THOUSANDS WELCOME IRELAND'S ENVOY.

Enthusiastic Greeting Is Extended to Michael Davitt at the Reception in Music Hall.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE GENEROUS

Representative Audience Hears Irish Member of Parliament Discuss the Nationalist Movement.

CONTRIBUTORS TO FUND FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE.

Among the contributors to the Nationalist fund were:

R. C. Kerens	$200
Central Council, U. I. L.	100
Frank Walsh	100
Bishop Glennon	50
Edward Devoy	50
M. E. Smith	50
W. J. Kinsella	50
Murray Carleton	50
M. Shaughnessy	50
George J. Tansey	25
Joseph Franklin	25
Thomas A. Rice	25
John A. Lee	25
Jeremiah Murphy	50
Judge Robert S. Foster	25
Dan C. Nugent	25
Judge Daniel R. Taylor	25
Judge Jesse A. McDonald	25
Charles D. McLure	25
Model Clothing Company	25
Joseph W. Folk	15
P. C. Murphy	15
Patrick Carmody	25
John J. Lavin	25

The reception to Michael Davitt, envoy from Ireland, at Music Hall last night, was a demonstration of the loyalty of Lrish and Irish-Americans to the cause of Ireland and a tribute to the great leader.

In response to an appeal for financial assistance the audience made generous donations, and it was announced that $2,500 had been contributed.

The audience crowded in every seat in the parquet and circle, and a good part of the balcony. The platform was occupied by a representative body of men identified with the United Irish League, under whose auspices the reception was held, including many of the Catholic clergy and several Protestant ministers.

At 8:30 the Uniform Rank, Knights of Father Mathew, which paraded the downtown streets, entered the hall and occupied seats reserved for them in the center of the parquet. The band, playing the "Wearing of the Green," while the audience arose and cheered enthusiastically, filed down to the orchestra chairs.

LEAHY PRESIDES AT MEETING.

John P. Leahy, president of the United Irish League, called the meeting to order in a brief speech, in which he explained the purpose of the reception to the Irish envoy. At the mention of Michael Davitt's name there was prolonged cheering, and this was repeated later whenever his name was alluded to by the speakers who followed. Mr. Leahy then introduced Edward Devoy as the chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Devoy made a short address, in which he felicitated the audience upon the demonstration in honor of the distinguished guest. He then introduced Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee.

Lieutenant Governor Lee made a most eloquent, though brief, address of welcome. In the name of the great Commonwealth of Missouri, he extended a welcome to one of Ireland's most devoted advocates, whose life and energy and strength of purpose had been devoted to her cause. All liberty-loving people, wherever found, honor him because he represents the right as against wrong, the weak against the strong, he said.

FATHER KEARNEY SPEAKS.

Father Kearney, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was the next speaker. In a very earnest speech he reviewed the history of Ireland, called attention to the conditions obtaining under British rule for so many years, and paid a high tribute to the indefatigable labors and courage of such leaders as Dillon, Redmond and Davitt.

Chairman Devoy read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this assemblage of Irish-Americans of St. Louis and their friends express their horror and indignation at the persecution of the people of Ireland and their chosen representatives at the hands of an unscrupulous Government.

Resolved, That we are convinced the Irish Parliamentary party and United Irish League are pursuing a wise course and adopting practical methods—the only feasible methods that can at present be adopted for the benefit of our race and fatherland.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the United Irish League, whose principles are just and patriotic, and that we deem it the duty of every Irishman who claims allegiance to Ireland to give it his earnest support.

Frank Walsh of Kansas City was introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour. He read a list of those who had started the contributions, R. C. Kerens's name leading, with a donation of $200. The speaker, after announcing that he would contribute $100, started collectors throughout the audience to receive contributions.

OVATION FOR MR. DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt was then introduced. As he walked to the desk he received an ovation. The entire assemblage arose and cheered tutmultuously for five minutes, while the band played "The Wearing of the Green." When the tumult had subsided the distinguished guest, whose empty right coat sleeve was a matter of surprised comment to most of those present, bowed his acknowledgments and thanked the audience for its generous reception.

Mr. Davitt, in view of the lateness of the hour, spoke less than half an hour. His speech was a clear and convincing exposition of the Irish question, and his manner and delivery were so earnest and forceful as to hold the closest attention, and he was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. He expressed his regret that the illness of his colleague, John Dillon, prevented him sharing the pleasure of witnessing such a magnificent demonstration.

The speaker said the duty devolving upon him and Mr. Dillon was two-fold, of appealing for financial assistance in behalf of the Nationalist movement from their own kith and kin, and of asking the moral support of the American people. If the responses from both were quick and generous, the cause in which they labored would be successful. In the early days of the American Republic George Washington had appealed similarly to France and the Irish Parliament, and the latter had been quick to respond to the appeal.

PLEADS FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE.

To enlist this support, he said, the American people must be satisfied that Ireland's cause is just, that the proposed remedies are practicable, and that the British Government has failed to do its full duty by her. Ireland's grievance lies in the fact that her laws are made and administered by a minority, at the suggestion of London. Her population has decreased one-half in thirty years, 5,000,000 acres of the richest farming land have been abandoned and put out of cultivation, her natural resources neglected, and her people taxed for British imperialistic schemes, against their wishes—all this has come about because she has no national self-government. He compared Ireland's condition with Holland, which, under self-government, has prospered exceedingly.

He called attention to the arbitrary powers vested in and exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, who rules Ireland, who is appointed by the British Government. He declared that, although Ireland is practically a crimeless country, there are three times as many police quartered on her as on Scotland. Citing many instances of government as practiced under the Lord Lieutenant, the speaker asked: "Are we not justified in asking for national self-government and agitating ceaselessly and earnestly until we get it?"

HOME RULE WANTED FIRST.

Speaking of the remedies proposed by the Nationalists, the speaker said that, under the present movement, which originated twenty-three years ago, Ireland is nearer the culmination of her hopes than at any time in the 200 years of her struggle. Home rule is the minimum of the present demands. Although it would be better for Ireland and for England also if Ireland was forever politically severed from Great Britain, still home rule will suffice at present. Let the sons of the present generation take up the fight later on and push it to the extreme they deem reasonable.

Another equally important demand is a reform in the land system, so that tenant farmers may acquire by purchase from absentee landlords the lands which their energy and toil have made valuable. The movement to this end begun twenty-three years ago, was resisted by the Government and the advocates of it thrown into prison. Later the Government was forced to release the prisoners and make concessions, passing a land act in accordance with the demand.

CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN IMPROVED.

Under the legislation wrung from the Government the conditions of the farmers and laborers have been greatly improved. Rents have been cut down $200,000,000, and there are 60,000 freeholders who purchased the land from the British landlords. Legislation in many of the counties is in absolute control of councils composed of tenant farmers and freeholders. Within a year, the speaker declared, the Government will be forced to accede to all the provisions of the demands made upon it in 1879. In twenty-three years the Nationalists have beaten the British out of their lands, out of the government of counties, and will eventually succeed in obtaining national self-government.

The speaker briefly referred to the criticisms heaped upon the movement by advocates of force, and expressed the opinion that a resort to force was the privilege and the right of a misgoverend people where there was a chance to vindicate the right by an appeal to arms, but he doubted the wisdom of such a course by the Irish people under present conditions.

A telegram announcing that John Dillon was improving was read and received with cheers. There were also read telegrams from Colonel Blake, M. Malet, the Boer commander, and letters of regret from Governor Dockery, Archbishop Kain and Mayor Wells.

SCHWAB IS ENCOURAGED.

Thinks He May Return to Work Sooner Than Expected.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, Nov. 27.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Charles M. Schwab and party left the Hotel Ritz to-night for Cannes, where they will rejoin the steam yacht Margarita. The journey was made in a special car, which was attached to the "Train de Luxe," leaving Paris at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Schwab looked as if his cruising had so far been very beneficial.

"I am resting," he said, in answer to a question to whether his Mediterranean trip had been productive of good results.

Mr. Schwab feels hopeful of being able to resume his duties as president of the United States Steel Corporation sooner than was expected some time ago.

The Margarita will remain much of the time for the next few weeks in the vicinity of Cannes.

AGED WOMAN WALKS STREETS.

Police Report That Mrs. Probst's Daughter Refused Her Shelter.

Mrs. Caroline Probst, 84 years old, was found cold and shivering in a downtown street yesterday afternoon and taken to the Four Courts, to be cared for by Matron Kintzing. She told the matron that her daughter, Mrs. Carl Miller, lived at No. 1714 Ohio avenue, and asked that she be taken there.

Policeman Moorman was ordered by Captain Reynolds to take the aged woman to her daughter's home. An hour later the policeman returned with Mrs. Probst, and reported to Captain Reynolds that her daughter had declined to permit Mrs. Probst to remain at her house. The aged woman was then sent to the City Hospital and Captain Reynolds, in his report to Chief of Police Kiely, recommends that she be sent to the Poorhouse.

At His Word.

"Don't let me interrupt you," said the man with the agent's sample case.

"I won't," said the man at the desk, busily writing away.—Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MAN MARRIES AN ILLINOIS GIRL.

MRS. C. E. WALKER,
Who was Miss Pearl Gullick of Greenville, Ill.

C. E. WALKER.

C. E. Walker, a young business man of St. Louis, and Miss Pearl Gullick were married yesterday afternoon at the bride's home in Greenville, Ill., the ceremony being performed under a bower of flowers and potted plants, by the Reverend C. D. Shumard of Belleville.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served. An informal reception followed. A few relatives and intimate friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, after a brief honeymoon in the South, will establish their home in St. Louis.

WIFE OFFERS FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR HER HUSBAND.

John Meyer Has Not Been Heard From Since He Disappeared Last Monday.

John Meyer, 60 years old, has been missing from his home, No. 2213 North Market street, since Monday morning. He was seen to board an eastbound Eighteenth street car at the corner of Twenty-second and North Market streets about 10 o'clock.

Since that time his family, which consists of a wife and two children, have neither

JOHN MEYER,
Who has been missing from his home, No. 2213 North Market street, since Monday.

seen nor heard from him. There is no reason, as far as is known, for his strange action, and his wife and children are greatly worried. Fifty dollars reward has been offered by them for information leading to his discovery.

Meyer is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and when he left his home wore a black and blue striped coat, red and brown striped pants, blue and white shirt, gray Fedora hat and low-cut lace shoes. He carried a black umbrella with nickel handle.

At the time of his disappearance Mrs. Meyer had been called from the house by a telephone message. When she returned neighbors told her that Mr. Meyer had left the house and boarded a car.

GANG LED BY WOMAN IS NOW COMPLETELY BROKEN.

Arrest at Niagara Falls an Almost Final Step in Suppression of Counterfeiters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 27.—"At last we have run to earth the remaining members of Stella Frauto's band of counterfeiters," said Chief Flynn of the Secret Service to-day.

"On Tuesday night Andrio Romano was apprehended at Niagara Falls. In a few days he will be brought here, and with his conviction probably the best-known and most successful band of 'shovers of the queer' on this continent will have been suppressed."

Canadian justice disposed of Salvador Clementi, husband of Stella Frauto, head of the band, which originally numbered twenty, last week at Toronto. He received a sentence of thirteen years at hard labor. All of his companions had preceded him to the penitentiaries in various parts of the United States.

About a dozen years ago the secret service agents discovered the existence of the Frauto band. A pretty Italian woman of 20 appeared to be its genius. She had a record in Italy as a persistent maker of spurious coins. After she and two men who worked with her had served terms of two or three years abroad they were traced to America. Within four years she has been twice arrested and convicted here for the same offense.

BIG BIBLE CLASS ENTERTAINS.

Young Persons of the First Christian Church Render Programme.

The annual Thanksgiving recital of the Junior Bible Class of the First Christian Church took place last night at the First Christian Church, No. 3126 Locust street. It was the first of a series of four entertainments which the class gives each year. On New Year's there will be a reception in the parlors of the church, and other entertainments are to follow on Washington's Birthday and Easter Monday.

The class has the reputation of being the largest for both young men and women in the city, and has more members than any other connected with the denomination in this State. Its president is Miss Bessie Spicer, and the teacher is Harry R. McClain, manager of the St. Louis Provident Association.

There were vocal solos last night by Miss Artie Hyatt, Miss Irene Critchfield, Mrs. H. H. Holloway and Don C. Summers. Miss Addie Tandy played two organ solos. Miss Bessie Morse and Harry R. McClain presented readings, which received repeated encores. All of the persons taking part are members of the class.

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. MARK'S.

Alfred Robyn and J. J. Rohan Present a Music Programme.

Alfred Robyn gave an organ recital last night at the new St. Mark's Catholic Church, Page and Academy avenues. He was assisted by J. J. Rohan, who sang two solos. Among the selections were two of Mr. Robyn's compositions, "In the Hammock" and "Storm at Sea." Mr. Rohan sang "The Lost Chord" and Gounod's "Ave Maria."

It was the first time the organ had been used since it was completed. The instrument was placed in the church at a cost of $3,000, and is of the latest pattern. It is equipped with modern improvements and the power for supplying the air is furnished by an electric motor. It is placed in the choir loft at the rear of the main auditorium.

The recital was given for the benefit of St. Mark's Church.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING.

St. John's League Wins Banner for Attendance and Converts.

Three hundred and eighty-three members of the various Epworth League organizations in the city attended the mass meeting of the Epworth League Union last evening at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets.

A large number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were present. The mass meetings of the union are held several times during the year. The one last evening was unusually well attended.

The banner which is awarded to the league having the largest attendance at the meeting was awarded to St. John's League, which had an average of 79. The Shaw Avenue League won the banner at the last union meeting.

An address was made by the Reverend John Mathews, former pastor of the Centenary Church. Doctor Mathews spoke of the necessity of the members of the league having a purpose and commended the work of the members for agreeing to support a mission canary in Japan. He also spoke of the possibilities which were offered in the present day.

The Centenary Epworth League chorus rendered sacred selections. Alexander H. Robbins, president of the union, presided.

JEWISH THANKSGIVING SERVICE

Praise That City Is Rid of Boodlers Is Offered by Minister.

At the union Thanksgiving services of the Jewish congregations of the city, held yesterday morning at the Temple Shaare Emeth, Lindell boulevard and Vandeventer avenue, the Reverend Doctor H. J. Messing, in the course of an eloquent address, said: "First of all, every good citizen of St. Louis should be thankful because the boodling rascals are on the run; because we have a fearless public prosecutor, who is sweeping our legislative halls clean of its municipal rubbish.

"St. Louis has been infested with boodlers for years," said Doctor Messing, "but upon this national holiday we can offer thanksgiving for the dawn of an era of civic cleanliness."

Yesterday was the first time in many years that the Jewish congregations of the city have held union services. A special song service was arranged by the Shaare Emeth choir and Professor Epstein presided at the organ.

Addresses were made by Doctors Leon Harrison of Temple Israel, Adolph Rosenstreter of B'Nai Amoona, Samuel Sale of Shaare Emeth and Moritz Spitz of the Jewish Voice.

CUBA TO ACCEPT THE TREATY?

Palma Willing to Accept a 25 Per Cent Tariff Reduction.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 27.—If the Cuban reciprocity treaty, as now proposed, concedes a 25 per cent reduction in tariff duties, there is a strong probability of its acceptance by President Palma and the Senate.

Secretary of State Zaldo and Secretary of the Treasury Montes, the commission on the part of the Cuban Government to negotiate the treaty, submitted five objections. Three of these are conceded by the United States. The fourth relates to Porto Rican coffee, and, it is thought, can be conceded by the United States without difficulty.

This leaves only the question of the amount of reduction in the United States tariff. If the proposed 20 per cent is increased to 25 per cent President Palma will likely send the treaty to the Senate for ratification. General Bliss is hastening negotiations.

SEEKS TO DISPOSSESS WOMAN OF $3,000,000 ESTATE.

Will of W. Fullerton, Chicago Millionaire, Missing Under Peculiar Circumstances.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The fight for the fortune left by Charles W. Fullerton, one of the earliest of Chicago's millionaires, has been renewed in the suit which has been brought by Silas P. Hubbell of New York, who seeks to dispossess Miss Martha S. Hill of one-half of the estate.

The peculiar circumstances connected with the probation of the estate, involving a search for a mythical will which extended half way across the continent, closely followed by a series of sensations, in Judge Cutting's court, furnished a dramatic ending to the career of Mr. Fullerton, who ranked with Fernando Jones, Silas Cobb and other early time pioneers.

Mr. Fullerton died in Chicago December 6, 1900, after a short illness. With the inheritance from his father's estate and through his own efforts he built up a fortune after the Civil War, and at the time of his death was worth $3,000,000.

His host of collateral kindred were much mystified when no will could be found. Nearly a score of lawyers were interested in the case, and for weeks a close search was prosecuted. It was known that Mr. Fullerton had made a will not long before his death.

The residence at No. 628 Dearborn avenue was searched from cellar to garret and various vaults in which family documents had been kept were ransacked.

An unpleasant feature connected with the adjudication was the attempt made by Patrick H. O'Donnell, the Public Administrator, to have the estate probated through his office. No secret was made that this move was prompted by the rich fees accruing to the Public Administrator through the handling of so vast an estate.

A sharp contest followed. So keen was the desire to keep the administration from the trust companies that Mr. O'Donnell even employed the services of an outside Judge to aid him in pressing the suit. O'Donnell was defeated after a hot fight.

Then, just at a time when it seemed certain that Mr. Fullerton had died intestate and when a score of heirs were preparing to fight for the Fullerton millions, attorneys for Miss Martha S. Hill appeared in court and declared that the disposal of the estate should be made through her, in keeping with arrangements made a short time before his death. In fact, the claim was made that the estate had already been disposed of and, with the exception of a few provisions, the bulk of the estate had been vested in Miss Hill. This beneficiary was the stepsister of Mr. Fullerton and had for years been his housekeeper.

Silas P. Hubbell, a cousin and one of the closest blood relatives of Mr. Fullerton, now seeks to prove that fraudulent means were used to induce him to sign away his interest in the estate. In the event of Mr. Fullerton having died intestate and still holding the title to his fortune, Mr. Hubbell would, under the law, have been entitled to nearly, if not quite, half the estate.

For this, he says, he received $50,000 cash and Miss Hill's note for a like amount. Sidney Hubbell, a brother of the plaintiff, has an equal interest in the outcome of the litigation. Mr. Hubbell wants the settlement contract set aside, and if this is done a long and expensive litigation will follow.

Lawyers are much interested in the case, which involves many unique points of legal importance. Principal among these is the question whether the disposal of an estate before death in order to prevent a will contest can be attacked through the courts. It is also said that the genuineness of the supposed transfer will be involved in the coming litigation.

A HOMESICK YAQUI MAID.

Manuel Lopez Bewildered by the Sights of Frisco.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—It is all very strange to Manuela Lopez—our American life, with its rush and noise—and the little Indian girl who was a passenger on the steamer Caracao is homesick for Mexico and her people, the Yaquis.

The child, who is but 8 years old, has come to San Francisco to make her home with Senora P. Velasco of this city. Senora Velasco is a widow, and it is her intention to adopt the little Indian maid and rear her as her own daughter. Manuela will attend day school at a convent as soon as she becomes accustomed to her new surroundings.

Senora Velasco lived in Sonora, Mexico, before coming to San Francisco. From childhood she has had great sympathy for the Yaquis and felt an interest in their destiny. General Torres of Sonora, an old friend, recently wrote her about two girls whom he had found near the site of his last encounter with the Yaquis. They were the daughters of the old Chief Zavier Lopez, and when the General learned this he took them to his home. The Yaqui Chief made no objection to the Governor keeping his girls, so General Torres adopted the elder as his daughter.

TELLS HOW LORENZ FOUND HIS METHOD

Doctor Tuholske and Austrian Surgeon at Vienna University Together.

MISFORTUNE TURNS TO GOOD.

Great Specialist, Afflicted With Eczema by Using Antiseptics in Knife Operations, Seeks Other Fields and Succeeds.

Because he could not use antiseptics in operations where the knife was used without contracting eczema Doctor Adolph Lorenz, the great Austrian surgeon, is said to have been forced to abandon the old method and turn his attentions in a direction that resulted in his developing the "bloodless" treatment which he is using so successfully in orthopedic cases, and which requires no antiseptics, as the operation is performed wholly by muscular manipulation.

Doctor Herman Tuholske of this city knew Doctor Lorenz when both attended the Vienna University, and he vouches for the peculiar incident which proved the critical turning point in the great surgeon's life.

BOTH AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

"Doctor Lorenz was at the Vienna University in 1889," said Doctor Tuholske. "He was then as he is now a quiet, unassuming man. For a short time he was the assistant of Doctor Albert, one of the university surgeons, but was compelled to give up the position because of eczema breaking out on his hands, following the application of antiseptics which were necessary to be used in the knife operation.

"He told me of this while he was here and said that the eczema would remain on his hands and arms for months, rendering him totally unfit for service in the operating-room.

"Undaunted by this he took up the study of surgery by manipulation and practiced it for a number of years in Venice.

"While he was always deservedly popular with the medical profession he did not attain any considerable fame, but at last his opportunity came and he has taken advantage of it.

"When I saw him a few days ago he seemed quite overwhelmed at the ovations which are being tendered to him. In fact, he never seemed to recover from his surprise or to understand just why it was. He is doing great work, and has learned the English language remarkably well.

"Surgery, like medicine, has specialties. Orthopedy is a surgical specialty. It means the treatment of children for deformity and can best be done by experienced manipulation in cases of congenital dislocation of the hip.

"Orthopedy is practiced more or less by all surgeons, but we generally prefer to turn such cases over to orthopedic specialists, of whom there are comparatively few in St. Louis, although there are a great many in other cities.

"I have had several cases of this sort, but in the last few years have made it a practice to refer them to specialists.

METHOD NOT NEW TO PROFESSION.

"The treatment of hip-joint dislocation by manipulation is not new, and is treated of at length in almost every surgical textbook for seven years back.

"Doctor Lorenz's specialty is the treatment of congenital hip dislocation of children between the ages of 3 and 10 years. By congenital I mean children who have been born with this deformity.

"He has attained a wonderful dexterity and delicacy in the manipulation required in these cases, as well as a knowledge of what is the best thing to be done for each patient.

"It is almost impossible to treat a child over 10 years old successfully, for by that time the tissues have become hardened and less flexible than in extreme youth."

ORGANIZATION UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

To the Editor of The Republic:

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—The proposition to abolish the House of Delegates is one that few would care to oppose. Public attention has been centered on the delinquencies of the House for good reason. But it should not be forgotten that the Council has not been blameless. A majority of a late House of Delegates has been indicted, an equal proportion of contemporaneous Council congratulate themselves that the statute of limitations now bars further investigation of their conduct and action on street railway and lighting bills.

Casting about for a plan for organization of city legislature that will prevent recurrence of evils, election on a general ticket has often been suggested and some seem to regard it as a panacea. But it will be necessary to go deeper to reach a result.

The vicious feature of our present system, which results in the election of bad men to both houses, members of the House directly, and of the Council indirectly, through control of conventions, primaries and party machinery, is not so much the fault of the good citizen as of the city Charter, which ties the hands of the good citizen and subjects him to the sway of the ward boss, by its provisions as to wards. In the discussion of a new Charter this feature should receive careful attention.

The ward under our present Charter exists only, in a legal sense, for the purpose of electing a member of the House of Delegates every two years. Politically it is a unit of organization, represented in central committees and sending a delegation to party conventions. Since the unit exists only for these purposes, the ordinary citizen, who has business and other cares, takes little or no part in ward affairs during the interval between elections, leaving it possible for bad men to gain such complete control that they can laugh at the spasmodic efforts of good citizens to exert an influence on nominations and often to smother their votes at primary and even formal elections by filling the election places with unscrupulous or corrupt election officials.

In order to make the supremacy of the bad element more secure, the Charter provides that the Municipal Assembly shall readjust the ward boundaries every five years, ostensibly to "equalize the number of registered voters in each ward." Practically the legislators, particularly those in the House of Delegates, study to perpetuate their own power or that of the gang to which they belong by gerrymandering the boundaries so as to eliminate any influence that may be dangerous.

A glance at a map of the city, showing ward boundaries and numbers, will suffice to show that the wards are laid out so as to secure a dominating number of wards that can be controlled by bosses, not necessarily of one party, and the numbers are so arranged that the controlled wards have low numbers, and are, therefore, first called in party conventions. In this way results are often reached before the uncontrolled wards are given a voice.

Having set forth the cause of political disease, it remains to propose a remedy.

Don't destroy the ward, but reform and ennoble it. The wards should be reduced in number to, say, fifteen. They should be laid out to extend from eastern to western boundary of the city, and should, when laid out, have a nearly equal population. The boundaries should be fixed by the Charter and be unalterable. This is intended to create and foster local feeling and pride. To make this local feeling strong enough to enlist the interest and activity of taxpayers, go a step farther, and make the ward an administrative unit, with responsibility for and control of purely local affairs. Why should the extreme northern ward have power to say whether a street or alley in the extreme south shall or shall not be constructed with one or another material? Give each ward a proportionate share of a fund, and let it keep clean or go dirty, repair and embellish its streets and public places or leave them uncared for, as they have been. Make the administrative heads of the ward members of the sole general legislative body and give them a fair salary. Restrict the general legislative body to legislation affecting the whole city, and in like manner the central executive to general functions.

The organization here suggested bears general analogy to a county under township organization. The suggestion is not, therefore, so radical or novel as may at first seem. It also resembles the organization of Old World cities, and that of Greater New York.

ROBERT E. McMATH.

COLLEGE BOYS CELEBRATE.

Noisy Demonstrations in Theaters and Downtown Streets.

Yesterday's victories on local gridirons were enthusiastically celebrated last night at the theaters and on the downtown streets by the various players of the winning eleven and many of their followers, while members of the losing teams and their consoling friends drowned their sorrows with regular college noise.

Tin horns and cow bells played an important part in the demonstration, and everybody who chanced to be downtown last night was continually reminded that several football games had been won and lost.

At the Columbia Theater there was a large representation from Smith Academy and High School. College yells and horn-blowing and bell-ringing were indulged in between the acts, but nothing serious occurred to mar the pleasure of others who were not in sympathy with the students.

As a matter of fact, there was no trouble at any of the theaters, although there were college delegations at nearly all of them.

No riot calls were turned in and no arrests were made, as was the preceding Thanksgiving night, when the performance at the Imperial was interrupted.

WOMAN VICTIM OF HOLD-UP.

Mrs. Murphy Gave $13 to Man Who Threatened to Shoot.

Mrs. Kate Murphy, proprietress of a restaurant at No. 3133 Olive street, notified the police last night that she had been held up and robbed at the point of a pistol by a man whom she had employed to help in the restaurant.

Mrs. Murphy stated that shortly after she had closed up the restaurant yesterday evening the man came in, and, drawing a revolver, placed it to her forehead, demanding that she give him all the money in the cash drawer. She said that she was very much frightened and gave him $13. He put the money in his pocket and ran up Olive street. She at once gave the alarm, but he escaped.

The police have been unable to find the man.

ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

John Hendrickson Is Said to Have Jumped Bond in Kentucky.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hillsboro, Ill., Nov. 27.—Chief of Police Ball of Middlesboro, Ky., came here this afternoon and arrested John Hendrickson, who is charged with being a fugitive from justice.

Hendrickson is charged with killing Calloway Kearnes, his brother-in-law, at Barbersville, Ky., December 24, 1900. Hendrickson was tried there and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Supreme Court gave him a new trial, and he was out on $5,000 bail when he came to this county to visit relatives.

Hendrickson consented to return to Kentucky without a requisition.

Evening of Music and Comedy.

The S. V. Y. M. S. Society gave an entertainment and hop last evening at the South St. Louis Turner Hall. The programme consisted of selections by the Century Guitar and Mandolin Club and a rural comedy in three acts, entitled "The Old Homestead." Those taking part in the comedy were: M. J. Flynn, H. W. Otto, J. A. Fitzgerald, William Schneider, M. A. T. Schneider, Miss Celeste Ford, Miss Tillie Anthony, Miss Bertha Thomas and Miss Kittie Kennedy. The members of the Century Mandolin and Guitar Club are: George Huesman, Fred Brunner and Louis Weber.

A Matter of Pride.

"The strike cost at least $140,000,000."

"Say, that gives me a very comfortable feeling. I'm in that for nearly a couple of dollars myself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ST. LOUIS TIME.

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Union Station.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ††Saturday only. ‖Saturday and Sunday only. ‖Except Monday. **Daily except Saturday.

B. & O. S.-W. R. R.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Express.	*2:05 am	‖11:26 am *1:35 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Fast Mail	*9:08 pm	*7:28 am
Cincinnati Accommodation	†7:44 am	†6:22 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Royal Blue Limited	*9:00 am	5:25 pm
Vincennes Accommodation	*5:40 pm	*9:32 am
Flora Accommodation	†8:08 am	†7:50 pm
West Baden and French Lick Springs, via Monon Route	*9:00 am	*5:25 pm

BIG FOUR.

LAKE SHORE, NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER, BOSTON AND ALBANY AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Indianapolis Express	†7:21 am	5:30 pm
New York and Boston Limited	8:30 am	*9:45 pm
Knickerbocker Special — New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia	12:00 noon	6:45 pm
Mattoon and Alton Accommodation	†4:55 pm	9:46 am
Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia	11:30 pm	*7:30 am
Cincinnati Express	8:22 pm	6:00 am
Alton—Leaves *10:30 a. m., *5:45 p. m. Arrives *8:00 a. m., *1:45 p. m.		

BURLINGTON ROUTE—UNION STATION.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
For Hannibal, H. & St. J. points, Quincy, Keokuk and Burlington	*2:55 am	*6:35 pm
Local to Hannibal	*7:41 am	*8:20 pm
For Quincy and Keokuk	†7:41 am	†6:35 pm
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, via East Side line, Illinois and Wisconsin	*8:21 am	*4:18 pm
The Burlington - Northern Pacific Express, for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Northwest Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Puget Sound, Portland and Oregon	*9:00 am	*7:19 am
Twin City Express, for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Iowa	*3:15 pm	*2:40 pm
The Nebraska - Colorado Express, for Denver, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast, via St. Joseph	*2:18 pm	*8:35 pm
"Night Northern Express," for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Iowa	*7:40 pm	*6:50 am
For Illinois, via East Side line, to Rock Island and Clinton, Iowa	*8:21 pm	*7:10 am
For Dubuque and La Crosse	**8:21 pm	‖7:10 am
For Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast	9:00 pm	*7:19 am
Local for Hannibal		*11:20 am
For Alton—Leave 7:41 a. m., daily; 8:21 a. m., daily; 10:55 a. m., daily; 1:20 p. m., except Sunday; 2:05 p. m., except Sunday; 5:05 p. m., except Sunday; 5:50 p. m., daily; 7:40 p. m., daily; 8:21 p. m., daily; 11:55 p. m., Sunday only.		

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—(C., P. & ST. L.).

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Fishermen's Special	†6:45 am	*7:20 pm
Peoria, Springfield and Grafton Express	*8:14 am	*7:20 pm
Jacksonville Express	†4:56 pm	†10:55 am
Springfield, Jerseyville and Grafton Mail	†4:56 pm	*10:55 am
Springfield, Jerseyville and Grafton	†6:00 pm	*10:55 am
Grafton Special		‡11:55 pm

COTTON BELT.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Arkansas and Texas Express (via Bismarck and Delta)	8:00 am	7:15 pm
Arkansas and Texas Fast Mail (via Bismarck and Delta)	8:40 pm	7:00 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

Chicago Trains.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
The Alton Limited	*9:04 am	*7:22 pm
Prairie State Express	‖12:02 pm	‖6:12 pm
Palace Express	*9:50 pm	*7:10 am
Midnight Special	*11:40 pm	*8:10 am

Kansas City Trains.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Missouri State Express	*8:04 am	*6:44 pm
Kansas City Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:08 am

Local Trains.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Springfield Accommodation	*8:04 am	
Jacksonville Accommodation	†8:04 am	†6:44 pm
Peoria Limited	†9:04 am	†7:25 pm
Peoria Express	‖12:02 pm	
Springfield and Capital City Flyer	†5:00 am	*10:25 am
Jacksonville, via Roodhouse	†5:00 pm	*10:25 am
Springfield and Jacksonville	‡7:45 pm	
Springfield Special		‖10:25 pm
Alton Special	‖11:20 pm	

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Valley Park Accommodation	†6:50 am	†9:20 am
Valley Park Accommodation	†8:05 am	†7:55 am
Pacific Accommodation	†8:00 am	‖1:25 pm
Texas and Kansas Mail, for Paris, Dallas, Ennis, Houston, Galveston, Carthage, Joplin and Wichita	*8:20 am	*7:20 pm
Pacific Accommodation	‖1:10 pm	‖10:25 am
Valley Park Accommodation	*‖1:25 pm	*‖4:20 pm
Meteor for Springfield, Carthage, Joplin, Wichita, Vinita, Oklahoma, Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and Brownwood	*7:20 pm	*11:30 am
Valley Park Accommodation	†4:10 pm	†9:40 am
Valley Park Accommodation	*6:24 pm	*8:05 pm
Pacific Accommodation	†5:24 pm	†7:40 am
Texas and Kansas Limited, for Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Paris, Dallas, Greenville, Ennis, Corsicana, Houston, Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, Carthage, Joplin, Wichita, Burton and the West	*8:35 pm	7:30 am
Western Express for Springfield, Vinita, Denison, Sherman, Oklahoma, Carthage, and Joplin	*10:00 pm	*7:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Northern Lines.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Northern Illinois Express — Springfield, Freeport and Dubuque	*7:52 am	*8:40 pm
Chicago Daylight Special—Peoria and Springfield	*11:35 am	*7:22 pm
Springfield Accommodation	†4:45 pm	10:40 am
Chicago Diamond Special	9:10 pm	7:24 am
Springfield Accommodation	†7:00 pm	

Southern Lines.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Mail — Paducah, Cairo, Memphis, Jackson, Tenn.; New Orle