TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Yesterday's bank clearings were $9,173,602; balances $1,140,113. Local discount rates were firm between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, 10c premium bid, 15c premium asked; Chicago, 5c premium bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 10c discount bid, par asked.

Wheat closed higher at 79¾@79⅞c asked Sept.; 80⅛@81½c No. 2 red. Corn closed steady at 50⅛c bid Sept.; 51½c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 32½c bid Sept.; 33½@33c No. 2 mixed.

The local market for spot cotton was unchanged.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Root announces that a prima facie case of violation of the law has been made out against Congressman Littauer, and the entire matter has been referred to Attorney General Knox, who will decide what course the Government should pursue.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Reports of more Folk clubs in the State are being daily received.

Jury panel was selected in third trial against Harry A. Faulkner, charged with perjury.

Dispute over ownership of goods resulted in shooting of Martin Batz by Michael Cusick.

Five East St. Louis women ask for divorces and five East St. Louis men seek to recover damages for alleged personal injuries.

Legality of garnishment laws is questioned in Justice Carroll's court.

Thirty-six milk dealers were convicted in July for violation of milk ordinance.

Choutean Investment Company was organized to control realty possessions of the estate.

Bert D. Nortoni will speak at the old settlers' meeting to be held at Humansville.

Judge James H. Cronin will make a tour of Europe.

Three investors ask that the Merchants' Brokerage and Commission Company be declared bankrupt.

Mrs. Mabel Kramps takes poison because her husband refused to speak to her.

C. G. Whisler finds a bride through the St. Louis City Directory.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

An Oregon metallurgist claims to have made silver from gold and to have developed from commercial slate a new metal from which he expects to make gold.

Packers admit that price of beef will soon soar, and retailers charge formation of another combine.

World's Fair representatives enthusiastically received in Ireland and prospects are bright for big separate exhibit.

Pennsylvania tipped for Gorman for President, with Bryan and all leaders for him.

Brutus Clay and Mrs. Brock file wills for probate and will contest for General Cassius M. Clay's property.

Negroes mutilate crippled boy and 200 men are scouring country near Hartford, Ind., for fleeing blacks.

Gang of Indian Territory horse thieves are routed in fight with United States Marshals and one of their number killed and two caught.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles is boomed for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Five hundred houses are needed at Moline, Ill., to house employes of Rock Island's new rolling stock shops.

Curtis Jett and Thomas White, who are charged with the murder of J. B. Marcum at Jackson, Ky., take the stand in their own defense at Cynthiana.

Colonel William H. Phelps was served with a subpoena at Carthage to appear before the Grand Jury at Jefferson City, which is investigating legislative boodling. He said he was perfectly willing to testify before all the inquisitorial bodies in the State.

Twenty-one persons were injured in a head-on collision between two trains at Hartford City, Ind. A flagman was sent ahead to flag one of the trains, but there was such a dense fog the engineer did not see him.

A passenger train was ditched near Alto Pass, Ill., six cars leaving the track. Three persons were injured.

Judge Hazell instructed the special Cole County Grand Jury to take up the thread of the boodle investigation where the last body left off and purge the city of a band of criminals which he charges has infested Jefferson City.

Thomas A. Edison's health has been much impaired, he says, by the influence of X-rays, with which he experimented extensively several years ago. One of his assistants has lost an arm and several fingers from the same cause.

FOREIGN.

The Cuban Commission finds that the amount of the contemplated national loan will be insufficient to meet the claims of soldiers for services.

Rear Admiral Cotton entertains high officials of Portugal on board his flagship, now stopping at Lisbon.

Three days having passed without an election in the conclave of Cardinals at Rome, it is predicted that the struggle among the factions of the Sacred College may keep the conclave in session several weeks.

SPORTING.

Recently enacted State laws make stringent regulations governing the hunting and killing of game.

Water Boy captures the Saratoga Handicap in 2:05 3-5, Hunter Raine being second.

Cardinals win close game from Pittsburg by the score of 3 to 2.

Browns defeated Chicago in eighth inning by score of 5 to 3.

Dan T. wins the 2:09 trot at the opening of the Grand Circuit harness meeting at Kenilworth track, Buffalo.

Play for the Dwight F. Davis international tennis championship will begin to-day at the Longwood courts, Boston.

Winners at Delmar yesterday were Ben Stempstead, Cayota, Jake, Miss Mae Day, Hugh McGowan and Submarine.

Pelts's case held over in Judge Tracy's court until this morning.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Zeeland, from Antwerp.

Rotterdam, Aug. 2.—Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York.

London, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Minnetonka, from New York.

Bremen, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Koenigin Luise, from New York.

Suez, Aug. 2.—Arrived: Charles Tiberghien, Yokohama, via Shanghai, etc., for New York; Isle de Panay, Manila, via Singapore.

Hamburg, Aug. 2.—Arrived: Bluecher, New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Plymouth, Aug. 3.—Sailed: Pennsylvania, New York.

Rotterdam, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York.

Antwerp, Aug. 3.—Arrived: Vaderland, New York.

COW ATE HIS VEST AND PURSE.

Animal Was Slaughtered and $75 Recovered.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Akron, O., Aug. 3.—While working on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at Macedonia to-day, Frank Wise, a contractor, hung his vest on the fence on a lot belonging to Frank Green, a prominent farmer. In the pocket of the vest was a purse containing $85.

A wandering cow spied the vest, and ate it, with its contents; but, fortunately, Wise discovered the cow, purchased the animal of Green for $30, and sold it to a local butcher for $55.

The cow was slaughtered immediately, and search resulted in the recovery of the money, to the value of $75, which was in good condition that it could be redeemed.

JUDGE HAZELL INSTRUCTS GRAND JURY TO PURGE MISSOURI OF CRIMINALS.

Continued From Page One.

poenaed it was known to the newspaper correspondents that John A. Lee's story relating to the Havemeyer check for $1,000 would be investigated. Lee said a few weeks ago that it was for writing a pamphlet on sugar during the Cuban tariff war in Congress. He also averred to questioners that he was not concerned in the least about the candy bill, which Senator Jewell introduced. This bill forbade the use of glucose, flour and other "deleterious" substances in confections of all sorts.

This story is directly opposite to that which Senators Stubbs and Kinealy can tell. Both of these Senators were members of the Criminal Jurisprudence Committee and were asked to vote for the bill by Lee, he calling them out of the committee-room to make the request. The question naturally arises: What was Lee's interest in the bill? Stubbs is supposed to have told the Grand Jury his experience with Lee. Kinealy has been subpoenaed on this same matter, and may be here some time this week.

Fred W. Fleming's connection with this feature of legislation is not known. During the session Lee told some of his friends that Fleming had requested Jewell's appointment on the Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, and, if this were done, Lee could control his vote on all measures. In view of the candy-bill legislation, Fleming's testimony on this point is thought to have been interesting. He was before the Grand Jury about three-quarters of an hour.

JEWELL IN KANSAS.

Fleming is considered well posted, and as a result of his testimony it is probable that other witnesses will be subpoenaed. A subpoena which was issued for Senator Jesse L. Jewell was not served upon him Friday, though he was in Kansas City at the time. He has been spending a good deal of the summer in Arcadia, Kas. He is said to have left for there shortly after Fleming was served.

Representative R. J. Collins of St. Louis was also a witness. He is considered an authority on race-track legislation and was before the Grand Jury about three-quarters of an hour. It is not thought that he knew anything of value beyond the fact that Representatives Leonard, Lynam and Farley and Senator Nelson had obtained jobs at the race track this summer. They may be asked to come here and testify before the Grand Jury.

Attorney General Crow refuses to give out the names of the witnesses who have been subpoenaed. He, himself, at the request of Judge Hazell, was ordered to assist Prosecuting Attorney Stone in the Grand Jury room. Stone was in court this morning, slightly the worse for repairs after a personal encounter last week, but able to attend to his part of the programme.

STREET RAILWAY COMBINE.

It is probable that the Attorney General will go into the legislation on the street railway consolidation of four years ago. There are a few men who were members of the session of 1899 who are not now living in the State, and therefore are indictable, as the statute of limitations does not apply to nonresidents.

Word was received to-day that Colonel William H. Phelps would be before the Cole County Grand Jury Thursday, and before the St. Louis Grand Jury Friday. He was served with the Cole County subpoena this morning in Carthage.

Attorney General Crow has subpoenas for Colonel John H. Carroll at St. Louis and Unionville. Letters to these places, as well as to Chicago, ask him to be here Friday. Both of these railroad attorneys are wanted in connection with legislation during the last two sessions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GRAND JURY.

The full text of Judge Hazell's instructions to the Grand Jury follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: A conference brought about the investigation in the House and that resulted in calling the first Grand Jury. This is the second time that a Grand Jury has been summoned in special session this year. The first call was made in March last for the purpose of investigating charges of bribery, and of other official corruption of the last General Assembly and others. That call naturally provoked more or less criticism of the court on account of the gravity of the charges made, the exalted station in life of those whose conduct was the subject of investigation, and the expense that Cole County and the State might incur in prosecutions where every inch of ground would be stubbornly resisted.

From rumors the investigation in the Legislature grew into tangible facts; confessions and other evidence followed in the courts till those who opposed the investigation ceased their opposition, and the whole State stood as a unit in avenging the disgrace she had suffered at the hands of a band of organized criminals, with their headquarters in Jefferson City.

At the last special session the bribers and the bribed were comparatively secure under a perfect organization, first effected to carry out their nefarious schemes to rob the State in the interest of the great corporations, and afterwards to protect each other from prosecution and the Penitentiary.

As long as they remained at the State capital there was a sense of security that characterizes forces well disciplined and generaled. The State was partially foiled in its efforts to successfully storm a citadel intrenched by constitutional privilege, mutual interest and defended by undivided forces. The conscience-stricken, who might find relief in a full confession, were sustained and buoyed up by their more hardened associates, but when they adjourned to all sections of the State each felt that "The way of the transgressor is hard"; some may have confessed to save themselves; some may not have known how to handle large sums of money without creating suspicion; some may have concluded to take up their abode in the Penitentiary and begin an explation of their offense.

BETTER OPPORTUNITY.

Gentlemen, the special session last March had the organized opposition of the enemy against which to contend. This panel has the advantage of meeting a disorganized condition where evidence can be more easily obtained, and that evidence of a more satisfactory character.

The people of the State of Missouri are as intelligent and honest as the people of any State in the Union. When a large number of the legislative assembly organize in the interest of gigantic corporations it does not mean that the sturdy masses of this great Commonwealth have lost that moral stamina which must exist in a free country, but it does emphasize the truth that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The State of Missouri has been held up to scorn and has been the target for the shafts of ridicule ever since the session of our last General Assembly. That longing which a certain element of the press has for something rotten in the State, with which to fill its columns, has been satiated by the last Legislature to an unprecedented degree. All the sectional, political and financial enemies of the State have been in clover up to their necks. The air has been filled with the noise of demagogues of various stamps, crying their remedies for poor old Missouri, just as if malfeasance in office, bribery, larceny, or any other crime is more likely to break out in one section of the Union than another, or become more prevalent during the administration of one political party than another.

If the vigilance of the courts of Missouri can ferret out crime in high places and set an example for the other States in punishing the guilty she should be hailed as the "Morning Star" of a reformation that is so badly needed in our State capital, whose moral stench smells to high heaven since the enthronement of great corporations in many of our States.

In the galaxy of States Missouri has always taken the lead and proved herself to be great. In taking the lead in cleaning out her Augean stables I predict that she will so acquit herself that within a few years other States will be found imitating her example. That a legislator and bribe-giver are immune, so to speak, from detection in rascality, seems to be a prevailing idea. When the people become alive to the inroads that are being made upon the public welfare by dishonest lawmakers, and turn their attention to methods of discovering evidence, there will be no greater proportion of rogues in legislative halls than in the ordinary, everyday life.

BLOW AT FREE GOVERNMENT.

We are no more noted at home or abroad for our achievements in the world of invention, and for our marvelous growth in population, wealth and power, than we are for our legislative boodlers in our large cities and State Legislatures; just why we eclipse every other civilized country in the world in this unenviable regard it is hard to say.

There is no crime in the calendar that will more insidiously and more surely sap the vigor of free institutions than malfeasance in office if allowed to go unpunished. It not only will burden us with iniquitous laws that tax the people to fill the coffers of combines and trusts, but it engenders a disregard of all laws, and thereby undermines and strikes a death blow at free government.

The spider weaves its web in the palaces, and the owl hoots its plaint in the towers of the Greeks and Romans because they permitted bribery, and the bribed to administer their Governments. The Scyllas and Charybdises that have beset the pathways of other Governments should be studied by our people to avoid them. When indifferent to or tolerant of corruption in the administration of our State and Federal Governments, we cannot hope for our prosperity to solve governmental problems that will insure that peace, plenty and happiness that is the dream of every good citizen.

Dishonesty in official life has a tendency to give respectability to a certain class of crimes, and if the dishonest go unpunished, the effect upon the masses is fearful to contemplate. When the time arrives in the life of our Government that certain kinds of stealing is, by general consent, classed among the fine arts, we have only to read the history of defunct civilizations to know the future of our own. The most dangerous assassin of history is not the man who does the coarse work of stealing a horse, but the kid-gloved servant of the people who sells his vote and influence and thereby robs his State.

REPAIRING FORTUNES.

In some circles official crookedness has become so popular that it is considered one of the most inviting avenues to wealth and prominence. Some men are waiting patiently for one turn in legislation so as to repair broken fortunes and exchange straitened circumstance for opulence and ease.

When the unknown mediocre commits a crime he suffers the penalty, and the offender and the offense are forgotten, but when the ideal of the public commits a crime it is palliated by the prominence of the offender. It was a blow to the morals of the world when Lord Bacon accepted a bribe because of his stupendous attainments as a scholar and a philosopher.

The idea meant to be conveyed is that crime committed by those in an enviable station in life is the most contagious in its nature, and the most dangerous in its effects, and one of the objects of the punishment of crime being to deter it, there should be no quarters shown by the tribunals of justice to this class of criminals, and treaties should be made with all civilized Powers providing for the extradition of criminals of this class.

Gentlemen, among the leading underlying influences and forces that shape the destiny of a nation, in determining its grade of civilization, are the mothers, the teachers and the courts; they are not separate and independent, but each is dependent and supported in a way by the others. If the courts enforce the law vigorously and impartially the wholesome example ramifies the entire fabric of society, and the mothers of the land will be found presiding over their sacred jurisdiction with a more cautious and Christian spirit. When the mothers shall have taken a forward step in molding the first and most lasting impressions, the teachers receive from the hands of the mothers such pupils as build up a class of citizenship that reduces as time rolls on the business of the courts.

The mothers, the teachers and the courts, in their respective spheres, and as a whole, have the responsibilities of the entire Government. In the conscientious discharge of these responsibilities lies our hope for the betterment of our race. These are troublous times in the opinion of many close observers. It would not be proper for me to particularize at the present, but suffice it to say that the great fountain heads, the courts, the schools and the homes, must be looked to for deliverance from whatever evils are confronting, or may threaten us.

STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are summoned in extraordinary session that you may investigate certain matters which have been brought to the attention of the public through late developments coming primarily through the Grand Jury at the last term of this court in reference to the action of certain members of the Legislature. We instruct you that the law must be enforced because it is the law and not because such enactment commands our approbation.

All felonies are barred by a limitation of three years in this State, except capital offense and offenses punishable by life imprisonment, and misdemeanors are barred after one year, and unless the investigation of the crime barred sheds some light or leads to the discovery of a crime which is not barred, you will carefully avoid going beyond the Statue of Limitations, and thus avoid an unnecessary expenditure of money. And the impression widely prevails in this State that dishonesty was practiced in certain measures pending before the Legislature; that "sand-bagging" was indulged in; that "hold-ups" were common; that legislators resorted to questionable methods and criminal acts by accepting money from those who were financially interested in certain legislation. It is further the impression that these matters have not been probed to the bottom.

We now charge you to make a thorough investigation of these charges against the legislative department of our State government, as well as against all bribe givers, and if any one is believed to be guilty so as to warrant a conviction you should bring in a bill or an indictment against him. No good citizen should submit tamely and quietly to such proceedings as are charged against the recent General Assembly and others. If they are guilty of such charges they are guilty of the most infamous crime.

Do not show any favors; neither do we want you to be urged on by a spirit of revenge, hatred or malice, but we desire you to make a full, complete and thorough investigation of matters as they come to your knowledge in reference to these charges.

GRAVEST CONCERNS OF LIFE.

Of course, in your investigation you will not pay any attention to mere suspicion, or rumor, but will be guided in your deliberations by the evidence and the facts proved by the evidence. You understand that under the existing conditions under which you labor that many people will be ready to talk, gossip and throw out inuendoes and suspicion, but you should not be influenced by this class of citizens. You will heed and listen, and pay close attention to the witnesses who can tell you the truth, and who will tell you the truth, and give you the facts in reference to those charges that show any guilt on the part of any person or persons you may have under investigation.

You should act with decorum in the investigation of these charges in reference to corruption in legislation. As we have heretofore said, it is a matter of the highest concern to the Commonwealth and the State that laws should be honestly enacted; that no taint of dishonesty should fix itself upon any statute which may have been enacted by the Legislature of this Sate. Unless we have honest legislation we cannot expect good government to follow.

Act upon these matters and charges as you would upon the gravest concerns of life, feeling your responsibility to the present and future government of your State. You will not permit the threat of any one to do the city of Jefferson or the county of Cole an injury by submitting the question of capital removal to the people, because they are powerless to do you an injury. The State expects in these crises every man to do his duty. True manhood must assert itself; if we would weed out the immorality creeping into our official life, we must apprehend and punish the guilty.

It is your duty to bring indictments against those whom the evidence shows to be guilty, but it is also your duty to protect the citizen against unfounded accusation, whether it should come from the government or be prompted by partisan passion, or private malice or enmity; keep clearly before your minds the good of society and good government.

BE SURE OF EVIDENCE.

The State has provided you a Prosecuting Attorney, and also an Attorney General. You can consult with them freely, and in case you wish it you can have the opinion of the court at any time you deem it necessary. You will receive only legal evidence, and excludes reports, suspicion and hearsay evidence.

To justify the finding of an indictment you must be convinced, so far as the evidence before you goes, that the accused is guilty and if unexplained and uncontradicted, it will warrant a conviction by a petit jury. Your investigation must be limited, in the first place, to those matters which are called to your attention by the court; second, to those matters which are called to your attention by the State's attorneys; third, that may come to your knowledge in the course of the investigation, or from your own knowledge. You will not allow, under any circumstances, private prosecutors to intruds themselves into your presence and present accusations; such parties are generally actuated by private malice and seek merely a gratification or personal malice.

If any one wishes to present information justifying an accusation of any person it should be presented to the State attorneys having charge of the investigation, or brought to the attention of the court, who may, at any time, give the Grand Jury a special charge in reference to the investigation. You are to present no one from envy, hatred, malice or ill will, nor will you leave any one unpresented from fear, favor or affection; but shall present all things truthfully as they have come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding.

You are also to keep your deliberations secret. You take an oath to do so. You are not at liberty to state that you have had a matter under consideration. Great injustice and injury might be done to the good name and standing of a citizen if it were known that there had ever been before you for deliberation a question of his guilt or innocence of a public offense. You will allow no one to question you, nor your action, or that of your associates, and it is your duty to report any such interference to the court.

FINDING INDICTMENTS.

To authorize you to find an indictment there must be a concurrence of at least nine of your number. The Constitution speaks of a presentment or indictment by a grand jury. This is a formal accusation made by a grand jury charging a person with the commission of a public offense, and it must be indorsed "A true bill," and signed by the foreman. You may refuse to indict by saying, "Not a true bill." You occupy the position of umpire between the State and the citizen. You should be careful to do exact justice and prevent unnecessary expenditures in prosecutions not well founded.

We desire to especially call your attention to article six (6), R. S. 1899, section 2084, in reference to offenses by persons in office, or affecting public trusts and rights, bribing of public officers, or officers accepting bribes, and the general laws in reference to the illegal use of money in procuring legislation or corrupting members of the Legislature in order to secure their votes, opinions, judgment, or decisions, upon any particular matter pending before such Legislature, or for the failure to perform the duties of an honest legislator, or for the performance of such duties with partiality, favor, or in any wise contrary to law.

You will also look into violation of the Sunday law, liquor law, bucket shops and the sales of liquor on Sunday. It is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to call your attention to violations of the Sunday law and the gambling laws, and to houses of ill fame; the disturbance of religious meetings, sales of liquor to habitual drunkards, and violations of the dramshop laws.

This court cannot, like courts in the cities, have continuous session. This county is only one of six counties composing this circuit, but, nevertheless, all necessary time for a full, complete and thorough investigation will be given.

POSSES CLOSELY PURSUING SCATTERED CONVICT BANDS.

JOSEPH THERON,

Convict who planned the daring escape of thirteen prisoners from Folsom Penitentiary. He is considered one of the most daring and desperate characters in the West.

Folsom, Cal., Aug. 3.—Two bands of escaped convicts of five and three members each are definitely reported to be located, and it is thought they will soon be captured.

The attention of the posses is now centered on these two groups, little attention being given to convicts like Gordon and Robertson, who have wandered off by themselves, it being thought that these men will eventually enter some small town and be captured by local officers.

Reports that the escaped convicts have been seen at Dutch Flat or anywhere else in that locality have been found to be false.

COTTON BELOW THE TEN-YEAR AVERAGE, BUT IS IMPROVING.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 79.7, as compared with 77.1 on June 25, 1903; 81.9 on July 25, 1902; 77.2 on July 25, 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.3.

The following table shows the condition by States on July 25 in each of the last three years, and that on June 25, 1903, with the ten-year averages:

States.	July 25, 1903.	July 25, 1902.	July 25, 1902.	July 25 1901.	10-year av.
Texas	82.0	79.0	77.0	74.0	79.0
Georgia	77.0	76.0	83.0	78.0	85.0
Alabama	79.0	76.0	77.0	82.0	84.0
Mississippi	82.0	81.0	80.0	88.0	83.0
South Carolina	76.0	74.0	88.0	75.0	84.0
Arkansas	76.0	73.0	82.0	69.0	84.0
Louisiana	84.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0
North Carolina	78.0	75.0	86.0	73.0	86.0
Tennessee	82.0	80.0	92.0	70.0	86.0
Indian Territory	75.0	73.0	95.0	75.0	90.0
Oklahoma	69.0	67.0	94.0	78.0	88.0
Florida	85.0	84.0	84.0	79.0	87.0
Missouri	78.0	74.0	96.0	71.0	88.0
Virginia	76.0	76.0	91.0	86.0	89.0
United States	79.7	77.1	81.9	77.2	84.3

ROOSEVELT SENDS $100 FOR TWENTIETH CHILD.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—A check for $100 has been received from President Roosevelt for Theodore Roosevelt Signet, the boy born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Signet of McKeesport, some weeks ago, and which is the twentieth child born to Mr. Signet.

The money has been placed in bank to the credit of the baby, the interest to accumulate until he is 21 years old.

CLASSIC DESIGNS FOR BUILDINGS.

Sculpture of Government Fair Edifices to Harmonize With Simple Architecture.

SOME HEROIC FIGURES USED.

Dome of the Main Structure to Be Especially Imposing—James Early at Work Upon the Models.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, Aug. 3.

In designing the sculpture for the United States Government building at the World's Fair, violent action has been avoided purposely in order to have it harmonize more thoroughly with the pure classical style of the buildings.

The main entrance to the Government building consists of a portico of eight Ionic columns, five feet in diameter and forty-five feet high, surmounted by an entablature and attic. The attic is enriched by eight colossal female figures, eleven feet high, representing Music, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Agriculture, Manufactures, Transportation and Commerce.

On each side of the central portico, and just above the top of the attic, are groups of four figures each. A seated female figure fourteen feet high, representing America, with a torch in one hand and an eagle at her feet, is surrounded by three young athletes, each ten feet six inches high, typifying the youth and strength of the Republic. Each has a laurel wreath in his hand.

HEROIC FIGURES.

The dome is surmounted by a quadriga, a goddess of liberty, fourteen feet high, bearing a torch in one hand and an eagle in the other, standing in the triumphal chariot, drawn by four colossal horses. The horses are guided by two nude male figures, each twelve feet high.

These models, together with those of the decorative ornament, have been prepared by James F. Early of this city, from designs prepared and furnished by the office of the supervising architect, and they have been superintended by a representative of that office during their production.

Mr Early was the youngest pupil ever admitted to the Royal Academy, having entered that institution on the merits of his portfolio at the age of 14. He remained there eight years and afterwards studied in Paris and other art centers of the world. When 19 years old he made for a church in Dublin marble statues of the Virgin and St. John, which were highly praised by critics.

MEDAL FROM THE POPE.

Washington and many other American cities possess numerous specimens of his artistic skill. One of his masterpieces is the sculptural ornamentation of the Franciscan Monastery near this city, both exterior and interior. Photographs of this were sent to Pope Leo, who presented to Mr. Early a medal of honor and other evidences of his appreciation. Father Godfrey has commenced a monastery in Cairo, Egypt, similar to the one near Washington for which Mr. Early has been engaged to make sculptural ornaments, chancel, reredos, high altar, statues, etc.

Mr. Early is experienced in exposition work and is warmly interested in the sculptural designs for the Government buildings at St. Louis.

Mr. Taylor has made the design for the Fisheries building severely classic. It is as simple and beautiful in outline as the Greek temple to Poseidon, which still crowns "Sunium's Marbled Steep." This is connected with the Government building by a colonade. Mr. Early has ably aided and abetted Mr. Taylor's architectural design by making every crest, freze and ornament accord with it. Beautiful groups of naids, mermaids, mermen, sportive dolphins, seashells and tridents adorn every available place. The effect is graceful, pleasing, classic and suggestive.

RUSH TO ENLIST IN THE NAVY.

Texas Enrolls Three Hundred Men in Thirty Days.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 3.—An office for the enlistment of men for service in the United States Navy was opened in the Federal building. Enlistments have been made in various Texas cities, and there seems to be a rush for the service. Nearly 300 men have been enlisted during the last thirty days. Forty-eight were enlisted at Fort Worth last week. Seventy is the number expected in Dallas this week. Thirteen applied for enlistment during the short time the office was open to-day.

The officers in charge are enlisting boilermakers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, machinists, electricians, firemen, coal passers, musicians, carpenters, shipwrights, seamen, yeomen (clerks), landsmen for training, cooks, bakers, wireless telegraph operators. No apprentices are being enlisted.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 50 cts.

FEMALE WEAKNESS IS OFTEN DUE TO CATARRH

A Grateful Wife and Mother Restored to Health After Years of Suffering.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

MRS. J. P. REGNIER, 754 W. 20th St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I am anxious to show my gratitude for what Peruna has done for me and hope this will reach the eyes of some woman who has suffered as I did. For two years I had intense pains regularly every month, had headache and backache. At such times I was hardly able to be about, and felt very weak and worn out. I am now feeling very well, but would not be without Peruna in the house. When I see my children are not feeling well and have a little cold, I at once give them Peruna, and they know it does them good, so they take it without any trouble. I am a new woman since I began taking Peruna. My friends say, 'How well you look!' and I tell them what made me well, so some of my friends are going to try it themselves."—Mrs. J. P. Regnier.

Women all over the United States recommend Peruna. They praise it as a remedy particularly adapted to their peculiar ailments. But they do not stop there. They recommend it as a family medicine; they give it to their little children. They say they would not be without it in their home.

What then, is Peruna? Is it a cure all? No such claims are made for it. Peruna Cures catarrh and that is all it does cure. But many ailments called by countless different names are dependent upon catarrh, that is catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining some organ of the body. Hence Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs (female weakness), with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the nose or throat, or the many other catarrhal ailments of children.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Burlington Route

10,000 LAKES IN MINNESOTA

Every day we sell vacation tickets to Minnesota **at a trifle more than half rates.** This summer region, reached so cheaply and quickly, should appeal to those having short vacations. If you are uncertain where to go it would be well to spend a day in St. Paul and Minneapolis and inquire at the City Ticket Offices of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads as to details of the resort regions.

IMPROVED SERVICE. We now operate cafe observation cars between Hannibal and Burlington on "The Twin City Express," serving supper northbound and breakfast southbound.

For lists of Minnesota resorts, hotels, etc., rates, descriptive matter and information generally, apply at City Ticket Office, Burlington Route, southwest corner Broadway and Olive street, St. Louis.

GRAND OPENING SALE.

Solid Gold Spring Rimless Eyeglasses, First-Quality Lenses, $3.00 value; sale price..... $1.00

EYES EXAMINED FREE BY

DR. CHAS. REILLY, for many years in charge of the Optical Dept. of Simmons Hardware Co. and E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.

CHAS. REILLY OPTICAL CO., 619 Locust St.

JURY PANEL CHOSEN IN FAULKNER TRIAL.

Continued From Page One.

which to select twelve jurors to try the case was chosen yesterday in remarkably short time. Of the men examined five were found who had gone to school with the defendant's brother.

The panel was selected before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The defense elected to take its hours to prepare challenges, and will present them to Judge Douglas this morning, when court convenes. It is expected that the defense will have other motions to present.

After the State has presented the routine and documentary evidence Philip Stock, who made the deal with John K. Murrell, will take the stand, tell of the negotiations with Murrell and the agreement he made. Stock will count the $75,000 on the witness stand.

John K. Murrell will follow Stock, to corroborate his testimony as to the agreement, and say that Faulkner was a party to the agreement made by him and Stock.

E. E. Murrell, John Helms, Otto Schumacher, George F. Robertson and William M. Tamblyn will be the State's other important witnesses.

JUDGE SENTENCES LEHMANN.

Formal Proceeding in Other Cases Is Postponed.

Judge Ryan yesterday morning sentenced Julius Lehmann to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for his part in the lighting bill bribery scandal.

Lehmann was found guilty by a jury about three weeks ago and his punishment was fixed at seven years' imprisonment, the maximum in bribery cases.

Lehmann, acting under the advice of his counsel, replied that he had nothing to say when Judge Ryan asked him yesterday morning if he wished to state why sentence should not be passed upon him.

"The whistling statesman," as some have called Lehmann, had lost much of his joviality when he faced Judge Ryan yesterday morning and paled perceptibly when the court pronounced sentence.

Lehmann was found guilty of accepting $3,500 for his vote on the lighting bill. According to the State's witness, the $47,500 put up by Ed Butler to buy the nineteen votes of the combine members, was distributed at a "birthday party" at Lehmann's house in North St. Louis.

Judge Ryan deferred sentencing Charles F. Kelly, Edmund Bersch, Charles J. Denny and T. Edward Albright, who have been found guilty on charges of bribery and perjury in the Suburban bill scandal. Their attorneys desired that they should be sentenced in order that their appeals to the Supreme Court may be prepared, but Judge Ryan ruled otherwise.

New Banks for Oklahoma.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 3.—Bank Commissioner Paul F. Cooper has issued authority to the following banks to commence business: The Citizens' Bank of Geronimo; capital stock, $5,000; president, W. M. Porter; cashier, J. L. Porter. The Bank of Appalachia; capital stock, $10,000; president, B. Cooley; cashier, O. T. Street. The Capron State Bank; capital stock, $10,000; president, H. Kaufman; cashier, C. D. Semple.

Oklahoma Grain Bins Congested.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Guthrie, Ok., Aug. 3.—Grain buyers throughout Oklahoma are experiencing great difficulty in securing cars in which to do their shipping. Several of the mills and elevators have been obliged to shut down for this reason. All the bins are filled, and it is almost impossible to receive any more grain until the present congestion is relieved.

LaBelle Creole

10c. ALWAYS EVERYWHERE

THEY ARE MILD

Save the Bands