PART I.
14 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

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

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DANIEL J. KELLEY IN CANADA; DOES NOT CONCEAL IDENTITY.

Legislative Agent in Alum Boodling Scandal Living Quietly With His Wife in Quebec—Circuit Attorney Folk Glad to Hear That He Is Located and Will Make an Effort to Bring Him Here.

BRIBERY IS NOT AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENSE IN CANADA.

Quebec, Canada, May 16.—Daniel J. Kelley, who is so urgently wanted in St. Louis, is in Quebec.

He has been here for about two months and has been living very quietly, making his headquarters at the Chateau Frontenac.

At the Chateau he is known under his own name, and he really makes no concealment whatever of his movements.

Occasionally he makes short trips for amusement, and it is possible that he may not remain here very long.

Kelley absolutely refuses to receive newspaper men or to be interviewed, and has very few confidants.

Mrs. Kelley is here with him.

Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, when apprised last night of the presence of Daniel J. Kelley in Canada, announced that the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain did not include bribery charges.

Consequently Mr. Kelley's position in Canada is the same as that of Ellis Wainwright in France.

Mr. Folk was pleased to learn of the whereabouts of Mr. Kelley, and declared that he will make an effort to devise some plan whereby the fugitive may be returned to testify before the St. Louis and Cole County grand juries in the alum boodle cases.

MOTHER DIES OF BROKEN HEART AT THE SIDE OF SON'S COFFIN.

Mrs. Mathilda Johnson Lapses From a Stupor Caused by the Death of Arthur Johnson, a Former Policeman, Walks to His Bier and Falls Dead—Mother and Son to Be Buried Together.

MRS. MATHILDA JOHNSON,
Mother who dropped dead while standing beside the coffin of her son, Arthur, who had died twenty-four hours previously.

PATROLMAN ARTHUR JOHNSON,

While standing beside the coffin of her son yesterday morning, Mrs. Mathilda Johnson, 61 years old, suddenly sank to the floor, and when the members of her family reached her side the aged woman was dead.

Medical attendance was summoned, but the physician stated that death had resulted from a broken heart and had been almost instantaneous.

The funeral of the mother and son will take place from the latter's late residence, No. 209 Soulard street, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be made at the new St. Marcus Cemetery.

Arthur Johnson, 29 years old, who was formerly a member of the police force and was expecting to be reinstated in the near future, was taken sick with pneumonia ten days ago.

He was the favorite son of Mrs. Johnson and the aged woman assisted his wife with the nursing. Thursday night Johnson grew very weak and his wife and mother sat up the entire night.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Johnson died, and from that hour his mother was prostrated. Her grief was not violent, but she seemed in a sort of stupor.

Shortly after 10 o'clock she rose from her chair and tottered toward the coffin. After a long look at the still, white face of her boy, she sank to the floor with a gasping cry.

Johnson leaves a widow, but no children. He has one brother living on Third street, near Lafayette avenue, and a married sister, who lives in Seattle, Wash.

DEDICATE COURTROOM WITH WINE AND MUSIC

Judge I. W. Campbell of De Hodiamont Installed in New Temple of Justice.

COURT JOINS IN JUBILEE.

Banquet and Dancing Follow Dedication Ceremonies—First Judicial Home Ever Erected in De Hodiamont.

Strains of music and the popping of champagne corks characterized the dedication of the new courtroom of Justice of the Peace I. W. Campbell of De Hodiamont last night.

For the time being Judge Campbell laid aside his official dignity and joined in the general merriment of the occasion. Descending from the bench, he joined in the general hurrah given when the first bottle of champagne, with which the courtroom was formally christened, was broken. Just then the orchestra began, and he led the grand march, followed by the other officials of his court and officials in the Courthouse at Clayton.

The new courtroom has just been completed by J. B. Miller. It is located on the Olive Street road and Sixty-fifth street, two blocks north of the Delmar Garden. It is the first home of justice ever built in De Hodiamont, and the people of that place decided to celebrate the event in a manner deemed by them most fitting.

Miller acted as host of the occasion and introduced the various speakers at the banquet which followed the dedication. The celebration started at 10 o'clock and was not finished until nearly midnight.

After the banquet the courtroom was turned for the while into a ballroom. While the guests were at supper the floor was raised and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Judge Campbell, the presiding magistrate of the court, has been serving as Justice of the Peace in De Hodiamont for nearly three years. He was recently reappointed by the County Court for a four-year term.

NAVY CONCENTRATES MARINES NEAR CHINA

Movement Follows Report of Grave Condition of Unrest in Interior of Empire.

STRONGER ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Evans Is Watching Affairs and Directing Changed Plans Quietly From Yokohama.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 16.—All the marines in the Philippines—800 in number—have, at the instance of Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the United States fleet in Asiatic waters, been concentrated at Olongapo, Philippine Islands. None of them will be sent home, as was recently planned, and, while the Navy Department declares this formidable assembly is without significance, it is noteworthy that the change of plans has come when Rear Admiral Evans has for the second time reported that conditions in the interior of China are in a grave condition of unrest.

The withdrawal of the marines from posts in the interior and on the coasts of various islands of the Philippine Archipelago has been accomplished quietly. Olongapo is forty miles from Manila, and the site selected by the Navy Department for the establishment of a large naval station.

Rear Admiral Evans is now at Yokohama with a large part of the Asiatic fleet, but ever since he assumed command of the naval forces in the far East he has kept a close watch on Chinese affairs. He last fall transferred his flag to the gunboat Helena and went up the Yang-Tse-Kiang River as far as Ichang, which is distant but a short journey from Szechuan, where grave disturbances threatened foreign missionary interests.

The result of this journey was his recommendation that American interests in the Yang-Tse Valley be better protected from possible uprisings.

WEATHER BUREAU GOES HIGH IN THE AIR.

World's Fair Forecasts to Be Made From Top of the Chemical Annex.

TALLEST BUILDING IN CITY.

Additional Station on the Exposition Grounds Is Discussed by the New Forecaster, Edward H. Bowie.

World's Fair weather will be made from the top of the sixteen-story annex to the Chemical building.

Forecaster Edward H. Bowie announced yesterday that after July 1 the United States Weather Bureau at St. Louis would have headquarters on the fifteenth floor of the addition which the Chemical Building Company is now erecting on Eighth street.

For several years the Federal building has been an unsatisfactory point from which to make the observations required by the Weather Bureau. It is hedged about by taller buildings, and it has been impossible to obtain the accurate results which are necessary to a correct forecast of weather conditions.

One of the first official acts of Forecaster Bowie was to suggest to the Weather Bureau that the local headquarters be transferred to the Chemical building annex, it being the highest building and most exposed to varying wind and weather.

Yesterday he received instructions from Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, to make the change.

The Chemical building annex will be completed by July 1, and six rooms on the fifteenth floor will thereafter be the place from which the forecast for St. Louis and vicinity will be announced.

Some alterations to suit the requirements of a signal service station will be made on the fifteenth floor. When completed the quarters will be as complete in appointments and arrangement as any weather bureau headquarters in the service.

All instruments used in determining weather conditions will be on top of the building. From this high altitude there are no obstructions from other buildings, and absolutely correct results can be had.

CHANGE AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

The Weather Bureau has issued forecasts from the Federal building for twenty years, the station being established there in 1883. Since the establishment of the Signal Service by the Government, in 1870, a station has been maintained at St. Louis, and headquarters have been moved four times.

From 1870 to 1874 the weather forecasts were issued from No. 210 Olive street, the old Post Office building. In 1874 the station was removed to Sixth and Locust streets. It remained there until 1883, when the present headquarters in the Federal building were secured.

Each removal has been necessitated by the erection of taller buildings which overshadowed the Weather Bureau and made the securing of results unsatisfactory.

That branch of the United States Signal Service which deals with the forecasting of weather conditions has kept pace with all other scientific advancement. Of the delicate, sensitive instruments which now foretell atmospheric conditions, not one was in use in 1870, when the Government inaugurated the Signal Service. Compared with the appliances now in use, the instruments then were crude in the extreme.

MISSOURI DENTISTS MEET IN KANSAS CITY, TUESDAY.

Guests From Other States Will Contribute to Success of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Session.

The thirty-ninth annual session of the Missouri State Dental Association will be held in Kansas City, beginning Tuesday, May 19, and closing on Thursday, the third day.

The sessions will be held at the Midland Hotel each day, morning, afternoon and evening, with a banquet on the evening of the second day. This meeting promises to be the most successful ever held. The programme will be varied and interesting, and an unusually large attendance is expected.

James A. Reed, Mayor of Kansas City, will welcome the visitors to the city, and responses will be made by Doctor Burton Lee Thorpe of St. Louis. The programme announces papers and discussions by the following:

Doctor J. B. Willmott, Toronto, Canada; Doctor W. M. Bartlett, St. Louis; Doctor K. P. Ashley, Kansas City; Doctor E. K. Wedelstaedt, St. Paul; Doctor C. L. Hungerford, Kansas City; Doctor H. Prinz, St. Louis; Doctor S. C. A. Rubey, Clinton; Doctor F. M. Fulkerson, Sedalia; Doctor William Conrad, St. Louis; Doctor T. W. Arnold, Butler; Doctor William Carter, Sedalia; Doctor J. F. Austin, St. Louis; Doctor B. Q. Stevens, Hannibal; Doctor J. T. Fry, Moberly; Doctor A. J. Prosser, St. Louis; Doctor W. M. Carter, Sedalia; Doctor F. F. Fletcher, St. Louis; Doctor E. P. Dameron, St. Louis; Doctor Burton Lee Thorpe, St. Louis; Doctor J. P. Root, Kansas City, Kas.; Doctor J. F. Wallace, Canton; Doctor G. W. Musgrave, Ash Grove; Doctor J. H. Kennerly, St. Louis; Doctor N. G. Goodrich, Chillicothe; Doctor Charles L. Hungerford, Kansas City; Doctor F. G. Worthley, Kansas City; Doctor D. J. McMillen, Kansas City; Doctor J. L. Bridgeford, Macon; Doctor Henri Letord, Kansas City; Doctor R. C. Brophy, Chicago; Doctor C. V. Larmer, Albany; Doctor G. W. Taintor, Jr., Jefferson City; Doctor J. D. Patterson, Kansas City; Doctor Sam T. Bassett, St. Louis; Doctor Gustavus North, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Doctor C. D. Lukens, St. Louis; Doctor H. B. McMillen, Kansas City; Doctor L. E. Jenkins, Fredericktown; Doctor F. W. Patterson, Tipton.

FIRE DAMAGES METAL WORKS.

Early Morning Blaze Causes $40,000 Loss to Hoyt Company.

A fire about 1 o'clock this morning damaged the Hoyt Metal Company's plant, Clayton and Boyle avenues, about $40,000.

The blaze started from one of the furnaces and spread over the buildings, which cover an entire block. A large crowd was attracted. George P. Weinbrenner, superintendent of the company, stated that the loss was covered by insurance.

TO CALL SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Judge Redwine Prepares to Probe the Kentucky Feud.

Jackson, Ky., May 16.—Judge Redwine has called a special term of court for May 25 for the purpose of impaneling a Grand Jury to investigate the assassination of Cox, Cockrill and Marcum, in connection with the recent feud troubles in Breathitt County.

SESSION OF 1899 WAS MISSOURI'S MOST CORRUPT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Testimony So Far Adduced Shows That Boodle Was Used in Abundance and Corruption Characterized the Passage of Every Measure by That Body—The Beginning of the Overthrow of the Ziegenhein Gang.

HOW THE STREET RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION BILL PASSED.

"Missouri's most corrupt General Assembly."

Such is the verdict which the best informed have given on the session of 1899, otherwise known as the revising session. Politicians in discussing legislative deals usually mention transactions in Jefferson City during the spring of 1899 and cite them as the highwater mark of boodling.

In his efforts to uncover offenses coming within the statute of limitation, Circuit Attorney Folk has been compelled to go back to this notorious session of the General Assembly. Already two Senators have confessed regarding their part in the boodling of this period. Others are expected to tell more. Names, dates, amounts and methods are all in the possession of Mr. Folk and will be used as a lever on those Senators who were members then and whose terms extended to the session two years ago, when the statute of limitations does not protect them, and the present time.

"Revising sessions have always been considered "dangerous" by the corporations. The Constitution says that they may continue in session for 120 days at $5 a day, while the life of the ordinary Assembly is only seventy days, at this rate of compensation. All time over these limits is paid for at $1 a day.

ZIEGENHEIN GANG WAS OVERTHROWN.

Matters did not look so much like corruption during the first days of the session of 1899. There was little excitement, except at the beginning when a resolution was adopted by both branches of the Assembly ordering an investigation of the municipal affairs of St. Louis. The so-called Major Committee was appointed, spent several days in St. Louis, examined many witnesses and uncovered some of the rottenness of the Ziegenhein administration. The appointment of this committee was one of the methods by which the Ziegenhein gang in this city was overthrown.

August H. Bolte of Franklin County was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate in 1899. Cornelius Roach was secretary of the Senate, a position which he has filled for many terms. W. Shields McClintic, a clean man, was president pro tem.

Senator James Orchard of Baking-powder fame was chairman of the Criminal Jurisprudence Committee. John F. Morton of Richmond was chairman of the Private Corporations Committee. Farris was a member of the Criminal Jurisprudence and chairman of the Education and Text-book Committee.

In the House, William J. Ward of Idalia was Speaker and V. O. Coltrane of Springfield was Speaker pro. tem. Henry W. Newman of Huntsville was chief clerk. Joseph Tall of Kahoka, now chief clerk of the House and private secretary to United States Senator William J. Stone, was at that time engrossing clerk of the House. W. Jeff Pollard of St. Louis was reading clerk.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NESBIT BILL.

Not so very long after the appointment of the St. Louis Investigating Committee Representative James E. Nesbit of Scotland County introduced an election bill prepared by Michael McGrath, former Secretary of State, and one of the most expert framers of bills in Missouri.

At first the bill attracted little attention. Soon the Republicans began fighting it with all their might. McGrath stuck to his post and finally pushed the measure through the House.

When it reached the Senate, the Republican minority, led by Charley Schweickardt of St. Louis, thought the bill had been killed by a trade with certain Democrats. According to the story which Schweickardt has told, he had $5,000 for Democrats who could be bought. McGrath says that there were eight in the combine to desert the Democratic caucus.

Publicly, Schweickardt announced that by voting for a bill establishing two additional Justices of the Peace in St. Louis and giving the appointive power to the Governor he had succeeded in throttling the measure. He told some well-known Republicans that this arrangement had been made.

REPUBLICANS FOUGHT THE POLICE BILL.

He has since told Circuit Attorney Folk that Frank Farris handed back to him $1,500, after stating that he could not carry out the agreement which had been made. According to Schweickardt's statement, he returned the money to the St. Louis politicians who had contributed the fund.

A bill which probably called forth more criticism than any other was the St. Louis police bill, increasing the salaries, number and changing the organization of the police force in this city. From the beginning, the Republicans fought this measure. Like the Nesbit bill, it was made a caucus proposition and was passed by a party vote.

Through much money was spent on the bill, no one has charged that there was corruption. Headquarters were maintained at the Madison House, where free lunches, beverages and cigars were dispensed to all comers. Legislators in St. Louis were taken to the theaters and entertained sumptuously. Policemen and their friends went to the capital and lobbied for the bill.

About $25,000 was raised to frame and pass the bill. According to one of the men chiefly interested in its passage, F. N. Judson, John H. Overall and Robert H. Kern were each paid $5,000 to draw the bill and pass on its constitutionality. Another $5,000 was used to buy a silver service and fine watch for Harry B. Hawes. He had first refused a house and lot which the grateful policemen offered to him. The remainder of the money was spent in necessary expenses and entertainment of legislators.

LYONS RESENTS ANTI-ALUM BILL.

The usual number of anti-corporation bills were introduced by members of the House and Senate. It was in this session that Lyons introduced Senate Bill 387, "to prevent the adulteration of food products." This is the famous anti-alum bill. Lyons has said that the death of a child so worked upon his imagination that he prepared the bill. Lyons was a member of the combine at the time. Only one Senator voted against the bill, Charles Vandiver, of Higginsville. It is perhaps germane to remark that Senator Orchard, who later was accused of carrying the repeal bill in his pocket for a week, was the man who moved to lay the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed on the table.

Farris introduced a bill which aroused much comment at the time. It was aimed at trust companies and sought to prevent them from doing a banking business. The bill was referred to the Committee on Private Corporations and remained pigeonholed during the rest of the session.

All of these bills sank into insignificance when compared to the passage of the St. Louis street railway consolidation measure. At that time the street railways of St. Louis were owned by several competing companies. The Central Traction franchise covered the entire city and was dangerous enough to make each of the smaller companies fear the results of its being used.

April 25, less than a month prior to adjournment, Senator Morton of Ray County introduced Senate Revised Bill No. 8, entitled "An act to revise and amend chapter 155 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889, and the amendatory acts thereto, entitled "Street Railroads."

MEASURE RAILROADED THROUGH THE SENATE.

With the generalship of a trained parliamentarian, Morton pushed the bill along rapidly. Not a single speech of any length was made in favor of the measure in the Senate. Senators Drabelle and Majors fought it viciously, but to no effect. Drabelle was finally able to get an amendment through providing for universal transfers.

May 13 the bill was taken up and passed by the following vote: Yeas—Anderson, Burkhead, Busche, Davisson, Drum, Farris, Haynes, McClintic, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Miller, Morton, Mott, Orchard, Hamp, Rollins, Schweickardt, Thomas, Vandiver, Wilson and Young—22.

Noes—Childers, Clay, Dowell, Drabelle, Fields, Major, Tandy—7.

Absent—Cooper, Hohenschied, Lyons, Walker, Whaley—5.

Twenty-three votes were required for the emergency clause, and when an attempt was made that day to pass it one vote was lacking. The next day, upon a motion to reconsider, Drabelle consented to vote for the emergency clause, as he saw it was useless to fight it further.

Speaker Whitecotton in one of his most impassioned speeches championed the bill in the House. So thoroughly was the lobby work done in the House that the bill went through in six days and was sent to Governor Stephens May 20. Over the protests of many citizens of St. Louis he signed the bill June 19 and gave a lengthy communication to the Secretary of State justifying his position.

STEPHENS'S REASON FOR SIGNING BILL.

His concluding paragraph was as follows: "Upon a critical examination of the whole bill and an analysis of the objection to it, I have concluded that there is no trust or pool or monopoly created or made possible by it, and that as it received the sanction of so large a portion of the members of the General Assembly it seems to meet the almost unanimous approval of the people of the localities especially affected by it, as it does not increase the cost of service to the people, but secures benefits not now enjoyed or possible of attainment, and as it does not violate any provision of the organic law or conflict with Democratic precedents or principles, or with the best interests of the people, I have affixed to it my approval."

There has never been a time when the consolidation bill was not mentioned in the same breath with corruption. Speaker Whitecotton has declared time and again that there are only two votes which he regrets—his street-railway vote and alum vote. It is said that Whitecotton is the only Democrat who voted for the Transit bill who is now a member of the House. Lon B. Williams is the only other Democratic member who was returned, though he did not vote for the railway bill.

Many stories have been told of the corruption which attended the passage of the bill. It is said that one lobbyist took $70,000 to Jefferson City one night, arriving there at midnight. Some of the money was in his pockets, and a large portion in his hand satchel. The money was put in the hotel safe over night.

After the arrival of this lobbyist $50 bills were common. They were passed over the bars with impunity. Some members would not take money, but accepted stock in the new corporation. Stories of great sums made by Senators in this deal are common among the informed.

MEMBERS CAME BACK TO VOTE FOR MEASURE.

On the day when the transit bill came up for final passage in the House, members who had gone home to attend to their crops arrived in time to vote in favor of the measure. Their vote once cast, back they went to their homes. Mortgages were paid with transit money, additions to houses were built and numerous other evidences of prosperity followed in the wake of the bill's passage.

So general became the lust for loot that members took the opportunity to appoint a legion of clerks. The expenses ran nearly up to the $200,000 mark. It seemed almost that if any member wished to put his hand into the State Treasury, all he had to do was to name a few additional clerks. As the session lasted until May 22, their compensation was greater than usual.

At the next session, so great had been the protest against the wide-open policy, John E. Organ, the original fighter of Farris, presented a resolution limiting the number of clerks to 100. As a result the expenses were less than $150,000 for the session.

Some of those who were Representatives in the session of 1899, are Senators now. The testimony which has been secured by Circuit Attorney Folk will be used to secure evidence against some of them who are now under investigation. More than one legislator is sleeping with one eye open until the investigation is completed. The full truth concerning the session of 1899 will help tell of the corruption in the last two sessions. The statute of limitations is not run, and thereby hangs a tale of misery which more than one man of good reputation, but of bad character, would rather have buried with him.

FORMER SENATOR BUSCHE SAYS PHELPS PAID HIM $500 A SESSION.

"Bill Phelps paid me a salary of $500 a session for voting as he wished on corporation measures. A good many of us were paid that way, and before I finished my term as a Senator I did not think much of it. The money was always paid to me in Jefferson City with bills of $10 and $20 denomination, though I have received a number of $100 bills."

So says former State Senator Charles F. Busche of St. Louis, member of the Republican State Committee and business man of good repute. In his confession to Circuit Attorney Folk, according to a close friend of Busche, who is informed of the written statement, he goes further and names other Senators and the amounts which they received from the "organized lobby."

Busche's story of how he first fell from grace is the duplicate of others who have passed through the same experience, and whose downfall had the same element of pathos. According to Busche, he was caught by a bill which compelled railroads to keep a flagman at every crossing. It was a sandbagging measure which any honest business man could oppose without hurting his conscience.

"Phelps came to me and asked how I stood on the bill. I told him that I was opposed as I thought it went too far and I was not in favor of holding up the corporations.

"'I am glad to hear that,' he said. 'That's worth $500 to you,' and he walked away, remarking that he appreciated my position. Shortly afterward he gave me $100.

ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST MONEY USED AS CLUB.

"From that time on it was impossible for me to free myself from the influence of the lobbyists. When I tried to break away the acceptance of the first money was used as a club. I saw it was no use to act differently from others and so got into the habit of accepting money."

Ex-Senator Busche is said to have told the Circuit Attorney in his written confession that he received $500 for his vote against the bill reducing the fees of the Excise Commissioner in St. Louis. This is the same bill which Ex-Senator Lyons opposed. When the Grand Jury asked Lyons if he had received $500 for his vote in opposition to the bill reducing the Coal Oil Inspector's fees, he refused to answer on the ground that it would incriminate him.

Busche is the first man who is identified with the Akins faction in the Republican party who has been definitely caught and besmirched by the boodle inquiry. He was elected a member of the State Committee from the Eleventh District at the last State Convention and is a stanch supporter of the anti-Kerens faction.

"I am in favor of punishing every boodler," said State Chairman Akins yesterday afternoon. "Until the State Committee meets it will be impossible to say what will be done regarding Mr. Busche. If he resigns, that probably ends his connection. So far I have heard nothing from him."

"What effect will the investigation have politically?" Mr. Akins was asked.

ANTIALUM BILL BEFORE THIRTY-FOUR LEGISLATURES.

"That is hard to tell," he replied. "When the investigation is over then it will be time to figure out the political effect."

Investigation has shown that ex-Senator Lyons's story that he was persuaded to introduce the original antialum bill after reading of the death of a child from poisoned candy hardly fits in with the facts of antialum legislation.

The bill which was introduced in the Missouri General Assembly in 1899 is identical with those introduced in the legislatures of thirty-four States during the same period. If Lyons really did get his idea from the poisoned candy, a most remarkable coincidence in mental telepathy or something of the sort has been discovered and should be spread upon the annals of psychological societies.

Circuit Attorney Folk has not gone through the entire investigation of schoolbook legislation. Ex-Senator Busche has testified that he received $500 for his vote on that measure. Mr. Folk has caused a subpoena to be issued for State Superintendent of Schools W. T. Carrington to appear before the Grand Jury Monday, to tell what he knows regarding this law.

Other witnesses expected by the Grand Jury Monday are ex-Senators Schweickardt, Busche, Rollins and Mott, all of St. Louis.

PHYSICIANS BELIEVE INSANE OPERA SINGER WILL RECOVER.

Miss Fannie Sherman, Wandering the Streets in Springfield, Ill., Reciting Plays of Shakespeare and Rendering Wonderful Music Selections, Is Arrested, Adjudged Insane and Sent to Asylum at Jacksonville—Mind Broken From Overstudy and Father's Opposition to a Stage Career.

MISS FANNIE SHERMAN,
Opera singer, adjudged insane at Springfield, Ill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., May 16.—Sympathy of the deepest character goes out to Miss Fannie Sherman, the beautiful young Jewish opera singer, with sparkling eyes and a striking figure, who was adjudged insane Wednesday by a jury in the County Court.

Her father, H. Sherman, has lived in Springfield several years, and formerly was a rabbi in a Jewish congregation composed of Russians.

It was then that the father of Miss Sherman sent for her to come to him. She was in Russia, where she had studied three years under a master in singing.

Miss Sherman afterwards went to Italy, where she studied under Poli, the celebrated singer. She then came to Springfield. Her father was enraged because she had cultivated her voice and intended to gain prominence before the footlights.

The allegation is made that he locked his daughter up in a room, pulled her hair and abused her in numerous other ways. The young woman secured her liberty and hurried to New York, where she gained prominence as a singer.

She worked so hard that at last her mind gave way.

She returned to Springfield a few days ago and wandered the streets singing and reciting from Shakespeare. Her father took her in charge and locked her in a room and sent for the authorities.

When they arrived she was singing and flourishing a knife, with which it was feared she intended an attempt on her own life.

Miss Sherman begged the officers to release her, declaring that she was not insane. To display her talent to the officers when the jail was reached the young woman sang for hours selections from standard operas and showed the truth of her claims that she was a prima donna and gifted with dramatic instincts.

"Read what the St. Louis and New York papers say about me," she said. "I am Fannie Sherman. I am a prima donna. I have a beautiful voice and it is for the people. I am a good girl. My life is clean," she protested. "My father and the others say that I am crazy and they put me in the crazy-house.

"When I came here they said I was crazy and threatened to put me in the asylum again and that makes me excited, but I am not insane. Listen, I will sing 'Carmen' for you."

Then the young woman began to sing with all the fervor and expression that the most finished production would demand, a selection from the opera. The Sheriff scoffed her and persuaded her that she might injure her voice by further effort.

As the young woman was ushered into the courtroom for an inquisition to determine her mental condition all eyes were upon her. She was dressed in the height of fashion.

There was a different expression from the usual stern look on the Judge's face. He was moved by the appearance of the singer. The court attaches and spectators also were affected.

Miss Sherman took the stand and said that the male sex of the Jewish race are opposed to the women attracting attention in the world, and that on account of this fact her father had objected to her becoming a singer.

She said the Jews considered it very proper that the men should gain prominence before the public. She alleged her father had suggested to her that she lead a dishonorable life rather than go on the stage.

The singer then asked the court if he desired to hear her sing. Then with much fervor she sang a selection from a standard opera. Soon after this the jury retired to consider its verdict. It returned with a verdict deciding that Miss Sherman was insane and that it was due to a nervous strain caused by worry and overwork.

It is the belief of the court and the physicians who have examined Miss Sherman that she will recover with the treatment given her at the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, where she was ordered committed.

THREE SISTERS INJURED IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Herman Arndt Sustains Fracture of Both Legs and Mmes. Pitzell and Reigler Are Bruised.

Mrs. Herman Arndt of No. 4191 Delmar boulevard sustained fractures of both legs, and her sisters, Mesdames Ray Pitzell and Reigler, were bruised by the overturning of a carriage in which they were riding in Forest Park yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

Joseph Sheehan, the coachman, escaped injury.

The victims were temporarily treated at the Fair Grounds Emergency Hospital by Doctor Moore and removed to their home by William Kuit of No. 1434 Franklin avenue in his buggy.

The accident, which occurred at the intersection of Grand and Circle drives, was due to the horses taking fright at an object on the wayside.

The horses turned sharply around and the vehicle was upset. Mrs. Arndt was caught under the trap and so badly injured that she was almost unconscious when picked up after the frightened animals dragged the wreck off her.

Her more fortunate sisters fell out of the way of the runaway and were only injured by contact with the ground. Mrs. Pitzell's right temple and cheek were lacerated and Mrs. Reigler's nose was bruised.