Walters and I decided to get married."

In the information filed against Reisinger by Justice Noerper, he is charged with having represented to Mrs. Walters that he was a German Count, a descendant of blue-blooded parents and had a large sum of money coming to him from relatives in Germany. Reisinger says he did not claim to have come from a noble family, but of a family that associated with the best people in Germany on account of their immense wealth.

He says that after graduating from a military university in Bavaria, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the German Army, but after service for a year had a quarrel with his mother, and resigned and came to America. He says that when she dies he will go back and claim his birthright, but will not ask for assistance now preferring to work for his living.

ROOSEVELT HAS NOT YET DECIDED.

President Still Holding in Abeyance His Verdict in Hitchcock-Kerens Row.

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

Washington, Dec. 7.—Another week has closed with both factions in the Missouri fight claiming a victory, but with the surveyorship at St. Louis still a deadlock, so far as any definite announcement, or even hint of his intentions, can be had from President Roosevelt.

Charles Parsons of St. Louis reached Washington this morning and had a private conference with the President about the Missouri situation. The President listened attentively to Mr. Parsons, but gave no information as to who will be appointed Surveyor. It is said that Mr. Parsons was requested to come here on behalf of the Akins side, and his talk with the President, it is understood, will make Smith's chances for reappointment even less, if possible, than they have been lately.

It is claimed now by all the Akins men, as a point settled beyond all question, that Smith will not be reappointed. They say that, no matter what the final outcome may be, Smith is no longer under consideration at the White House.

Where the President Is Concerned.

The question giving the President concern is whether he shall appoint Boyd, and give the Akins men a clean-cut victory, or let Kerens down a little more softly by naming a third man, acceptable to Akins. But there has been no third man yet mentioned who would be acceptable to that side, and late to-night Kerens's opponents say that they will take no one but Boyd; that suggestions of a compromise are out of the question. Representatives Joy and Bartholdt have not weakened in their demand for Boyd's appointment.

The Kerens men have made no gains today, and the most they hope for now is the defeat of Boyd. Whether they can accomplish this will depend upon how much longer they can have the matter held up. They are playing for delay, and claim that no decision will be reached before the end of another week.

Wenneker appears to be out of it. The suggestion of his name as a compromise was scoffed at by all the anti-Kerens men. It seems, therefore, reasonably well settled that Boyd, or a man not yet named, will be the next surveyor. The chances will continue to favor Boyd while the Akins men remain unshaken in their opposition to any third man.

BARTHOLDT WILL PRESS BILL.

Appropriation for St. Louis Post Office May Be Hard to Get.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Referring to his bill for a new central Post Office building in St. Louis, Representative Bartholdt said to The Republic correspondent:

"I shall do my utmost to get this bill passed, and if I am again a member of the Public Buildings Committee I hope to be successful.

"The present Post Office building in St. Louis is overcrowded with offices not connected with the postal service, such as the Mississippi River Commission and the Missouri River Commission. My idea is that these offices should remain where they are and that a new building be provided, with large ground floor and but one story to be used exclusively for postal business. I think the new building, if we can get the bill through, ought to be located near the Union Depot. The old idea that a main city post office must be centrally located has been exploded. The carrier service and substations make it feasible to have the main office where the best communication can be had with the trains.

$500,000 for the Building.

"The amount named in my bill is $500,000 for the building and $50,000 additional for preliminary expenses of selecting the site and so forth. The location would be decided upon by a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General.

"I shall do all I can to get the bill passed and think it would provide a great improvement for St. Louis."

Although Mr. Bartholdt expresses confidence in securing a favorable report, under existing conditions it will take much more than the usual pressure to get such an appropriation, however, much as it may be needed.

One of the first matters that St. Louis must present to Congress will be a liberal appropriation for the Government exhibit—probably $1,000,000—at the World's Fair, and probably there will be a request for an additional sum for the Government building. As these matters are more or less urgent, they will be apt to impede the work of getting other appropriations for public works in St. Louis at present.

Right-of-Way Promised.

During the last Congress a public building bill was made up in committee, but it was not put through. The items which were then approved were, in a measure, promised right-of-way in the first bill passed. The committee is practically unchanged, and, while it may add some large items, it is not at all certain that they will be incorporated in it.

Mr. Barthodt is determined to work for the bill, but it is certain that he will not find it easy to get a new $500,000 building while additional World's Fair matters are coming before Congress. In addition to this, there are several other towns in the State which for two or three years have been pressing similar bills, and the members interested in them have partial promises for favorable action this winter.

TWO HANDKERCHIEFS FOR SALE

Mrs. Roosevelt Contributed One, Carrie Nation the Other.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boonville, Mo., Dec. 7.—At a Methodist Church bazaar, which opened Saturday and will continue for a week, a dainty pocket handkerchief from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and one from Carrie Nation will be offered for sale.