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NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR. FRIDAY, MORNING, JULY 28, 1905. PRICE { in St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. In Trades, Three Cents.

SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic

Friday, July 28, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST.

St. Louis and Vicinity.

Showers and warmer to-day; southerly winds.

For Missouri—Showers and thunderstorms to-day; fair in west; showers in east portion to-morrow.

Yesterday's Conditions.

Weather—Cloudy in forenoon; rain in afternoon and evening. Temperature—Maximum, 78 degrees; minimum, 66 degrees. Wind—Direction, southeast; maximum velocity, 5 miles an hour at 7 p. m. Precipitation—At 7 a. m., .01 of an inch; at 7 p. m., .21 of an inch. Humidity—Maximum, 87 per cent at 7 p. m. Barometer—At 7 a. m., 29.62 inches; at 7 p. m., 29.68 inches. River, 19.8 feet at 7 a. m.

Sunrise, 4:57; sunset, 7:16; length of day, 15:06; moon rises, 1:45; new moon, July 31; first quarter, August 7; full moon, August 16; last quarter, August 23.

A.M.	
6	67
7	69
8	71
9	73
10	73
11	73
M.	
12	76
P.M.	
1	73
2	75
3	76
4	76
5	77
6	75
7	74
8	74
9	72
10	72
A.M.	
3	66

Cloudy weather in the forenoon yesterday was followed in the afternoon and evening by light showers, the precipitation being quite heavy last night. At 7 p. m. the Weather Bureau recorded a rainfall of .21 of an inch.

The rain kept the thermometer down, the maximum temperature being registered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury reached the 78-degree mark. The humidity was the greatest it has been for several weeks—87 per cent in the forenoon and 87 in the evening.

The general direction of the wind was southeast, and the maximum velocity attained was nine miles an hour at 7 o'clock last night. Yesterday's weather was the forerunner of fairer, warmer conditions to-day.

FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page.

1. Sleeping Bluecoat's Room Robbed. Status of Delmar Race Track. Yellow Fever in New Orleans. Taft Honored in Tokio, Japan. St. Louis Shames Summer Resorts.
2. Equitable Insurance Case. Japan to Strike Blow. Russo-Japanese Peace Plans.
3. Mosquitoes Spread Yellow Fever. Southeast Missouri Floods.
4. Texas Lands to Be Opened. Kentucky Feud Ends in Battle.
5. Cotton Report Leakage Scandal. Illinois Coal Miners Strike.
20. Packets to Fight Railway. Houseboat Owners Must Pay.
14. Fireman for Forty-Two Years. Railway Wreck Near Liverpool. Burglar Bathes; Does New Suit.

WANT ADS

On Pages 12 and 13. Birth, Marriage and Death Records and New Corporations on Page 12. Vessel Movements on Page 2.

EASTERN WAR.

Russian war party is gaining ground. Czar expresses hope that troops may bring the war to a successful conclusion. PAGE 1.

Japanese advance on Vladivostok continues steadily, army being only eighty miles south of Possiet Bay. The Russians are expected to make a stand at Kyong-Cheung. PAGE 1.

The President receives Baron Komura and Minister Takahira of the Japanese peace mission at Oyster Bay. PAGE 2.

Baron Komura is said to have exacted from the Tokio Government a promise that a decisive blow should be struck at Linevitch before the peace conference begins. PAGE 2.

FOREIGN.

An express train is wrecked near Liverpool, England, and twenty-three persons are killed. PAGE 14.

Secretary Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and the members of their party are guests at more functions in Tokio. PAGE 1.

Both houses of the Swedish Riksdag accept the report of the special committee recommending negotiations toward withdrawal of Norway from union. PAGE 14.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Board of Health of St. Louis has no fear yellow fever in New Orleans will be spread to St. Louis. PAGE 3.

Barthel Wetzel, fireman on Fire Department for forty-two years, passed away in the service. PAGE 14.

Burglar entered bedroom of Policeman Barada on Laclede avenue and stole revolver as bluecoat slept. PAGE 1.

St. Louis was second coolest place in country, with maximum temperature of 78 degrees; many summer resorts were much hotter. PAGE 1.

After bathing, burglar donned complete outfit of clothing in residence of J. J. Mulholland, broker, at No. 4362 Forest Park boulevard. PAGE 14.

Judge Marshall of the Missouri Supreme Court restrains county officials from interfering with police at Delmar. PAGE 1.

Three packet lines and railway will fight for right to use landing at Plaza Chautauqua, road claiming property. PAGE 10.

Physicians defeated druggists in baseball game for charity by 19 to 13. PAGE 9.

With wife in one arm, electrician clings to window to save them from fire in their flat; firemen rescue them. PAGE 7.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Admiral Goodrich begins an investigation of the Bennington disaster. PAGE 12.

Eighteen hundred miners walk out in Chicago and Alton subdistrict in Illinois pending settlement of shotfirers' controversy. PAGE 5.

A New York broker refuses to answer questions before the Grand Jury investigating the cotton reports leakage, and he may be sent to jail. PAGE 5.

Six million acres of school lands in all parts of Texas will be thrown open for settlement on September 1. PAGE 4.

Court-martial quiets race war at Camp Lincoln. PAGE 10.

Yellow fever is transmitted only by certain species of mosquito which prevails in Southern climates. PAGE 3.

All streams are at flood stage in Southwest Missouri because of torrential rains. Streets of Morehouse, in Southeast Missouri, are flooded. PAGE 3.

Infected district in New Orleans grows larger and twenty-six new cases of yellow fever are reported. PAGE 1.

Government inspectors are trying to uncover revenue scandal. PAGE 2.

Inspector Cross of New York declares Carlton is the most monumental criminal he has ever known. PAGE 9.

Missouri editors at St. Joseph adopt resolutions repudiating former Treasurer W. D. Thomas, who is charged with embezzling from Fulton Asylum. PAGE 5.

Sensational charges are brought against Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York. PAGE 20.

SPORT NEWS.

Brooklyn defeats St. Louis Cardinals—4 to 3. PAGE 8.

Gears gives great exhibition of driving at Detroit. PAGE 9.

The Reverend P. R. Talbot of Wichita plays great golf at Chicago. PAGE 8.

RUSSIAN WAR PARTY IS GAINING GROUND

Czar Expresses Hope That Troops May Bring the War to a Successful Conclusion.

ADVANCE ON VLADIVOSTOK.

Japanese Army Is Now Only Eighty Miles South of Possiet Bay—Expect Battle Near Mouth of Tumen River.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The war party is again making headway, drawing capital from General Linevitch's optimistic telegrams, one of which, with the Emperor's reply declaring that the misfortunes of war have not shaken his belief in the courage and devotion of the army and containing a glowing wish that the troops may bring the war to a happy conclusion, is published in all the papers.

No further news has been received here of the landing of Japanese troops on the coast of Siberia or of the operations in Korea. Though accompanied by constant skirmishing the steady pressure of the serious fighting yet.

Japanese northward has not developed STEADY ADVANCE ON VLADIVOSTOK.

Kuanchang-Tsu, Manchuria, July 27.—According to reports from Korea the Japanese continue advancing along a forty-mile front. Their vanguard is now about eighty miles from the mouth of the Tumen River.

The Koreans estimate the strength of the Japanese at about 50,000. Their main force is concentrated at Kenchen.

WILL DEFEND KYONG-CHEUNG.

Tokio, July 27.—Local military critics in discussing the situation in North Korea, predict that the Russians will vigorously defend Kyong-Cheung, to the south of the Tumen River. This town is regarded as most important front a strategical standpoint, as it controls Possiet Bay. Kyong-Cheung is also regarded as the outer line of the defenses of Vladivostok.

MILITARY ORDER AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok, July 27.—General Linevitch has issued an order, dated July 25, placing all the employes of the navy yard here, including the detachment on certain cruisers, under military command, and ordering the port commander to act as second in command to the military commandant, who will carry out all naval dispositions throughout the port commandant. The order concludes:

"The commandant of the fortress shall entrust the naval forces with military duties, placing in their hands the maintenance of order among the men of the navy."

LINEVITCH CONFIRMS REPORT.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—General Linevitch confirms the report that the Japanese destroyers landed a battalion of infantry at Castries Bay, July 24, occupied the lighthouse and hoisted the Japanese flag.

RUSSIAN RETREAT REPORTED.

London, July 28.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Osaka, Japan, sends the following:

"Hearing of the advance of the Japanese, Russians on Monday hastily retreated from Buryong and Fukyo, in Northern Korea."

BIRDLIKE MACHINE IS MAHAN'S AIRSHIP

Well-Known Chicago Engineer Asserts That He Will Fly From City by the Lakes to Washington in Ten Hours.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, July 27.—Frank M. Mahan of Chicago, president of a fire apparatus company, declared to-day that in the near future he will start for Washington in an airship of his own make, and that he will reach that city within ten hours.

"I don't simply promise the success," said Mr. Mahan; "I will do it. I have studied the aerial navigation problem for sixteen years, and I have its solution beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

"I can make from 125 to 150 miles an hour in the airship I propose to construct. Doubters can come to see the start or stand at the finish line, as I will be at both places in fulfillment of my agreement."

Mr. Mahan's projected airship is to be a flying machine pure and simple. It will have wings like those of a bird, and these wings will furnish the sole progressive motive power, though they are to be worked by a gasoline engine.

IS WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER.

Frank M. Mahan is an engineer who is known all over the United States. He built the Kansas City Waterworks and others.

He showed the State of New York how to equip its steam canal boats so that the wash from the propellers would not tear out the banks of the State waterway.

He originated the high-pressure water system which the City Council proposed to install in Chicago. He has taken out, all together, forty patents, and the last one is that for his airship.

The flight of birds has been this Chicago man's study for years. Mr. Mahan will use a gas chamber to overcome 35 per cent of the force of the earth's gravity. The lifting power of the wing strokes, he says, will overcome the remaining 5 per cent.

GIVES CHEAP CIGAR FOR RETURN OF $12,000 WALLET

J. E. McLaughlin Leaves Purse in Hotel Room and Returns to Find It in Safekeeping.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Francisco, July 27.—J. E. McLaughlin, who registered at the St. Francis Hotel, but who neglected to say what city claims him as a resident, left the hotel yesterday for the East and forgot a fat wallet which contained $12,000 in Government bonds, a check for $800 and $301 in cash.

Walter Gibons, the head porter, found the wallet and returned it. McLaughlin said to him:

"Well, this is kind of you to keep it for me. Won't you have a glass of beer?"

Gibbons explained that he did not drink, and McLaughlin drew out a cigar and handed it to him. Gibbons smelled the cigar, shook his head and handed it to a Chinaman.

only by —4

"INSOLENT LAWLESSNESS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY MUST BE SUPPRESSED."

—GOVERNOR FOLK.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 27.—Governor Folk, when seen to-night in regard to the action of Judge Marshall in granting the writ of prohibition against the St. Louis County officials, said:

"The fight will not stop until the insolent lawlessness of St. Louis County is effectually and thoroughly suppressed. The humiliating thing to the county should be not that the police had to come to sustain the majesty of the law, but the law-breaking tolerated by lawless officers of the law.

"The majority of people in St. Louis County are, I believe, law-abiding. But there is less aggressive patriotism and more aggressive rottenness there than anywhere in the State.

"The good citizens of the county owe it to themselves to become more active. Any man who is afraid to show his colors is of no benefit to good government. If the decent people of St. Louis County could only be aroused from their lethargy the indecent elements of the county could soon be cleaned up.

"The outlaws are loud-mouthed and do not hesitate to let their position be known, while the law-abiding are timid and quiet.

"From hundreds of letters I have received, and from what many have told me, it seems the law-abiding people are terrorized and have regarded the forces of lawlessness as invincible. But if they will only stand up boldly for the law and for the right they will find themselves largely in the majority, and it will never be necessary again for the Governor to take things into his own hands to prevent their shamelessness from disgracing the entire State.

"Law-breakers curse and swear and bulldoze if no one will stand against them, but they are cowards and not worth a pinch of snuff, in politics or in any other department of life, if steadily opposed.

"A hundred good men in the county could, if they would, make the law-breakers vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day. Will the good people there awake? Will they longer permit the name of their county to be a synonym of all that is bad in government? They can make their county as good as they want to make it or as bad as they suffer it to become. The county has been disgraced not in the endeavor to uphold law, but by the lawlessness that has reigned there so long. The shame has been in its toleration, not in the efforts at correction.

"We are told that the dramshop law cannot be enforced in St. Louis County because it is too old, and that the poolselling law cannot be enforced because it is too new. Both will be enforced, because they are a part of the laws of the State. There is no statute of limitation against the law, and a statute has nonage."

ST. LOUIS SHAMES SUMMER RESORTS

Second Coolest Place in United States, With Maximum of Seventy-Eight Degrees.

RAIN AFFECTS TEMPERATURE.

Downpour in Evening Forces Wayfarers to Seek Shelter—Marked Drop in Mercury Follows.

ST. LOUIS COOLER THAN MANY SUMMER RESORTS.

St. Louis was one of the coolest spots on the map yesterday. The highest temperature of the day was 78 degrees—cooler than most of the summer resorts of the North. Marquette, Mich., reported 82, while Grand Rapids reported 84 and Pueblo, Colo., 86.

Following are the maximum temperatures from scattering points of the United States, showing the hottest and coolest points:

Abilene, Tex.	96
Grand Junction, Colo.	96
San Antonio, Tex.	94
New Orleans	92
Modena, Utah	90
Jacksonville, Fla.	88
Pueblo, Colo.	86
Grand Rapids, Mich.	84
Philadelphia	84
Marquette, Mich.	82
New York	82
Madison, Wis.	78
St. Louis	78
Chicago	74
Devils Lake, N. D.	64

Excepting Devil's Lake, N. D., which is not in her class, St. Louis was next to the coolest place in the United States yesterday. This, so it is asserted, bears out the off-repeated statement that St. Louis's summer resort weather cannot be duplicated even at the so-called summer resorts.

The maximum temperature at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was 78 degrees, while even as far north as Marquette, Mich., the mercury rose to 82, and to 96 in Grand Junction, Colo., and the same in Abilene, Tex.

After the clear, cool weather in the fore part of the month, with the interval of intense heat in the middle, July seems determined to pass into the past with a few cloudy, cool, rainy days. The forecast of showers for yesterday was fulfilled. In the forenoon the precipitation was inconsiderable, and after a lull in the afternoon the clouds let fall a few scattered drops that came thicker and thicker as the evening grew older.

Toward 7 o'clock, when the Weather Bureau registered a precipitation of 0.21 of an inch, the rain began to fall more regularly until a downfall had set in, sending unprepared wayfarers scampering for shelter in doors, vestibules and street cars. After several hours of rain, a clearing followed, accompanied by a marked drop in the temperature.

So rapid was the decline that frequenters of summer gardens felt the chill, and wished the weather man had not let loose so much cold air just at that particular time. Windows and doors were shut against the chilly night drafts; asthmatics, dyspeptics and ill-natured midnight toilers and pleasure seekers found a new topic of conversation and complaint.

Probable showers, with warmer weather and southerly winds, is the forecast for to-day.

BISHOP ISAAC JOYCE DEAD.

Methodist Leader Succumbs to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—Bishop Isaac Joyce, Methodist Bishop, died at his home, No. 210 Groveland avenue, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage and consequent attack of paralysis, which he sustained while delivering a sermon at Red Rock, Minn., camp meeting on Sunday, July 2.

Bishop Joyce came to Minnesota six years ago. Previous to that time he had been presiding Bishop of the Methodist missionary field work in China and Japan.

It is said of him that he has spoken in the cause of religion in every civilized country of the world.

Bishop Joyce was 69 years old. He is survived by a wife and one son, Colonel Frank M. Joyce of this city.

TAFT AND PARTY CAPTURE TOKIO

Brilliant Reception Is Given by American Minister Griscom.

FUSHIMI HOST AT LUNCH.

Bankers and Merchants Entertain at Japanese Dinner—Enthusiastic Crowds Line the Streets.

TAFT'S VISIT TO JAPAN IS SHARPLY CRITICISED BY RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Viedomosti takes the occasion to direct sharp criticism at the visit of Secretary of War Taft and Miss Roosevelt to Japan, and complains that the moment for the trip was tactlessly chosen.

The paper adds that the efforts to prove that the visit to the Land of the Rising Sun is devoid of political meaning is "childlike."

Tokio, July 27.—Minister Griscom gave a garden party in honor of Secretary Taft this afternoon. About 1,000 persons were present, including Princes Fushimi Sr., Fushimi Jr. and Kanin, Princesses Nashimato, Higashi and Fushimi, the elder statesmen, Premier Katsura, members of the Cabinet and other high officials, besides members of the American colony.

Crowds surrounded the legation and watched the assemblage of the party. Minister Griscom, with his wife and Miss Alice Roosevelt, received the party in an embroidered collonade on the lawn.

Following the reception party was an entertainment consisting of fencing, conjuring and daylight fireworks.

Refreshments were served under a large marquee.

Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt, Minister Griscom and the legation staff lunched with the Prince Fushimi, and a number of distinguished Japanese were present.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS HOSTS.

The bankers and merchants of Tokio entertained Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt at the Maple Club to-night at a Japanese dinner, during which there was geisha dancing.

The clubhouse was handsomely decorated and illuminated, and American and Japanese flags crossed were displayed throughout the building.

Shiba Park, surrounding the clubhouse, was illuminated and the driveways were thronged with crowds that cheered Miss Roosevelt and Secretary Taft as they arrived and departed from the clubhouse.

The streets from the center of the capital were illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks in honor of the Americans.

RAID IN CHICAGO; 300 ARE TAKEN

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, July 27.—A series of raids, in which more than 300 men were made prisoners and great quantities of gambling paraphernalia destroyed, was conducted by Chief Collins this afternoon and evening after he abolished Assistant Chief Schuettler's gambling detail, and took the war on gambling into his own hands.

Five divisions of a flying squadron, accompanied by galloping patrol wagons, struck terror into the hearts of handbookmakers this afternoon by hurrying from place to place downtown, and on the north and west sides, rounding up the players by the score in each place and taking them to police stations to give bond or lie in cells.

To-night the crusade was transferred to gambling resorts in the Desplaines street district. Chief Collins has placed the responsibility for allowing gambling upon the Police Inspectors of the several districts. If they do not report such resorts and raid them the Chief declares he will at once prefer charges against them.

Mayor Dunne has given Collins a free hand, and the first raids were made within a few hours after the new Chief was inaugurated.

ORDERS HANDS OFF CITY POLICE.

WILLIAM C. MARSHALL,
Who yesterday issued a writ prohibiting the St. Louis County officials from interfering with the St. Louis police.

SUPREME COURT PROHIBITS COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM INTERFERING WITH POLICE

Justice Marshall Issues Writ, Returnable October 10, Restraining Stobie and Constable From Serving Warrants Against McNamee and His Men—Usual Raid Made.

CELLA ANNOUNCES CONTINUATION OF RACES

Judge William C. Marshall of the Missouri Supreme Court, in chambers at Jefferson City, issued a writ of prohibition yesterday, restraining Justice of the Peace Frank Stobie and Constable Long of St. Louis County from serving the warrants recently issued by that Justice against the eighteen St. Louis policemen for alleged trespass in the raid of Delmar track.

Captain McNamee and the other police concerned in the raid are the nominal plaintiffs in the case, and Captain McNamee was in Jefferson City yesterday. The writ was applied for by Judge W. M. Williams of Boonville and Attorney General Hadley, at the request of Governor Folk, on the ground that the police of St. Louis have the same jurisdiction in the county as in the city under the Charter of St. Louis, and that, being in the county by order of the Governor to enforce the law, they could not be interfered with.

The writ is made returnable October 10, the first day of the October term of the Supreme Court, and on that day the racetrack people will receive an opportunity to show why the writ should not be made permanent. Until that day the police cannot be molested by the authorities of St. Louis County.

GOVERNOR SUSTAINED.

Judge Marshall held, in issuing the writ, that the Governor could send the metropolitan police of St. Louis into any county of the State to suppress outlawry, that when they were so sent by the Governor they were superior to local officers and could not be arrested in the discharge of their duties. The effect of Judge Marshall's ruling is also to hold that the Scheme and Charter of St. Louis city and county give to the city police the same jurisdiction in the county that they have in the city, and that this section of the Charter is still in effect.

It is further held that local Justices and Judges cannot issue warrants for the arrest of officials who are in the county by the order and direction of the Governor for the execution of the law, for if such practices were permitted they would bring about an armed conflict between the executive and judicial branches of the Government, which the Supreme Court will not allow.

In making the order of prohibition, Judge Marshall restrained their officers from molesting the police in these cases or any other cases arising out of the raids until done by order of the Governor. The issuance of this writ by Judge Marshall and his interpretation of the St. Louis Charter, are especially important at this time, in view of the fact that he was City Counselor of St. Louis for twelve years, and is generally regarded as the highest and best authority in this State upon all questions concerning the Scheme and Charter of St. Louis, as to which subjects he possesses expert knowledge. He has decided more cases of this character than any other member of the Supreme Court.

LAWLESSNESS IN COUNTY.

The petition for the writ of prohibition sets up the fact that lawlessness existed in St. Louis County, the order of the Governor to the President of the Police Board, the order of President Stewart to Chief Kiely and Chief Kiely's instructions to his men ordering the raid. It also advances the fact that the policemen proceeded to Delmar track in the discharge of their duty, and in obedience to the orders as aforesaid; that the track was closed against them; that they then entered the course by force; that Justice Stobie then issued warrants charging trespass against the petitioners, which warrants the Constables were seeking to serve; that the police officers were acting under and by virtue of the Charter of the city and the laws of the State of Missouri, and that the local officials were seeking and threatening to interfere with them in the discharge of the aforesaid duty.

The petition then asked that a rule in prohibition be granted restraining the said officers of St. Louis County from interfering in any manner whatever with

Continued on Page Two.

THIEF GETS PISTOL AS BLUECOAT SLEEPS

Policeman Barada Slumbers While Burglar Ransacks Bedroom, Taking Weapon.

CRAWLS THROUGH WINDOW.

Report on Case Is Marked "Not for the Press," and Stored Away, but the Facts Become Known.

Carefully stored away in the files at the Four Courts is a report from the Eighth District on a burglary at the home of Policeman William Barada at No. 3546 Laclede avenue.

"Not for the press" is a notation on the bottom of the report, and every effort was made to keep quiet the fact that any burglar was bold enough to enter a room where the big policeman was slumbering and then steal his pistol.

Despite all the efforts to keep the case quiet, however, it leaked out last night, and other Central District policemen were discussing what they would do if a burglar entered their house.

The remark of a Sergeant that they would do just like Barada did, "sleep," ended the discussion among the policemen.

Policeman Barada is the signal officer of the Central District patrol wagon. He has been on the force for a long time and has proved himself one of the city's most efficient patrolmen.

He quit work about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening and went home. He took his big Smith & Wesson pistol from his pocket and placed it on a mantel in his bedroom. The family retired at the usual time, but a downstairs window was left unlocked.

RANSACKED BLUECOAT'S ROOM.

After all was quiet in the house the burglar took advantage of the unfastened window and crawled into the house. Not finding anything that he wanted downstairs, the burglar went to the policeman's bedroom on the second floor.

Barada does not know whether he was snoring at the time, but does know that he was sleeping so soundly that the burglar came into the room, searched the place and then decamped, taking the revolver, valued at $15.

Policeman Barada awoke Wednesday morning, dressed himself and prepared to go to work. He discovered that the revolver was missing, and then began an investigation. It was found that an unwelcome visitor had entered the house.

REPORT IS SUPPRESSED.

The policeman said last evening that nothing but the pistol was taken. He said he had made a report of the burglary in the usual way, but the report never got out of the Chief's office, for it would not do to allow burglars to know that they can break into policemen's houses and steal their pistols, as the force might wake up some morning to find itself unarmed and be unprepared to engage in battle.

"I'll get him if he returns," said Barada, discussing the burglar and his visit. "They'll have him in the morgue if he comes out there again. I wonder if that fellow ever rode in my patrol wagon?"

INFECTED DISTRICT IN NEW ORLEANS IS SPREADING SLOWLY

Twenty-Six New Cases of Yellow Fever Reported Yesterday, Two Being Above Canal Street.

EIGHT MORE FOCI DISCOVERED

Six Stricken Italians Found in One House—Two Additional Deaths Officially Announced.

STATE HEALTH BOARD RESIGNS

Officials Refuse to Serve Because Baton Rouge Mass Meeting Denounces Mosquito Theory of Propagation.

NEW ORLEANS YELLOW FEVER RECORD TO DATE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—The day's fever record is as follows:

New cases, 26.
Deaths, 2.
Total number of cases to date, 206.
Total deaths, 47.
Eight new foci of infection, making 23 places within the city limits where yellow fever either exists now or has existed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—Two deaths, twenty-six new cases and a half dozen new foci, two of them above Canal street, were the developments in the yellow fever situation here to-day.

That the disease is gradually gaining a hold above Canal street is regarded as the most alarming fact, and has added much to the uneasiness of the citizens, although the great majority of deaths thus far have been among the Italians.

Six of the new cases reported to-day were in one Italian house in the original district, near the old French market. The Italians have been found opposed to the visits of physicians, and unless a strict watch is kept will conceal cases until death occurs.

The daily reports of the Health Board have had a disquieting effect on the inhabitants, and a note of alarm is plainly audible among the great mass of the people.

NOTE OF ALARM EXISTS AMONG MASSES OF PEOPLE.

Fear and panic have never existed since the fever developed, and whatever feeling of anxiety that has developed in the last twenty-four hours here cannot be said to even approach a panic among the people.

There is no stampede and there is no rush of citizens to depart from the city, but the situation has grown so serious, and in the face of the official optimistic reports the spread of infection has steadily grown with an increased number of cases daily, until the people have reached the conclusion that it is time for them to act.

They are doing so. The situation has now reached that acute stage in New Orleans where it is believed the whole situation may possibly be placed in the hands of the Federal Government and the United States Marine Hospital Service, as was done in Havana.

EVERY WARD ORGANIZED INTO A SANITARY ARMY.

The first great move of the people has been to organize every ward into armies of men—business men, doctors, lawyers, editors and all sorts and conditions of men, running oil wagons, carrying shovels and brooms and cleaning the city from end to end. Cisterns are being oiled and screened.

Doctor Beverly Warner, rector of Trinity Church, a noted churchman and author, recently called to St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, was to-day made commander in chief of this great army of citizens, with their oil cans, brooms and cheesecloth.

Officers of the citizens' movement have been established in the Tulane-Newcomb building, and Doctor Warner will be there every morning at 9 o'clock to systematize and help this mammoth sanitary work.

He is to serve in the capacity of commanding general of this army of volunteer workers. Never in its history has New Orleans been so aroused by a situation.

"The stegomyia mosquito must be eradicated," is the battle cry.

TO WEAR BUTTONS WITH PICTURE OF DEADLY INSECT.

Twenty-five thousand buttons, with the picture of the deadly stegomyia mosquito in the center, with the words, "My cisterns are all right; how are yours?" printed around it, have been ordered, and will be worn as the emblem of the army.

It was at the ward meetings last night and to-day that the real feeling of alarm on the part of the people became known. They sounded it in their speeches.

They declared in these meetings that many cases exist that are not reported, and that in this way infection is spread without the officers being in a position to cope with it.

The failure to get at the correct figures at the beginning and the publication of incomplete figures hastened to shake to some degree the people's faith in the health boards in charge.

Yet, everyone is working in harmony and no one is inclined to censure the health authorities, for it is recognized that these officers labored under great handicaps for weeks and were unable to get at the facts.

HEAVY INCREASE IN PLACES OF INFECTION.

Possibly the most serious feature of the official report to-day is the heavy increase in the foci of infection. This means that in the last twenty-four hours eight new cases have been located where the plague exists. It may be stamped out, but it will require two weeks.

This section runs from St. Ann to Barracks streets, and from Chartres to the river, including about forty city blocks.

Italians here are notoriously prone to avoid physicians and the fever got a foothold in the district before it became known to the authorities.

No precautions were taken to destroy the mosquito and the scourge spread with such rapidity that out of the cheap and crowded lodging-houses the Italians

Continued on Page Three.