GREAT INCREASE IN BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS SINCE THE WORLD'S FAIR; SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT IN ARCHITECTURE OF ALL STRUCTURES.

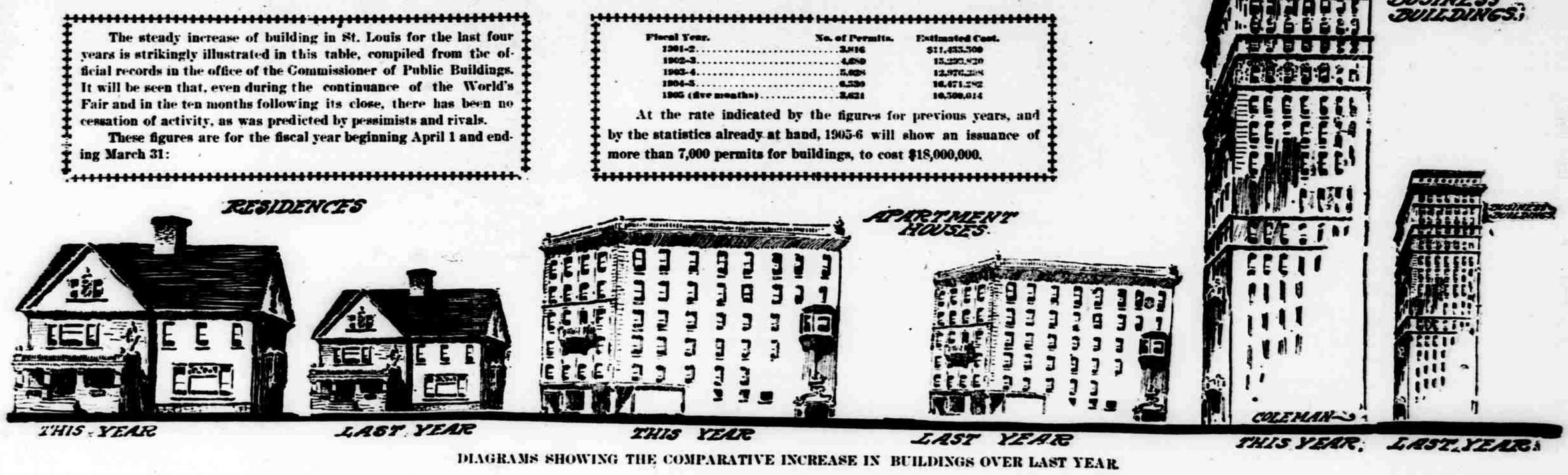
At Present Rate 7,000 Permits for Houses to Cost $18,000,000 Will Be Issued Here This Year as Against 6,530, Costing $16,471,282, in 1904—Tenements Giving Place to Excellent Apartment Buildings—Chicago Commissioner Says St. Louis's Residential District Is the Handsomest in the Country—Workingmen Live in Better Homes Here Than Elsewhere.

The steady increase of building in St. Louis for the last four years is strikingly illustrated in this table, compiled from the official records in the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. It will be seen that, even during the continuance of the World's Fair and in the ten months following its close, there has been no cessation of activity, as was predicted by pessimists and rivals.

These figures are for the fiscal year beginning April 1 and ending March 31:

Fiscal Year.	No. of Permits.	Estimated Cost.
1901-2	3,816	$11,453,500
1902-3	4,689	15,293,820
1903-4	5,028	12,976,288
1904-5	6,530	16,471,282
1905 (five months)	3,621	10,500,014

At the rate indicated by the figures for previous years, and by the statistics already at hand, 1905-6 will show an issuance of more than 7,000 permits for buildings, to cost $18,000,000.



DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE INCREASE IN BUILDINGS OVER LAST YEAR.

Three characteristics of the constructional development in St. Louis for the last three years, aside from the number of buildings erected, have been the disappearance of the tenement, the advent of the "modern" apartment, and the improvement of architecture, both in commercial and residential structures.

The growth of St. Louis has astonished even the "old inhabitant," who remembers when Grand avenue was the western boundary of the municipal grant and still more recently, when the site of Vandeventer place was notable only for the excellence of the corn which was raised there.

But when the city began to move westward to the county, and when the line of demarcation between the two was to be determined only by a surveyor, and no longer by the sparsity of settlement that formerly distinguished our municipal frontier, we could not be expected to note the particulars of building in the several sections.

That is why some features of the development of St. Louis in the last thirty-six months will be interesting alike to the "old inhabitant" and the newcomer.

PASSING OF TENEMENTS.

The betterment that will interest the most of our people is that which began with the passing of the tenement. No one can put his finger on the exact date when the old catacombish piles that once served as habitations for hundreds of families in St. Louis were doomed. But that class of buildings is not getting any accessions from builders to-day.

The passing of the tenement, however, was not one step from the old to the new. There was an evolution, and it is continuing. The various stages of advancement from the old to the new type can be identified in the houses erected along the streets that have connected the ancient with the modern sections of the city.

In that part of St. Louis bounded by Morgan street, Cass avenue, Broadway and Jefferson avenue, will be found numerous examples of the tenement which defied all architectural and sanitary canons. West of Jefferson avenue, say on Franklin and Easton avenues, will be found the next step in the process of betterment. On these streets are the first "flats" we saw. These flats are tenements reduced in height and width, and relieved by some attempts at architectural embellishment.

While not fulfilling all the conditions of healthful and comfortable residence, the early flat was nevertheless, a welcome and necessary round in the ladder to higher ideals. All of these buildings were reared in a decade, and all have the same characteristics. The window fashioned as a horseshoe, for instance, is one mark by which they can be identified.

Internally, as well as externally, the flat of fifteen or twenty years ago was a vast improvement over its prototype in the "old St. Louis." They had halls—not passages. There was a more liberal allowance of sunshine in them, and some of them, but not many, had two entrances from the street.

Next in the trend toward "modern conveniences" was the inclusion of baths and artificial heating in the architectural scheme. Progress was rapid after that, and in the next year or two—though only a short while since—came cabinet mantels, reception-rooms, telephones, speaking tubes, janitors and all the joys and helps that present dwellers know.

To-day the flat in St. Louis is among the most comfortable, convenient and handsome of all the city's buildings. Comparison of one of even the ordinary flats that are building to-day with the tenement of thirty-five or forty years ago would be to contrast the progress of this generation with that of the last.

The apartment house in St. Louis is of yesterday. Indeed, the life of the oldest of that type of that dwelling in this city may be measured in fewer than ten years. Unlike the flat the apartment underwent no development here. Our apartments are of the newest sort, because we let New York and Chicago experiment and improve on them until seeming finality had been reached, before we adopted them into our architectural economy. When we did finally import them to St. Louis we appropriated the best specimens of outward architecture and inward comfort.

The apartment's place in St. Louis has been the subject of considerable controversy between two classes of citizens, who were equally concerned for the city's growth and appearance. The opponents of the apartment held that St. Louis has no such excuse for their existence as has New York. Ground in Gotham, it is observed, is both dear and scarce; taxes are high, and the natural geography of the island makes the extension of her residential district a physical impossibility.

In St. Louis, these same men say, there is plenty of room for expansion—northward, southward, eastward. Taxes are comparatively low; rapid transit is accessible in all quarters, and the taste of residents is against the apartment. It were better, it is contended, that ten families should dwell in ten or five houses than in one house; better for the families and for the city as a whole.

APARTMENT-HOUSE QUESTION.

Partisans of the apartment are no less warm in their defense of the latest brand of urban habitation. Economic reasons justify the building of apartments, they say. On a given area of ground the owner can erect an apartment—that's one of their arguments—and derive a maximum of interest from a minimum of investment. The house should and does include all the advantages of a hotel, with the privacy of a home. There are elevators, telephones, janitors, and such conveniences as appeal to the matron who wishes to lessen her expense for servants. One apartment, housing ten families, may be built and maintained much more cheaply, it is insisted, than ten dwellings can be. The consequence is then that the landlord increases his income, reduces his risk and lowers the rental of his building. All this saving redounds ultimately to the benefit of the tenant.

Whatever the aesthetic and economic side of the question may be, it is certain that the apartment has come to St. Louis to remain a fixture, undergoing some changes, doubtless, but enduring still as a permanent phase of the city's evolution.

Women who decide most things domestic in this country have vindicated the apartment with their approval, and that seems to be the final word on the subject. Women like the apartment because it is a compromise between a hotel and a home. They have the benefits of servants without any of the worry of paying or directing them. The rent they pay covers everything but their food and clothing, and in some apartments of the newest plan the food can be had, piping hot, from a restaurant below whenever Milady is too tired, or indifferent or lazy to superintend the making of a meal.

Wholly unlike the apartment that flourishes in New York and in Chicago, the local pile adds landscape to architecture to make it a thing of beauty. Those now building in the West End have a sward before each, and flowers and shrubs to freshen the air and relieve the eye.

The preference oftenest shown by architects of apartments in St. Louis is for French or Spanish renaissance, or the Colonial style. Occasionally there is a blending of the renaissance. The effect is distinctly artistic, and last year, when Europeans who could contrast the styles of Southern Europe with our own, were in St. Louis by hundreds, comment was always favorable.

In general St. Louis is signalized by the beauty and comfort of her homes, and the tendency is toward, rather than from, the higher standards fixed in the past. On this point a few words from an official of Chicago—our chief Western rival—ought to be pertinent.

Deputy Building Commissioner Hughes of the big city, said to James A. Smith, our Building Commissioner, recently, after a tour through all parts of St. Louis:

"I believe that in no other city is the workingman, the clerk, the artisan, in fact all of those who constitute the so-called 'middle class,' so comfortably housed. Even among the element that in other places is supposed to be without knowledge or appreciation of the aesthetic life I have found an attempt—and generally a successful attempt—to make the home pleasing to those who view it from the outside, as well as to those who are covered by its roof.

"I have found representatives of that great 'middle class' living in pretty homes, surrounded by grass and flowers, and situated on private streets which even the rich in other cities cannot equal. Your people of wealth are moved by the same spirit. In the private 'places' of the West End is to be found the nearest approach to the model city I have encountered anywhere. There is nothing in Chicago or New York or anywhere else on the continent, so far as I have seen, that can bear comparison with your residential districts."

Broadly speaking, building in the last three years has been confined to the west and southwest ends of the city. The North Side and the South Side have not had an equal share in the activity, though it is not to be understood that those sections have failed of improvement. It is only by comparison with the other parts of St. Louis that their steady, though unpretentious growth is made to appear as retrogression.

In the tabulation showing the building done in 1902-3 and in 1903-4—during both of which years the World's Fair was in process of completion or in actual operation, the figures do not seem to tell a flattering story of activity. The estimated cost of buildings erected last year is larger than that of either of the two preceding fiscal periods. The explanation is found in the high prices of both material and labor during the World's Fair. Only commercial building was undertaken then, and persons who contemplated homes waited until the close of the Fair should reduce the cost of building.

No such reduction has taken place, as a matter of fact, but the stoppage of development for that time has had its compensation in the remarkable activity of the last six months.

A man the other day remarked that the city had passed the period of its greatest activity in the department of commercial construction. The big skyscrapers that stand downtown, he said, were the work of the last five years of the Nineteenth and the first five years of this century. James A. Smith, Building Commissioner, was consulted and here is a partial roster of the big buildings that are now under contract:

The addition to the Missouri-Lincoln building, the addition to the Frisco building, the new structure at Tenth and Chestnut streets; the Union Electric Company's office and plant at Eleventh and Locust streets; the Kinloch Telephone Company's building at Tenth and Locust streets; the department store at Sixth street and Washington avenue; the practically new structure that is to replace the St. Nicholas Hotel, and half a dozen lesser buildings. Their cost will reach several millions of dollars.

In the opinion of men who have been conspicuous in the constructive work that has characterized St. Louis for many years, the city's growth will continue indefinitely, with some setbacks, perhaps, but none the less surely. The abundance and cheapness of materials—especially of brick and lumber—insures St. Louis's preeminence in the matter of extensive, substantial and artistic building.

EAST SIDE

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF TAX DODGING IN ALTON.

Madison County Board of Assessment Review to Begin Inquiry To-Day—Only One Diamond on Books.

The Madison County Board of Assessment Review will visit Alton to-day to make a thorough investigation of charges that Alton is filled with wealthy tax dodgers.

Alton citizens, according to Chairman Camp, have been accused of failing to report their possessions to the Assessors. The alleged dodgers will be called before the board during its four-day stay in Alton to state their side of the cases. There is only one diamond in Alton, according to the Assessor's books, notwithstanding that hundreds of persons have been wearing gems they call diamonds.

It may be only a coincidence that the Grand Jury of the Alton City Court has adjourned until about the time the Board of Review finishes its labors in Alton, but those who claim to know say the adjournment was taken with that time for the purpose of attending to any case the Board of Review may bring before it.

Chairman Camp has said repeatedly that no tax dodger would be spared prosecution this year unless he repented and turned in a correct statement of his possessions while the board has him before it.

IS SHOCKED BY HANDLE ON CAR.

George Ott Thrown to Pavement While Alighting in Alton.

George Ott, a printer, in trying to alight from car No. 25 of the Union street line of the Alton, Granite and St. Louis Traction Company at Alton late Saturday night, caught hold of the metal handle and was thrown to the pavement by an electric shock.

Ott was unable to let go of the handle and was released by the crew. It developed that the car was charged with electricity, a short circuit being caused by the rain and electrical storm. Passengers received a shock when paying their fares and every piece of metal was charged.

Alton Notes and Personals.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church in Upper Alton yesterday was occupied by the Reverend J. D. Phillips, president of Shurtleff College, the subject of his morning sermon being "Filled and Ground of the Truth." In the evening he spoke on "Obedience."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tillman arrived yesterday from Scranton, Pa., where they spent the summer.

The old Veritas Literary Society has been reorganized in Upper Alton with the following officers: Miss Edith Warner, president; Miss Alan Atchison, vice president. The Upper Alton High School has been divided into four sections, each of which will take charge of the programme in a month. The presidents of the sections are: Walter Stelle, George Carlton, Miss Nannie Lowry and Miss Eva Sharp.

Edward Meagahe has gone to San Francisco to reside.

The Reverend C. L. Patridge, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Alton, will begin a series of camp meetings tonight in Modena.

C. L. Zeuch of the Grafton road near Alton is still gathering the strawberries from his vines.

The last Sunday excursion of the season by the steamer C. H. Spencer was given yesterday out of Alton to the Illinois River, and was well attended.

The Alton Post, Sons of Veterans, held a social session and banquet Saturday evening. Among those who made addresses was Doctor H. H. Lemen, who spoke of his travels in various parts of the world.

Charles Clifford will depart to-morrow for Tucson, Ariz., for a visit of indefinite length.

Mrs. F. C. Mapplebeck is home from St. Louis, where she visited Mrs. K. G. Walker.

The funeral of Esther Lyons took place yesterday in Bethalto.

Wilbur R. Smith and Miss Sophia Lind were married yesterday afternoon by the Reverend M. W. Twing, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at his parsonage. They belong to well-known Alton families and their marriage was a surprise.

Stephney Miller, 8[illegible] years old, died yesterday at the home of his son, J. T. Miller, in Bluff street. The body was taken to Fort Scott, Kas., last evening for burial.

The river at Alton is rising rapidly and men who own coal flats yesterday taking care of property along the levee. The rise was four feet in twenty-four hours.

Mayor Edmond Beall arrived home yesterday from a trip to Denver.

TO EXAMINE ASSESSMENT BOOKS.

St. Clair County Board of Review Will Begin Work To-Day.

The St. Clair County Board of Review will begin work in East St. Louis this morning. The sessions will be held in the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in the City Hall.

According to the members of the board there will be much work in going over the assessment. It is said that $18,000 worth of new buildings have not been placed on the assessment books, and that out of the 11,000 registered voters in the city less than 1,000 are taxed on personal property.

Many of the rich men of the city, it is said, are not assessed on jewelry, and many who are believed to have money are not assessed on their cash. It is said that affidavits will be required in several thousand cases.

SALOONKEEPER IS UNDER ARREST.

East Side Man Charged With Selling Liquor to Boy.

Clement Gentleman, a saloonkeeper on St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with selling liquor to a minor.

It is charged that Gentleman sold ten drinks of nickel whisky to John Curtain, 17 years old. The drinks, it is alleged, were paid for by a negro, who, it is said, bantered the white boy to drink. Curtain was picked up unconscious on the street and it was necessary to apply the stomach pump at the police station.

Doctor Spannagle spent several hours over the boy before he pronounced him out of danger.

Gentleman was released on bond. The case is set for Wednesday.

ONE ARREST LEADS TO ANOTHER.

Negro Brothers Wanted in Madison County Taken into Custody.

Through the arrest yesterday morning of Edward Langford and Sylvester Garner, negroes, on a charge of picking the pocket of another negro, the East St. Louis police were able to arrest James Langford, a brother of Edward. James and Edward Langford are wanted in Madison County on a charge of assault with intent to kill and burglary and larceny.

James Langford was arrested through detective work by Sergeant Molla. It was decided yesterday by the police to send the Langford brothers to Madison, where it is believed that they will be more readily convicted than in St. Clair County. Garner will be prosecuted on the pocket-picking charge in St. Clair County.

Methodists' Annual Conference.

Plans have been completed for the Annual Conference of the Southern Illinois Methodists, which will be held for four days, beginning September 27, at the First M. E. Church, East St. Louis. The Reverend J. H. Harmon, pastor of the First M. E. Church, received a letter yesterday from the Reverend C. D. Schumard of the Lebanon District, stating that he expected 300 out of the 325 ministers in the conference to be present. It was stated that the wives and members of the families of many of the ministers would also be present. Bishop David H. Moore of Denver, it is said, will preside.

To Consider Sewer Question.

The big outlet sewer proposition, which it is planned will give East St. Louis an outlet sewer and thoroughly drain the entire city, will come before the City Council this afternoon in the shape of an ordinance, which it is believed will be passed at once. Mayor Cook, City Engineer Crecken, City Counselor Freels and City Attorney Joyce have been at work on the ordinance for several months. It covers over 100 closely written pages. It is believed that several of the street-car franchise propositions will also come up before the Council.

East St. Louis Items.

Miss Alice Feels will attend school this winter at Nashville, Tenn.

The Reverend and Mrs. Hobby M. Hale of Walla Walla, Wash., will arrive soon to visit Mrs. Hale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pendleton, of Beach avenue.

Mrs. H. G. Hertel is visiting her parents in Belleville.

Miss F. M. Jenkins has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. E. M. Ward will depart this week for a visit in Houston, Mo.

Mrs. E. S. Lacey is visiting in Mount Vernon, Ill.

Mrs. Charles Shields is visiting in town.

Miss Inez Miller of Washington, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. R. Miller of Lansdowne.

Paul Schein and Jesse South were arrested by Policeman Burnett yesterday on a charge of shooting crabs.

G. L. Sender was arrested on a charge of flourishing a revolver at his wife.

Charles Olsen was the police say has assaulted his wife.

Charles Olsen, who the police say has assaulted his wife, was arrested yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace at Central Park. He will be tried this morning.

STREET FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT.

Given by Merchants to Commemorate Improvement of Illinois Thoroughfare.

Mayor Fred J. Kern of Belleville will officially open the North Illinois Street Fair this evening by pressing a button which will turn on the electric lights through the street fair district. Preparations for the fair were completed last night. The carnival company which will furnish the amusements arrived late in the evening and was met by a big delegation of Belleville citizens.

The street fair was gotten up by the merchants and citizens of North Illinois street in honor of the improvement of that street. Assistance has been given to the association by the merchants and business men of the city and it is planned to make the fair a bigger success than previous affairs of this kind. A varied programme has been arranged.

One of the features will be the accordion players' contest to-morrow night. Accordion players from all over Southern Illinois will take part in the contest. Friday will be Municipal Day, when it is expected that the Mayors and City Councils of city Southern Illinois cities and towns will be present. Thursday will be a parade day.

Belleville Court Docket.

Cases set for trial in the Circuit Court at Belleville this week are as follows:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

No. 1 Law—Sampson-Thayer Company vs. C. M. Keyes & Co., attachment.
12—B. Swing, trustee, vs. Sligo Furnace Company, attachment.
13—Henry Glade vs. Joseph Beswick, appeal.
14—O. W. Merod vs. East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
15—Ernest Hellms, for J. J. Nelson, vs. Wabash Railroad Company, case.
16—L. F. Zink vs. East St. Louis Railway Company and East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
17—Chancery—Tony Salamano vs. May Salamano, divorce.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

17—Chancery—Florence King vs. Nathan King, divorce.
1—Law—M. F. Williams Manufacturing Company vs. New Process Steel and Wire Company, assumpsit.
18—Barton-Parker Manufacturing Company vs. Louis Burkhardt, assumpsit.
19—Lydia Rife, administratrix, vs. Nelson Morris & Co., case.
20—S. F. Chase vs. East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
21—The People vs. Pearl Hamilton et al., debt.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

22—A. J. Kreft vs. Fritz Albers, appeal.
23—Ada Gulley, administratrix, vs. Pittsburg Reduction Company, case.
24—Ada Gulley, administratrix, vs. Southern Railway Company, case.
25—A. J. Pruyn vs. Daniel Zihlsdorf, case.
26—John Paskowat vs. Lynnagh Coal Company, case.
27—W. A. Milne vs. Daniel Zihlsdorf, case.
28—Chancery—Mary Stasenkewicz vs. Stanislaus Stasenkewicz, divorce.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

29—Law—Sam Schneider vs. C. C. Dodt et al., case.
30—Mrs. M. Bonnell vs. East St. Louis Railway Company, case.
31—Chancery—Wilhelmina Loesch vs. Jacob Loesch, divorce.
32—Law—Arthur Applegate vs. East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
33—Val Kuehl vs. Wade Vandyke et al., case.
34—T. F. Hayden vs. Dan Evans; assumpsit.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

36—Joseph Jansen vs. Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Co., case.
37—Michael Stock vs. Ben Steghaus; assumpsit.
38—Rame Abbott vs. Marissa Coal Mining Company, case.
39—A. P. Boneau vs. East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
40—Victor Boiseau vs. East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company, case.
29—Chancery—Coney Cisner vs. Julius Cisner, divorce.

Celebrates 38th Anniversary.

The Freeburg Saengerbund celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary yesterday at the Freeburg Singer Park. Delegations from St. Louis, Belleville, East St. Louis and other towns attended the celebration. The Belleville Kronthal-Liedertafel and Liederkranz societies sang several mass songs. In the evening the women of the Freeburg Saengerbund served supper.

Burial of Woman Pioneer.

Many of the old-time residents of Belleville yesterday attended the funeral of Mrs. Theresa Espenschied of Mascoutah, who died there Friday, aged 82 years. Mrs. Espenschied was the last survivor of a shipload of emigrants who came to St. Clair County from Germany in 1833, and was related to many of the old families in St. Clair County. Her funeral as a result was one of the largest ever held in Mascoutah.

Sheriff Seizes Slot Machine.

Sheriff G. W. Thompson of St. Clair County yesterday confiscated a coin slot-machine in the saloon of George Reithmann of Lansdowne, near East St. Louis. Sheriff Thompson has laid the matter before State Attorney Teckenburg and it is said that a warrant will be sworn out against Reithmann this morning.

Jerseyville Notes.

Joseph Snodgrass was a visitor in Alton yesterday.

Roland Collenberger returned yesterday from a visit with Alton friends.

Doctor Floyd B. Miller of Rockbridge, Ill., was a visitor here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson were visitors in St. Louis.

Rain has fallen in Jerseyville and Jersey County almost incessantly for the last forty-eight hours, practically stopping travel on the roads and putting the small streams out of their banks, flooding the lowlands.

Robert Holmes went to St. Louis yesterday to visit relatives.

The west embankment of the Chicago and Alton Railroad pond at Delhi, Jersey County, broke Saturday evening on account of the excessive rainfall, softening the dirt, and several thousand gallons of water were lost.

Mrs. John Darlington of McClusky, Ill., was a visitor.

Miss John G. Dougherty of Litterville, Ill., is the guest of Miss B. W. Oldard.

William Christy returned from St. Louis.

William Harnell was a visitor in St. Louis.

Miss Tillie Lane returned yesterday from St.

POLICEMAN'S FUNERAL FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Patrolman Locke of Seventh District Will Be Buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery To-Day.

The funeral of Patrolman Lee B. Locke of the Seventh District, who died at his home, No. 4344 Oregon avenue, Saturday morning, from pneumonia, after an illness of but four days, will be held from the family residence at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Locke was appointed to the police force August 21, 1899, and has served in the Seventh District since his appointment. When he left the station Tuesday morning he complained of being ill. The same evening his wife notified Captain Creecy that her husband was not able to report for work.

The following day his condition was serious, and he continued to grow weaker. It is said that he had been suffering slightly for nearly a month as the result of a severe cold contracted while fishing.

In his recreation last month he went down on the river, fishing, and on his return home was caught in a rain. While he was able to remain on duty, he complained of a severe cold.

A son of the dead patrolman died about about six months ago, and this, too, it is said, preyed upon his mind and affected his health.

Osage Rises at Bagnell.

Bagnell, Mo., Sept. 17.—Very heavy rains fell here last night and the Osage shows a rise of twenty-five feet. It is overflowing the bottoms and rising rapidly. Much corn is cut and will be washed out. Much fencing has been washed away.

Mrs. Nell Burgess Dead.

New York, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Nell Burgess, wife of the actor and niece of J. H. Stoddard, died early to-day at her home in Highlands, N. J.

BODY MAY REVEAL MURDER MYSTERY

Man Known Only as "Healey" Found Dead in Hallway on South Second Street.

EVIDENCE OF FOUL PLAY.

His Head Was Fearfully Bruised and Battered, and He Had Been Dead Several Hours When Found.

MAN KNOWN AS HEALEY.
Who was found dead in a hallway on South Second street yesterday morning.

Lying dead on a bench and apparently the victim of a murderous assault, a man who is only known as Healey, was found in the hallway at No. 2335 South Second street, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Although identified by several men who had seen him around Market street saloons, nothing is known of his history or his place of abode. A deep cut in the head, bruises on the cheeks and lips and swollen and discolored features, bespoke the violence of the attack which caused his death.

Although Chief Desmond advanced the conjecture that the man might have been struck by a train, and had afterwards walked to where he was discovered, he believes that a trail of blood would certainly have remained. As it was, a puddle of blood formed beneath the bench and was congealed when the body was found.

The corpse was cold and rigid, and the police think that the man had been dead since a couple of hours after midnight yesterday morning. Efforts to identify him proved futile until late last night, when Gus Weigle, who conducts a saloon at No. 924 Market street, and P. T. Brown, a porter in the same resort, recognized the corpse, as did Thomas Heffener of No. 1214 Market street.

All said that he was only known as Healey, and that he kept much to himself, having nothing to do with other frequenters of the saloons.

John Patrick, barkeeper for M. Turk, who conducts the saloon and boarding-house where the body was found, made the discovery. Without taking a second glance at the dead man's face, Patrick left the hallway and notified Patrolman Maher of the Second District.

In his statement to the police, Patrick said he had heard no noise during the night. His room is in the rear of the saloon, which fronts the street, and not more than thirty feet from the spot where the body lay. A door opens from Patrick's room into the yard at the rear end of the passage.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN THE GOLD FIELDS.

Joseph S. Kiest of Alaska Declares Much Ore Is Being Mined In Alaska.

Joseph S. Kiest of Nome, Alaska, was a visitor in St. Louis yesterday. When seen at the Planters Hotel last night Mr. Kiest spoke most enthusiastically of the conditions in the far North at the present time and for the future. Among other things, Mr. Kiest said that there is more gold being taken out at the present time than during the rush in 1900.

"In 1900, during the big rush to Nome, there were very few miners," said Mr. Kiest, "but conditions have changed, and the men who are there now are miners in every sense of the word. In 1900 a great many spent their time washing the sand along the shore, but the mining is done farther inland now. It is true there are a few men who still wash along the shore, but these men make only $5 or $6 a day. The best soil seems to extend inland.

"It is all placer mining at the present time, and it will be many years before machinery will be necessary for quartz mining. The mountains that lie about 90 miles inland will be where the quartz mining will be done. At the present time there is a railroad out of Nome for thirty miles. Two others are planned, but it will be ten years before it will be necessary to extend them to the mountains, for there is plenty of gold to be taken out before that.

"Although we are shut in from November to June, we have as good a time as our friends further South. The social life is a good one, and there are plenty of amusements of all kinds. There is a bright future for Nome, and plenty of money to be made."

Mr. Kiest is in the States laying in a stock to tide him over the shut-up season.

FAILED TO CHARGE OFF ANY PER CENT FOR WEAR.

New City of Sheffield Finds Its Trolley System Worn Out, With No Funds to Replace It.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 17.—New Yorkers, on the eve of a municipal campaign, in which municipal ownership may be an engrossing issue, will be interested in the report from Mr. Daniels, at Sheffield, on some of the drawbacks and dangers of public ownership of utilities serving the public. He says:

"The city of Sheffield, in the management of its electric tramway system, finds itself confronted with a condition that some of the more far-seeing members of the City Council (notably, Sir Joseph Jonas, the Lord Mayor) have insisted has existed for some time, and that condition is due, despite the fact that the system has been operated at an apparent profit while furnishing cheaper transportation than any system in the United Kingdom, to a failure to properly charge off a reasonable amount yearly for depreciation of the plant. This failure brings them face to face with the necessity of adjusting and raising the fares or operating the system at a loss, possibly, or, at any rate, no profit.

"The city of Glasgow sets aside 6 cents a mile for depreciation, Manchester allows 2.4 cents, and Liverpool 2 cents. Sheffield is supposed to allow 2 cents, but if it had, the account, instead of showing a surplus of $84,221, would have shown a deficit of $62,346.

"There the matter stands at present. The only remedy in sight appears to be to raise the rate of fare, and that no member of the City Council seems to be ready to advocate."

OUTLAW JUMPS OVER CLIFF.

Death of Chief May Ends Disturbances in Philippine Province.

Manila, Sept. 17.—Foltzarbo, chief of the outlaws in the Province of Cavite, who for a long time have made trouble for the authorities, was surrounded to-day near the Batangas border, and jumped over a cliff. He was killed by the fall.

The death of Feliarbo, it is believed, will end the disturbances in the Province of Cavite.

LIVELY DEBATES TO OUST DAIRIES

Tenth Ward Association Advocates Driving Out of Plants, and Strong Arguments and Personalities Are Exchanged.

Oratory mingled with sarcasm was the predominating feature at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at Chippewa Hall, Oregon avenue and Chippewa street, yesterday afternoon. The question of ousting the dairies from the Tenth Ward was discussed at length, both pro and con.

Nearly twenty members of the St. Louis Dairy Association were present and offered reasons why the dairies should not be removed from that part of the city. Nearly fifty members of the improvement body were arrayed against the representatives of the St. Louis Dairy Association.

H. C. Koenig, who was the instigator of the movement, was present and opened the arguments. He made a heated talk, urging the ousting of the dairies. He declared that the keeping of over forty milk concerns in that ward was detrimental, and that people seeking desirable locations for residences would shun a section where dairies abounded.

When Mr. Koenig concluded his address, George Korte, president of the Dairymen's Association, responded. He rebuked his opponent and declared that dairies conducted as those in that ward had been conducted were beneficial to any locality.

John T. Noble followed Korte in a lengthy address. He said that the time had come when the dairies must go, and that residences must take their place.

"If the South Side ever hopes for anything," he said, "it must rid itself of the dairies." He then suggested that the dairymen sell the property and move to the country.

John Johnson, was the next speaker, and delivered his full oration in German.

Adolph Kurrenbach, who was in favor of ousting the dairies from the Tenth Ward, opposed city milk. He said that he had conducted a dairy in the country at one time for eighteen years, and that it was absolutely essential that the cows be turned out in the pastures early in the morning to "eat grass and fresh air." His speech threw the members of both sides into convulsions.

The orators who took the floor late in the afternoon became personal.

One speaker actually trembled with rage and it appeared for a time as if fisticuffs would ensue. President Pitzman, who presided over the meeting, restored order, however, by rebuking members of both associations. He declared that each speaker had left the question at issue, and ordered the debate to continue in a friendly manner.

In the course of the meeting, the garbage question was taken up. The committee which was appointed to interview Chief of Police Kiely, in reference to the weeds in various vacant lots on the South Side, reported that Kiely had requested the members of the association to call his attention to any weeds uncut and that he would make a personal investigation.

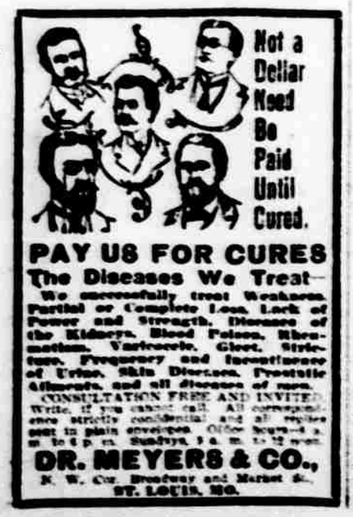
The association also voted to Edward Rosenthal, secretary of the organization, $50, as salary for services for the past five years. After the vote was taken, he made a speech of thanks.

When the meeting adjourned, President Pitzman announced that the "lid" would go skyward and requested all present to participate in consuming two kegs of beer.

TAKAHIRA WILL GO HOME.

Will Join Wife Who Has Remained in Japan Two Years.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, expects to sail for his home in Japan in a few weeks, to join Mme. Takahira, who has been over there for nearly two years.

Local Option Election in Wright.

Hartsville, Mo., Sept. 17.—An unofficial report from twelve precincts of the local option election held in Wright County yesterday gives local option a majority of 1,258, with two precincts unheard from. One is thought to have gone in favor of saloons by a small majority, and the other to have gone in favor of local option by a large majority.