5,778 "ROOMS FOR RENT" ads were printed in The Republic last month. The Republic is the recognized "Room For Rent" medium in St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

3,873 "ROOMS WITH BOARD" ads were printed in The Republic last month. 1,013 more than any other St. Louis newspaper printed during the same period.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. On Trains, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

MISS MARION COCKRELL'S FIANCE.

—Stalee photograph, Washington.

MR. EDSON F. GALLAUDET,
Of Philadelphia, who will wed Senator F. M. Cockrell's daughter this winter. The date of the wedding has not yet been set, but it is said it will be before Lent, in February.

FIVE YEARS FOR EACH PRISONER VERDICT IN JOINT BRIBERY CASE

John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, T. Ed Albright, Charles Gutke and Edmund Bersch Convicted in Connection With the Suburban Railway Franchise Deal—Defendants Released on Bond Pending Motion for a New Trial.

KELLY'S CASE, SET FOR JANUARY 5, WILL BE NEXT TO BE TRIED.

1. Emil A. Meysenburg, member of City Council, capitalist; charge, bribery; convicted; sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary; appealed to Supreme Court; reversed on technical points; will be retried. Decision of Supreme Court in favor of State, except as to form of pleading and instruction.
2. Julius Lehman, ex-member of House of Delegates, insurance and contractor; charged with perjury in denying before the Grand Jury knowledge of $75,000 corruption fund; convicted and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.
3. Harry A. Faulkner, present member of House of Delegates, contractor; charge, perjury before the Grand Jury regarding $75,000 fund; convicted and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.
4. Robert M. Snyder, banker of Kansas City and New York; charged with giving bribe of $50,000 to members of City Council for vote on the Central Traction franchise bill; convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Motion for new trial overruled; appeal pending.
5. Edmund Bersch, insurance, ex-member House of Delegates; charged with perjury before the Grand Jury in denying knowledge of $75,000 boodle fund; convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.
6. Edward Butler, capitalist and "boss" politician; charged with attempted bribery in offering members of Board of Health $2,500 to vote for approval of garbage bid made by company in which Butler was interested; change of venue from St. Louis to Columbia, Mo.; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years; appeal pending.
7. Charles J. Denny, present member of the House of Delegates, railroad clerk; charged with perjury in denying knowledge before Grand Jury of $75,000 boodle fund; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.
8. Henry Nicolaus, brewer; charged with bribery in furnishing boodle fund of $135,000 by signing notes of which the fund was the proceeds; acquitted by court.
9. John H. Schnettler, ex-member House of Delegates, grocer; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.
10. T. Ed Albright, ex-member House of Delegates, printing business; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.
11. Charles A. Gutke, ex-member House of Delegates, contractor; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.
12. John A. Sheridan, ex-member House of Delegates, contractor and saloon man; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.
13. Charles J. Denny, railroad clerk, ex-member House of Delegates; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.
14. Edmund Bersch, insurance business, ex-member House of Delegates; charged with bribery; convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

STATE HAS WON EVERY CASE JURY HAS PASSED UPON.

Recapitulation of the cases growing out of the Grand Jury investigation of the bribery scandal:

Cases tried	14
Convictions obtained	13
Acquitted by court	1
Reversed by Supreme Court	1
Acquitted by jury	None
Total punishment assessed	52 years

After a hard-fought legal battle lasting five days, a special jury in Judge Ryan's court yesterday found Charles J. Denny, Charles Gutke, John A. Sheridan, Edmund Bersch and T. Ed. Albright guilty of bribery and fixed their punishment at five years each in the Penitentiary.

The specific charge on which the defendants were jointly tried was that they, as members of the combine in the House of Delegates in the session of 1899-1901, had agreed to secure the passage of a franchise desired by the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company in consideration of the sum of $75,000.

The verdict of guilty was no surprise either to the defendants, their attorneys or those who had closely followed the evidence. The punishment assessed, however, was a distinct and unpleasant surprise to the five defendants, who had anticipated a three-year sentence as the maximum.

BERSCH NOW UNDER TEN YEARS' SENTENCE.

Edmund Bersch, one of the defendants, now has ten years hanging over him, a former jury having convicted him of perjury in connection with the Suburban bill, and placing his punishment at five years. After the former trial his attorneys had filed a motion in arrest of judgment, but later withdrew it, so that he could be tried on the bribery charge. Sentence in that case has not yet been passed upon him.

Charles J. Denny, another of yesterday's defendants, also has another sentence of two years over him, a jury having found him guilty of perjury in connection with the Suburban case several weeks ago. It was the first time the other three defendants have faced a jury on this charge.

The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and an hour later they returned a verdict, an indication that little time was spent in deciding either as to the guilt of the defendants or the amount of punishment to be assessed.

Immediately after the jury had been discharged, without being polled, counsel for defendants filed notice of a motion for a new trial. All were admitted to bond pending disposition of the motion, Judge Ryan, with the consent of the Circuit Attorney, accepted the sureties on the old bonds, and allowed the bonds to remain at the same figure, $15,000 in each case. William H. O'Brien and James H. Brady signed Albright's bond. George Eyermann and Ed Butler signed for Gutke, and Ed Butler signed for Denny, Bersch and Sheridan. Sheridan's former bondsman, Martin Shaughnessy, being out of the city.

CASE STRONGLY PROSECUTED BY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK.

Aside from the extraordinary vigor with which counsel for the defense contested every inch of ground during the five days, the trial was devoid of interest, and the audiences as a rule were small. The evidence presented by the State was merely a repetition of that introduced at the Schnettler trial week before last, and covered ground already well thrashed in the previous trials of Bersch, Denny, Faulkner, Lehmann and Meysenburg.

Judge Krum filed a special motion to quash as to Sheridan, on the ground that the State's own evidence showed him not to have been duly elected a member of the House of Delegates, and that, therefore, he could not have been a subject of bribery. Judge Ryan ruled that Sheridan, by reason of having acted as a Delegate for two years, was a de facto member and amenable.

Having exhausted all their legal expedients to prevent the case reaching the jury, counsel for defense at noon announced that their case was closed on the State's evidence.

SCHUMACHER AND TAMBLYN CORROBORATE THE MURRELLS.

The only evidence introduced by the State yesterday was the testimony of Otto Schumacher and William M. Tamblyn, who testified in corroboration of the two Murrells, Robertson and Helms, as to the existence of a corrupt combine and the agreement with Stock. Tamblyn admitted having perjured himself before the Grand Jury, and said he had no hope or promise of immunity in testifying at the trial yesterday. Schumacher said he could not remember what he had sworn to before the Grand Jury.

When court convened at 2:30 after the noon recess, Judge Ryan read his instructions, which were voluminous. Judge Krum of counsel for defense was reported ill and did not appear. When Judge Ryan had concluded, counsel for defense filed an exception to the Judge's instructions on the ground that they did not fully cover all the points of law bearing on the issues involved. Judge Ryan declared the exception was vague, and asked for information as to what counsel desired, saying he thought the instructions sufficient. Counsel refused to enlighten him, saying the exception, as noted, was sufficient under the law.

It was agreed that each side be permitted one hour for argument. Mr. Bishop opened for the State, followed by Mr. Maroney. Mr. Rassieur opened for the defense and Mr. Gernez closed. Their argument in the main was a plea to the jury to disregard the evidence of the members of the combine who had testified for the State, whom they characterized as self-confessed perjurers and corruptionists. Mr. Folk closed for the State in a half-hour speech.

CHARLES F. KELLY'S CASE NEXT ON THE DOCKET.

The next case on the docket is that of Charles F. Kelly, ex-Speaker, which is set for trial January 5. Following that comes the case of Jerre J. Hannigan, to be followed by that of Emil Hartmann. These will wind up the cases of bribery in connection with the Suburban deal. There are cases of perjury in connection with that deal pending against other members of the combine, but it is not likely that all of these will be tried. The members of the combine still have to face the indictment for bribery in connection with the city lighting deal.

GERMANY YIELDS TO STRONG PRESSURE FROM AMERICA.

Acceptance of Arbitration Offer by All the Allies Seems to Completely Assure Peaceable Settlement of Venezuelan Imbroglio—Kaiser's Government Encountered More Opposition from More Sources Than Was Expected When Policy of Coercion Was First Proposed—Italy Promises to Be Satisfied With What the Other Powers Accept.

SITUATION CONSIDERED A VICTORY FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS ON ARBITRATION.

Great Britain—Will welcome arbitration, and will not insist on the United States guaranteeing payment by Venezuela.

German—Will accept arbitration, but wants some sort of guarantee as to payment and time of payment.

Italy—Will accept anything the senior partners, Great Britain and Germany, agree to.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Berlin advices that Germany has decided to accept the arbitration offer made through the United States is regarded here as completely assuring the settlement of the Venezuelan imbroglio by peaceable means.

There is great satisfaction in Washington and a feeling that American public sentiment has forced Germany to withdraw from her headlong policy of coercion just as she was about to tread on the live wire of the Monroe Doctrine.

Among all officials who learned the news to-night it was considered a great victory for the Monroe Doctrine as an affirmative fiat and for American diplomacy, which has been working diligently, though quietly, to prevent further international complications.

Germany stood alone to-day.

She was left high and dry, sticking to the policy of coercion which she outlined, and into which she drew England in order that Germany might not be compelled to bear the wieght of almost universal disapproval which came when leaky Venezuelan warships were sunk and obsolete Venezuelan forts were bombarded.

ENGLAND'S CONDITIONS.

As announced in The Republic, to-day, England accepted the arbitration proposal with certain conditions, which, it is believed, can easily be met.

Italy notified the State Department that she would cheerfully abide by the course of action deemed best by her associates in the programme of Venezuelan coercion.

The State Department to-day received advices that Germany agreed to the general principle of arbitration, but that she desired that a guarantee be made for the payment of Venezuela of judgments rendered against her; or, if a guarantee was not made, Germany desired to know where the money was coming from.

The United States can guarantee nothing. Stories that the United States is willing to go further than to promise any syndicate which takes Venezuela's bonds, that we will use our diplomatic offices to see that the money is paid back, are pure fabrications.

The Seligmans have been endeavoring to arrange to float a loan for Venezuela, and to get the United States to guarantee it. They have failed in this just as they failed before the trouble began in Venezuelan waters.

It is thought here that Germany has made no impossible conditions to her acceptance or if she has that they will finally be withdrawn and the way left clear for settlement.

MAY GO TO THE HAGUE.

Now that the three aggressive Powers have assented to the arbitration proposal the United States will undoubtedly use their good offices to have the dispute settled at The Hague.

The United States feel that this is the place to settle all important international disputes and that the feeling of all nations that decisions of the permanent court of arbitration should be respected is so strong that Venezuela's Government, weak though it may be, will be compelled to abide by the decision reached.

As a signatory to the international arbitration treaty, this Government may call to the attention of its friends the existence of The Hague tribunal. This is merely an extension of good offices. The permanent court would not necessarily sit at The Hague. It may assemble to consider the case in Washington.

Just what position Mr. Bowen will occupy is not altogether clear at the State Department, but, apparently, this Government has no objection to his acting with full authority for Venezuela.

The German Government encountered far more opposition than it expected. That is known positively here.

This opposition has come from every direction. As soon as Germany and England formed their temporary alliance, Germany was seen to be the irritant, the Power which would go as far as she could so long as she could have the assistance of Great Britain.

The English public and press, by condemnation of the coalition, almost repudiated the British Ministry.

In the United States the most bitter sentiment was aroused against Germany for entering upon such a doubtful policy so soon after having made demonstrations of friendship in the visit of Prince Henry. Declarations of the press in the United States and the attitude of the United States Government showed that the Monroe Doctrine was a live issue and one which would be enforced in both letter and spirit.

In hoping that American citizens of German birth and ancestry would sympathize with his policy, the Kaiser was bitterly disappointed. No sooner had Germany's purpose to make all the trouble she could in South America become apparent than influential American citizens of German birth brought pressure to bear on the German Ambassador, on the Government in Berlin and even on the Kaiser himself, pointing out that Germany was losing all the friendship and good feeling for the Fatherland which had previously existed in the United States, and urging that the policy be at least modified or abandoned.

The hope is expressed here in official quarters that if this matter is submitted to international arbitration—to The Hague tribunal, for instance—the moral pressure of the world would be so strong on Venezuela that she would be compelled to live up to the decision of the arbitrators.

The mere fact, it is argued here, of this matter going to an international tribunal ought to be sufficient guarantee that Venezuela would pay the money. Representations on this point have already been made to the European Governments.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE MUCH INFLUENCED BY OPINION OF AMERICANS.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—The answer of Germany to the arbitration proposal in behalf of Venezuela received through the United States Government is its acceptance.

The delivery of this reply to the United States for transmission to Minister Bowen is delayed for a day or two for tactical reasons, probably through the expectation that another solution may be found, possibly by President Castro yielding.

Four days ago the idea of the German Government was in favor of rejecting arbitration, and that is understood here to have been the temper of the British Foreign Office. While it is impossible to trace the steps that led to a reversal of this view, it appears that the state of public opinion in the United States, so far as Germany is concerned, produced a revision of the first idea.

The Foreign Office has no information to the effect that President Castro has bestowed on Minister Bowen full power to represent Venezuela in the settlement of the existing difficulties, but such a step toward a solution would be received with pleasure.

A semiofficial statement in the Nord Deutsche-Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"A local paper has published a cablegram from New York saying:

"'The greatest excitement prevails here. The entire press holds Germany to be responsible for the present situation. Germany is attacked in hostile articles, while Great Britain is praised. The newspapers insist that Germany intends to acquire colonies in Venezuela and Brazil.'

"We have noticed similar telegrams in English papers," says the Nord Deutsche-Allgemeine Zeitung, "and if these statements are representative of the feeling in the United States with even approximate correctness we would have sincerely to deplore that the American press shows itself accessible to wholly unfounded suspicions of German policy.

"The Government of the United States long ago was categorically informed that Germany is seeking nothing in Venezuela beyond satisfaction for just claims and compensation.

"The Anglo-German co-operation is based upon the similarity of the interests affected and only willful prejudice could detect a difference in the proceedings of the two countries. The course of events will demonstrate that the intentions of the German Government are free from adventurous motives."

TERMS OF BLOCKADE ARE ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

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

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 19.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Admiral Douglas of the British navy has declared that a blockade of the

Continued on Page Two.

LEADING TOPICS IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:15 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:41.
THE MOON RISES THIS EVENING AT 11:24.

GRAIN CLOSED YESTERDAY: ST. LOUIS—DEC. WHEAT 70⅞c NOMINAL; MAY WHEAT 76¼c; DEC. CORN 44⅝c; MAY CORN 39⅝@39¾c. CHICAGO—DEC. WHEAT 73½c; MAY WHEAT 77c BID; DEC. CORN 46¼c ASKED; MAY CORN 43⅝@43¾c.

For Missouri—Rain Saturday in east; fair and colder in west. Sunday fair, colder in east.

For Illinois—Rain Saturday. Sunday fair, colder.

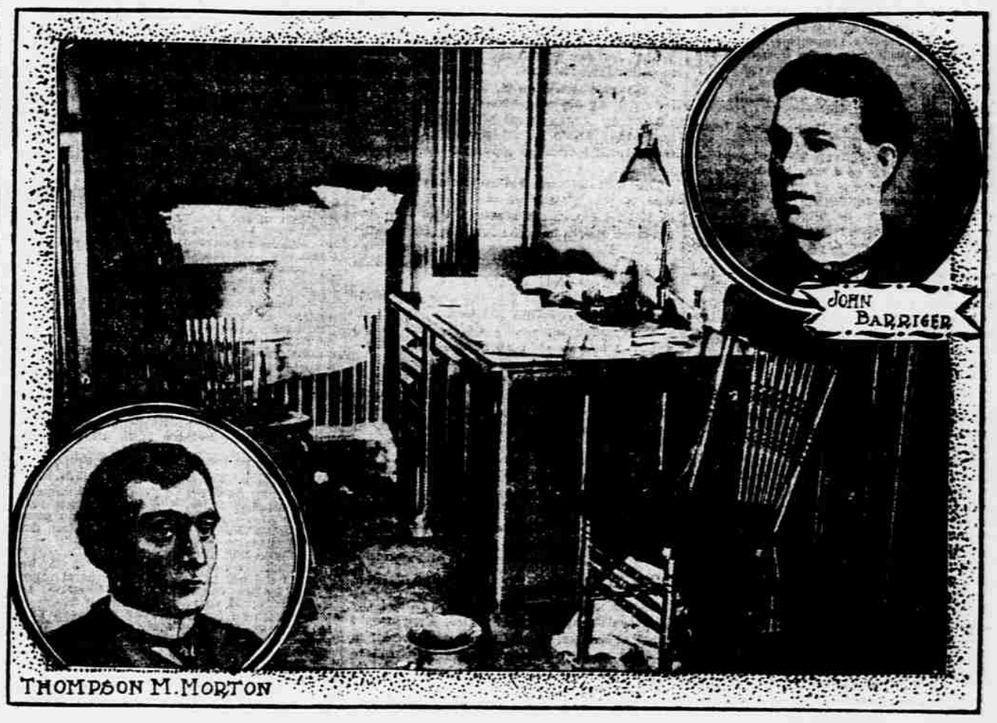
Page.

1. Morton Regrets Killing His Friend Barriger.
   Kaiser Will Send Art Works to Fair.
2. Pure-Food Bill Passed in House.
   Election Day Abuses Rehearsed by Judges.
3. Saline County's Magnificent Corn Crop.
   Traffic Managers on Import Rates.
4. Bad Luck Spoiled Tichenor's Coup.
   McPadden Will Not Meet Sullivan Here.
5. Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Review.
   East Side News.
   Boys Set River on Fire.
6. Editorial.
7. Book News and Gossip.
8. Democrats Take Responsibility of Amending the Nesbit Law.
   Finds Husband Dead, a Suicide.
   Gaus Shoots Himself in Louisville Hotel.
10. Religious News and Services.
    Young People's Societies.
11. Bowling Results.
    Sixth Elevated Road Bill Introduced.
    Twelfe University Freshmen Suspended.
9. Stylish Winter Coats of Persian Lamb's Fur.
   Applicant for Pension Sends Grewsome Proof.
12. Republic "Want" Advertisements.
    Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
13. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Ads.
14. Summary of St. Louis Markets.
    Grains Rally at Close.
15. Weekly Bank Statement.
    Sharp Break in Stocks in New York.
    Local Securities Higher.
16. Would Lose Realty if She Married Now.
    New England Society Dined.
    Committee Is Entertained.
    Favors the Juvenile Court.
    Announced Secret Marriage.

MORTON REGRETS KILLING HIS FRIEND BARRIGER WHEN POISON HE SWALLOWED PROVES INEFFECTIVE.

Tragedy on the Fifth Floor of the Granite Building at Fourth and Market Streets Is Witnessed by Fellow-Employes of the Murdered Man—Slayer Takes Bichloride of Mercury While on His Way to the Police Station, but Prompt Action of Physicians Saves His Life.

MOTIVE FOR DEED EXPLAINED ONLY ON SUPPOSITION THAT PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY EXISTED.



DESK AT WHICH BARRIGER WAS SEATED WHEN MORTON ATTACKED HIM WITH A KNIFE, AND SCENE OF THE BEGINNING OF THE SCUFFLE WHICH ENDED IN BARRIGER'S DEATH.

"I wish I could be tried and hanged to-night. That's all I have to say."

Thompson Morton, a young civil engineer, formerly of Shreveport, La., where he is prominently connected, stabbed and killed John W. Barriger on the fifth floor of the Granite building, at Fourth and Market streets, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and when asked to explain his deed, gave this answer.

Morton is at the City Hospital suffering from poison he took with the intent of committing suicide after he killed Barriger. The physicians succeeded in removing the poison from his stomach before it had fatal effect and the man will live.

The assault was witnessed by a score of persons, and a desperate struggle ensued, when it was found that Morton had stabbed Barriger in the attempt to disarm the seemingly maddened man.

The scene of the killing was rooms Nos. 510 and 511 and the corridor leading to them in the Granite building, occupied by the St. Louis, Missouri and Southeastern Railway Company, where Barriger, the victim, who lived at No. 3949 Delmar boulevard, was employed as office engineer by the company.

J. L. Laxton, a fellow-employe of Barriger's, and James B. Moberly made an effort to save him, when they saw him chased from his office by Morton, who held in his hand a gleaming knife. Outside the offices and in front of room No. 509, the door of which was closed, Morton overtook Barriger and bore him to the floor. He had plunged the knife into his victim's breast, twice in the right side of the back and once in the back, before Laxton and Moberly reached him.

KICKED SLAYER IN FACE WHILE HE WAS OVER VICTIM.

Laxton unhesitatingly leaped toward Morton as he held his victim to the floor with knife upheld, as if to use it again, and the spectators stood awe-stricken. With a well-directed kick, Laxton's toe crashed against Morton's jaw just as he was about to bring the knife down again. This caused the murderer to drop his weapon, which was picked up by Moberly, and then Morton, still struggling, was overpowered.

Barriger struggled to his feet, although mortally wounded, after Morton had been pulled off of him and ran a dozen feet from where he was struck down and sank to the floor, near the elevator. Thirty minutes later he was dead.

The police were notified of the tragedy and Patrolmen Fowler and Conran arrived. They placed Morton under arrest and had summoned a patrol wagon, in which to send him to prison, when one of the physicians, who had been called to attend Barriger and was going down in the elevator with the policemen and prisoner, noticed that Morton appeared ill.

"Look out. I believe that man has taken poison," exclaimed the physician. As he said this, Morton nearly sank to the floor. An ambulance dashed up to the building just as the policemen carried Morton out. A crowd had gathered in the street and through it the officers pushed their way, placing Morton in the patrol wagon. He was taken to the Chestnut Street Station, but when he arrived he was frothing from the mouth, and a hurried trip to the City Dispensary was made.

Doctor Albert Vogel found that Morton had swallowed bichloride of mercury. After rinsing the patient's stomach, Doctor Vogel administered the whites of eggs, the antidote for the poison Morton had taken, and the patient was conveyed to the City Hospital. At first it was feared he would not recover, but later Morton showed improvement and Doctor Nietert believes the patient, who refuses to discuss his crime or the motive for it, will live.

Doctors Louis H. Behrens, house physician of the Southern Hotel; Doctor Frank M. Floyd, division surgeon of the Frisco, and another physician having declared life extinct, after vain efforts to revive Barriger, his body was placed in a dead wagon and conveyed to Alexander's undertaking-rooms at Olive street and Garrison avenue.

MORTON GIVES NO MOTIVE FOR KILLING BARRIGER.

As Morton refuses to discuss his crime, no motive for it has as yet been ascertained by the police or friends of either man. Morton was recently employed at his profession of civil engineer in railroad construction work with Barriger near Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was dicharged, but, it is said, Barriger, who at that time had not been promoted to the position he held at the time of his death, had nothing to do with Morton's loss of position. This, their acquaintances figure, then, could not have given Morton a motive for taking the life of his former friend and associate. Others say, however, that the men had disputes over their work.

Barriger's father is an army officer in the East, and has been summoned to St. Louis. The dead man was 27 years old. He was married four years ago to Miss Edith Beck. Only a week ago he was promoted to the position of office engineer of the St. Louis, Missouri and Southeastern Railway Company. He occupied room No. 511 of the suite rented by the company, and it was here that he was first attacked by Morton yesterday morning.

He had just sat down to his desk, which rested against the partition wall dividing the room from a larger apartment. A wide door opens into the room near the desk, and another door opens into the corridor. This was locked. The wide door was open, and through it Morton entered with the intention of murder evidenced by later developments.

P. A. Garvin, chief engineer; F. C. Tucker, a former employe, and several draftsmen were in the larger room when Morton came in, and, approaching Mr. Garvin's desk, asked:

"May I see Mr. Barriger?" He seemed to be in an amiable mood, the witnesses agree, and was told to step into Mr. Barriger's office. Barriger also extended an invitation to Morton to enter, having heard his question. The other employes knowing Morton believed he had come to apply for work and paid no more attention for perhaps two or three minutes, when suddenly Tucker, who sat on a stool commanding a view of the inner office, saw Morton and Barriger scuffling. Tucker saw Morton strike at Barriger with a big knife, and the latter endeavoring to get away.

PURSUED HIS VICTIM WITH KNIFE IN HAND.

They ran out of the inner office through the large room to the corridor, Morton close behind Barriger with the knife still in his hand. By this time all of the occupants of the rooms had been attracted and they followed the two. Barriger fell in front of the door and Morton landed on top of him. Again and again he wielded the knife until Laxton kicked him on the jaw and caused him to relax his hold on the weapon, which fell to the floor. Barriger all the time was pleading for help from his friends.

Miss Nellie McCarthy, stenographer for A. Littman, an insurance agent, into whose office Barriger ran after he had been stabbed, almost collided with the wounded man as she hurried from the office to ascertain what caused the excitement. Barriger was lifted onto a table and the doctors summoned. Outside in the corridor, while the physicians were working to save Barriger's life, his slayer stood, surrounded by an angry crowd until the police came and took him away.

MORTON IN SULLEN MOOD WHEN PLACED IN CELL.

At the City Hospital, after his stomach had been syphoned a second time and other antidotes administered, Morton was placed in a cell. The policemen who accompanied him to the hospital and newspaper reporters attempted to get from him an expression of his motive for killing Barriger and then attempting to kill himself. He said that he was sorry that he had done it, but declared it would only cause more trouble if he should tell why he had committed the deed, and then remarked to a Republic reporter that he wished he could be tried and hanged for his crime right away.

Messengers were sent to inform C. B. Beck, father-in-law of Barriger, of his death, and he had the body removed to the undertakers. Mrs. Barriger was told of her husband's death by her father and was prostrated.

J. L. Laxton, who was Barriger's chief clerk, said: "I was at work in the outer office when I heard Mr. Barriger scream and saw him run from the office. I ran into the hall and saw Mr. Barriger lying on the floor. Morton was on top of him and I saw him plunge the knife into him several times. I was assisted by others in dragging Morton from Mr. Barriger, whom we assisted into an adjoining room. We did not know that Morton had taken poison until advised by the dispensary doctors."

Morton, according to several railroad men, who knew him while he was at work on a road near Claraville, Mo., carried a knife and pistol and they heard him threaten to end the life of some person in the main office. They complained of his talk and he was discharged.

DECLINED TO SEE ATTORNEY FRIENDS HAD EMPLOYED.

Morton yesterday afternoon declined to see Attorney Sigmund Gebhart, who went to the hospital to talk to him. Mr. Gebhart had been asked to go to the hospital by some person who called him up on the telephone and said he was a friend of Morton's. To an attendant who informed him that Mr. Gebhart was there to see him, Morton said:

"Tell Mr. Gebhart I hardly think I shall need an attorney."

But little is known of Morton in St.

Continued on Page Two.

KAISER WILL SEND ART WORKS TO FAIR

Germany's Exhibit at St. Louis, He Says, Will Not Be Large, but of Good Quality.

RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TOWER.

Other Members of American Embassy Presented at Court—Party Is Also Received by the Empress.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Ambassador Tower presented his credentials to Emperor William at the palace to-day. All the members of the staff of the embassy were present.

The Emperor received the Ambassador in the presence of Foreign Secretary von Reichthoefen and General von Knesebeck and talked animatedly with him for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

His Majesty said he was convinced that the cordial relations between Germany and the United States which had always existed would continue.

The Emperor also remarked that he felt specially interested in the St. Louis World's Fair. Although Germany's exhibit will not be large, he said, it will be very good in quality—for instance, in goldsmithing and in art.

He said he would select from his palaces interesting pictures and other art objects, but he considered it hardly worth while for Germany to send a great machinery exhibit, for the reason that the Dusseldorf and St. Louis expositions came too close together.

The Emperor laughingly alluded to some of the incidents of Prince Henry's trip to the United States.

Mr. Tower presented the members of the embassy, First Secretary Dodge, Naval Attache Potts and Military Attache Biddle, to the Emperor. Several gentlemen of the court then accompanied Mr. Tower to the Empress's reception room, where, in the meanwhile, her Majesty had received Mrs. Tower. The Empress asked Mr. and Mrs. Tower to be seated and talked some time with the Ambassador. The members of the United States Embassy were driven to and from the palace in royal equipages.

Mr. Tower has been conducting business with the Foreign Office for a week. It was remarked that no precedent was remembered of an Ambassador doing business before the presentation of his credentials.

PREFERS RIDE IN AMBULANCE TO PAYING BRIDGE TOLL.

French Tourist Invites a Blow on the Head in Order to Cross the River Free.

Jean Mardy, 28 years old, a tourist, adopted a novel method yesterday afternoon to avoid paying tribute to the Eads bridge arbitrary.

Mardy, who claims to be a native of France, and is touring this country on foot, encountered an obstacle when he essayed to cross from Illinois into Missouri.

The toll-gate keeper demanded his due, and Jean, although willing, was financially unable to come to time. Argument proved unavailing in one sense, but the wily Frenchman ultimately gained his end by this means:

A few insulting remarks relative to all bridges in general and the Eads in particular resulted in Jean receiving a crack over the head with an iron bar that placed him out of the fight.

A hurry call for an ambulance and a free ride to the City Hospital was the sequel to this kind of French diplomacy. The blow was a light one, and Jean will be in condition to resume his journey in a few days.