GIVES BUST OF EMPEROR WILLIAM TO ST. LOUIS PUBLIC MUSEUM

Doctor Theodor Lewald, German Imperial Commissioner General to the World's Fair, Makes Presentation Speech Before Large Audience in Banquet Hall of Mercantile Club — President Francis Responds in Behalf of Museum and of City, Recalling Many Instances of Kaiser's Friendship for Americans.

A bronze bust of Emperor William II of Germany, presented under his direction as a token of his appreciation of the ties that bind many residents of the metropolis of the Southwest to the Fatherland, is today the property of the St. Louis Public Museum.

Before an immense audience of representative German and native citizens the bust was presented and accepted last night in the main banquet hall of the Mercantile Club.

The bust, which formerly occupied a place of honor in Das Deutsches Haus at the World's Fair, is intended to serve as a museum souvenir of the triumphs, the courtesies and the kindly feeling fostered by Germany's exhibit at the World's Fair. An exhibit, President Francis stated, that was the first to make the Exposition international.

The presentation was made by Doctor Theodor Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner General. Clad in the full regalia of his official position, standing at the base of his Emperor's likeness, and backed by the imperial eagles and the American colors, he eloquently spoke of the glories of the Fair and the cordial treatment that the Kaiser's subjects had received at the hands of St. Louisans.

The Commissioner in addressing the audience of several hundred men and women, was addressing an assemblage that was nine-tenths composed of children of the Fatherland. The remaining tenth were men who acknowledged the debt of gratitude St. Louis owes to Germany for its magnificent contribution to the Fair. In consequence, every sentence from Doctor Lewald was vociferously received and he climaxed his speech amid prolonged applause.

ENTOLLS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The presentation address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Wherever there are Germans, all the world over, they will assemble to-day and think of their Emperor in love and reverence, with the heartfelt wish that the year of his life upon which he enters with this day may prove a happy and blessed one for him, for his house and for the entire Fatherland.

The birthday of the Kaiser is truly the national holiday of the German, for in the person of the Emperor are embodied for him the unity and the greatness and the power of the German nation.

It is a source of great satisfaction and for us one that the members and officers of the newly founded St. Louis Public Museum have chosen this German national holiday for the presentation of the bust of his Majesty, which we have asked me to donate to the museum. Your desire to possess a bust of the Emperor and the choice of this day prove to me a recognition of the prominent position which the Emperor occupies in the estimation of the world and an expression of the sentiments which the citizens of this great city cherish for him. The wish of the St. Louis Public Museum to number among its early acquirements a bust of his Majesty is certainly not only a tribute to the mighty ruler of a great and friendly nation, but also to the man whom you admire and revere on account of his personal, his forceful character and his winning characteristics.

The Emperor has not won glory in war, like his father and grandfather. His reign has been one of uninterrupted peace during the nearly seventeen years which it has lasted now, and the German sword, although it has been kept sharpened and ready for use, has remained sheathed. He has adorned his position in the world by adhering strictly to the principles which Emperor William I gave at the day of the founding of the German Empire, and which our present Emperor has made his own.

To be a perpetual increaser of the Empire, not in the conquests of war, but in the goods and gifts of peace on the fields of national welfare, liberty and culture—in all branches of intellectual, artistic, commercial and industrial life, the Emperor has manifested himself with creative thoughts and deeds and has become in truth the leader of his people.

In the development of more than a century modern languages had become the basis of all scientific education in Germany. Nobody could ever become a doctor, a lawyer, or even an engineer, architect without having mastered Greek and Latin. In the study of the minds of classical or practical instruction, it was the weight of the Emperor's voice that gave the decision. The Emperor upheld that modern languages, modern technics, modern history, contain the elements of culture as do old languages, ancient history, and now stands the education of the modern German can be based on either. It has often been discussed both abroad and here, how very deep and strong the convictions and ideas of the Emperor are with regard to art. In many ways he has given his personal, arduous cooperation to great artistic enterprises, and has brought sacrifices to see them realized.

In the wider field, however, his energy has tried to the furthering of commerce and industries in Germany. According to a good old Hohenzollern custom, every Prince must learn to master some handicraft, and this old custom has brought it about that the Emperor is endowed with a special genius for all questions of a technical character. It is not a courtier's flattery when the shipbuilders, the engineers, the boiler constructors, maintain that they can discuss technical matters with the Emperor as they would with an expert colleague. German shipbuilding has made unpredicted strides forward during the reign of the Emperor, thanks to the vivid interest he takes in this branch of industry.

MAN AND HIS WELFARE.

But besides his interest in technical matters, the Emperor is very deeply interested in science. He shows the greatest zeal in the furthering and equipping of scientific expeditions. At the St. Louis Exposition a grand prize has been awarded to his Majesty for the exhibit of the old Roman castle, the Saalburg near Homburg auf der Hoehe, a collection which, thanks to the generosity of two of your most prominent citizens, Adolphus Busch and Mr. Brookings, will be kept in St. Louis and will be a valuable means of instruction at your Washington University.

However, not only the furthering of commerce and science is dear to the Emperor's heart, but above all, it is man and his welfare who has his devotion and his attention. Assisted by the Empress he tries to deepen and strengthen the religious sentiment of his people, and his happy family circle is a shining example for everybody.

The picture of the Emperor would not, however, be perfect, were we not to think of his endeavors to have the friendliest and heartiest relations between his nation and the peoples of the earth. You especially, ladies and gentlemen, have often in the never-to-be-forgotten months that have passed, expressed it or heard it expressed, how much of the success of the gigantic enterprise created by your energy, was due to the interest the Emperor has taken in it. On German Day at the World's Fair the President of the Exposition, Governor Francis, stated that only after the firm promise of the German Emperor that Germany would participate prominently in the Exposition did the Fair could, in fact, be considered of international character. And the beautiful German House spoke to you in every one of its rooms of the Emperor's wish to demonstrate his warm, sincere interest in the past Exposition.

It is a beautiful expression of the appreciation you have for what the Emperor has done for the Fair that you wish to have his bust in the museum, which owes its existence to the Exposition, his bust that has adorned the entrance hall of the German House and has been viewed by thousands and tens of thousands, yes even millions.

And now I have the pleasure to turn over to you, gentlemen, for the St. Louis Public Museum, the bust of his Majesty, Emperor William II, created by the hands of the great German sculptor, Reinhold Begas. Let me join with the heartfelt wish that this museum may prosper and flourish and may become a source of instruction, of pleasure and of joy to the citizens of St. Louis and that in constantly placing before your minds the signature Exposition, it will also help to immortalize the sentiments of true sympathy and friendship which, in the course of the Exposition, have been so often expressed and demonstrated between the American and German peoples.

FRANCIS ACCEPTS BUST.

In behalf of the St. Louis Public Museum, President David R. Francis of the World's Fair, who now fills as well the office of chairman of the Executive Board of the museum, accepted the bust in an impromptu speech.

Catching the spirit of the gathering, President Francis at the outset won the hearts and attention of the throng that packed the room. He dwelt on the fact that one-eighth of the population of the United States is German or of German descent; that America leads on the list of German importations and is third in exportations from the Empire.

He used the figures to demonstrate the links that bind the Kaiser's domain to the Republic, links which were welded by the presentation of a gift from the Emperor himself.

He recalled instances in which the Emperor had evinced his friendship for Americans, notably the visit of Prince Henry and the more recent presentation of the statue of Frederick the Great. And with the gift to St. Louis of the bust of himself, the city now has evidence, President Francis said, of the kindly feeling felt toward the World's Fair City.

Turning to Doctor Lewald, the speaker closed his remarks by stating:

"We hardly need a souvenir to recall to our memories the services that you rendered to the great Exposition that has just closed. But when we look upon this work of art we shall always remember that to you is due this evidence in lasting bronze of the Emperor's affection for his people and of his good will. In the name of the museum I accept the bust."

The donor and recipient were presented by Mayor Rolla Wells, who presided, and Prof. Thomas Meres, vice president of the Public Museum, who delivered the opening address. Former Councilman E. C. Kerr followed.

During the evening the Liederkranz Chorus rendered "Der Tag des Herrn," "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "My Old Kentucky Home."

DYING MAN GIVES NAME OF ASSAILANT

F. E. Porche of Malden Declares Fred Smith Mortally Wounded Him With Club — Reward of $1,000 Offered for Arrest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Malden, Mo., Jan. 27.—F. E. Porche, who was assaulted and robbed at his store three miles north of this city, Monday night, died this morning from his injuries, after making a statement in which he declared that one Fred Smith, a man about 30 years of age, who came here from St. Louis and had been working at Townsley's Mill, had assaulted him with a club and given him his mortal injuries.

Smith was in Malden Sunday and stopped at a hotel until after supper Monday, when he left, saying that he would return shortly. He has not been seen in town since, but was met and recognized by two men near the scene of the crime just before it was committed.

Two other men heard the struggle and heard a persons opposite to his assailant not to kill him, but could not summon up sufficient courage to interfere.

It is believed that the man who killed Porche originally planned to waylay and assault the paymaster for Townsley's Mill and with that end in view carefully cut and sharpened the club used in the assault. Smith is described as an Englishman of short stature and heavy build, black eyes and with one front tooth partly plated with gold. He was dressed while here in a dark gray suit. Rewards aggregating $1,000 are offered for his arrest and delivery to the officers here.

The verdict of the coroner's jury impaneled this afternoon was that Porche came to his death at the hands of Fred Smith.

TREASURY OFFICIALS WILL NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

Are Said to Be Disposed, However, to See Some Justice in Exposition's Claim Against the Government.

The Republic Bureau,
Wyatt Building, 14th and F Streets.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Treasury officials will not take the initiative in recommending to Congress an appropriation to cover the whole or a part of the $124,000, which Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials think should be repaid for expenditures on the approaches to the Government building and for the light, heat and water of the building. If such action should be initiated in Congress and a report solicited of the Treasury, then a report would be rendered on the facts in the case.

It was said to-day by a high officer of the Treasury that, under such circumstances, no direct recommendation would be volunteered. This was accompanied, however, by the intimation that the officials are well disposed toward the Exposition Company and inclined to see justice in some phases of the claim.

The part of the bill which the Government will assume, according to Wallace H. Mills, chairman of the Government Board, amounts to about $7,000. This covers the light, water and heat for the periods preceding and following the Exposition term.

It is still expected that Secretary Taft will directly recommend that $100,000 be appropriated to cover the sum loaned the Philippine Government Board.

EVERYTHING READY FOR OPENING OF PANAMA TRACK.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27.—Harry Kuhl, general manager of Hawthorne and secretary of the New Orleans Jockey Club, arrived here to-day to make preparations for the opening of the meeting at the new Panama track. He said that everything was in readiness for an early opening, the badges were all printed and delivered and the programme book for the first week would soon be ready for the printer.

ORIENTAL HEADDRESS.

Chinese and Japanese Effects Require Special Care.

Chinese and Japanese headdresses are always fascinating, but these require great care in the arrangement of the hair and render a good wig or the aid of a skillful hairdresser an absolute necessity.

Easy hairdressing is needed in subjects such as a Puritan maid, Marguerite there you can add plaits if necessary), French fisher girl, Scotch and Welsh peasants; the headgear being the distinctive characteristic, but classical subjects, poudre beauties, ladies of the courts of Charles I and II, and, coming to our own times—the modes of 1857 and the more elaborate arrangements of curls, plaits, poufs and the like of 1870-80, all require the hand of "one who knows" in their "building up."

For those girls who like the grotesque there are the furry heads of white and black cats, and a rosy laughing face will look roguishly from beneath an owl's feathers.

A little zest is added if a prize is awarded to the head obtaining the largest number of after-dinner votes.

The same idea might add to the attractions of the children's party.

Patches, which must be worn with the white wig or powdered hair of the court lady, may be obtained from any of the theatrical wigmakers, and are cut into shapes such as the crescent, star, etc. These are always attractive, and may be used with the 1900 headdress, which calls for the fascinating over-the-shoulder curl and a bit of black velvet ribbon about the throat.

The proper appreciation of make-up is in reality an art in itself, and a charming headdress may be quite spoiled by an amateurish use of theatrical cosmetics. For a head which is to be "done" in the powdered style one may powder one's own hair, but it is advisable to wear a wig, as powder is very difficult to remove later.

ADVANCED SPRING SUIT.

It is of Broadcloth Taffeta and Has Pretty Features.

A little suit to begin the spring with is made of broadcloth taffeta—the particular silk for street purposes this season. The skirt has narrow stitched bands, widely spaced and running from waist to knees. Here three bands head a circular ruffle, with more bands at the foot.

A monkey jacket with very short sleeves is run in fine tucks to the bust and has a fanciffully shaped collar embroidered in heavy floss.

A fluffy waist of cream batiste over peach pink (an admirable contrast to the changeable green of the suit) has many opportunities of displaying itself.

The girdle is pink silk unveiled.

GOOD ROADS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY

Arrangements Made for Action When Statehood Comes—Bills Forwarded to Legislatures of Missouri and Kansas.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 27.—The special train bearing the members of the National Good Roads Society, now touring the South and holding good roads conventions, has arrived here, and a two days' convention is in progress.

The meeting far exceeds the expectations of those having it in charge. There are twenty towns in Indian Territory represented, and the crowd is large. In the party that came on the special this morning are the officers of the Good Roads Association and several officials of the M. K. & T. Railroad.

The convention has appointed the following committees: Credentials—Theodore W. Gulick of Muskogee, chairman; B. J. Winter of Tulsa, James Davenport of Vinita, Campbell Russell of Russell, E. W. Morris of Okmulgee. Resolutions—H. G. Baker of Muskogee, chairman; J. M. LaHay of Claremore, Sidney Suggs of Ardmore, G. T. Rails of Atoka, N. R. Morgan of Pryor Creek and Charles McFarren of Tahlequah. Permanent Organization—S. M. Rutherford of Muskogee, C. F. Roach of Okmulgee, S. S. Cobb of Wagoner, W. H. Armstrong of Boswell, W. C. Wells of Tishomingo, F. W. Ahrens of Eufaula and R. B. Hutchinson of Checotah.

The night session last night consisted of an illustrated lecture on good roads, in which W. H. H. Moore, president of the Good Roads Association, with stereopticon views, showed how roads have been improving in some of the Southern States by convict labor, the views showing the convicts at work and the roads before and after State improvement.

Officers of the National Association yesterday sent bills to the State Legislatures of Missouri and Kansas, for which they have made arrangements with members to have introduced at once and passed, if possible, during the present session.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILLS.

The outline of these bills is one that the National Association has adopted throughout the country and in which they have the backing of the Federal Government. They have succeeded in getting the same law passed in a number of States where it is now effective, and, it is claimed, very satisfactory.

The main points in this bill are that it provides that all poll taxes shall be paid in cash and not worked out by the individual taxpayer as is now done in both Missouri and Kansas. It also provides that the road money from all sources shall be kept as a separate fund from all other State revenues.

Under the second clause of the bill it is provided that there shall be created the office of a Highway Commissioner, who shall have a general supervision over the road system of the State, very similar to the jurisdiction exercised by a State school superintendent.

He shall see that there is a system of road work that is the same over the different counties as near as conditions will permit, and he shall see where all money is expended and for what purpose. This Commissioner must be a practical engineer and a man experienced in road building.

The third provision embraces what is called the State aid plan. This is an appropriation made by the State outside of all other sources of revenue for the benefit of roads. The amount specified in the Missouri bill is $300,000. The amount in the Kansas bill was left blank to be filled in as best suited the ideas of the members of the Legislature having it in charge.

Association records show that there is now being spent on Kansas roads annually $1,400,000, and that very little permanent road is being constructed, and in Missouri nearly $2,000,000 is expended annually, with little permanent improvement.

The fourth clause in the bill provides that the convict labor of each State, instead of being farmed out to contractors, shall be used in the improvement of the highways of the State.

TERRITORY ROAD LAWS.

In Indian Territory there is no local self-government and no legislation can be had at this time affecting roads, but it is pointed out that there probably will soon be a constitutional convention for the new State, and that it is highly important that the new Constitution provide liberal road laws for this country, in which there are now no roads and in which the expense of building them will be new will be very great.

Engineers who have made a study of the matter state that there is an abundance of the finest material for road-building in Indian Territory, and if the new State makes liberal laws there is every reason to believe that the new Commonwealth will in a few years have as fine roads as any State in the Union.

The good roads special goes from Muskogee to Gainesville, Tex., and will hold twenty conventions, concluding at Austin, where the State Legislature will be asked to pass a bill similar to the measures to be introduced in the Missouri and Kansas Legislatures.

BILL FOR GOOD ROADS INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 27.—In furtherance of the good roads movement Senator Brown, at the request of Mr. W. H. Moore, who is at the head of the movement, introduced a bill in the Senate this morning to create the office of a State Highway Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

The bill provides that the Commissioner shall be a competent and experienced civil engineer and a practical road-builder, and that he shall be chosen solely with a view to his fitness and without reference to his politics or his residence. He shall keep his office at the seat of government and shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Among other duties, he shall collect information and compile statistics relating to the public highways of the State, and shall investigate and determine upon the various methods of constructing and maintaining roads and bridges adapted to the different parts of the State. Likewise he may be consulted at all reasonable times by county, city or other officers having care or authority over highways and bridges, and shall advise them as to the construction, material to be used and the cost of constructing and maintaining roads.

His salary is to be $2,500 a year and reasonable traveling expenses. He shall appoint one clerk at a salary of $1,000.

"Having introduced the bill by request of Mr. Moore, I would not take credit for it myself, but I am heartily in favor of it," said Senator Brown.

Other bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

By Senator Bradley: To require railroad companies to construct under-crossings where their dumps interfere with farmers in getting from one part of their farms to another.

By Senator McDavid: To define what shall constitute fraternal beneficiary associations, and providing for the organization, regulation and government of the same.

By Senator Young: To permit administrators to sell at public or private sale an order of the Judge.

By Senator McAllister: To limit the time of bringing suits to contest wills from five to two years.

By Senator Farris of Crawford: To require druggists to file with the county clerk on the first Monday in each month a copy of all prescriptions for intoxicating liquors filled by him during the preceding month.

WAS SHOT BY HIS OWN MEN.

Army Surgeon in Philippines Was the Victim.

Manila, Jan. 27.—Mrs. O'Neill, widow of Doctor J. A. O'Neill, the contract surgeon killed in the attack by Ladrones in the town of San Francisco de Malabon on the night of January 24, and who was endeavoring to escape with her husband, confirms a report to the effect that when the surgeon was shot he exclaimed:

"I have been shot by our own men."

The maid, the barber, the buffet man are features of the exclusive Pullman car train leaving St. Louis at 12:30 noon, Vandalia-Pennsylvania. Luncheon served "a la carte" immediately on leaving Union Station.

INCLEMENT WEATHER RETARDS TRADE AND SOME FORMS OF PRODUCTION

Northwest Sends Best Reports on the Early Spring Business.

Complications Abroad Tend to Check Commercial Activity.

New York, Jan. 27.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

Inclement weather has retarded distributive trade, railway traffic and some forms of production throughout a wide area. The result is some irregularity in the reports from different sections. The Northwest sends relatively the best reports in advices that spring business is in excess of a year ago, and it is to be noted that the Northwest shows an improvement over recent rather depressed conditions.

The cold weather, however, has accentuated the dullness at the South growing out of lower cotton prices, and brought business and collections down to a low ebb as compared with the exceedingly prosperous conditions ruling a year ago at this time.

The Eastern seaboard has felt the chief force of the storm in interrupted railway and street car traffic and reduced arrivals of country produce, and also in a partial suspension of coal mining and shipping. This is a seasonable visitation, however, and has been rallied from quickly. Failures are below the normal for this season of the year.

Industry will lead distribution in activity. The volume of new buying in iron is light, but specifications are coming out freely and current production is above the maximum. Seasonable influence affect sales of lumber, but that industry is in a very strong position in the Northwest. The Southern lumber and naval stores industry shows general improvement and even in the Pacific Northwest there are signs of reaction from the late intense depression. Anthracite coal is strong and active, with stocks small, and in bituminous it is a question of deliveries rather than demand that worries the trade.

The backwardness of cotton goods demand is still a feature, but signs of improvement are seen here. In woolen goods the strength of the raw material seems to foreshadow good trade, despite the unwillingness of some buyers to accept recent advances.

Hardware seems to be in active demand the country over. Iron and steel prices are steady at recent revisions, except in the case of old material, which is weaker. Copper seems easier after the late spurt, and lead, the trade could, in fact, be considered of international character. And the beautiful German House spoke to you in every one of its rooms of the Emperor's wish to demonstrate his warm, sincere interest in the past Exposition.

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New York, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

Storms at home and complications abroad tended to check activity in commercial and financial markets, but most industrial lines continue busy, testifying to confidence that trade interruption will be brief.

Prior to the bad weather there was a liberal distribution of merchandise at steady prices, but subsequently a sharp advance. In retail prices of food products, owing to restricted receipts at points of heavy consumption. Country merchants at the South have large stocks that move slowly before decline in cotton and collections are slow. New England manufacturing plants are well engaged, especially in machinery, jewelry and textiles, but buyers have left the Boston footwear market without placing contracts, owing to disagreement as to prices.

Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a gain of $172,504 in imports and a loss of $1,880,177 in exports, as compared with the same time in 1904. Railway earnings in January were only 4 per cent larger than last year.

Production of pig iron continues at the maximum rate, but there is no evidence of a reaction. Ample water supply has made it possible to maintain Connellsville coke production at the remarkable average of 300,000 tons weekly, and prior to the storm there was no difficulty as to transportation, but traffic is now delayed. Output of sheets and bars could not be increased materially, and the tin-plate mills are fully engaged.

The steel rails are beginning to feel the effect of expanding confidence, several large contracts increasing the amount of business on the books to about one million tons. Railway bridges will take a larger tonnage of structural steel, and extensive building operations are about to begin, so that this division of the industry is in a fairly encouraging position. The mills are assured of full activity for some time to come, and preparations are being made for a very large trade in agricultural implements. Machine tools are also in better condition, partly because of the resumption at Fall River.

Western markets make less uniformly favorable returns. Textile manufacturing conditions remain practically without alteration. Much of the last week's output from woolen mills which have large orders on hand.

Buyers of cotton goods in the primary markets continue to limit their operations to immediate needs, and in many cases have deferred business rather than accept quotations of much better terms later in the season.

Undoubtedly future conditions in both branches of textile manufacture must depend large by upon the raw materials. Moderate supplies maintain packer hides. There is no pressure to purchase in any department, and stocks of native steers are accumulating rapidly. All foreign hides are firm and some grades advance. Sales of cattle hides numbered 20,000 in the United States, against 302 last year, and forty-three in Canada, compared with twenty-eight a year ago.

CURRENT TOPICS CLUB ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

R. C. Grier Speaks for Voluntary Learning and H. G. Colwell for Compulsory.

The subject for discussion at the Current Topics Club at the Y. M. C. A. last night was "Public Education." The meeting was presided over by Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of Washington University. R. C. Grier spoke for voluntary and H. G. Colwell for compulsory education.

Mr. Grier's arguments for voluntary education were along the line of rights of persons, claiming that the children of the people could not be made the wards of the nation, and that the State has no right to compel the attendance of any child.

In addition to this it was pointed out that in the United States there are not enough schoolhouses to accommodate all the children of school age, and that to force those children who are not attending into the schools would overcrowd them.

Mr. Colwell contended that a child had a right to education, a right to be fitted to take its place in life, and that to send it to school was giving it its rights, rather than taking a right from it.

Mr. Grier said that the criminal classes were largely recruited from the criminal ranks, not that lack of education made criminals of men, but that criminal instincts prevented them becoming educated under any conditions.

The advantages pointed out by Mr. Colwell were, first, the protection which it afforded against illiteracy and immorality, and that it placed all children on an even footing, thus carrying out the idea of a republican government that all persons had equal rights.

Professor Lovejoy closed the discussion, speaking principally of Senate bill No. 67, which was introduced by Senator Kinney.

"This bill is not framed for the benefit of a Shakespeare who may be among the children of the poor and illiterate," said Professor Lovejoy, "but for the benefit of children of average intelligence, to give to them the right of education and the right of protection against the counter-education of the streets."

The meeting next Friday night will be devoted to a discussion of "Election of United States Senators." The chairman will be Judge M. N. Sale. John B. Denvir Jr. will advocate election by the people, and T. D. Cannon will uphold the present form.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL JAMES B. SIMPSON.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 27.—Colonel James B. Simpson, a noted Dallas lawyer, journalist, and in former years promoter of large business enterprises, died today at St. Paul's Sanitarium. His skull was crushed against a bridge timber by his being thrown from his buggy last Monday night. He never regained consciousness. Colonel Simpson was a native Texan, although born in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1841, while his mother was there on a visit. He was a Confederate soldier, Adjutant of his regiment, and was wounded at Franklin, Tenn. After the war he was a State Senator and later an editor of one of the leading Dallas daily newspapers.

JOHN H. JAMES.

Clinton, Mo., Jan. 27.—Being despondent because of ill health, John E. James, a carpenter of Calhoun, in Henry County, killed himself this morning by shooting himself with a shotgun. He has a daughter teaching school in East St. Louis.

HARVEY KINCAID.

Monroe City, Mo., Jan. 27.—Harvey Kincaid, 36 years old, died this morning. Thirty years ago he drank a half cup of homemade lye and it destroyed his health.

MRS. ELIZABETH JONES.

Golden City, Mo., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, 81 years old, died at her home in this city this afternoon of cancer.

PETER HOCK.

Pilot Grove, Mo., Jan. 27.—Peter Hock, 82 years old, died here to-day.

MRS. L. H. STANTON.

Terrell, Tex., Jan. 27.—Mrs. L. H. Stanton, recently of Elma, died last night at Pecos City.

JOHN S. ANDERSON.

Auxvasse, Mo., Jan. 27.—John S. Anderson, 60 years old, died at McCredie to-day. Mr. Anderson was a brother of Milton Anderson of Greenville, Ill.

JOHN R. CLEMMONS.

Virden, Ill., Jan. 27.—John Richardson Clemmons died at the home of his son, Joseph Clemmons, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at the age of 83 years. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from residence.

MRS. ACKY KINCANNON.

Nevada, Mo., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Acky Kincannon died here to-day. Her death resulted from an attack of pneumonia.

MRS. MARGARET BINNS.

Nashville, Ill., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Margaret Binns is dead at her home in New Minden at the age of 80 years.

ALONZO NOE.

Carlisle, Ill., Jan. 27.—The funeral of Alonzo Noe, 22 years old, took place this morning from his home in Keyesport.

Charged With Mistreating Daughter.

Patrolmen Kemmey and Sickling of the Central District arrested George Queen, 54 years old, at Ninth and Market streets last night, upon complaint of several Greek boarders at No. 111 South Sixth street, who alleged that he had mistreated his 15-year-old daughter, Ida Queen. Queen and his daughter arrived in the city yesterday from Louisiana, Mo., and registered at the boarding-house at No. 111 South Sixth street. The father was locked up and the girl was given into the care of Matron Kinzeng of the Detention-room.

CONDUCTOR'S OVERCOAT STOLEN.

M. W. Sitton, conductor on a Market street car, reported to the police yesterday that his overcoat, valued at $15, was stolen from the rear seat in his car while he was outside flagging at the railroad tracks at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A number of passengers alighted at this point and entered the World's Fair grounds, and he suspects that one of them took his coat.

MISSTATEMENT OF AGE CAUSES LOWER VERDICT.

Mrs. White Gets $5,500 in Suit Against Transit Company—Might Have Been Double.

A verdict for $5,500 damages was rendered in Judge Reynolds's division of the Circuit Court yesterday against the St. Louis Transit Company in favor of Mrs. Malinda White, and but for the fact that the plaintiff misstated her age in giving her testimony, lawyers in the case say, the verdict might have been for double the amount.

Mrs. White's injuries, though received nearly a year ago, prevented her from walking, and she was brought into court in a chair. While on the witness stand she inadvertently said that she was 62 years old instead of 52. As soon as she finished, testifying she was taken from court.

When the jury retired to consider its verdict the members did not agree in their recollection of the plaintiff's age and summoned the Deputy Sheriff to inquire. The Judge recalled the jurors and sent for the attorneys.

The attorney for the defense objected to the information being given, which objection Judge Reynolds sustained.

The jury was not long out before it returned its verdict for $5,500. The suit was brought against the St. Louis Transit Company and United Railways Company but the plaintiff's attorney took a nonsuit in the case of the latter corporation.

Mrs. White was injured on a Sixth street car at Sixth and Lucas avenue February 10, 1904.

Go to Laughlin's, Seventh and Locust, for good things to eat. After-theater service a specialty.

WORKMEN BUY THE PLANT.

Newport Foundry Will Be Conducted on Co-operative Plan.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—It was announced to-day that the Newport Foundry and Machine Company's plant at Newport, Ky., which had been the center of strike troubles for several months, has been sold to a new corporation, thirty-five of whose members are workmen formerly in the employ of the foundry.

The men will take immediate possession and expect to have the plant running on a co-operative basis by next week.

WEDDINGS.

AARON—BARNETT.

Virginia, Ill., Jan. 27.—Mr. George Aaron and Miss Saisina Barnett of Alexander, Ill., were married here to-day by Judge Darius Walker.

FOSTER—WILLMIRTH.

Carlyle, Ill., Jan. 27.—Mr. W. W. Foster and Miss Pearl Willmirth, both of Keyesport, were married here by Justice Rogan. They will make their home near Keyesport.

WANGLER—RUSSELL.

Waterloo, Ill., Jan. 27.—Miss Victoria Russell, 22 years old, and Mr. Joseph Wangler, 24 years old, both of Dutchie, Ill., were married here to-day.

MISS ELISA MILLER.

Nashville, Ill., Jan. 27.—Miss Elisa Miller died at her home, near Elkhorn, at the advanced age of 85 years from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Funeral services were conducted by the Reverend T. C. French of the Oakdale Reformed Presbyterian church, of which Miss Miller had been a member. Interment was in the Elkhorn Cemetery.

JORDON—GREEN.

Litchfield, Ill., Jan. 27.—Mr. Spartan Jordon and Mrs. Hettie Green, both of this city, were married here this evening.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT ADOPTED.

Provisions of New Baseball Constitution Will Be Made Public Tuesday.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—The revised national agreement, which provides for the regulation of professional baseball, was completed to-day by the National Commission, and will be made public in a few days. Most of the changes were agreed upon at the recent meeting of the commission in this city. Increased authority for the National Commission in enforcing the agreement, and more open dealing in drafts and selling are the most important of the changes, many amendments being minor, and largely for the purpose of avoiding misunderstanding of possibly ambiguous statements.

FREESE MAKES BEST SCORE.

Makes Total of 88 Points in Shoot of St. Louis Revolver Club.

Harry Freese made the best score in the regular shoot of the St. Louis Revolver Club on the police range last night. He scored 88 points of the possible 100. L. A. Fassett was next, with a total of 86, while A. Burmeister was third, with 79.

The scores:

H. Frese	88	Ball	76
L. A. Fassett	86	Key	76
A. Burmeister	79	Ritz	75
Roy Frese	8	Nash	79
F. Frese	78	Swetana	48

Missourians in New York.

New York, Jan. 27.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—T. B. Boyd, R. S. Brown and T. A. Meeter, Hotel Astor; Mr. Hoeti and Mrs. Hoeti, F. Von Lichtenstein, E. Lundblad and Mrs. Lundblad, Belvedere; A. R. Kochian, Imperial; M. Fensins, Mr. P. Ott and Mrs. Frill, Union Square; L. F. Leland, A. L. Plant, Fifth Avenue; Mrs. D. I. Fee, K. Moll, Park Avenue; A. L. Johnson, Waldorf; C. S. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, Holland; R. C. Junkin and Mrs. Junkin, Victoria; Mrs. M. Barringer, York; Mrs. H. J. Ratcliffe, St. Denis; J. F. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Wolcott; T. L. Leave, Earlington; W. R. Edson, Manhattan; T. G. Duffy, Herald Square.

Kansas City—F. Nelson, Imperial.

St. Joseph—Mrs. C. Parish, Breslin.

MAY KNOW WHERE PAT CROWE HIDES

Charles Harris, Acquaintance of Kidnaper of Cudahy's Son, Arrested by Police, Says He Has Not Seen Fugitive.

Through the arrest of Charles Harris, Thursday night, the police hoped to get a clew that would assist them in locating Pat Crowe, who has not been seen since he kidnaped Millionaire Cudahy's son in Omaha several years ago.

Both Chief Desmond and his assistant, John J. Keely, worked on Harris several hours yesterday, but neither could get any information from Harris as to the whereabouts of Crowe.

Harris stated that he had not seen Crowe for ten years. He admitted having known the notorious Patrick, but said he did not know his whereabouts.

Harris was convicted of highway robbery in St. Joseph and sent to the Penitentiary at Jefferson City some time ago.

After his picture was taken for the rogues' gallery yesterday he was released. He was arrested by Detectives Cordell and McKenna at Prairie and Easton avenues Thursday night.

Immediate Answers

To want ads bearing an office number of The Republic can be sent by telephone. Call up Bell Main 3600 or Kinloch A 675. Details also on page 10.

DONATIONS FOR WESTMINSTER

Gift of $2,000 Received From Eastern Friend for Books.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fulton, Mo., Jan. 27.—A cash donation of $2,000 has just been received by Doctor D. R. Kerr, president of Westminster College, from an Eastern friend, which is to be expended in buying books and equipment for the college library.

Another donation of $50 has also been received by President Kerr from Doctor M. C. Williams of St. Louis, vice president of the Board of Trustees, $25 of which is to be applied to the library fund, and $25 for improvements of the college laboratory.

Doctor Kerr is making an effort toward the establishment of a Carnegie library in Fulton to cost $20,000. He plans to have the college co-operate with the city authorities in guaranteeing the 10 per cent fund required for maintenance.

DRINK LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Bowen Inquest Reveals Cause of Separation and Tragedy.

Testimony introduced at the inquest of Robert Bowen, who committed suicide Thursday, developed yesterday that he had been drinking heavily and had separated from his wife on that account.

This, it is believed, drove him to take his own life with chloral-hydrate in his room at No. 3135 Laclede avenue.

Mrs. Bowen testified that her husband, on account of his uncontrollable appetite for liquor, left her on December 21. She declared that they still loved each other dearly, but had decided to live apart until he could quit drinking.

Bowen, it is said, had spent $100,000 inherited from his parents