TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Sulzer of New York characterizes Theodore Roosevelt as a "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" President, strenuous in promise, but weak in execution."

The condition of Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, who is ill with typhoid fever, is reported to be much improved.

The friends of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana are infavor of coming out openly for him as the next nominee of the Republican party for President.

Representative Littlefield of Maine is said to be the President's choice for Speaker of the House to succeed Mr. Henderson.

United States Consul Sorsby, at Kingston, Jamaica, has voluntarily exchanged places with Minister Bridgeman, who was sent to Bolivia. Bridgeman has not been able to go to Bolivia on account of his wife's health, and traded posts with Mr. Sorsby.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Mrs. Augusta Christ was probably fatally burned, and her husband, George Christ, who made a determined effort to extinguish the flames, was painfully injured, by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Collision on Easton avenue injures five men.

John Howard was killed by accidental discharge of revolver.

Mississippi River is rapidly rising to danger line at St. Louis.

Doctor Julian Bates, 70 years old, member of a pioneer family, died at his home on Finney avenue.

Jefferson Club special train will start to Democratic State Convention at St. Joseph to-night.

Mayor Wells objects to the surface tracks on streets, provided for in the franchise asked by the new Terminal Company, and favors riverside recreation places.

St. Louis physicians discuss hay fever and their experience in treating the disease.

St. James's German Evangelical School celebrated its fifteenth anniversary.

Negro highwayman snatched purse from Mrs. Barry Jones.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry C. Bohlman, who was preparing to celebrate her golden wedding September 4, took place from the family residence, No. 2920 Lee avenue.

George Pelham, 16 years old, and Miss Blanche Patterson, six months younger, married at Valley Park.

Following the example in Chicago and New York, the teamsters are organizing a union, and already claim a membership of 1,200.

Formal opening of St. Louis Altenheim complete.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Charles Hackinger was shot and killed by W. T. Brooks at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday.

King Edward attended divine service on the royal yacht, the sides and stern of the deck being inclosed to shield him from the cold wind.

May Yohe, having discovered that Putnam Bradlee Strong is at a notorious resort in the Tenderloin district of New York, now declares she will have him arrested for pawning $100,000 worth of her jewels.

The crest of the big flood is expected this morning. If predictions from the northern country prove correct, the Mississippi will go to the highest mark of this flood about Keokuk this morning. It may reach St. Louis by night, though a very perceptible rise is not looked for at St. Louis. The damage is now placed at $6,000,000, though it is said a slight rise would probably mean an addition of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of former Governor Bradley of Lexington, Ky., has caused a stir throughout the State by declining to become a candidate for queen of the Elks' Carnival at Richmond, when her election was practically guaranteed.

Concerted action will be taken to-day to extinguish the flames at the Jennings oil well, which are still raging, without the slightest intermission. The steam boilers are in readiness to charge the fire, and then chemicals will be used.

Fire swept the Exposition and Fair Grounds at Dallas, Tex., destroying all the principal buildings. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

A multitude of rumors and reports were ground out by Wall street last week for the purpose, it is presumed, of enticing the public to buy. Public interest did show some improvement, but not in proportion to the increased dealings for the week.

The "defense fund" for the striking anthracite miners is expected to amount to $400,000 within ten days.

At Nebraska City, Neb., a crowd attempted to prevent a Sheriff from stopping a baseball game and stoned members of the Law and Order League, including the pastors of several of the city churches.

At Memphis, Tenn., a riot was narrowly averted on the baseball field, a Deputy Sheriff attempting to serve warrants on the players. He was finally arrested by the police after he had tried to draw a revolver.

Democratic hosts are gathering at St. Joseph, Mo., for the State Convention, which meets to-day.

Robert G. Dun left a fortune of nearly $5,000,000.

M. Santos-Dumont's airship has arrived at New York, and has practically been put together for sailing. M. Dumont sailed for America Thursday and is expected to make his first ascension in this country in about three weeks. He will go up on Brighton Beach and sail around the Statue of Liberty.

A company of regular soldiers quelled the riot at Leavenworth, and no further trouble is anticipated, unless Eli Loucke should succumb to his wounds.

Fire destroyed eleven stores at Colquitt, Ga.

A tornado swept Baltimore yesterday, killed eleven persons, unroofed hundreds of houses and caused much loss to property.

Zinc and lead ore prices continue to boom. Prosperous times seem ahead for the Missouri-Kansas district. The increased demand for zinc in South Africa and the reduced outputs at European mines have stimulated the American market.

SPORTING.

Oarsmen of the St. Louis Rowing Club won three events at the Creve Coeur Lake regatta yesterday.

Cincinnati Reds defeated the Cardinals by a score of 6 to 2.

The international chess masters' tournament will begin to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

Lizard, July 20.—Passed: Steamers Koenigen Luise from Bremen for New York; Zeeland from Antwerp for New York.

Liverpool, July 20.—Arrived: Steamer Etruria from New York for Queenstown.

Liverpool, July 20.—Sailed: Steamer Hanoverian (new) for Boston.

Gibraltar, July 20.—Sailed: Steamer Trave from Genoa and Naples for New York.

Queenstown, July 20.—Sailed: Steamer Lucania from Liverpool for New York.

New York, July 20.—Arrived: Steamers Columbia, Glasgow and Moville; St. Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg; Umbria, Liverpool and Queenstown.

STILL RISING AT QUINCY.

Crest of Flood Is Expected This Morning.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quincy, Ill., July 20.—The stage of the Mississippi at 6 o'clock this evening was 16.8 feet and still rising. The crest of the flood is expected here by morning, and experienced river men say it will run over 17 feet above low-water mark, or 3 feet over the danger line.

The twenty square miles of fields below West Quincy, which have suffered heretofore merely from wet spots caused by the back water, are now entirely submerged, causing an additional loss of thousands of dollars in crops. On this side of the river the water is rapidly encroaching upon the factory district along the shore and has already found its way into some of them.

There is not an acre of farm land outside the levees on the Illinois shore which is not now inundated. Small launches are now running over the places where a few weeks ago the finest crops ever raised in this section were growing.

A report from above the city to-night says the Lima Lake and Indian Grave drainage levees are holding out, and are able to stand several more feet of water. The Commissioners and land owners today made a careful inspection, and say there is no danger, unless the stage goes to eighteen feet. These levees protect more than 25,000 acres of growing crops.

WALL C. BRONAUGH
Of Clinton, Mo., candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

JOHN A. KNOTT
Of Hannibal, Mo., candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

ROTHWELL MAY BE STATE CHAIRMAN.

Continued From Page One.

hurt my candidacy for the State Committee," he said. "I know nothing about a caucus at the Southern. As far as my having any connection with the conference, the story is a falsehood."

WALSH PROBABLY WILL BE RETIRED FROM STATE COMMITTEE.

It is considered tolerably certain that Walsh will be beaten for State Committeeman from the Fifth District. Will T. Kemper is said to have secured control of thirty of the forty-six votes in that district and, unless Kemper makes some serious mistake between now and the time for the Tuesday morning caucus, Walsh will be retired from the committee.

After the long conference which was held this afternoon by the "insurgents," the following platform was given out for publication, it being claimed that unless the planks were inserted by the Resolutions Committee, a fight would be made on the floor of the convention.

When shown the planks, the administration Democrats remarked that there was nothing so "terribly vicious" about them, despite all the claims which the "insurgents" have made during the past few weeks about the campaign which they had mapped out for themselves.

The seven planks in the platform are as follows:

"Whereas, We regard every attempt by trusts and corporations to control affairs as a direct menace to the public welfare and a corrupting influence in political parties; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Democrats of Missouri are unalterably opposed to accepting money from trusts or corporations for campaign purposes, no matter whether contributed conditionally or unconditionally, and our State Committee is hereby instructed as follows:

"First—Not to solicit or accept any contributions, conditionally or unconditionally, from any trust or corporation of any kind.

"Second—That the State Committee and its officers shall honestly comply with the 'corrupt practices act,' passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by the Democratic Governor, and shall file a true and correct sworn statement, as provided by said law, showing the entire amount of money received by the committee, the name of the persons contributing the same, and to whom and for what purposes the same was paid out. In making this statement there shall be no concealment, deceit or fictitious names employed, but the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth shall be revealed.

DEMAND ABOLITION OF PRACTICE OF LOBBYING.

"Third—That no member of the State Committee and no officer thereof shall at any time attempt to influence the vote of any Senator or Representative on any measure on the ground that any person has contributed money to the Democratic campaign fund.

"Fourth—The Democracy of Missouri is also bitterly opposed to the pernicious practice of lobbying, no matter whether the same is attempted with our State Legislature, or with any branch of the State Government, either legislative, executive or judicial. We demand that the railroad companies, the street railway companies, the express companies, the telegraph companies, the telephone companies, the stock yards companies, the baking powder companies, the school book companies, and every other corporation interest, both private and public, shall henceforth and forever abolish this practice.

"Fifth—We demand the immediate enactment of a State law making it a felony for any corporation agent, political committeeman, State officer or other person to indulge in lobbying with any of our State departments. We respectfully request Governor A. M. Dockery to include this topic, without exception or restriction, in his next biennial message to the Legislature of this State.

"Sixth—We hereby pledge the next Democratic Legislature to pass a law abolishing the contract labor system of the State Penitentiary, so that convict-made goods will not be brought into competition with the products of free labor of Missouri.

"Seventh—We hereby pledge the next Democratic Legislature to enact a law that will forever abolish government by injunction in Missouri and to that end we hereby pledge such Legislature to pass a statute providing that no man shall be arrested or deprived of his liberty for the alleged violation of any injunction or restraining order unless there first be filed an information against him in the court issuing an injunction or order, and upon the hearing of any person for any such alleged violation of an injunction or restraining order, the accused shall have the right of trial by a jury of twelve men."

PROBABLE PLANKS IN THE REGULAR PLATFORM.

It is said that the platform upon which the others have been working during the past few days will, among other things, reaffirm the Kansas City platform, repudiate the attempts which the Republicans have made to debase the credit of the State, uphold the present form of the School Fund, declare the certificates of indebtedness to be legal and binding, denounce the Republicans for sending forth a platform which has been vitiated by the nominations of Whybark and Higbee for the Supreme Court, point to the excellent record which has been made by the Democratic administration of State affairs and emphasize the important position which the Republicans in the General Assembly have taken in upholding every wish of the lobby.

St. Joseph is bending every effort to make the convention a success. The Monroe Club, the Democratic organization of the city, has taken matters in charge. The president of the club, Colonel W. Estringfellow, and State Committeeman Thomas J. Lysaght, attended to the appointment of all committees. L. A. Vories is chairman of the General Arrangements Committee, R. M. Davis of the Reception Committee and J. A. Fullerton of the Bureau of Information. A special Reception Committee to meet all incoming trains with a brass band is in charge of E. A. King.

The Jefferson Club of St. Louis has established headquarters on a corner lot about a block from the Lyceum Theater, where the convention will be held. Refreshments will be served throughout the convention.

WALSH MAY HOLD MEETING AT THEATER TOOTLE TO-NIGHT.

Two special trains filled with members of the organization will arrive Tuesday morning over the Missouri Pacific and Burlington.

This afternoon many of the visitors drove over the city in taffy-hos and carryalls. Some attended the baseball game between St. Joseph and Des Moines, while others went out to the Lotus Club, near Lake Contrary.

Though the Hotel Donovan is the official headquarters of the State Committee, the Metropole is being quickly filled. Stone, Dockery, Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes and others are stationed at the latter hostelry.

Frank Walsh has not yet decided whether he has rented the Tootle Theater for a meeting to-morrow night. To-night he claimed that he could not tell whether it had been definitely engaged. If a meeting is held, the claims of a new organization will be discussed.

Chairman J. M. Seibert did not arrive from St. Louis until to-night.

"I am here simply to watch proceedings," he said. "I shall preside over the State Committee meeting Tuesday morning, and then will open the convention. After that matters will be in the hands of the delegates. I am not a candidate for anything, as I have previously announced."

ROTHWELL WOULD NOT ACCEPT AS CANDIDATE OF A FACTION.

Will A. Rothwell arrived from Moberly to-night. Asked concerning his probable selection for State chairman, he said: "Of course, I have heard of the talk which has been going the rounds. I am not a candidate for the place in any sense of the word. I would not accept it as a candidate of any faction. If personal quarrels are to be fought to a conclusion over my selection, then count me out. I am for the party, not for any clique."

Gossip concerning the new State Committee has taken definite form in many of the districts. In the First, T. H. Wagner, present committeeman, will probably be succeeded by John Mills, Mr. Wagner having removed to St. Louis. The other committeeman, Z. T. Brawford, will probably succeed himself.

Virgil Conkling and N. J. Winters will be re-elected from the Second.

There are four candidates in the Third—Judge W. E. Fowler of Clay, who has beaten the present committeeman, John R. Murray, in his own county, Clay; C. W. Bolster of Clinton, John Sallee of Harrison and E. A. Burton of Decatur.

W. E. Spratt of St. Joseph has been picked to succeed the insurgent, Tom Lysaght in the Fourth. Other candidates are John Downey of Buchanan County, W. L. Salmon of Atchison, John Burgess of Platte and Doctor Miller of Holt.

The fight against Frank Walsh has developed five candidates: Judge G. Lee Chrisman, Jerome D. Eubanks, Lee Dunlap, Kit Collier and Flint Sawyer.

William Aull, formerly of the Fifth, is now in the Seventh. W. Peyton Cruz will probably succeed himself in the Seventh. The other committeeman, L. S. Hickman, is not a candidate for re-election. Other candidates are Doctor J. L. Worden of Cass, W. L. Shelton of Henry and J. U. Ebby of Johnson.

In the Seventh Emmett Newton is up for re-election, the other committeeman, Doctor E. H. Chinn, having been put into the Eighth District under the reapportionment. Other candidates are Tom Mitchem of Pettis, Solon Smith of Howard, William Aull of Lafayette and Judge Beckow of Pojo.

J. H. Edwards of Cole and Judge John A. Smith of Boone are picked in the Eighth over C. D. Corum of Cooper, J. W. Armstrong not a candidate for re-election.

W. L. Gipton and E. A. Glenn, "insurgents," are said to be candidates for re-election in the Ninth. T. B. North of Franklin and Brice Edwards of St. Charles are in the field against them.

In the Tenth, Henry Quellmalz will succeed himself. James J. McCaffery will succeed Ernest Marshall.

In the Eleventh, Thomas J. Ward will be re-elected and Harry B. Hawes will succeed Thomas P. Barrett.

In the Twelfth, James J. Butler and William J. Flynn probably will be re-elected.

There are four candidates in the Thirteenth, John O. Long of Washington, the present committeeman; Sam McMinn of Bollinger; Phil. A. Shaw and Joseph Williams of St. Francis.

In the Fourteenth, George C. Orchard is up for re-election from Butler County. Other candidates are: Oliver Haley of Douglas, Otis F. Douglas of Stone and Sommers Harrison of Dunklin.

In the Fifteenth, Gilbert Barbee and M. T. Davis will be re-elected.

In the Sixteenth, Frank Russell of Laclede and R. H. Newman of Crawford will probably be the new committeemen.

P. E. BURTON.

MR. CROW'S STATEMENT.

Says That He Did Not Meet Certain Persons Friday.

Attorney General Crow sent the following letter to The Republic yesterday:

To the Editor of The Republic:

Jefferson City, Mo., July 20.—In your Sunday-morning issue of July 20, on the first page of Part 1, you publish a statement that I attended a conference in the room of the Honorable W. H. Phelps at the Southern Hotel Friday afternoon last at which were present Mr. Virgil Conkling of Carrollton, Doctor E. H. Chinn of Rocheport, Mr. Lee Meriwether of St. Louis, Mr. Emmet Newton of Springfield, Mr. E. T. Orear of Marshall and F. P. Walsh of Kansas City. This statement is an absolute falsehood. I was not present at the conference with the above-named gentlemen in Mr. Phelps's room at the Southern Hotel.

I ask you to publish this statement.

EDWARD C. CROW.

Attorney General Crow as a matter of information might have been a little more specific in his denial. The conference did not necessarily contain all the gentlemen at one time. The Republic's information was that the Attorney General was a caller during the afternoon. Possibly this was a mistake. But there is no ground for indignation. Mr. Crow is from Colonel Phelps's County and is an old personal friend. He might have met the Colonel on purely friendly grounds, without reference to party politics. If he did not meet Colonel Phelps at all The Republic will cheerfully admit the error, though it may not see that to call or not call on an old friend, who is about to leave Missouri for some time, is an offense.

Illinois River Rises Nine Inches.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Princeton, Ill., July 20.—The water in the Illinois River rose 9 inches to-day at Hennepin, being the highest point it has reached. To-night it is near a standstill and it is believed it will fall to-night. Thousands of acres of corn land between Hennepin and Henry are under water in the Bureau River Valley and dozens of bridges have been taken out.

SOUTH SIDE FISH FRY—The ninth anniversary and fish fry of the South Side Fishing and Hunting Club will be observed next Sunday at the clubhouse, foot of Cherokee street, with music and dancing.

Broadway, Olive and Locust. **Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney** *St. Louis, Mo.*

Summer Net Corset Sale.

The perfectly fitting J. B., latest straight front model, fresh from the manufacturer—we took his entire overstock, **73c**

Short and medium, same net as used in $1.75 corsets, steels and boning same as in $5 style.

Sizes 18 to 30—for the growing girl, the medium or stout woman—all figures may be fitted.

The greatest Corset bargain that we have ever had.

Soiled and Tumbled Undermuslins

Cut way down in price.

Some have been in the show windows—others are the victims of investigative shoppers—all are more or less soiled, but hurt in no other way.

Corset Covers—in broken sizes.

French covers, long and short, lace insertions, edge and ribbon beading, choice at **79c.**

A few handsome $3 covers marked down to **$1.50.**

China Silk, long sleeves, reduced from $3.50 to **$1.75.**

Drawers.

A limited number of fine nainsook drawers, reduced from $3 to **$1.50.**

Some $5.50 drawers for **$2.75.**

Also several hundred pairs of cambric drawers, with lace trimmed umbrella flounce at **73c.**

Some Beautiful Chemises

Greatly Reduced.

Skirt styles, very little soiled, reduced from $1.88 to **$1.19.**

Lawns—Skirt and yoke style, elaborately trimmed in laces; $3.25; will go for **$2.48.**

Nainsook Marguerite style, solid body, of fine all-over Swiss embroidery, trimmed in ribbons; value $3.50; to-day **$2.48.**

Choice of three styles—First, yoke of insertion; second, hemstitched ruffles; third, with embroidery; to-day's price **39c.**

Cambric, tucked, ruffled skirt; yoke of lace insertions, lace edges; decided bargain, **98c.**

Pointed yoke style, fine tucks and eight lace insertions; to-day at **48c.**

Nainsook, hemstitched lawn ruffles, **68c.**

Cambric—Skirt trimmed, tucked and embroidery ruffle; edge at neck and sleeves, **85c.**

White Petticoats.

Many are soiled—all very low-priced.

With deep Spanish flounce, hemstitched tucks, **98c.**

With three Point de Paris insertions, lace flounces and lace-trimmed dust ruffle, **$2.95.**

Elegantly trimmed; $7.50 skirts for **$4.98.**

Cambric, with torchon lace insertions and clusters of fine tucks, **$1.88.**

A few of the beautiful $5 skirts, trimmed in Point de Paris insertions and lace, reduced to **$3.75.**

Gowns.

A lot of odds and ends in fine materials—a very few of each sort—slightly soiled—

Regularly $4.75; to-day **$2.98.**

Regularly $6.75; to-day **$3.98.**

Also, one assortment of Cambric, with hemstitched yoke, trimmed with embroidery, at **$1.**

Special.—A Cambric Gown, neatly made, hemstitched tucks and lawn ruffles, for **50c.**

Boys' Suits that sell regularly for $5, $6.50 and $7.50, to-day at $2.75 and $3.25

Sailor suits for boys of 3 to 10 years—blue serges and fancy mixtures, silk embroidered emblems, silk soutache—25 styles to select from—regular prices $5 to $6.50, to-day **$2.75 and $3.25.**

Norfolk suits for boys 6 to 12—strictly all wool, shepherd plaids, dark mixed cheviots and blue serges, elegantly made—regular $7.50 garments, to-day **$3.25.**

These are from a New York maker of only strictly high-grade clothing—an opportunity to buy elegant garments for vacation days for less than the price of ordinary all-the-time clothing.

Boys' Blouse Waists at 50c.

Made of unusually strong, durable Madras and Chambrays; unlaundered; attached collar; all the newest stripes—for boys 7 to 13.

High Class Wash Goods.

Special Show of Ginghams

On Monday and Tuesday.

Exclusive novelties in military braided designs, hemstitched zephyrs, mercerized soft ginghams, Scotch zephyrs, silk tissues, made by Whitman, Anderson and Jones Bros.,

25c to 85c the yard.

Iridescent Linens.

For the very modish stitched suits, all the good blues, pink, rose, green, tan, gray and other shades,

27 inches at 40c a yard.

French Duck.

Exclusive to S., V. & B.—delft blue, poppy red, Havana brown, tan, gray and black. **28 inches, 50c a yard.**

Printed Cambrics.

These are as beautiful and fully as durable as the 40c French fabrics, white dots on navy and China blue, black dots on white, and a number of new shirt styles,

36 inches wide, 12½c a yard.

3 Bargain Tables

In basement spread with fine mulls, lawns, etamines, canvases, embroidered Swisses and other fashionable washables, some at just half—others at less than half, still others at a third off the regular prices.

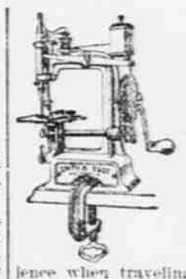
SOROSIS TRADE MARK

The Perfect Shoe, $3.50 a Pair.

Any one can be perfectly fitted—silk stitched, hand welted, extremely flexible—the most comfortable shoe in the world.

Latest "Sorosis" styles in Oxfords come in selected vici kid, patent calf, with kid or patent leather tips, Cuban, military or common sense heels—sizes 2 to 8—width AAA to D.

Sold in St. Louis by only Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.



Run by Hand.

An automatic sewing machine that works as well and as fast as one run by foot—guaranteed and all parts replaced free for one year—will do the family sewing—all sizes of needles furnished; may be packed in an 18-inch flat box—a great convenience when traveling—can be adjusted anywhere. We will be glad to have you come in and see it at work. Price **$3.50.** Sold by Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.

MAYOR FAVORS ELEVATED OR UNDERGROUND TRACKS.

Continued From Page One.

poses has many arguments in its favor. I have often thought that property lying adjacent to and along the Levee could be devoted, with profit, to the use of commercial and manufacturing institutions, as it seems best adapted for such use.

"Frequently I have wondered why the Terminal Association did not endeavor to acquire sufficient land, parallel to its present elevated structure, for another elevated structure, on which to build double tracks, to be used exclusively in handling freight. This appealed to me as a business proposition. Location of factories along the right-of-way would be encouraged by the construction of spur tracks, and eventually the district would become the city's industrial and wholesale commercial center.

"If anything should be done toward establishing a terminal system and industrial center near the river, it would be well for the city to reserve areas along the Levee for public parks and recreation places and pavilions. And, of course, the steamboat interests should be fully protected. The necessity of maintaining free passage to the river for pedestrians and vehicles indicates why surface tracks should be barred from the river front.

"Consideration of the plan for municipal ownership of a third bridge, with an adequate terminal system, presents the question, from a practical standpoint, whether the city could serve itself and the many independent manufacturing and commercial enterprises located here better than could a quasi public corporation holding rights from the city under binding restrictions. The city's welfare requires that all the financial and practical features of the subject should be discussed and weighed, presently and prospectively, in a businesslike way, for we would have to settle, in advance, as far as possible, the difficulties of operation and the means of revenue.

BELIEVES THE CITY SHOULD OWN THIRD BRIDGE.

"The city should own the third bridge, if it can be conclusively demonstrated that the city can profit from the enterprise, and not only own it, but manage it properly. Municipal ownership of a public utility plant or structure involves political phases.

"I am in favor of the city owning all public utility concerns that it can become possessed of, but always under condition that the city would not be confronted with probabilities of loss, either through mistakes of judgment in investment, by mismanagement, due to political intrigue or activity, or from any other cause. If municipal ownership of the third bridge would insure abolition of the bridge arbitrary, the bridge as a city institution would be advantageous.

"This bridge and terminal project is one that demands very serious thought and discussion. I can only speak in a general way, having reference to a general plan. Out of courtesy to the Municipal Assembly I cannot debate the bill that is pending in the City Council.

CITY SHOULD OBTAIN ADEQUATE COMPENSATION.

"No matter what may be done, the municipal authorities should, and I have no doubt they will, be sure that the city shall obtain fair compensation for every privilege granted. As yet we do not know whether the city would be justified in granting terminal privileges to a private corporation. Certainly no quasi public privileges of this kind should be extended to a private corporation unless we are positive that a private corporation could serve public interests better than could the city, and if privileges are granted, restrictive, remunerative and protective conditions, favorable to the city, should be enacted."

PEORIA FACES GREAT DANGER.

One Foot More Rise Will Cause Enormous Damage.

Peoria, Ill., July 20.—The Illinois River to-night stands in imminent danger of causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to buildings and manufactories in Peoria. The damage already caused by the floods will be but a drop in the bucket as compared with what it will be if the water gets one foot higher, and rivermen say there is no possibility of the water receding in the next thirty-six hours.

To-day the river stood 23.5 feet above low-water mark, and was going up at the rate of half an inch an hour. Should it continue at that rate until to-morrow noon it will have passed the high-water mark for this river, which is 21.3 feet, attained during the flood in the spring of 1892.

People living along the bottom lands both above and below Peoria have sought the highlands and have driven their stock with them.

"SILVER KING" MACKAY DIES IN LONDON.

Continued From Page One.

swept the country. Unable to resist the allurements of the call to the new Eldorado, young Mackay abandoned his tools and promising his mother he would return to establish her in luxury, started on his long journey across the continent.

What hardships, dangers and privations he suffered on that hard trip across a wild country without money or friends may be better imagined than described. His buoyant hopes and light-hearted nature sustained him unfalteringly, and when he arrived at the Golden Gate he possessed a strong, vigorous frame, perfect health and a superb stock of confidence which stood him in the place of money. He was then 18 years of age.

HEART REMAINED STURDY UNDER DESPERATE TRIALS.

He found conditions at the gold camp harder than he had imagined. Thousands upon thousands of fortune hunters from every part of the world were engaged in the fierce, desperate struggle for riches and existence. On all sides of him, young Mackay found men who had staked their all on the chance of finding gold in the new Eldorado and had lost.

But he was not to be discouraged either by the despair of others or the failure of his own early seekings for fortune. Now and again he struck a vein, but it quickly gave out without yielding him more than his living. Often he was obliged to work for months at a time for miners' wages in order to lay by enough to start out prospecting for himself again.

During all this time the future "Silver King" exercised admirable control over himself, abstained from the wild and lawless life led by most of the forty-niners, shunned the temptations of the larger mining camps, and, while failing to acquire sudden wealth, laid by a store of knowledge which was to finally enable him to realize his wildest dreams of affluence.

BAFFLED IN CALIFORNIA, HE TURNED TO NEVADA.

When he finally turned back to San Francisco he had acknowledged himself beaten so far as the California field was concerned. But he was far from discouraged. He had conceived an idea that in the newer, less explored fields of Nevada he would be able to find the gold which he had searched for in vain in California.

Among his acquaintances at the San Francisco camp were James C. Flood, William S. O'Brien and James G. Fair. These four men, all destined to become millionaires and influential factors in the development of the great West, had shared adversity together and were linked together by that strong bond of friendship which is given only by such experiences as they had shared together.

HEAD STILL UNBOWED UNDER ANOTHER REVERSE.

After perfecting his scheme for a try at the Nevada, Mackay presented it to his friends and, after some delay, secured their promise to co-operate with him. In 1859, therefore, he set his face eastward again and proceeded to Gold Hill, Nev., buoyed up with new hope. But Gold Hill proved a disappointment and after a brave struggle against luck, Mackay gave it up and, being again out of money, hired himself out as a miner for wealthy prospectors.

But he was not long to be content with menial service. Still confident that luck would some day reward him for all his labor, he one day started for the Comstock lode in the Virginia range of hills, where he staked a claim and began sinking a shaft.

"BONANZA MINE" GIVES BIRTH TO THE SILVER KING.

It now became necessary for him to have more capital and he wrote to his friends at San Francisco, outlining his prospects in glowing terms and beseeching them to come to his help in a scheme which promised to make them all rich. In a short time Messrs. Flood and O'Brien sent him enough money to continue his work. An expert mining engineer was also sent out to assist him in developing his claim.

In a few months the celebrated "Bonanza" mine had developed from the modest claim staked out by the penniless young prospector, and John W. Mackay was known as the "Silver King." Gold and silver were found in such magnificent quantities that the four partners were millionaires within a very short time.

In six years the Comstock yield was more than $200,000, and Mr. James C. Walker, the expert miner, having retired from the partnership, Mr. Mackay's old friend, James G. Fair, was admitted to the firm. Mackay remained the leading spirit of the enterprise, planned all the work, bought adjoining properties, thus greatly enhancing the ultimate wealth of the four, and conducted all the operations of the mine through the busy years of the enormous yield.

HELP FOUND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Rich now beyond the dream of affluence, Mr. Mackay began to take a hand in enterprises of magnitude and far-reaching import. To his death he remained one of the greatest moneymakers of the West. He and James Gordon Bennett established in 1881 the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Mackay remained the head till the day of his death.

He founded the Bank of Nevada in San Francisco, which sustained a loss of $10,000,000 in 1887 through the defalcation of an official, without being undone.

DECLINED TO ENTER UNITED STATES SENATE.

In 1885 Mackay could have been elected to the United States Senate, but he had no hankering for a political career, and refused to stand for the election.

Roman Catholic by religion, John W. Mackay was a man of broad sympathies and benevolent nature. He was an active supporter of many charities connected with the church. He owned a palatial residence in New York, as well as costly homes in Paris, London, San Francisco and other cities, and was a well-known figure in the society of European capitals.

Although he took an active interest in the leading movements of the times, Mr. Mackay was a home lover, and lived a quiet, simple life, to the degree that his great interest made possible.

WIFE HAS REIGNED IN LONDON SOCIETY.

His accomplished and cultivated wife, whom he married in 1867, is the daughter of Colonel Daniel C. Hungerford, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. For many years Mrs. Mackay has reigned in society of London, Paris and New York. Her mansion in Carleton House Terrace is one of the brightest houses in London. The marble staircase cost $30,000 and the art treasures which adorn the house are worth untold fortunes. Mrs. Mackay's jewels are worth a king's ransom. A portrait of her, painted by Meissonnier, was regarded by Mr. Mackay as not being worthy of being hung because it did not resemble her.

ROMANCE ENTERED INTO MACKAY'S MARRIAGE.

Mr. Mackay's marriage, a peculiarly happy one, was romantic in its beginning. Mrs. Mackay was the daughter of Colonel Hungerford, a veteran of the Mexican War. A native of New York, the latter had emigrated to San Francisco with the Argonauts. His daughter married Doctor Bryant, a physician, and moved to Nevada City, where the doctor died soon afterwards, leaving one surviving daughter, Eva. He was a poor man and left Eva with one child in straitened circumstances. Mr. Mackay heard of this some months later and started a subscription for the widow's benefit, heading it with a neat little contribution of his own.

This so touched the widow's heart that she called to thank him for his kindness. She was pretty, bright, well educated and attractive. In brief, he fell in love with and married her. At that time Mr. Mackay was superintendent of a mine and only moderately well off.

Though the young couple established themselves in a rough cabin, they had many comforts. Their fortunes steadily improved. Then Mrs. Mackay fell ill of a nervous affection. She was advised by a physician to consult a famous specialist in Paris. While she was away her husband uncovered wealth in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines and suddenly found himself a millionaire.

RIVERS CONTINUE TO RISE VERY RAPIDLY.

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ton and West Quincy are centers of the country injured the most. On the Illinois side are three continuous levees for forty miles from Warsaw to Quincy above the water, and are thus far safe, but farmers are afraid of crevasses from muskrat holes, and every rod of the redoubt is watched day and night. The breaking of these levees would flood 175 square miles in Illinois and destroy $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of corn. The levees below Quincy are in the same situation, except that they are lower and less firm.

DEVASTATION IS APPALLING.

Opposite Quincy, in Missouri, is still another center of special devastation which is appalling. North twelve miles to La Grange and south to Horton, large prairies are well under water reaching from the Illinois bluffs to the Missouri bluffs, at least ten miles. Levees hastily thrown around farms have disappeared in a fierce current rushing from above through the draw of the Burlington Route bridge, carrying everything before it.

Lone Tree Prairie, ten miles square, is deserted, the population having flown to Quincy and the bluffs on the Missouri side, from which they watch the complete destruction. Fabius River, fifteen miles above Hannibal, is high and furnishing a route for the Mississippi to flank and reverse the levee, as the Fox River does forty miles up the Mississippi. The flanking movement makes even the highest Missouri levees ineffective.

Around Lamotte, Saverton, Busch Station, Clemens, Ashburn, north of Hannibal, there is more wheat than at other places, and all in the shock is mostly washed away. The chief crop there is corn, however, and there is the same rain as at other places.

In the vicinity of Quincy and Hannibal there is unnecessary loss on account of the peculiar conditions of the flood. A smaller flood began to subside when warnings from the Keokuk Weather Bureau Observer were sent out. They were unheeded as being after the fact, when actually they were before a new extraordinary fact.

MISSOURI LEVEES STAND THE STRAIN.

The levees protecting the Missouri bottoms between Keokuk and Quincy stood the strain of to-day's flood. The Egyptian levee is still several inches above the Des Moines River, which is now stationary here, at its mouth. Reports from Ottumwa show a fall of two feet. Points between show a fall also.

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