

SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic Friday, August 25, 1905.

THE WEATHER. FORECAST. St. Louis and Vicinity. A.M. 6-20. Fair and slightly cooler, with variable winds, light to fresh.

Illness—Fair Friday, warmer in extreme south portion; Saturday fair, warmer in northeast portion; fresh northeast winds, becoming variable.

WANT ADS. On Pages 10 and 11. Birth, Marriage and Burial Records and New Corporations on Page 10. Death Notices on Page 7. Vessel Movements on Page 2.

FEATURES OF TODAY'S NEWS.

- 1. Refugee Boat Eludes Police. Telephone Told Her Husband. Little Hope for Rescue. New Cure for Consumption. France to Move Against Morocco. Man Killed Before Crowd.

- 2. White Adults Way in Dark. Eight Hundred Fever Cases. 3. Salt Follows Refusal to Wed. Fall to Swim English Channel. 4. Big Crowd at State Fair. 5. Children Can Visit Mother. 6. Hammer Akin for Amherst. 7. Camper Drawn in Nemesis. 8. Irrigation Aid Suggested. 9. Verdict of Accidental Drowning. 10. Welcome to Bishop Janssen. 11. Fugitive Caught by posse. 12. Camps Damaged by Storms.

- 13. Mark Twain Wants His Feet. Burton and \$1,000 Fee. Doctor Speaks Resigns Position. New Republican Club a Factor.

EASTERN WAR. Japan urges the Krupps to hurry up her order for \$1,000,000 worth of guns and armor. Lincolnton reports successes in Manchuria. PAGE 4.

Lamsdorff issues an official statement that Russia will not pay Japan anything. This is regarded at Portsmouth as the czar's reply to Roosevelt. It is feared that end of conference is near. PAGE 1.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT and a few other persons, will leave the Taft party to visit the Empress Dowager of China. PAGE 1.

Asiatic cholera appears in the western part of Prussia, and two men are dead from it. PAGE 2.

Three men and a woman make ineffectual attempts to swim across the English Channel. PAGE 2.

France decides to make a military demonstration against Morocco if an Algerian French citizen recently arrested is not released. PAGE 1.

WASHINGTON. Interior Department officials say there is no record of former Senator Burton's appearance before department for Chickasaw, though he drew \$14,000 from the title. PAGE 14.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Doctor Franz Specht yesterday tendered his resignation as physician at the North Side Dispensary. PAGE 14.

REFUGEES' BOAT ELUDES OFFICERS AT QUARANTINE

Launch Towing a Barge Ignores Signals to Stop, and is Sought By Officials of Two States.

TUG IS SENT IN PURSUIT.

One Hundred and Fifteen Police-men and Sheriff's Patrol Levee on Both Sides.

FERRY BOAT JOINS CHASE.

Carondelet Patrolmen Reported to Have Sighted Craft on East Side—Identity of Cargo and Home Port Not Known.

Patrolmen Lined of the First District, reported that at 2:15 o'clock this morning a boat was seen to stop on the east side of the river opposite Edward street, Carondelet, and after unloading some passengers, it turned and went down stream.

The launch was made on Small-pox Island. The East St. Louis police were notified and they arranged to send tags to the scene.

It was also reported at the Chestnut Street Station at 2:30 o'clock this morning that another boat landed at North Yards Island, opposite Clark avenue.

Last somewhere between St. Louis and Quarantine on the Mississippi River, the Alva Leva, towing a barge laden with families, presumably yellow fever refugees from the South.

The police and sheri of two cities and a county in two states scoured the river front and the river itself all last night in vain for a diminutive little launch, or tug, which last night slipped past the Quarantine station on the Missouri side, ignored the hall of the health authorities, plunging into the darkness, steamed up the river, eluding pursuit.

The launch was the Alva Leva, from a port unknown, and towing a covered barge upon which were many persons, who it is presumed are refugees from yellow fever districts in the South.

In all, 115 police and sheriffs were detailed to the quest for the Alva Leva. Of this number, several went aboard a tug, which cruised up and down the river between St. Louis and Quarantine, in search of the errant vessel.

It was about 7 o'clock last night that the lookout at Quarantine described the Alva Leva approaching up stream, and she drew nearly opposite the station she was hailed and told to show her clearance papers. The little launch paid no attention to the hail, nor slackened her speed.

Again and again she was hailed, but her captain paid no attention to the challenge and continued on upstream.

The quarantine authorities immediately telephoned to police headquarters in St. Louis, warning them to be on the lookout for the boat in case it should attempt to land up the stream.

Chief Purdy detailed twenty patrolmen to catch the East Side river front. Sheriff Thompson of St. Clair County put seven of his deputies on duty below East St. Louis in St. Clair County.

Sheriff Thompson also communicated with Superintendent Hannerer of the Wiggins Ferry Company, who agreed to furnish a tug to patrol the river in search of the recalcitrant Alva Leva.

Sheriff Thompson, Chief Deputy Cashell and fifteen of his deputies boarded the tug last night at 11:30 o'clock and steamed down the river in search of the launch and the barge.

Their instructions were to make the boat turn about and accompany it beyond the southern limit of Illinois. They had not found it up to midnight.

The instructions of the St. Louis and East St. Louis police were not to allow the boat or the barge to land on their respective sides, no matter what clearance papers they had to show.

TELEPHONE TOLD WOMAN HOWARD WAS HER HUSBAND

Newspaper Picture Also Helped Mrs. Leafgreen to Reach the Conclusion That Wealthy Manufacturer's Fortune Should Be Here—Taking of Depositions Brings Out a Queer Story of How a Wife Found Her Long Lost Spouse on a Suburban Car—Letters Needed as Evidence Are Missing.

BRICKMAKER'S HEIRS WILL FIGHT THE \$100,000 SUIT.



MRS. WILLIAM LE. FOLEEN. Who claims half of the personal estate of L. Clede J. Howard, who was one of the most prominent manufacturers in St. Louis.

Before Special Commissioner W. Scott Hancock yesterday Mrs. Mary Alameda Leafgreen told the story by which she expects to prove that she was the wife of Laclede J. Howard, a wealthy St. Louis fire-brick manufacturer, who died in 1893.

Though very nervous, she went through the ordeal of five hours of sharp questioning by Attorney George R. Johnson, at whose office in the Carleton building the hearing was had. Mr. Johnson was assisted by Attorney Edward C. Kehr and Mrs. Leafgreen was represented by Attorney John J. O'Connor.

The woman's suit is against the estate of the late Laclede J. Howard. She claims one-half of the personal property, which is valued at more than \$200,000, her cause of action being that she believes that he was the same man to whom she was married in 1882 at Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Leafgreen is an attractive looking woman, who appears younger than the 42 years which she acknowledges. She has dark hair and brown eyes and dresses in excellent taste. She says she has lived in St. Louis about three years. According to her statements she had a most remarkable and romantic career.

That she married a man named Howard more than twenty years ago is conceded, but the heirs of the late Laclede J. Howard scout the idea that this man and the St. Louis capitalist who made thousands of dollars in the manufacture of brick were the same.

A most important point not yet brought out is the whereabouts of Laclede J. Howard in 1882.

In her testimony yesterday Mrs. Leafgreen said that she was living at Palmer, Ill., when she first met a man who was introduced to her as Charles Howard.

She was a schoolgirl at that time. She met Howard at the Post Office. He was presented to her by Charles Randall, who has since died. Howard remained in Palmer only a short time, but during his stay he frequently visited her. A year later he again appeared at Palmer. She heard that he was a cigar maker and that he worked at his trade while in the town, but she did not know this of her own observation.

This point is regarded by the defense as one of the strong cards which will be played against Mrs. Leafgreen. Throughout the day Attorney Johnson, representing Public Administrator Garrard Storde, persisted in referring to Howard as "this cigar maker," with the apparent purpose of making the identification as Laclede J. Howard seem ridiculous.

"Mr. Howard came to Palmer for the second time in the late fall of 1882. Almost from the first he paid court to me. He proposed to me first by mail, but the letter has been either lost or destroyed. Later he called on me almost every day, and early in January, 1882, he asked me to become his wife. I was then teaching school at Palmer. On the night of January 15 we left Palmer without telling any one where we were going.

"We took a train to Decatur, Ill., and stopped at a hotel there until morning. Mr. Howard obtained a license. About noon on January 15 we went to the home of the Reverend W. H. Musgrove, a Methodist minister, and were married. Mrs. Musgrove was the only witness. I had always known Howard as Charles, but he told the minister his name was Henry Howard, that he was a cigar maker, and that he lived at Litchfield. So far as I know he had never lived there. I gave my name as Mary A. Moore and my age as 19.

VEGETABLE JUICE THE LATEST CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

New York Post-Graduate Hospital Believes it Has Discovered Proper Treatment of Disease.

ANNOUNCED TO PHYSICIANS.

Eleven Cures Are Said to Have Been Effected in Five Months by New Method of Fighting the Plague.

EXAMINED BY COMMISSION.

Claim That Patients Discharged Are Good Life Insurance Risks Now—Theory of the New Remedy Explained.

HOW TO PREPARE THE NEW CONSUMPTION CURE. "Equal parts by weight of raw vegetables are scrubbed with a brush in fresh water, then mixed and chopped until the particles are small enough to go into the receptor of a grinding machine, where the mass is reduced to a pulp. The pulp is collected and the juices squeezed out through coarse muslin cloth.

"The vegetables first used were potato, onion, beet, turnip, cabbage and celery. Later were added sweet potato, apple, pineapple, carrot, parsnip, and later still rutabarb (pie-plant), summer squash, tomato, spinach, radishes, string beans and green peas with the pods."

"The juice should be kept on ice and two ounces given twice a day, after meals, to each patient."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Aug. 24.—In a circular just sent to all the prominent physicians of New York, under the seal of professional secrecy, the announcement is made by the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, Manhattan, of the discovery of a vegetable fluid, which has been accepted as a positive cure for consumption, even in its most advanced stages.

Results covering many months of exhaustive and costly experiments show complete cures in every instance. Eleven patients, who on beginning the treatment were sufferers from the disease, have been discharged as fit subjects for a life insurance risk, and fifty others still under observation in the hospital are on the high road to recovery.

The discovery is this: That a compound of raw vegetable juices is the long-sought-for element of diet needed to cure obstinate cases, where the lesions in the lungs persisted after the ravages of the disease had been apparently checked and the general health of the body restored, as testified by an increase in weight.

The use of the new compound has overcome this difficulty to the complete satisfaction of a disinterested Board of Doctors.

PLAID MAY SERVE AS A PREVENTIVE. It is believed, moreover, that this may lead to a means by which everybody may be rendered immune from the deadly tuberculous bacilli, just as vaccination safeguards from smallpox. It is expected that the Post-Graduate Hospital will advocate that the fluid eventually be bottled and placed "on tap" at stations throughout the city and in drug stores and soda water fountains.

Vegetable juice has been in use at the Post-Graduate Hospital's annex for the treatment of consumption since January 7 of this year, and at the basement of the hospital building since March 7. Between January 7 and June 29 the records show eleven patients were discharged as cured, after being examined by a specially selected board of specialists, none of whom was interested in the experiments.

GAIN OF 100 PER CENT IN CURES EFFECTED. That this splendid achievement was mainly due to the administration of the new fluid is demonstrated by the fact that the greatest number of cures ever effected by the hospital in a year was thirteen. This was the record of 1904. In other words, almost as many cures have been made in a little more than five months under the vegetable juice treatment as under the old method were made in a year. This represents a leap of 100 per cent in the proportion of successful cases.

The principle upon which treatment of consumption is based in that this dread disease is primarily due to mal-nutrition, which is to say that the consumptive's body does not absorb the elements of food it needs to create normal blood; for if his blood were normal it would contain properties destructive of poisons such as the tubercle bacillus. Therefore "the direction of food, hygiene and manner of exercise has displaced the old rule of the administration of drugs and the search for specific medicines."

ALCOHOL SETS HOUSE AFIRE.

Lighted Match Causes Liquid to Explode, Burning Boy.

In drawing alcohol from a large vessel in the basement of F. H. Swift's drug store at Vandeventer avenue and Olive street, yesterday evening, Townsend Ray, 12 years old, held a lighted match too close to the bottle, causing the liquid to explode. The burning fluid was scattered all over the cellar and set fire to the building.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and the blaze was extinguished after it had caused a damage of \$1. The boy was slightly burned on the left knee, his injuries being dressed by Mr. Swift. The loss is covered by insurance.

LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE NOW; BELIEVED THAT CONFERENCE WILL BREAK UP SATURDAY

Lamsdorff's Official Statement That Russia Will Pay No Contribution to Japan In Any Form Is Believed to Be Czar's Final Reply to Roosevelt—Japanese Regard It As Signifying End Is At Hand.

PRESIDENT MAY APPEAL TO TOKIO

LAMSDORFF OFFICIALLY DECLARES RUSSIA WILL PAY JAPAN NOTHING

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company was to-day authorized by Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, to state officially and in the most formal manner that Russia will pay the Japanese no contribution, direct or indirect, nor will it make any cession of territory whatever.

ILLUSTRATION. Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—Up to 11 o'clock to-night six cablegrams had been received by Mr. Witte from St. Petersburg. All came from Count Lamsdorff, and all were opposed to the Japanese compromise proposition as presented at yesterday's meeting.

However, it is positively stated that the cablegrams announce that direct negotiations are now in progress between Emperor Nicholas and President Roosevelt.

ILLUSTRATION. St. Petersburg, Aug. 24, 2:15 a. m.—With regard to a dispatch that was received here saying Mr. Witte was awaiting instructions, the Foreign Office says it is daily in constant communication with Mr. Witte, and that he will be fully able to go ahead on Saturday.

The latest developments clearly indicate that the Associated Press dispatches declaring that Russia will never consent to the payment of an indemnity in any form, represent Russia's last word, with reference to the principle of monetary compensation and the expenses of the war.

London, Aug. 24.—The London Times this morning prints the following: "Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—Dispatch reached Portsmouth to-day saying: 'Count Lamsdorff, speaking for the Russian Foreign Office, says: "It is absolutely final that Russia will pay no contribution in any shape or form. It is not a question of amount, but of principle."

"If Count Lamsdorff expresses not merely the real mind of the Czar to-day, but his final mind, the end seems near.

"I have read Lamsdorff's statement to a high Japanese authority. His answer was: 'Then the sooner we wind up our affairs and get away the better.'"

"It is plain he expects Saturday to be the last session of the conference, and it is plain that he has no hope of peace. He said: 'We have done what we could and all that we could. I think the world will do us justice.'"

"He gave no hint that Japan had or could have any further proposal in reserve. I told him that one of his colleagues had declared this last proposal to be Japan's ultimatum. He did not dissent. I said: 'Unless you warn me to the contrary, I shall suppose you regard this as the end.'"

"He gave no such warning. ROOSEVELT MAY CAUSE ANOTHER AMOURNEMENT. "If the President still desires to address himself to Tokio, there may be another adjournment. Anything is possible when Mr. Roosevelt puts his heart into a cause, as he has into the cause of peace. He will never despair until on both sides, and not on one side only, the last word has been said."

"It is believed here that Lamsdorff's statement is really a reply to the President's representations to the Czar.

"Japan is less likely to be yielding than Russia, but that, with Mr. Roosevelt, would be no reason for not trying. Anything he might say here would only be passed on to Tokio. If ever I saw inflexible resolution on any man's face it was this afternoon in a talk I had with the Russian minister, who has just had with my Japanese friend. But I repeat what I said to him, that only in the change in heart of the Czar or in a new proposal of conciliation could any of us here see any chance of peace. It was then he said, in a voice like the voice of fate, that the world would judge justly between these two Powers."

"That America will be beyond question. And it is beyond question that America, though eagerly desirous of peace, desires no peace which Japan thinks is not for her interest. There is goodwill to Russia, but an unchanging conviction that Japan has been in the right from the beginning and is in the right now.

PRESIDENT IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH WITTE. "One fact of interest became known this evening. I give it on good authority, but not first hand. The President, though in direct communication with the Czar, has for some days been sending letters to Witte. Two at least have been received. The contents are as yet unknown, nor does anybody undertake to explain why the President should think it worth while to address himself to the plenipotentiaries whose powers are exhausted, who no longer negotiate, and who can give him no answer except upon references.

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FRANCE TO MOVE AGAINST MOROCCO

Military Demonstration to Be Made if Algerian Is Not Released.

GERMANY WAITS RESULTS.

Kaiser Theoretically Approves Demand for Prisoner, but Sultan May Refuse, Hoping for Emperor's Aid.

Paris, Aug. 24.—As the result of a special meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day it was announced that a military demonstration will be made against Morocco, unless the Sultan promptly yields to the French demands for the release of the French Algerian citizen, a merchant named Bouzian, who was unjustly arrested at Ghark, a Moroccan town on the Algerian frontier.

Instructions were sent to the French Minister at Fez, St. René Taillandier, to make a final and imperative demand on the Sultan.

The Minister was informed that if this demand should be refused the entire personnel of the Legation was to depart from Morocco, and a military movement would simultaneously begin along the Algerian frontier.

It is the intention of the military authorities to occupy a Moroccan border town, probably Oudja, with a bowler team, strategic command of the route to the Moroccan capital. However, the officials are confident that the Sultan will yield before the threat of using military force.

LIKE PERRICARIS CASE. The demonstration as planned is somewhat similar to that which an American squadron made at Tangier to compel the release of Ion Perricaris, who was captured by the British Raisul.

The French authorities deemed a naval demonstration inoperative, owing to possible international complications resulting from countries sending warships to observe the demonstration, while a military movement against Morocco would be largely a police measure, not involving the general political question of French authority in Morocco.

The persistent refusal of the Sultan to yield, however, might compel the French to advance further. To advance further, Germany has thus far approved the French demands for redress, but fears expressed in some quarters that the Sultan will refuse to yield, in the hope of securing aid of Germany. Practically all the leading Powers have approved the demonstration, and the French government to adopt a firm course.

The proposed course cannot be put into execution before another week, owing to the time necessary to communicate the final demands to the Sultan.

YOUNG MAN KILLED BEFORE BIG CROWD

Barton Chase Meets His Death by Grasping Live Wire in View of Hundreds of Persons Welcoming Belleville Bishop.

In lowering an arc light that outshone Japanese lanterns hung in front of his home as part of the decorations arranged by citizens of Belleville to welcome Bishop Janssen on his return last night, Bartlett Chase, 29 years old, touched a wire and met his death.

The current of several hundred volts passed through the young man's body and knocked him senseless. John M. Anslinger, a companion, disengaged him from the wire and carried Chase into his home. Doctors, Kohl and Reiser, were called, but pronounced Chase dead on their arrival. Doctor E. G. Schmitt, coroner, held an inquest and returned a verdict of accidental death.

Peter Chase, father of the young man, is a prominent member of the Catholic Church in Belleville, and decided to illuminate his home and yard, at No. 261 Richmond street, along with the proclamation of Catholic societies and municipal officials was to pass.

Young Chase noted that the arc light was so bright that the effect of his Japanese lanterns was spoiled. In attempting to extinguish the electric light he asked the aid of Anslinger, but the latter was unable to explain just how the young man came in contact with the wire.

Chase was a machinist's apprentice, and had been working at Mattson, Ill. He had been in Belleville on a visit. Another brother recently completed his theological studies and was to have been ordained next Sunday.

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