TELLS HOW FOURTH OF JULY WAS CELEBRATED AT BUENA VISTA

Doctor Donald G. McCaskey, Formerly of World's Fair Press Bureau, Gives Graphic Description of Manner in Which American National Holiday Is Observed in the Philippines—Natives Indulge in Games Similar to Those Practiced Here — Volley Fired for the Original States.

Doctor Donald G. McCaskey, a member of the staff of the World's Fair Local Press Bureau last year, and now medical inspector and physician for the United States Government at Buena Vista, Province of Cavite, Philippine Islands, gives in a private letter the following graphic description of the Fourth of July celebration at Buena Vista.

"I wish you could have been here to-day to see the celebration of the Fourth of July. It was Americano Fiesta Day. Lieutenant Kerr of the Constabulary, of mixed Scotch and Spanish descent, is post commandante, and I am on deck as the only other officer. I never let the good Declaration Day go by without expressing my personal regard for the men of '76. The outcome of a talk I had last night with Lieutenant Kerr, who is a good fellow, and fell in promptly with my plan, was a type-written programme of doings for the day.

"Within ten minutes after tattoo three hombres started out with a drum and a great flaring torch. We kept the drum working hard and fast, and at every group of shacks the small party would stop, and the barrio presidente, who was one of the trio, would announce in the best voice to the Tagalog that there was to be a mucho grande Americana Fiesta manana at the cuartel, and that everybody was invited to come and take part in it, and that anyone who had fighting chickens were to bring them. A weird picture, but one of great interest, did this trio present as they burned their way through the black tropical night of the barrio, where it had just ceased raining for the first time in five days.

"At reveille next morning thirteen volleys for the original States, from the Igorrote and Tagalog battalions in proper military formation, was our greeting of the day of all American days. At 8 a. m. the native Buena Vista band appeared in its might, and we were favored for the rest of the morning. It is a wonderful band this—cymbals, bass drum, with but one side doing business, two bamboo fifes, one snare drum, three tenor horns, and one bass horn, none of them with a key. They play Filipino waltzes and marches galore. The fifes carry the tune, the bass drum and cymbals the time, and the horns worry along any old kind of way on any sort of a note. The result is a harmonic effect as discordant as the organization is interesting.

"But it is a 'band,' and a band in Julio Cuarte, in the Philippine god-forsaken bosque. To the Filipino inhabitants of Buena Vista it is as artistic and in its way as much a source of gratification and pride as is the Boston Symphony Orchestra to the good people of Boston town in Massachusetts. So all morning we had a band concert.

"As the leading features of the day the soldados competed in potato races a la American, long race, sprinting contests, Igorrote pitted against Tagalog every time. And the former won everything in sight except in one sprinting heat and one potato race. In the three-legged race, instead of getting all tangled up like a bucking, kicking mule in a lariat, and falling all over the parade landscape, the Igorrotes proved shining stars at the American game. And may be you think their comrades and the 1,500 'henty' on the side lines didn't do some tall, happy laughing, cheering and yelling. The hurrah situation was surely one of the 'sprightly doings.'

"The morning ended with an Igorrote canao (can-yow), resembling the American Indian powwow dance. Twelve Igorrotes in G strings, magnificently shaped bodies, all tattooed, even their faces, danced 'round an imaginary fire, pounding time on their soldier mess plates.

"After dinner it was for the Buena Vista 'henty' to do their part in the programme of the day, and for three hours the Cuartel parade was a cockpit, and the game birds did their stunts, and the Philippine pesates, medio pesos and less, silver and greater coins changed hands—and the blood and feathers flew.

"In the cool of the afternoon, shortly after retreat, came the Filipino small boy, known out here as 'pickaninny.' Dozens of them tried to climb to the top of the slippery bamboo pole. But the red flag was up there to stay, no matter how many scores of native soldiers stood around the bottom and pushed and lifted a long string of youngsters up the pole, one after another, like a chain. When the top lad struck where the grease had not yet been rubbed off, he was already dead tired, and, cling tighter and climb higher though he would, gradually he lost ground and came slipping down, and the happy crowd cheered and yelled and laughed.

"As a study in character, and in native style and color-of-dress effects, the spectators were an interesting assemblage. Nearly everyone was arrayed in his best for the grande fiesta. Some of the senoritas showed a preference for blue and red combinations and contrasts; others for delicate shades of pink and blue; others, red, yellow, brown, white; and some in all the colors of the rainbow. All smoked their cigarettos. One of the senoras was the handsomest woman I have yet seen among these Filipinos. She was of superb physique, as are some of these men, and dressed in picturesque fashion. Put a more solid basis of character into her, and give her an American collegiate education, and she would be a noble woman, or at least a grand heroine for a romantic novel.

"After the slippery pole proved invincible—for it kept the challenge of the red flag aloft to the end—the greased pig was turned loose. Then there was a rush of flight as the wild crowd tried to get out of the way of one of the pigs, a large animal, and his pursuers. Another pig, a small one, was chased by the 'small boys' for awhile, but was either too tired or too obstinate to get into the spirit of the game.

"Next came the rough-and-tumble chase after grape fruit or shaddock. These were greased—and it was the pickaninny again by the score. Laugh, well rather! Put a bunch of Filipino kids on an American football field and get them started down the gridiron after a well-greased football and watch developments for two or three minutes, until the tangled mass of legs and bodies is hauled apart—and the club with the ball is located—and you have the shaddock race.

"Of course, he had the band music through it all todos tiempos este tardes as well as este manana. We all felt especially favored.

"And the band! They were a beaming aggregation of smiles, when they were not doing business. Think of being such highly favored Filipino henty as they—the very musical select of the constabulary commandante! Their heads and chests should measure inches more than they did this morning, from their feeling of importance in having contributed so greatly to the success of the Americano Fiesta.

"For supper a great fat pig was the special treat for the constabulary soldiers. Afterwards, as darkness set in, the Igorrotes turned loose in a patriotic two-hour canao dance, with all the trimmings, by the light of three torches and a great lamp out in the parade. As they danced, with many peculiar contortions of the body, all the while they pounded their tin-plate accompaniment.

"All were in G strings, save a few in blue shirts, and each hammered his own heavy metal pan. Frequently one would enter the circle enveloped in a sheet or blanket, representing a woman. The woman danced as we saw them at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the warriors circled in and out about her until tired. Then all would squat on the ground and break out into an Igorrote chant, a strange, emotional bit of native music, that spoke the primitive savage, blindly longing for expression and doing his best. But how far from this to Beethoven or Mendelssohn, or Gounod or Wagner! The North American Indians in their chants tell of their own brave deeds or those of their fathers. The Igorrote canao song to-night was a chant of praise to the Americanos, all that they, as an Igorrote body of constabulary soldiers, think America ought to enjoy.

"How often I have wished for an artist who could portray the rare scene we witnessed at this wild dance. The circle of naked Igorrotes moving in snaky curves in and out about a large bright oil lamp; the three flaming torches marking the limit of the dancing space; the wide circle of squatting natives, men, women and children, the light falling on their strange faces with varying effect; the outer and very wide circle of standing 'henty' and soldiers on the border line between the pitch darkness of the night and the coal-oil glare of the dancers' area. All natives—Filipino blood in all its variety and naturalness. Among the spectators were several ex-ladrones, who have recently surrendered."

PORTLAND, ORE., SUFFERS FROM THREE BIG FIRES.

Thirty-Mile Gale Blowing From the East Makes It Impossible to Check Flames' Advance.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 1.—With a gale blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour from the east, fire to-day, starting about noon, destroyed the dock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Pacific Coast Elevator Company's warehouse in lower Albina, entailing a loss of $250,000.

The wind carried the flames across the Williamette River, and dry kilns of the Eastern and Western Lumber Company on the west side were also burned.

Previously a fire at St. Johns, a suburb of this city, one and a half miles down the river below the destroyed docks, had destroyed the plant of the St. Johns Lumber Company, the Oregon Fir Company's mill and the woodyards of the Peninsula Wood Company.

A hundred freight cars on the Oregon Railway and Navigation track, in lower Albina, caught fire and twenty-five of them were completely destroyed, with their loads of wheat, lumber and miscellaneous freight.

WHEEL BURSTS, FOUR DEAD.

Another Man Is Missing and Three Are Seriously Hurt.

Pittsburg, Sept. 1.—Four men were killed, another is missing and is supposed to have been blown to pieces, and three more were seriously injured this afternoon by the bursting of a flywheel at the National Tube Company, McKeesport, Pa. Two of the dead were skilled workmen and Americans. The others were foreigners.

The wheel was 55 feet in diameter, and it went to pieces with a loud report, tearing a big hole in the side of the mill, and wrecking thousands of dollars' worth of machinery.

Deaf Man Killed by a Train.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Arcola, Ill., Sept. 1.—Charles Burns was run over and killed by an Illinois Central freight train here to-day. He was about 60 years old and slightly deaf.

BIRD'S-EYE MATCHES

The above brand of matches possesses the following characteristics:

1. Safety Heads prevent fire from side friction. The box can be dropped, broken or roughly handled, with a minimum liability of ignition.

2. Safety Rodents when attacking or gnawing the wax on splint end cannot ignite the match, because the main head is *non-ignitable by friction;* main head contains no phosphorous.

3. Safety There is no danger of ignition by stepping, treading or walking on Bird's-Eye Matches.

4. Safety Protected tips—strike anywhere—heads don't fly.

5. Safety The boxes are printed with *Black* ink on *White* Box Board, and bear the distinctive marks of the Diamond Match Company (Beware of Imitations).

The superiority and excellence of the product of the Diamond Match Company have been well-known to the public for upwards of twenty-five years past; and the fact that the above brand is being put up by that company, under its name and endorsement, is sufficient to recommend its adoption by the public to the exclusion of all other makes.

We are prepared to furnish the trade, in addition to the Bird's-Eye, the following brands: *Eye, Black and White, Bull's Eye* and *Grocer,* all of which possess the salient features above indicated. Note carefully the characteristics of the brands.

THE DIAMOND MATCH CO.
Manufacturers of the BEST Matches.

KANSAS CITY $6.00 AND RETURN

GOOD IN CHAIR CARS AND COACHES.

Good Going on All Trains of September 2d.

Good Returning including Trains of September 4th.

Tickets will also be sold good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars at rate of $8.00.

FASTEST DAY SERVICE TO KANSAS CITY.

WABASH TICKET OFFICE - - EIGHTH AND OLIVE.

AUTUMN SEASON OPENS WITH BUYING APPARENTLY AT THE MAXIMUM RATE

Currency Shipments to Country to Move Crops Are Increasing.

Capital Devoted to Eastern War Now to Be Used at Home.

New York, Sept. 1.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

September opens with fall buying apparently at a maximum, marked activity in all lines of industry, liberal buying by railroads of rails and supplies, currency shipments to the country to move crops increasing and with confidence as to the outlook for trade previously noted strengthened by the successful issue of the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations.

These latter, jointly with the increased pressure of supplies of agricultural products at leading markets, have had a distinct effect upon many commodity values, the tendency being toward a lower level in cotton, live animals, potatoes and butter.

Something like a transference of fall trade activity from West to East is indicated in the reports that house trade is less active relatively in the former section owing to the return home of excursionists, whereas the Eastern markets have been benefited by an influx of out-of-town buyers. Western houses are, however, pushed to fill orders previously received, and business West and Northwest is still heavily in excess of a year ago.

Large Eastern centers report marked activity in all lines of cotton goods and larger buying of clothing, shoes, millinery, lumber, building material and hardware.

Southern trade advices are of a good tone, except in the quarantine sections and in parts of Texas. From the Pacific Coast it is learned that Alaska has shipped $9,000,000 gold to this country this season, that crops as a whole look well and that improvement in the lumber trade continues.

Wool has shown sustained strength on good demand from manufacturers. Leather displays great strength.

The central feature of the iron and steel trade at present is the continued liberal buying of rails by leading roads, the active demand for plates for ships and the liberal placing of specifications for steel shapes.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending August 31 number 161, against 176 last week, 189 in the like week of 1904, 162 in 1903, 131 in 1902 and 149 in 1901.

In Canada failures for the week number 25, as against 16 last week and 17 in this week a year ago.

New York, Sept. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-day will say:

Peace and prosperity succinctly express the results of an eventful week. International mercantile markets responded to the cessation of hostilities, and a period of commercial development may be expected to follow the return of confidence.

Capital that had been diverted into bellicose channels will be used for construction instead of destruction, and the United States will secure a stronger hold on the markets of the Orient.

Domestic reports were scarcely less encouraging. Leading branches of manufacture are increasing productive capacity, especially in departments pertaining to railway equipment; textile mills have little idle machinery; footwear manufactories are running freely, while in structural work there is no evidence of lessened activity.

Visiting buyers still throng the great jobbing centers, and place orders for distant delivery that testify to faith in a vigorous demand from consumers.

Railway earnings thus far available for August show an increase of 4.8 per cent over last year's, and foreign commerce at this port for the last week exhibits gains of $1,592,022 in exports and $1,052,422 in imports, as compared with 1904. Liabilities of business failures in August were $4,250,000 less than last year, and the latest crop news indorses earlier estimates of record-breaking cereal production, most of the harvesting and thrashing being completed; but cotton returns are less satisfactory, many experts reducing their estimates to 10,500,000 bales or less.

Iron and steel production increases in response to the broadening demand, extensive plans for enlarged facilities being contemplated, and in structural shapes pressure for prompt shipment.

Hides are maintained at full quotations, although receipts of range cattle continue to expand and the market shows signs of artificiality. Imports of foreign dry hides are also very firm. Leather is in a better position.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 217, against 190 last week, 218 the preceding week and 222 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 19, against 27 last week, 28 the preceding week and 20 last year.

CHINA PUTS BAN ON THE BOYCOTT

Imperial Edict Issued by the Government Warning Viceroys and Governors They Will Be Held Responsible.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 1.—China has placed the boycott of American products under an imperial ban. An edict has been issued by the Government commanding the Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to take measures for the suppression of the boycott, and holding them strictly responsible.

The State Department at Washington has received a cablegram from Minister Rockhill giving a summary of the edict. The cablegram was forwarded immediately to the President. The text of the cablegram follows:

"Imperial edict, published yesterday, states that the long and deep friendship between the United States and China has never been tried as now. The United States Government has promised to revise treaty, and people should peacefully await action of both Governments.

"Boycott wrong and harming friendly relations. It (edict) commands Viceroys and Governors to take effective action, making them strictly responsible. Undoubtedly will have a good effect. Shanghai reported yesterday situation improving."

SHANGHAI SITUATION BETTER.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.—The large demand for goods from Newchwang, combined with the excellent effect of the imperial decree received here to-day, has greatly softened the boycott. The Emperor in the decree refers to the long friendship between China and America, also to America's amicable negotiation of a new treaty, and advises all Chinese to refrain from boycotting American goods while the discussion of the treaty is proceeding.

CENTRAL COLLEGE WILL GET LIBRARY OF DOCTOR MILLER

Methodist Conference Purchases All Volumes—Memorial Service for Doctor Vincil.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Palmyra, Mo., Sept. 1.—At the third day's session of the Missouri Conference the name of Doctor John Davis Vincil, who died since the last conference, was referred to the Committee on Memories.

Doctor Vincil had been secretary of the Missouri Conference for many years. A special memory service for the ministers who have died during the year will be held Sunday afternoon.

Doctor W. F. McMurry, Doctor W. H. Palmore and President A. F. Smith were introduced to the conference.

The library of Doctor E. K. Miller, who died last year, after many years of service in Missouri and California, was bought by the conference and presented to the library of Central College.

The election of delegates to the general conference will be the order of the day Saturday.

The Reverend L. N. Wagner of Memphis preached the usual afternoon service. To-night Doctor O. E. Brown, professor of church history of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., addressed the Epworth League. Many visitors are expected Sunday.

MISS KEITHLEY ACQUITTED.

Policeman Preferred Peace Disturbance Charge Against Her.

Miss Flora Keithley of No. 3827 Stoddard street was acquitted yesterday in the Dayton Street Police Court of a charge of disturbing the peace, preferred by Patrolman J. F. O'Brien.

She is a stenographer, and was on her way home Thursday night, when she was arrested. She was walking north on Jefferson avenue about 8:30 o'clock, she stated, when some negroes, pursued by O'Brien, ran out of an alley between Morgan street and Franklin avenue. The policeman threw his club at the negroes and it struck Miss Keithley, it is stated.

A controversy ensued between her and the policeman, which resulted in his placing her under arrest. She was taken to the Ninth District Police Station, where she was detained for about an hour, the police state, when she was released on bond.

Elks' Charity Fund Trips.

Excursions of the Elks will be held on the City of Providence to-day, two trips being scheduled for the boat. The first excursion will start from the foot of Olive street at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, returning at 5 o'clock, while the second excursion departs at 6 p. m. and returns about 11 p. m. Supper will be served on the boat. Tickets for the trip are on sale at the wharf.

PFISTER INNOCENT OF WRONGDOING

Milwaukee Capitalist Explains How He Disposed of the Money Grand Jury Charged Him With Stealing.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—Charles F. Pfister, the capitalist, who was indicted three weeks ago by the Grand Jury on the charge of having stolen $25,000, $14,000 of which had been placed in his hands by the Wisconsin Rendering Company, will make public to-morrow morning a statement showing the manner in which the $25,000 which he had held for the company was disbursed.

After the indictment was returned the president of the rendering company denied that Mr. Pfister had misappropriated any of its money, and since then the company has made full payment on notes held against it by Mr. Pfister without offering any counter claim. The insinuation, however, has been circulated that the money, if not misappropriated, was used for corrupt purposes by Mr. Pfister.

The statement now issued is corroborated by the bank record showing Mr. Pfister's personal account, by a statement signed by President F. G. Gross, Joseph Schaff and Louis Schoyer of the Wisconsin Rendering Company, and also by a statement signed by John J. Crilley, the contractor to whom most of the money was paid.

Crilley, in acknowledging the payment to him, explains that at the time that the city contract was awarded to his firm, he found himself unable to enter into the contract on account of lack of funds.

CRILLEY'S AGREEMENT.

He then entered into an agreement with the Wisconsin Rendering Company, which had an established plant at Mequon, that if that company would put up $25,000 with some responsible man, out of which was to be paid the expenses Crilley was put to in connection with the contract, the work would be turned over to the Rendering Company.

Mr. Pfister was selected as the custodian of this fund. He had no interest with any of the bidders, paid the money to persons interested and had nothing to do with it further. None of this money, Crilley states, was used for unlawful purposes.

The payments show conclusively that Mr. Pfister did not steal any of the Rendering Company's money, and also that he did not use any of it in an improper manner. A supplemental statement by Mr. Pfister's attorneys discloses the fact that when the Grand Jury had the indictment under consideration two of its members, together with District Attorney McGovern, visited the First National Bank and there received Mr. Pfister's permission to examine his account.

They found the entry showing the deposit of $25,000 on July 12, 1897, but apparently disregarded entries on the same page showing the payments of $5,000 and $9,000, respectively, to Crilley, nor did they call upon Mr. Pfister for any explanation which would readily have put them in possession of facts showing the charge of theft to be without foundation.

The statement now issued seems to show there is no basis either for the indictment on a charge of larceny, or for the accusations that the money held by Pfister was used by him corruptly.

PFISTER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Pfister's statement, showing the disbursements, is as follows:

"On July 19, 1897, Mr. F. C. Gross, president of the Wisconsin Rendering Company, placed in my hands $25,000. This money was paid out by me as follows:

"August 4, 1897, to John J. Crilley, $5,000.
"August 7, 1897, to John J. Crilley, $9,000.
"October 27, 1897, to Miller Noyes & Miller, $2,000.
"In 1897 and 1898, to F. C. Gross, $1,000.
"March 30, 1901, to First National Bank, account Wisconsin Rendering Company, $7,000.
"Total, $25,000.

"All of these payments were made at the express direction of the officers of the Wisconsin Rendering Company, and in accordance with the agreement under which the money was left with me.

"I had neither part nor interest in, nor knowledge of any efforts made by anyone to secure the garbage contract referred to in the indictment against me, or to secure the work to be done at the rendering company's plant, or at any other place.

"I acted merely as a depository to accommodate the parties interested, received no compensation, and knew nothing about the items going to make up the amounts paid to Mr. Crilley or any other person. There was never a suggestion that this money or any part of it was to be used for any corrupt or unlawful purpose, or to replace money which had been so used.

(Signed) "CHARLES F. PFISTER."

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MONTICELLO — Ideal school for young women and girls. 62d year begins Sept. 22. Faculty of specialists in charge of Departments for English, Classic and Continental Languages, Science, Music, Art, etc. Fine Gymnasium, Beautiful Campus, Tennis Court, Golf Links, Basket Ball Field. Apply early; 40 applicants on waiting list last year. Miss M. M. Haskell, Principal, Godfrey, Ill. SEMINARY

Forest Park University — Kroeger, Piano. Stockhoff, Piano. Towers, Voice. College and College Preparatory. Sheffield, Voice. Burg, Violin. McKee, Gymnasium. Elec. Pipe Organ. Anna S. Cairns, St. Louis.

BUNKER HILL MILITARY ACADEMY — A school of exceptional merit for any boy; new features and testimonials in free catalog. COL. S. L. STEWER, Ph.D., Bunker Hill, Ill.

BISHOP ROBERTSON HALL (Episcopal), established 1879; boarding and day school for girls; reopens D. V. September 12, 1905. Apply to SISTER SUPERIOR, 1407-1417 S. Compton avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Ask for Prospectus R.

DRAFTSMAN — Courses—2 to 4 years; builder's course, 1 yr.; foreman courses 5 months. Civil-service or college preparation. Mathematics, bookkeeping, shorthand. Day or evenings. Manck's Academy, Chouteau and 18th.

SALMON BELIEVED BANK WAS SOLVENT

States on Stand That He Did Not Know That Institution Owed One Dollar Before the Failure —Tells of Transactions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Clinton, Mo., Sept. 1.—Major Harvey W. Salmon, who, with his brother, Doctor G. Y. Salmon, was an owner of the defunct Salmon & Salmon Bank of this city, which failed on June 29, 1905, stated to-day, while on the witness stand:

"I did not know that the bank owed a dollar until it failed, June 29, 1905."

Major Salmon was giving his deposition preliminary to the suit filed against the Pulitzer Publishing Company by former Secretary of State Sam B. Cook for $100,000 damages in connection with the Salmon Bank failure.

The depositions are being taken before Special Notary Public John A. Galbreath.

A half dozen other witnesses were examined, among them J. R. Barker, brother-in-law of Thomas M. Casey, the latter cashier of the bank; Joseph Adair, Taylor Lindsay, Doctor John Powers, employe of the bank; W. W. Adamson and Charles W. Gaines.

DID NOT SUPERVISE BANK.

In the course of his testimony, Major Salmon said that he had exercised no supervision over the bank since he severed connection with the institution in 1899. At that time he said he went to Washington to press certain claims for the Chickasaw Indians.

Major Salmon told of organizing the Champion Cattle Company in 1881, advancing all the money, $20,000, to start it, and taking G. M. Casey's and William Adair's notes for their stock. Afterwards, he said, his brother, Doctor Salmon, and others, became interested.

For a time, he said, the company made money, but the range gave out and the herds were divided with great loss. He had no knowledge of the winding up of the company. He declared he and Doctor Salmon had lost all they put in it.

NOTIFIED BY LESUEUR.

T. M. Casey, he said, became manager of the bank in 1898. Asked if his attention was directed in 1899 by Secretary Lesueur and Examiner Oldham to the bank's precarious condition, Major Salmon said that certain requirements had been made with which he endeavored to comply by making a list of notes that should be collected and other debts that should be covered.

His personal estate, he said, consisted of his bank holdings, the real estate owned by himself and brother, and his investments in the Concho Cattle Company. He put $20,000 in this besides buying other stock.

KNOWS NOTHING OF COMPANY.

The company, he said, bought 65,000 acres of land worth $3 an acre. He knew nothing of the company's affairs. He believed he was one of its directors and that the land was still owned by it, although William Adair, a stockholder, had brought a suit against him and alleged in his petition that the land had been sold. He had never investigated the company's affairs to see whether it owned the land still.

Major Salmon declared that he believed the Salmon Bank solvent up to the time of its failure. He never knew it owed a dollar either in St. Louis or Kansas City.

He said he had never bought any bonds or stocks and never engaged in any other business. He said he had required frequent statements as to the bank's condition, and believed it was making $3,000 or $4,000 a month.

ARREST WOMAN ON WARRANT CHARGING "CONVERSION."

Police Allege Mrs. Mary Albert Found Jewel Which She Failed to Advertise.

Mrs. Mary Albert of No. 918 North Main street was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives John J. McCarthy and A. J. Geraghty, and is charged in a warrant with "conversion."

Such warrants are seldom issued, but there is a strict law covering such a case. Several days ago Morgue Superintendent Henry Vocke lost a horse-shoe shaped stud set with diamonds.

The detectives have been searching pawnshops and secondhand stores for the stud. Thursday they found it in Harry Appel's jewelry store at No. 612 Franklin avenue. Appel stated that it had been brought to him by Mrs. Albert, who had instructed him to set the diamonds into earrings and rings.

Mrs. Albert told the detectives that she had found the stud at Third street and Franklin avenue.

"Did you advertise it?" she was asked.

"No," the woman replied. The detectives then informed her that finders of lost articles are required by law to advertise them and they took her to the Four Courts. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton said the offense came under the law governing "conversion," and issued the first warrant of the kind that has come from his office since he has been in the State's service.

HOTEL GUESTS ROBBED WHILE THEY SLUMBER.

Visitors From Cincinnati Hide Money Under Pillow, but Thieves Discover It—Employes Arrested.

Despite their precautions to keep from being robbed, William H. Mudd and wife of Cincinnati awoke at the Victor Hotel, No. 326 Market street, yesterday morning to find that $90 had been taken from his pillow-slip and a watch was missing from its hiding place in a dresser drawer.

The Mudds arrived in St. Louis Thursday and registered at the Victor. They decided to hide their valuables. Mudd selected his pillow-slip as the place to secrete his money.

Mrs. Mudd placed several diamond rings in one end of a dresser drawer and a watch in the other, covering them up. They believed they had selected safe hiding places.

Yesterday morning they discovered that a razor had been used to cut the pillow-slip, and the money was gone.

They had left the door slightly ajar because of the heat, having placed a chair against it. They believe that the thieves saw them hiding their money and the jewelry.

Detectives have arrested two employes of the hotel, but they have no evidence against them.

"BURGLAR BILL" RETURNS KEY TO VICTIM OF THEFTS.

Moses Schoemann Receives Friendly Letter, but in Still Out $9 Stolen From Him.

"Mr. Schoemann: I return your keys because I have no use for them and because you told the true story of the robbery. As to how much was stolen, you stated that I stole $7.35, but it was $9. It was the smallest haul I ever made. I am your friend, BURGLAR BILL."

Moses Schoemann, whose home at No. 6[illegible] McPherson avenue was entered by a burglar last Sunday night, received the foregoing letter yesterday, with which was inclosed the bunch of keys taken from him. The keys were attached to Mr. Schoemann's business card.

About 11 o'clock Sunday night Mr. Schoemann heard a noise in the house, but he did not get up to see what it was. Next morning when he got up he found a trail of matches leading from upstairs rooms down to the kitchen. He found that his trousers had been carried from the room and the pockets rifled.

The letter was turned over to the police and an effort is being made to ascertain who "Burglar Bill" is.

When dimes make dollars—Republic Want Ads.

SCHOOLS.

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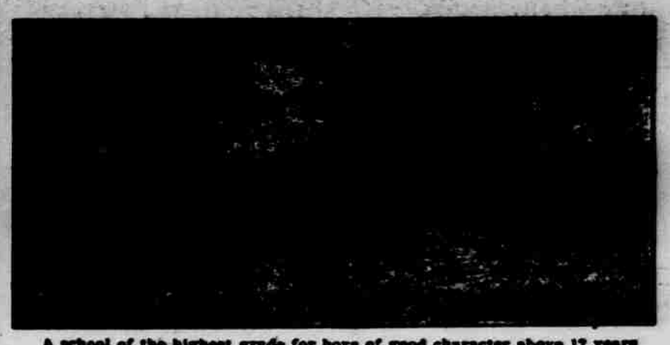

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