NO RELIEF FOR JEWS, SAYS BISHOP GLENNON

Recent Massacres Due to Uncivilized State of the Russian People.

DEEPLY DEPLORES THE CRIMES

Assaults at Kishineff a Blow at Religious Liberty, Archbishop Kain's Coadjutor Declares.

Bishop J. J. Glennon, coadjutor to Archbishop Kain, says that only time will erase the deep-seated prejudices which exist against the Jews in Russia.

"The recent massacres in Southern Russia, while deplorable, cannot be prevented," he said. "There is no immediate remedy for the evil," said Bishop Glennon, "for the poorer classes of Russia, constituting a vast majority of the people, are not civilized.

"A civilized people would not commit or tolerate the crimes that have been witnessed in Kishineff, and an unhappy prospect for the Jew is presented.

"The Russians are not educated, nor will they be for many years to come. Therefore, it is apparent to my mind that these outbreaks will continue until the civilization of the country reaches a higher plane.

"The people in Southern Russia have a few admirable qualities and many qualities that are not admirable. They are strong in their likes and dislikes. They hate a Jew because it is born in them to look upon a Jew as an alien creature. A Jew is not a part of the people.

"That prejudice is created in the child and it grows stronger as the child grows into youth and manhood. When he becomes a man he has a natural hate for the Jew and being of a low intellectual standard he is easily influenced when assaults upon the Jews are proposed.

"Politics plays a part in the attacks upon the Jews in Russia. The Russian wants unity. He is ever desirous of a strong affiliation of his people. He cannot look upon the Jew as eligible for affiliation in this unity and he therefore grows to dislike him.

DEPLORES CRIMES.

"Every Catholic clergyman and layman will deplore the crimes that have been committed against the Jews, for it is a blow at religious liberty. The assaults on the Jews are primarily due to religious principles. The Jews have their religion, and it is a strict adherence to that religion that keeps alive the bitter prejudice engendered against them years ago.

"The Jew, like every other man, should be allowed to worship his God as he chooses, and every fair-minded man will condemn the despicable crimes that have been committed.

"In other countries there is a natural prejudice against the Jews that only time will eliminate. In France, Germany and Austria Jews are disliked because the Gentiles look upon them as a grasping people. They destest their methods of making and saving money, and there is a hate for the Jew that was created many years ago, and which will continue, perhaps, for many years to come.

"But in France, Germany and Austria the Jew can live without fear of molestation. That is because these countries are civilized. In Russia conditions are different. The people are uneducated and resort to violence upon the slightest motion.

"Russia will become more civilized in years to come, and with civilization will come a better prospect for the Jews. They may yet be hated by those naturally opposed to them; but mob violence will hardly be resorted to.

"To my mind there seems to be no immediate relief for the Jews in Russia. Over 5,000,000 live there and a greater portion of the population are too poor to leave the country. The majority of them must remain there and consolation can only be found in the hope that the future may bring a higher standard of civilization to the people in the Czar's domain."

NEW WASHINGTON BANK OPENS

Deposits First Day Amount to More Than $200,000.

I. Seigel was at the head of the line when the new Washington National Bank at No. 1401 Washington avenue opened its doors yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and he was recorded on the books of the institution as the first depositor. Mr. Seigel had been waiting for the bank to open for more than two hours, and he held his place against the crowd which came later.

President Rosentreter, Vice President Daust, Cashier Tinker and the directors of the bank were at the institution all day to receive the patrons, who continued to come until the close of business. Mr. Daust said that the deposits on the first day amounted to more than $200,000, while he did not expect more than $50,000 the first day.

Many floral offerings from business firms and other banks were received during the day, and the officers had encouraging words from all of the several hundred depositors.

CHARLES J. QUINN MARRIED.

Track Plunger Weds California Girl With a Million.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Francisco, May 18.—Charles J. Quinn, a well-known plunger, who is familiar to race-track men throughout the country, but who comes from Louisville, was married here to Miss Mabel Hopkins, niece of E. W. Hopkins.

She has a fortune of $1,000,000 in her own right, and her uncle, as well as her cousins, Mrs. Gus Taylor, Mrs. Will Taylor and Mrs. GGeorge W. McNear, Jr., were violently opposed to her marriage.

The girl was engaged to Doctor Edmond Gros of Paris, France, but she broke this engagement to wed Quinn.

MONTGOMERY IS RECAPTURED.

Oklahoma Bigamist Hid a Week Under House in Guthrie.

Guthrie, Ok., May 17.—W. W. Montgomery, charged with bigamy in Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and who escaped from the County Jail here last Thursday, after killing the jailer, Jerry Emerson, was recaptured to-day underneath the residence of Mrs. Kate Wyeth here, who, it is alleged, became infatuated with the handsome prisoner, gave him a revolver and thus assisted him to escape.

Montgomery is badly wounded, having been shot through the left lung by the jailer's wife and through the right groin by the jailer, just before the latter's death.

POLICE TO SEARCH SUSPECTS.

Chief Kiely Issues Orders Against Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Chief of Police Kiely has determined to prevent, as far as possible, a repetition of the large number of shooting scrapes which have occurred in the last few weeks. Yesterday he issued the following order to all Captains:

"There have been a number of shooting scrapes in the last few days. You will instruct your command to search for concealed weapons all persons whom they have reason to suspect are carrying the same and if any are found, prosecute the offender in court."

Charged With Theft of $100.

Samuel Peterman, said to be a son of a prominent dry goods merchant of New Orleans, was arrested at Union Station, charged with taking from Gladys Carlisle, at No. 3221 Chestnut street, $100.

"KISHINEFF ATROCITIES SET BACK THE CLOCK OF EUROPEAN TIME."

—ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Celebrated Hebrew Author Paints a Lurid Picture of the Jewish Massacres in Bessarabia, in Which Hundreds of Homes Were Pillaged and Their Occupants Slaughtered.

DECLARES CRUELTIES OF MIDDDLE AGES HAVE BEEN OUTDONE

ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
Celebrated Hebrew author, who has set about to inform the world of the horrors of the Jewish persecutions in Bessarabia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 18.—From Kishineff, the scene of the recent massacre of the Jews, letters continue to arrive by every steamer describing the carnage, which add to the horrors briefly cabled from several points in Europe.

Israel Zangwill, famous as the author of "Children of the Ghetto," "The Mantle of Elijah" and other brilliant stories of the tragedies and loves of the Jew, recently sent a vivid description of the massacres in Bessarabia, in which he said:

"The news from Kishineff puts back the clock of European time, which already is slow enough in Russia. The Middle Ages are outdone and the worst massacres even of the mediaeval ghettos have been surpassed in Bessarabia.

"The Russian official account tells us that the Kishineff riots began with the maltreatment of a Christian woman by the Jewish proprietor of a merry-go-round. What a grim merry-go-round will be the circulation of this Russian official lie.

"I have collected right from the spot the real facts of the case, ignoring the official accounts and taking little from the newspaper accounts, even those not under Russian censorship, and straightening out the whole chaotic tangle of numberless facts and rumors into one coherent chronological narrative. Whether America is able to take action or not, it is well that her people shall know what the facts are. Here, then, is the truth about Kishineff:

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

"The anti-Jewish troubles at Kishineff during the two days of the Russian Easter, April 19 and 20, exceed in cruelty and brutality all the anti-Jewish disturbances which have occurred in Russia during the Nineteenth Century. The following are some of the facts which the Russian Government will never be able to disprove:

"On April 19, the first day of the Russian Easter, and toward midday, a band of street urchins, under the leadership of some older persons, commenced to break the windows of the Jewish houses in the square called Novi Bazaar. The police admonished the ruffians, but did nothing to punish them. Encouraged by such unexpected forbearance by the Russian police, not only did the gamins, but the Russian workmen, commenced to assemble, with cries of 'Catch the Jews!'

"In this crowd were seen, besides the workmen, small merchants, artisans, theological students, and even civil servants in uniform. Most of the crowd wore red shirts. The leaders were two representatives of the professional class, named Possargewski and Semigradow.

"Early in the afternoon the crowd dispersed, small parties going in different directions. Then a terrible pillage began. Armed with bludgeons, axes and bars of iron, the wreckers battered the doors of the Jewish houses and shops. Furniture was smashed, bedding destroyed and merchandise carried off. Nearly all the robbers attired themselves anew on the spot with clothes stolen from the houses.

"Things that could not be destroyed or carried away were soaked with petroleum and burned.

POLICE WATCH PILLAGE.

"The police remained inactive around the wreckers, but arrested some Jews who tried to protect their houses and shops. The Governor wired for instructions to St. Petersburg, but gave instruction at the same time that no private message should be expedited to St. Petersburg.

"Toward 4 o'clock the slaughter began. Jewish houses were entered; the mob demanded all the money and jewels of the occupants. Afterwards the men were battered to death with bludgeons and the women, after being tortured, received similar treatment. Children were taken to the top floors to be thrown from the windows to the ground.

"The police not only did not protect the Jews, but guided the mob to the Jewish houses, because, in several cases, Christian houses had been attacked by mistake.

"Toward evening the barbarism reached its apogee. The robbers cut the throats of a few Jews and soaked pieces of linen in the blood. This crimsoned linen was then attached to canes to make flags. Other brigands ripped men open and stuffed the corpses with feather bedding.

"Another party made a specialty of crucifying the Jews, driving large nails through their feet and hands. The merchant Galauter defended his children with a revolver, but was soon overpowered by a mob, who tore out his eyes and tongue.

"A well-known Jewess sought to defend herself by throwing hot water on her assailants, but was dragged into the street with her child, and both were bludgeoned to death.

DROVE DEPUTATION AWAY.

"These scenes lasted until midnight, when a few hours of quietness followed. On Monday morning, the city being dominated by strong patrols of soldiers, a Jewish deputation visited the Governor to demand efficacious measures for protection, but that official replied nonchalantly that he could do nothing, as he had not received instructions from St. Petersburg. The deputation wanted to remain in the courtyard of the Governor's residence, but the Governor ordered them driven out.

"Then the mob, encouraged by the Governor's attitude, resumed the work of pillage and slaughter.

"What did the soldiers and police do? In Gastinaia street an officer met the robbers, laden with loot from the Jewish shops, told them to drop their booty and rifle a Jewish shop near by. The police showed the mob those Jewish shops whose owners had escaped by displaying Christian images in the windows. The Jewish inmates of these houses were crucified while the soldiers and police formed circles in which Jews were battered to death.

"In two other streets the soldiers and police took a large share in the pillage. Two underofficers tortured a Jewess in the presence of their soldiers and murdered her afterwards.

"And the great public society, what is it doing? Society promenaded or drove through the city to gaze at the interesting spectacle and many of the Russian aristocracy incited the mob.

SYNAGOGUES DEVASTATED.

"With fiendish energy the brigands devastated the synagogues, the keepers who resisted being murdered. Many synagogues, including the great synagogue in Sineuala place, were entered and wrecked, the rolls of the thora being mutilated and desecrated in an indescribable fashion.

"These scenes of violence lasted until Monday evening. Then the authorities declared they received orders to use rigor and to employ armed force to restore order. Then, as if by the influence of a magic wand, rioting ceased.

"As to the results of the riots, there are at the present time at least 100 dead, 500 wounded, of whom 100 will not survive, while the other 400 will forever bear traces of their injuries; 84 widows and orphans, notwithstanding the number of infants killed; 8,000 families, totaling 25,000 souls, are reduced to destitution and are without shelter and without the means of existence, while the damage to property amounts to more than $500,000.

"Subscriptions received from all sections of the United States and Canada up to today amount to $40,000 and letters containing money are being received by every mail. A cablegram was received to-day acknowledging the receipt of 15,000 rubles by the representatives of the State Bank of New York in Kishineff. The cable also stated that the city of Tiraspol is peaceful."

GIRL GUIDES RUNAWAY HORSES WITH CHILDREN IN BUGGY.

Frightened Animal Brought to Standstill on Edge of Bluff and Three Occupants of Vehicle Escape.

With two little girls in the seat beside her, Miss Emma Kennedy clung tightly to the reins of a runaway horse attached to the vehicle which the three occupied, while the frightened animal plunged madly through the crowded streets of Edwardsville yesterday afternoon.

Every moment it seemed as if the frail vehicle would be dashed to pieces against some obstruction, and spectators held their breath as they saw the runaway dash past.

Some called to Miss Kennedy to jump, but she would not desert the children, who shared her peril, and remained in the buggy until the horse had spent his fury and was brought to a halt at the edge of a high bluff overlooking Cahokia Creek.

Miss Kennedy was slightly hurt in the jolting of the buggy as it sped over the rough streets, but Katherine Lanham and Alice Kirkpatrick, her companions, did not receive a scratch.

Degree of Honor Meeting.

The Grand Lodge Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will commence a two days' convention at the Lindell Hotel this morning. About 100 delegates, representing all sections of Missouri, will attend. A reception was tendered the visiting delegates by the local Murrell Lodge at the Lindell Hotel last night. Addresses were made by Mrs. A. Morgan of Kansas City, grand chief of honor, and Henry W. Meyer, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W.

"BRING TROUBLE UPON THEMSELVES."

Russian Ambassador Explains That Jews Destroy Peasants by Their Extortion.

NEARLY ALL MONEY LENDERS.

Count Cassini Says They Will Not Work in the Field, but Prefer to Make Their Living by Sharp Trading.

Washington, May 18.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, in a conversation today with a representative of the Associated Press relative to the Jewish troubles in Russia, said:

"There is in Russia, as in Germany and Austria, a feeling against certain of the Jews. The reason for this unfriendly attitude is found in the fact that the Jews will not work in the field or engage in agriculture. They prefer to be money lenders. Give a Jew a couple of dollars and he becomes a banker and money broker.

"In this capacity he takes advantage of the Russian peasant, whom he soon has in his power and ultimately destroys. It is when the patience of the peasant is exhausted that a conflict between peasants and Jews occurs. Ordinarily, the Russian is a very patient person, but it is only natural that he should entertain a feeling of resentment for the one who has wrought his ruin.

TRIED TO HELP JEWS.

"Emperor Nicholas I sought to help the Jew by ordering the establishment of agricultural colonies in Southern Russia, hoping to induce the Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits, instead of money-lending, but the effort was unsuccessful.

Nor have other projects establishing Jewish states been successful.

"The situation in Russia, so far as the Jews are concerned, is this: It is the peasant against the money-lender, and not the Russians against the Jews. There is no feeling against the Jew in Russia because of religion. It is as I have said—the Jew ruins the peasants with the result that conflicts occur when the latter have lost all their worldly possessions and have nothing to live upon.

"There are many good Jews in Russia and they are respected. Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia, and the Jewish artist is honored. Jews also appear in the financial world in Russia.

"The Russian Government affords the same protection to the Jews that it does to any other of its citizens, and when a riot occurs and Jews are attacked the officials immediately take steps to apprehend those who began the riot and visit severe punishment upon them.

RUSSIANS PUNISHED.

"In the past Russians have been severely punished for attacks upon Jews. But, notwithstanding these conflicts, the Jews continue to do the very things which have been responsible for the troubles which involve them."

Continuing the conversation, the Ambassador said: "The Russian readily assimilates with the people of all other races, and if he cannot assimilate with the Jew it is apparent that the fault must lie with the Jew, and not with the Russian."

The Ambassador's attention was called to the statement contained in press dispatches from St. Petersburg to-day to the effect that a ministerial decree had been issued forbidding the Jews to arm themselves for their own protection.

"I have received no information regarding the nature of the decree," he said, "but I know that when the facts are made known it will appear differently and will be shown that the decree does not discriminate against the Jews. The fact that Lieutenant General Raaben, the Governor of Bessarabia, has been called to St. Petersburg shows conclusively that the imperial authorities are seriously regarding the Kishineff affair and are taking prompt measures to punish the guilty and to prevent repetitions of these disturbances."

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS BROTHER'S HOME.

John H. Lattimore of Ferguson Arrested in Pawnshop With Stolen Goods.

On the description furnished by his brother, whose home at Ferguson, Mo., was robbed of jewelry and clothing to the value of $100 several nights ago, John H. Lattimore, 21 years old, was arrested last night at 10 o'clock in a Market street pawnshop and is held for a warrant charging him with the theft.

C. M. Lattimore, who complained of the robbery, gave Assistant Chief of Police Gillaspy a description which was identical with that of his brother.

He told Chief Gillaspy that the man he described was suspected by him of the job, but did not say he suspected his brother.

Young Lattimore, who also lives at Ferguson, was recognized when he appeared at the Union loan office with some of the stolen goods. The articles were taken to the Four Courts with him and will be used as evidence if he is prosecuted.

When young Lattimore, who has several allases, was placed under arrest he admitted being a brother of the Ferguson Lattimore, who had complained of the burglary, but refused to admit entering his brother's house and taking anything against the wishes of the latter.

A message was sent to Lattimore at Ferguson and he is expected to call at the Four Courts this morning to identify the man arrested. If he refuses to prosecute his brother he is not entitled to the property he claims was stolen, according to a peculiar legal technicality.

WILL FIGHT CHARGES IN ENGLISH COURTS.

Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford Appears Before London Magistrate Defiant and Resourceful.

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

London, May 18.—(Copyright, 1903.)—That Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford intends to fight to the bitter end the charges brought against her was made apparent by her demeanor at Bow Street Police Court this morning, when she was arraigned upon the charge of giving false information concerning the birth of a female child to secure her husband's full estate.

Her attitude was one of defiance, and the way in which she directed her counsel in his endeavor to secure the return of her money and check book demonstrated that she possessed much resource.

Mrs. Bedford is a stylish-looking woman, with an abundance of golden hair. When she entered the dock she bowed to the Magistrate. She was pale, but composed, though her eyes betrayed she had been weeping.

As the only witness called was Inspector Gough, who made the arrest, there was nothing in the proceedings to indicate what line the defense would take. Nurse Caroline Thomas and the child are still at Charing Cross Hotel, but it is expected they will go to Paris shortly and live at Mrs. Bedford's apartment there.

From what the nurse said to-day, it seems almost certain that Mrs. Bedford intends to endeavor to prove that she gave birth to the child before her husband's death, and that her husband saw the little one upon several occasions.

ST. LOUIS MAN'S FATHER ESCAPES FROM MASSACRE; TO SEND FOR FAMILY AT KISHINEFF, RUSSIA.

Family of M. Gittelman of No. 1224 North Eighth street, now in the suburbs of Kisheniff, Russia, where the massacre of Jews took place.

Reading from left to right the persons in the picture are the St. Louis cabinetmaker's wife, mother, 3-year-old son, father and young sister. The photograph was taken in Kishineff a few weeks before the massacre. The family will be brought to St. Louis.

M. Gittelman, a cabinetmaker of No. 1224 North Eighth street, yesterday received a letter from his father describing the latter's escape from Kishineff, Russia, at the time of the massacre of Jews early in April.

The St. Louis cabinetmaker's wife and 3-year-old son, besides his father, mother and sister, are now in Rachkov, a suburban town a few miles from Kishineff. This week he will send funds to bring them to America.

Gittelman has been in this city about a year. He speaks little English, and yesterday when asked to tell something of the contents of the letter his excitement made his few English sentences incoherent. His hand trembled as he held the pages containing closely written Hebrew characters, and to an interpreter his voice was low and quivering with emotion.

The letter, written April 29, stated that Gittelman's father, who is a grain dealer, was passing through Kishineff on the first day of the massacre. Hordes of Russian peasants, calling themselves Christians, began by breaking the windows and destroying the shops and homes of the Jews.

"I left at once," said the old man's letter, according to the translator, "but returned the next day to help my people see the Governor and the military for protection.

"The Governor would not see us nor any one representing our people. He locked himself in his house. The commanding officer of the soldiers did the same. We tried to send a telegram to St. Petersburg, but the officials would not send the message to the Czar unless the Governor authorized it. We could not see the Governor. We could do nothing.

"The third day the General of the troops received orders to protect our people from murder and outrage. Then the soldiers, who had looked on, began to arrest the murderers.

"Do not believe that only the poor and ignorant were concerned in this work. Some of the wealthy and the intelligent sanctioned the massacre and shared in the spoils of the robbers.

"On the second day I walked through the streets and saw hands, ears and feet lying in the gutters. Some of them were cut from our people, who were not yet dead, but were in the hospital. About fifty were killed outright. More than 400 wounded, tortured persons were sent to the hospital. They are dying there at the rate of about ten a day.

"In the homes of our people here at the sason of the Passover they not only killed men, but submitted women to horrible treatment. Babies they took by their heels and threw out of the windows or beat them against the walls.

"The soldiers now have the jails full of our persecutors, but there are many who have not been arrested, and their sympathizers may wreak vengeance upon us. We do not know when to expect another outbreak, which may reach our own home.

"Do not think of returning to Russia to us, but send for us."

Gittelman explained that before the massacre he had intended to return to Russia, and then bring his family to St. Louis.

"I shall send for them," he said through the interpreter. "I will have enough money to bring my wife and baby here at once, and will send it this week. Then I will help bring my father, mother and sister here if they are spared."

He repeated the familiar theory of the cause of the massacre. Criminals tell the ignorant Russian peasants that the Jews at the time o fthe Passover use the blood of a Christian child to sprinkle their doorposts. The leaders' motive is to share in the pillage that attends the persecution, ending with a massacre. The Jews are envied by the peasants, it is said, because they are better educated and thriftier, while fanaticism also plays a part.

HOMER MOORE'S OPERA, "THE NEW WORLD."

Selections from Homer Moore's festival opera in a prologue and four acts, "The New World," were sung at the Odeon last night before an audience that overflowed the seating capacity of the recital hall. A friendly interest was manifested in the event and the composer received a cordial welcome when he took occasion to make a few introductory remarks indicating the scope of the work.

While Mr. Moore has not written a notable opera, he has shown that he is not afraid to make an ambitious effort, his theme, the discovery of America by Columbus, being decidedly stately and calling for effective composition.

MRS. CATHERINE SHERWOOD WISHART.

The story is lightened by the introduction of a love element, in which Columbus himself figures as the hero, and there is also a somewhat melodramatic atmosphere created by the introduction of a legendary dagger-cross, which acts as a mascot or a hoodoo, according as it is held by its owner exactly three years or more or less than that length of time. These points of dramatic construction, however, did not figure in last night's event, which was more in the nature of an informal recital of certain numbers.

It is not easily possible to judge of the opera as a whole by what was heard last night, as the judgment might be somewhat unfavorable and should, therefore, be reserved until "The New World" is heard in its completeness and with the legitimate re-enforcement of costumes, scenery, orchestral work and dramatic action.

The numbers composing the programme were sung with appreciative earnestness by soloists and chorus. They embraced the prologue and certain scenes from the several acts. They introduced Messrs. Carrie and Stanley in the opening duet, the prologue; Miss Tanner and Mr. Moore following in a scene from the first act; a quartet from the same by Miss Tanner and Messrs. Carrie, Moore and Stanley; duet from act second by Miss Rothschild and Mr. Pellaton; a quintet from the same act by Mrs. Haberman, Miss Rothschild, Messrs. Carrie, Pellaton and Smith; the entrance for the festival, from the second act, by principals and chorus; march and chorus, by priests and priestesses; scene and finale, from act second, by Mr. Stanley and principals and chorus; duet from third act, by Miss Rothschild and Mr. Moore; scene from same act, by Mr. Carrie, Mrs. Haberman, Miss Rothschild, Messrs. Moore, Stanley and chorus; scene from fourth act, Mr. Moore and chorus; duet from same, Mrs. Wishart and Mr. Moore; Miss Pearson and chorus in "The Vision of Angels," and the finale, by Mrs. Wishart and Mr. Moore.

Among the best efforts were the concerted numbers, although several of the principals found opportunity for pleasing work. Perhaps the most memorable numbers were those toward the programme's close, introducing Mrs. Catherine Wishart, whose excellent mezzo-soprano voice was heard to admirable advantage, the score being enriched by an exceptional dramatic demand which the story makes upon this voice. The complete list of participants in last night's event is as follows:

Miss Ruby Baird, Miss Julia Bruer, Miss Mabel Case, Miss Jonnie Coffman, Miss Saidie Griffin, Mrs. Blanche Haberman, Miss Katabelle Husbands, Miss Mary Pearson, Miss Irene Reynolds, Miss Jesse Rothschild, Miss Lillian Sarber, Miss Essie Steiner, Mrs. Fred Stribiin, Miss Florence Tanner, Mrs. Margaret Townsend, Mrs. Catherine Wishart, Messrs. Thomas Barnes, George C. Carrie, J. L. Conners, C. J. Curby, George A. Dobyne, William A. Goldberg, John Guyer, W. C. Guyer, C. B. Hardin, J. E. Hannegan, Edmund Krug, John Menown, A. L. Pellaton, Robert M. Smith, James G. Stanley, F. H. Swift, Homer Moore; Mr. Charles Kunkel at the piano.

GENARO DANCE ACT AMUSED AT COLUMBIA.

Genaro and Bailey give the one act that has the element of novelty at the Columbia. The programme is an interesting one, but the various features are not new. The dancing of these artists is about as good as anything in this line. They pretend to give a sketch, but nobody paid attention to their quips. Any "team" can reach out after laughs in this way, but few there are in vaudeville who can go through such bewildering and at all times graceful movements. They set to—did the Genaros; they cut through space at a rate terrific, smiling all the while and keeping capital time to the musicians.

The audience called them back so often that they held the stage more than the allotted time. Miss Bailey rested by singing a coon song and then they danced some more, to the delight of everybody.

Dooley and Tenbrooke offer a minstrel specialty, in which they burlesque operatic singing very cleverly. Mr. and Mrs. Royle appear in "Captain Impudence," an old playlet. Monroe, Mack and Lawrence, James H. Cullen, Burden and Rehan, Goggin and Davis, the Leo Kronan Trio, Kitty Stephens and Charles Young are "the others."

The Columbia will close for the season after this week.

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The State Bankers' Association, which meets in St. Louis on Wednesday and Thursday, have just ordered from the Olympic Theatre 500 seats for the performance of "The Little Princess" on Thursday evening.

There will be no matinee on Wednesday, but a special matinee will be given on Friday afternoon, with the regular matinee on Saturday.

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Amelia Bingham began her Cincinnati engagement in "A Modern Magdalen" last night. An incident of the evening was the presentation to Miss Bingham of a laurel wreath with a "Round Robin" of affectionate good wishes from her former schoolmates at the Wesleyan University of Delaware, O.

BOODLERS HOPE FOR FAVOR FROM SUPREME COURT.

Defendants Believe Decision May Hold That Client's Confession to Attorney Cannot Be Used for Testimony.

Informed persons profess to believe that the Supreme Court will hand down decisions to-day in the Lehmann and Faulkner cases, now on appeal from convictions for perjury in the St. Louis Circuit Court.

There have been street rumors to the effect that the cases will be reversed on the ground that a client's confession to his attorney cannot be used for testimony.

The importance of the decisions is appreciated by all of those who have watched the progress of the boodle cases. If Lehmann and Faulkner are allowed to go free the whole boodle outfit will rejoice over the decision. Both city and State boodlers who have been indicted or convicted will take heart at the first hope which has been given to them.

There are now seven cases appealed to the Supreme Court, which will be affected by the decision, all of which are for perjury. The ground work will be laid for reversals and breaking of indictments in other cases, which could be avoided by an early decision.

There is a close relation existing between the State and local boodlers which is arousing mutual assistance at the present time. More than one witness who has been before the St. Louis Grand Jury has been coached and primed by attorneys for "the defense"—an indefinable term which is beginning gradually to be understood by the people.

According to the plan mapped out, if the cases are reversed—as the boodlers confidently predict—every effort will be made to prosecute the State's witnesses. Tamblyn, J. K. and E. E. Murrell, Schumacher, Robinson and Helms have all been threatened by the influences affected by the Lehmann and Faulkner decision.

If, by any chance, the decision of the Circuit Court is affirmed, every effort at delay will be made by the boodlers. They are already working on plans to select a man of different type than Folk to succeed him when his term expires, a year from next January.

In order to make a delay, an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court, grounds for such an appeal having already been laid. The final decision of the highest tribunal cannot be made while Folk is in office. Pending the expectation of a dismissal of the cases when Folk's successor is elected, the city and State boodlers are using every effort to delay proceedings.

As is usual in cases of importance, Circuit Attorney Folk has asked that the arguments in the Butler case be heard before the summer vacation, which probably will begin the latter part of June and continue until October. The importance of the Butler case in determining points of law in other boodle trials is felt by both the prosecuting officers and "the defense."

Whether a decision on this point will be reached by the Supreme Court to-day is not known.

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