YOUR DRUGGIST
Will send your "Help Wanted" Ads to The Sunday Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS—1904—FAIR

EXCELLENT COOKS
May be obtained through Sunday Republic "Help Wanted" Ads. Take your ad to any drug store.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

"BOTH BRANCHES ARE PASSING NOTORIOUSLY BAD BILLS."

REPUBLIC SPECIALS.
Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—Said a prominent member of the Assembly to-night: "Both branches are passing notoriously unworthy bills, which the Governor is expected to veto. Trades have been made on legislation simply to get voters for good and bad bills. The Governor vetoed the Jackson County bill, providing for increases in salaries and has thus shown that he has the nerve to exercise the veto power. Members need not be surprised to see him use his best judgment on measures. Legislators cannot shift this responsibility and expect an easy compliance. Appropriation bills have been further increased by about $200,000. The Governor will do his duty in view of the estimated receipts for the next biennial period."

PACKERS ARE GUILTY OF MAINTAINING AN UNLAWFUL COMBINE

Missouri Supreme Court Fines Five Largest Beef Concerns in the State $5,000 Each.

VIOLATE THE ANTITRUST LAWS.

Armour, Cudahy, Hammond, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Must Pay Fine or Be Ousted From the State.

END OF A LONG PROCEEDING.

Opinion Declares That the Evidence Shows Conclusively There Is a Combination to Control Business and Fix Prices.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—The Missouri Supreme Court to-day found five of the largest beef-packing companies in the world guilty of maintaining an unlawful combination to control prices of meat in the State of Missouri and issued an order of ouster prohibiting them from doing business in this State and to pay a fine of $5,000 each and bear the costs of the proceedings. The companies are allowed thirty days in which to pay the fine imposed and if during that time they accept the judgment and pay the fine the ouster will be held in abeyance and the companies permitted to continue doing business in Missouri.

The opinion in the Beef-Trust cases was written by Judge W. C. Marshall and concurred in by each of the six other Judges of the court in banc.

The companies affected by the decision are the Armour Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company and Swift & Co. of Chicago, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of New York. All of the above-named companies maintain branch offices in different cities of the United States.

The evidence which incriminated the packers was obtained in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, the Missouri cities in which the packing companies maintain branch offices.

ENDS LONG PROCEEDING.

The decision in the Supreme Court to-day against the packers is the ending of a proceeding instituted last May. On May 6 the different packing companies doing business in the State were ordered by the Supreme Court to appear here before Judge Burgess of the court and show cause why they should not be cited to appear and answer to the charge of violating the antitrust laws of the State in combining to maintain prices in Missouri.

The result of the hearing led Attorney General Crow to file suit against the packers, which was prosecuted vigorously by him on the part of the State. Testimony was taken before I. H. Kinley, who had been appointed a special commissioner to conduct the hearings. The report of the commissioner was filed in the court last October.

The packers took exceptions to the report of the Commissioner, but the exceptions were overruled by the court, and the case was submitted. Attorneys Frank Hagerman and Alexander New of Kansas City acted as counsel for the packers.

The opinion to-day holds that the evidence obtained at the hearings shows conclusively that there was a combination of the packers to maintain prices on beef in Missouri; that the representatives of the packers met on certain days to fix the prices for the week; that rebates were granted; that the same prices prevailed at all of the coolers at the same time, and that no competitor could enter the field against the packers because the combine would undersell the newcomer.

CONCESSION BEEF.

The opinion does not take up the charge made in the proceedings by the Attorney General that the companies were also guilty of selling diseased meat. Much of the evidence was to the effect that the companies did sell diseased meat, but the opinion of the court was based on the violation of the antitrust law of the State.

"In short," concludes the opinion, "the character of the judgment rests in the discretion of the court, and, under all the circumstances, a judgment of absolute ouster is not necessary in these cases, but the end of justice will be satisfied by the imposition of a fine and the payment of all the costs in the case.

"It is accordingly ordered that the respondents each pay to the clerk of this court, within thirty days from this date, the sum of $5,000, as a fine, and that they also pay all the costs in the cases. And it is further ordered that if the respondents, or any of them, fail to pay said fine and costs within the time named, that those so failing be ousted of all rights, privileges and franchises, of every nature and kind conferred upon them by the laws of this State, and to be forever prohibited from doing business in this State."

The judgment does not affect the Henry Krug Packing Company, which was originally a party to the suit, the action against that company having been withdrawn.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS STARTS FOR HOME

He Will Lunch With President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay To-Day.

ARRIVES IN ST. LOUIS SUNDAY.

Entertained by Advertising Managers of Magazines—New York Press Club Invited to St. Louis Next Fall.

146 Times Building.
The Republic Bureau.

New York, March 20.—President Francis left New York for home to-night, going by way of Washington, where he will stop to report to President Roosevelt on his foreign mission.

Mr. Francis has an appointment to lunch with President Roosevelt in the White House at 1:30 to-morrow afternoon. Secretary Hay will also be present, and the work of the St. Louis Exposition will be discussed.

The St. Louis delegation, headed by Mr. Corwin H. Spencer, which came here to extend a welcome home to President Francis, will leave New York to-morrow morning at 10:30 over the Baltimore and Ohio. The party will pick up President Francis at Washington and escort him to St. Louis, arriving there at 5:30 Sunday evening.

GUEST OF THE QUOIN CLUB.

President Francis was the guest of the Quoin Club at a luncheon tendered in his honor at the club at 1 o'clock to-day. The Quoin Club is composed of the advertising managers of magazines and periodicals and embraces all the principal publications of this character. About seventy representatives attended.

Mr. J. Rowland Mix, the president of the club, of Scribners, presided. At his right sat President Francis. Others at the guests' table were Richard Watson Gilder of the Century, Thomas Nelson Page of the World's Work, Hamilton Mabie of the Outlook, James Rodgers of Harper's, Arthur Scribner, Charles W. Knapp and John Schroers.

In his introductory, President Mix said that the Spanish War had probably been the greatest advertisement that the United States have ever received, up to the present time, but he predicted that the visit of Governor Francis to the crowned heads of Europe had awakened interest in a project which, after its consummation, would prove to make a deeper impression upon Americans and foreigners who visit it, than any other event in history—the St. Louis Exposition.

FRANCIS'S ADDRESS.

President Francis addressed the members of the club and told of his visit abroad, relating a number of interesting narratives of his trip. He then explained some of the features to be shown during the World's Fair and extended an invitation to his hosts and their guests to visit the grounds next fall, and assured them of a hearty welcome.

Mr. Mabie spoke in reply and extolled the work of those who were sacrificing personal interests in patriotic endeavors to make the World's Fair a success.

Mr. Page promised President Francis the support of the magazines and periodicals in exploiting the World's Fair far and wide and proposed that the name of President Francis be placed upon the mailing list of every publication represented. The suggestion met with a hearty response, so that the mail of the World's Fair president will be increased by not less than 100 publications weekly.

Leaving the University Club, President Francis went immediately to the New York Press Club on Nassau street. President Joseph Howard, Jr., and more than 100 members welcomed the head of the World's Fair.

"THE SAME DAVE FRANCIS."

Mr. Howard spoke of the many Americans who have fallen victims to the hypnotic eyes of royalty, but thanked God "that one American at least has proved himself immune and returned the same Dave Francis that he left five weeks ago."

President Francis thanked the press club for its hearty greeting, and urged upon them that what was most needed now was the keeping of the Fair before the people.

He explained that the City of New York was not only the port of entry of nearly all merchandise, but that nine-tenths of all visitors from abroad passed through its gates, and that their first impressions were lasting. He admonished them to take an interest in the enterprise since it was a national affair and not confined to the residents of St. Louis nor the citizens of the Mississippi Valley.

"The people of the City of St. Louis alone," said Governor Francis, "have contributed $10,000,000 toward making this project a success. There is no commercialism in it. The people of the Mound City are inspired wholly by patriotic motives in celebrating an event in the history of our nation—the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, a tract of land infinitely larger than the original United States."

Mr. Francis invited the Press Club to be the guests of the Exposition next fall, when, he assured them, he would see that they were made welcome in one of the most hospitable communities on earth.

Short talks were also made by Mr. Herman Ridder of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, by Mr. Charles Wiley of the New York Times and by Mr. Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic.

Says Husband Was Smothered.

Lucinda Lovings sued the American Car and Foundry Company in the Circuit Court yesterday for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband. He was employed by the company as a fireman and was smothered in shavings, November 11 last, she says.

TWO MORE BREAKS IN ST. FRANCIS LEVEE IMPERIL THOUSANDS

Embankments Give Way at Random Shot and Shawnee Village in Arkansas.

PECAN POINT IS HEMMED IN.

Water Rolls Upon the Town From Front and Rear, Jeopardizing Lives of the Inhabitants.

ALL TRAFFIC IS DEMORALIZED.

Southern Levees Are Reported in Critical Condition and Breaks Are Expected at Any Moment.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Charleston, Mo., March 20.—No great damage has been done to personal property and live stock in this part of the State by the high water. Further south the flood has proved more disastrous, especially near the Arkansas line.

The principal sufferers in this vicinity are the railroads. The Cotton Belt tracks near Bird's Point are entirely submerged and the trains are forced to use the Iron Mountain tracks from north and south of Charleston to the levee. The latter are also inundated for several miles and passengers are transferred to steamboats three miles this side of Bird's Point.

This has tended to delay the schedules on both roads, and the trains are running in haphazard manner. The high stage of the Mississippi has also forced back the streams which drain the bottoms near here. Fields and woodlands more than thirty miles from the river are in many cases covered with water from six inches to three feet deep.

The amount of damage this will cause to the early crop in this section cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but I am told the total will reach $1,000,000. This is believed to be a very conservative estimate.

Owing to the gradual rise of the water, farmers and those occupying exposed dwellings were able to move their furniture and drive their live stock to places of safety before the height of the water became dangerous.

I am told there was a drop of two inches noted at Cairo to-day, and other stations report either decreasing or stationary stages. Unless there is a heavy and continuous rainfall within the next three or four days it is thought that the crisis has been passed and that there will be no further damage in this vicinity.

H. G. NICHOLAS.

BREAKS IN LEVEE IMPERIL THE LIVES OF MANY THOUSANDS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Memphis, Tenn., March 20.—The river here stands 40.1 feet on the gauge, a rise of .1 during the past twenty-four hours.

Two crevasses occurred in the St. Francis Levee to-day that are admitting immense volumes of water, which are overspreading many miles of lowlands in Arkansas north of Memphis and working incalculable damage to property and live stock.

The first break occurred at an early hour at Random Shot, one mile north of Pecan Point. Owing to the fact that the country in the vicinity of this point is but sparsely settled and the major portion of the water made its way to Golden Lake near by and then to the St. Francis River, little damage was done.

The second break, which took place at Shawnee Village, four miles south of Pecan Point, is very serious. Through a gap 400 feet wide the swollen waters are rushing over the low country and rolling down the slope to Golden Lake, thereby jeopardizing Pecan Point appallingly.

TOWN IN IMMINENT PERIL.

The town is in great danger and relief boats have been dispatched to its aid. The flood from the crevasse at Shawnee is advancing upon the town from the rear, and it is completely surrounded.

Refugees continue to pour into Memphis.

Mayor Williams to-day received a telegram from Secretary of War Root from Washington stating that the Cabinet had authorized him to furnish a full supply of tents and rations if needed by the flood sufferers at Memphis.

The situation at Marion is much improved. All sensational reports sent out from that town are denied by President Killough of the St. Francis Levee Board.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS EARLIER WILL OF RICE.

Institute at Houston, Tex., Gets New York Millionaire's Estate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, March 20.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision affirming the decree of the Surrogate in the matter of the will of William Marsh Rice.

The Surrogate refused probate of an alleged will dated June 30, 1900, and admitted to probate a will dated September 26, 1896. The will admitted to probate left the bulk of the estate of some $4,000,000 to the "William M. Rice Institute for the advancement of literature, science and art" of Houston, Tex.

Under the latter alleged will Albert T. Patrick was the residuary legatee. Patrick is still awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals on his appeal from his conviction for murdering the aged millionaire.

Legislator Stabbed by a Clerk.

New York, March 20.—Frank J. Ulrich, Representative in the State Legislature from the Sixth District of Brooklyn, was probably fatally stabbed to-day by William Getteys, a clerk. The men got into an altercation over an alleged insult offered by Getteys to two young women, which Ulrich resented. Ulrich is a prominent Democratic politician of Brooklyn.

WHOLE COMMUNITY IS FLOODED BY BROKEN LEVEE IN THE VICINITY OF BIRD'S POINT, MISSOURI.

IRON MOUNTAIN TRANSFER LANDED IN WOODS JUST EAST OF CHARLESTON, MO.

STEAMERS COLLIDE; SIX PERSONS DEAD

Freighter's Bow Rakes Staterooms From Plymouth's Deck in Long Island Sound.

ACCIDENT OCCURS IN A FOG.

Both Vessels Apparently Under Good Headway—Passengers Forwarded to Their Destination on Special Train.

New London, Conn., March 20.—Traveling at a moderate rate of speed through Long Island Sound early this morning the big passenger steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line, bound for Fall River from New York, and the freight steamer City of Taunton, of the same line, came into collision in the fog just east of the Plum Island, the bow of the freight steamer raking the starboard side of the Plymouth and causing the death of six of those on board the Plymouth and serious injury to others.

The dead are:
JOHN F. McCARTHY, watchman, Fall River.
Unidentified passenger.
JOHN COLEMAN, negro, pantryman.
JULIUS DAWSON, negro, messman.
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, negro, baker.
JOHN BRISCOE, negro, pantryman.

The complete list of injured is impossible to obtain for the reason that many who were slightly hurt were attended to immediately upon the arrival of the Plymouth here this morning, and then proceeded on their way. Three of the injured are at the hospital here. They are J. E. Croger, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia; David Samuelson of New Bedford and Patrick Daly, a freight trimmer, whose right arm was crushed from his body.

The responsibility for the accident has not been determined, and will be the subject of an investigation. It is said by the officers of the two vessels that both were going at a fair rate of speed, considering the fog, and that there was not time after the warning whistles which followed the lookout's discovery of the danger to avert a collision.

BOW PIERCES DEEPLY.

The steamers apparently were under good headway when they met, the bow of the City of Taunton, which was proceeding towards the west, bound from Fall River to New York, penetrated ten feet into the hull of the eastbound passenger boat.

As the vessels pulled apart the bow of the freight steamer raked the upper works of the Plymouth, tearing out the second cabin and ripping out staterooms like cardboard.

Seven cabins in all were swept from the starboard bow of the big passenger boat.

As soon as the disabled Plymouth came into this port, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, ambulances were summoned to bear the injured to the hospital. The passengers were cared for until a special train could be made up to convey them and their effects to Boston, and the work of searching for bodies of victims—members of the ship's company, who were in the flooded forward compartment—was begun.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon there remained one body in the lower cabin of the Plymouth—that of John Briscoe, the missing waiter. The diver, who had been at work all day, suspended operations on account of the darkness. The other bodies have been recovered.

The question as to the identity of the passenger killed in the collision occupied the minds of the steamboat officials to-night. It was thought at first that the victim was John M. Thompson of Allegheny, Pa., but Mr. Thompson appeared this afternoon. The name of the missing man as it appeared on the purser's list was "G. H. Nosten," though the signature is a little obscure and may be "G. H. Marsten" or "Masten."

MARINES HELP AVERT PANIC.

Prompt Action Saves Every Bluejacket on Disabled Ship.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL
Boston, March 20.—United States marines and their officers, just home from the Philippines, were the heroes of the collision between the Fall River Line steamer Plymouth and the City of Teuton, according to passengers who have just arrived here.

These passengers give Uncle Sam's men most of the credit for averting a panic on the Plymouth after the crash. They were thrown from their berths by the collision and badly shaken up, and a few of the men were more or less hurt by the crashing timbers which fell around them. It was only a minute before Lieutenant Harlee was in command, and orders were given for the men to hasten on deck as rapidly as possible.

"Before we could get out we were up to our waists in water," said Trumpeter Polland. "Many of the men lost their shoes and stockings and other articles of clothing. Lieutenant Harlee stood waist deep in water on the lower deck, hurrying the men and sending them to the upper deck as rapidly as possible, until every man was in a position of safety. He was the last man to leave the lower deck."

TRAVELERS SANG HYMN IN FRANCIS'S OFFICE.

Shoe Salesmen Were Shown the Building Where Noted Men Will Lunch on Dedication Day.

President Roosevelt, former President Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court and other men of international reputation will take luncheon on Dedication Day in the chapel of the Administration building. This announcement was made yesterday by Secretary Stevens to about seventy-five visiting salesmen of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, who passed through the chapel while "doing" the building.

In the office of President Francis the salesmen sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the favorite hymn of the late President McKinley. They were supplied in this room with carnations, the favorite flower of the martyr President. In the rooms of the National Commission the salesmen passed a vote of thanks to the Transit Company for their complimentary offering of two cars to carry the party to the Exposition site.

The salesmen were led by A. D. Brown, president of the company. The salesmen cover the entire United States except a small strip on the Atlantic seaboard, and the visit was made in order to be able to answer question regarding the enterprise which will meet them during their work.

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

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:03 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 6:12.
THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 2:04.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Generally fair and colder.
For Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer.
For Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Page.
1. Packers Guilty of Maintaining Unlawful Combine.
Twenty-Three Suits Against Transit Company.
2. Missouri Legislature.
For a New State Capitol.
3. No Hope of Adjournment Before Fifteenth of May.
4. Bad Rides Knocked Out Bets on Form.
5. East Side News.
Buffalo Police Still Seek Woman.
Cardinals to Meet Dallas Team To-Day.
6. Editorial.
Government Ready to Begin on Canal.
Baltimore News on the St. Louis Fair.
Civic Pride Strikes Suburb.
7. Books of the Week.
8. Barrett Returns Highly Successful.
Clash Between Federal and State Courts.
Injunction Case Submitted to Court.
9. Steamers Collide.
10. Of Interest to Women.
Activity in Coal Fields.
11. Religious News and Announcements.
12. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
New Corporations.
13. Rooms for Rent Ads.
14. Local Grain Prices Lower.
Summary of St. Louis Markets.
Grain Pits Quiet in Chicago.
15. General Improvement in New York.
St. Louis Transfer Stock the Bullish Card.
Weekly Bank Statement.
16. Packing Firm Buys Ground for Depot.
To Discuss College Games.
Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Reviews.
Blamed for Gray's Death.

TRIED SUICIDE WHILE BERNHARDT PLAYED

Dramatic Climax in Werther Emulated by Woman Writer in Audience.

BLANK CARTRIDGES IN PISTOL.

She Then Took Laudanum but Was Restored by Theater Physician—Balls Were Removed From Cartridges.

Paris, March 20.—At the close of Sarah Bernhardt's performance in "Werther" at her theater yesterday evening, following the dramatic climax when Werther seeks to kill himself, the audience was startled by a woman's voice in the body of the theater, crying: "I, too, wish to die."

This was followed by a pistol shot. It proved to be an attempt at suicide by Mme. Paule de Martigny, a well-known newspaper contributor. She was accompanied by her daughter, who, knowing her mother's suicidal intent, had withdrawn the ball cartridges from the pistol and replaced them with blank cartridges, so that the shot did no damage, beyond causing a temporary panic.

Finding that the shot was not effective, Mme. De Martigny swallowed a vial of laudanum, which she had concealed in her handkerchief.

The theater surgeon attended the woman and ordered her removal to a hospital, where her condition at first was thought to be serious, owing to the effects of the shock and of the poison. Later she improved and now appears to be out of danger.

It was reported that the would-be suicide had been influenced to act as she did by the dramatic spectacle, but developments indicate that the case was one of destitution and desperation.

Mme. de Martigny's young daughter told a pitiful story of her mother's failure to sell her manuscripts.

Mme. de Martigny recently finished a sketch entitled "Daily Bread," which failed to attract purchasers. Finally she confided her purpose to take her own life to her daughter, and yesterday evening she wrote to the Prefect of Police to the same effect. The girl then removed the ball cartridges, but was not aware that her mother had the laudanum in her possession.

Mme. de Martigny is 33 years of age. Her daughter is 14 years old. The mother has published a number of popular novels, including "The Belle's Revenge," "Idle Love" and "Face to Face." Her real name is Von Seeligmeyer.

DRESSMAKERS AGREE TO RAISE PRICES.

Will Advance Cost of Making Gowns From 15 to 20 Per Cent All Over Country.

Chicago, March 10.—Dressmakers throughout the country are to make at once an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the price of all gowns, in accordance with a decision reached here to-night at the National Dressmakers' Convention.

This will affect the poor as well as the opulent. The higher scale is to go into effect at once.

The dressmakers say they are justified in making the increase, since they have to pay more for material and help.

CRUM OBTAINS HIS OFFICE.

President Appoints Him After Senate's Adjournment.

Washington, March 20.—The President to-day appointed Doctor W. R. Crum, a negro, Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., and William S. Byrnes United States Attorney for Delaware.

Both these nominations failed of confirmation at the recent session of the Senate.

The action of to-day was expected, in view of the President's strong determination to stand by both the men he had chosen for these two offices.

VOTES TO COMMIT HICKOX TO PRISON FOR CONTEMPT.

Missouri House of Representatives Sustains the Bribery Investigating Committee.

PAGE NOT BEFORE THE BAR.

Speaker Whitecotton Makes Out the Committment Papers to Confine Them Both.

TO BE SENT TO JAIL TO-DAY.

Though Republicans Presented Resolution to Investigate They Turn Face and Majority Vote to Let Refractory Witnesses Go Free.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—On a resolution to send N. C. Hickox, refractory boodle-investigation witness, to jail for contempt, the House to-day sustained the committee by a vote of 70 to 21.

I. L. Page, the other witness, who had claimed the constitutional exemption applying to testimony which would tend to incriminate, was not brought before the bar of the House, but probably will be ordered confined as was Hickox.

The proceedings marking the passage of the resolution will be memorable in the history of Missouri legislation and politics. Though the Republicans had presented the resolution to investigate charges of corruption presented by Speaker Whitecotton, a majority of them to-day refused to vote for the commitment of the witness who had acknowledged that he had two $500 bills changed into bills of smaller denomination at the Central Missouri Trust Company.

Hickox has not yet been put into jail. He is now out on his own recognizance. Speaker Whitecotton made out the commitment papers to-night for both Hickox and Page. Considerable time was spent in preparing them, as it is conceded that both of these witnesses will apply for writs of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court within five minutes after they are started for the county jail.

F. E. Tucket of Jefferson City has been engaged as attorney for Hickox, while Walter Hensley of Farmington is acting for Page.

ISSUED WRITS.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Speaker Whitecotton convened the House. For an hour or so previous to that time prominent Democrats had been in conference in the Appropriations Committee room outlining a programme.

After the invocation and the reading of the journal, Speaker Whitecotton called for the assistant sergeant-at-arms and gave the writs to him, calling for the arrest of N. C. Hickox. At the time Hickox was sitting at the press table. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Foster lost about five minutes going over to the Senate chamber, but came back to the House to serve the writ.

Hickox came before the bar of the House and faced the Speaker. Stewart of Knox presented a resolution calling upon the witness to answer the questions propounded to him by the committee.

"Standing upon the Constitution," replied Hickox to the questions of Whitecotton, "I most emphatically decline to answer."

Then came the resolution of Representative Davidson ordering that the prisoner "be committed to the Cole County jail until he shall purge himself of contempt."

For a few seconds it appeared that the proceeding would be carried through without the formality of a debate. Then Kronck proposed that Hickox be permitted to give his reasons.

HICKOX EXPLAINS.

"I have no further reason than that this money had nothing whatever to do with legislation," explained Hickox. "I also avail myself of the constitutional provision which exempts a witness from testifying when it would tend to incriminate himself."

"I ask if the questions would tend to incriminate you if you answered them?" asked Morris of Schuyler.

"I so stated," replied Hickox.

"Did you say that this money had nothing to do with legislation?" asked Collins of St. Louis.

"Yes, sir," answered Hickox.

"Then how would it tend to incriminate you?" continued Collins.

"The Constitution protects me," closed Hickox.

Gardner of St. Louis started the Republican opposition to the commitment by asking if the prisoner had any constitutional rights. "In a court of justice," Gardner claimed, "a prisoner has a right to avail himself of this exemption. As members, we should act with judicial fairness and not railroad him to jail."

"The prisoner has stated that this money had nothing whatever to do with legislation," said Murphy of St. Louis. "I think it is a question for the Grand Jury to decide."

Kronck of St. Louis fought sending him to jail.

"When has it become a crime for a lawyer to tell where he gets a fee, as this man claims?" asked Oliver.

INJECTS POLITICS.

Bothwell injected politics into the discussion by asserting that the prisoner had a perfect right to refuse to answer questions which would tend to criminate himself. "This Assembly also has a right to send him to jail," he said, "but I should be untrue to the legal profession if I did not protest against us going behind the Bill of Rights. Thank God, there are courts of justice to which he can appeal. If you gentlemen of the majority caucus wish to send him to jail, do so. If you need votes to do so I here say the minority is free to do as it pleases."

Parkinson of St. Joseph asserted that he had not been in a caucus. "No caucus could make me besmirch my profession," he said. "There must have been shown in the evidence that answering certain questions would tend to incriminate him before he can avail himself of the constitutional exemption. No witness can be the judge of this fact. I dare say that no writ of habeas corpus will be issued by the Supreme Court."

"If the minority party attempts to say that the defense which this man claims is sufficient," said Oliver of Cape Girardeau, "that is for them to answer. This is a question where the integrity of the House

Continued on Page Two.