WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNET TO BE USED IN OPHTHALMIC SURGERY

Powerful Current Will Draw Splinters of Steel From Eyes of Factory Toilers at Bridgeport, Conn.—How the Invention Is Operated—Great Core Weighs Nearly Three Hundred Pounds.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 11.—What is said to be the largest and most efficient electro-magnet in the world has been erected in the X-ray room of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital, and is used in performing one of the most delicate operations known to ophthalmic surgery—the removal of splinters of steel which have become imbedded deep in the vitreous tumor of the human eye.

The magnet is so heavy that four men are required to lift it into position. It is nearly five feet in height, and there is a mile and a half of copper wire wound about the soft iron core, which is in itself two feet in circumference.

The magnet was built by Clarence Sterling, an inventor, upon lines suggested by Doctor Frederick M. Wilson, eye and ear specialist and ophthalmologist of the hospital corps of surgeons.

The use of a magnet for drawing pieces of steel to the surface of the eye is not new by any means, and many devices have been perfected which were designed to use the magnetic influence in relieving the eyes of such bits of foreign matter.

One of the first of such devices was a small, hardly magnetized point, intended to be inserted into the tiny wound which a particle of steel would cause in the eyeball, the idea being that the chip would stick to the needle on its removal. That proved impracticable because of the disturbance to the eye humors which resulted.

Then powerful magnets were built which exercised a marked influence over a considerable field. These magnets were used to draw the chips of iron or steel to the surface of the eye, just under the cornea.

A slight incision through the conjunctiva and cornea would then permit of the removal of the disturbing element, and the patient would be saved.

With the employment of what is called the new steel, and with the increased speed with which the metals are turned in lathes especially during the last two years, the number of injuries to the eyeball through its being punctured with tiny chips of metal has been largely increased.

The depth of the penetrations has grown too, owing to the greater force with which the steel and iron particles are thrown from the cutting surface.

Doctor Wilson found that in many instances the chips had penetrated deep into the vitreous humor, which fills practically the rear half of the eyeball and that they were beyond the influence of the magnets used in any of the ophthalmic hospitals.

When such a foreign body became lodged in the eyeball a low-grade inflammation invariably resulted, which ultimately ended in the patient's being made necessary the removal of the eyeball.

PLIANTNESS INCREASING.

In Bridgeport, a manufacturing center, in which the large majority of men are those who work with steel in lathes, to a great extent, the number of cases of handicap from such causes has been steadily increasing, and it was with a view to lessening some of the severe such a condition that Doctor Wilson planned the big magnet which now promises to save the sight of mechanics, no matter how deeply imbedded is the disturbing particles of steel.

It was about the middle of last winter that Doctor Wilson began discussing the situation from a medical standpoint, calling attention to the greater need of magnetic power than was at the disposal of oculists from any of the electro-magnets then manufactured.

The subject was given careful study, as the requirements were out of the ordinary. Letters were written to professors of physics and of electricity of several universities and their advice was sought. Plans and designs were suggested, but all were for an electro-magnet entirely beyond the facilities of any of the physiological instrument makers, and partook more of the nature of an engineering problem.

It was decided to build the instrument and Mr. Sterling volunteered to do the work.

A room in a big factory was set aside for his use, and after five months the great magnet, the largest in the world to be constructed specially for an oculist, was set up in the X-ray room in the surgical ward of the Bridgeport Hospital.

The core of the great instrument is of soft iron and weighs nearly 300 pounds. About the core are coils of heavy copper wire, each coil being as large as a water bucket.

A little over a mile and a half of coarse copper wire is wound in the coils, and the electrical current required to energize this great magnet is so large that special wires had to be run from the dynamo-room of the hospital.

Of course the instrument was entirely too heavy to be used as the ordinary optical magnets have been in the past. Instead of a swinging magnet the instrument was set on end in the room where it will serve such a splendid purpose. The magnet core was ground to a blunt point at the upper end, and a special cap shaped somewhat like the ordinary eye cup was made. This cap is removable, so that it can be thoroughly sterilized.

PATIENT STANDS ON MAGNET.

Just above the tip was constructed a brass frame adjustable. The patient to be operated upon stands over the magnet and places his head in the frame, which is swung and lowered in such a way that the injured optic rests exactly over the center of the magnet and just escapes touching the cap.

When the current is turned on any bit of iron or steel however deeply imbedded is bound to follow the irresistible force of the great instrument and appear under the cornea.

The first intimation of the powerful magnetic waves which emanate from the magnet when it is energized was gained by Superintendent Jones of the hospital.

He and several other physicians were experimenting with the instrument as Mr. Sterling handled a stamper at the X-ray tube, when they noticed a stamper which had been laid down on a table which charge at the head of the stairs and found that it had stopped. He consulted his watch and found that that timepiece had also stopped.

Thinking that the cause of his watch's stoppage might be a separated stamper, he returned to the X-ray room. There he remarked the unusual behavior of the two timepieces.

The physicians found that their watches were all affected, and that if they brought a powerful magnet near their watches they would magnetize the watch and clock springs.

There were five watches and a clock in the room affected, and in all of the timepieces the springs became so strongly magnetized that they would stick to a piece of iron in front of the hospital when the magnet is energized.

Probably one of the most interesting experiments which can be tried with the magnet is that which shows the lines of magnetic force discovered by Faraday.

A broad board is placed on top of the magnet, the current is turned on and from a sack is evenly poured a large quantity of fine iron filings.

The filings arrange themselves in lines of force, which are plainly visible to the eye. The lines are in the shape of a horseshoe, and are thicker at the ends than in the center.

SAFE TO THE TOUCH.

The operator can place a piece of paper over the lines of force and can then safely touch the paper with his fingers without disturbing the lines. The paper may be lifted from the magnet and the lines of force will still remain. A handful of the iron filings may be placed on the paper and they will still follow the lines of force, standing up like the bristles on a brush.

The operator can place a knife, a piece of iron or any other metal on the paper and the lines will not be disturbed. If the current is turned off they fall back upon the board a heap of finely powdered iron.

It has been found that a person sitting in a chair tilted back so that the head rests against the magnet becomes magnetic also. A rod of iron held in the mouth or the hand under those conditions strongly attracts bits of iron and steel, and nails placed against the face stand out like the quills of a porcupine, giving the countenance a most unusual appearance. Iron filings sprinkled on the face and hands cover them thickly like a coat of mail, and build themselves along the lines of force, sticking out like thorns.

The cohesion which the magnetic force induces in iron filings is well illustrated with an experiment which the doctors perform.

A large, wide-mouthed preserve jar is filled with filings and is held, mouth downward, about a foot above the pole of the magnet. Not a particle of the metal escapes as long as the instrument is energized, but the instant the current is turned off the filings pour out of the bottle to the floor. The influence of the current holds the filings in a solid mass.

There are many other curious experiments which can be tried with the aid of the magnet, but its chief value is from its use in saving artisans from blindness.

In diagnosing a case of injury to the eye the instrument is equally valuable when its indications are either positive or negative. If a patient be placed over the magnet, the current turned on, and there is no demonstration it is quite apparent that there is no iron or steel in the eye, for the pain of a movement of the particle in an inflamed eye is excruciating.

ANOTHER VALUABLE FEATURE.

That is another valuable feature of the magnet. It is so powerful that it saves the patient much pain.

The less active magnets sometimes require considerable manipulation before a steel chip is finally brought to the under surface of the cornea. As every movement causes agony, the suffering is often intense and protracted. The big magnet will cause but a fractional instant of pain.

The particle will be drawn to the under surface of the cornea at once, and the comparatively simple and almost painless operation of cutting it out can assure immediate relief.

The differential diagnosis made possible by the great magnet is one of the most valuable properties of the instrument to the oculist. It opens up a line of original research beyond the possibilities of other oculists, which Doctor Wilson will pursue upon his return from Europe in the fall.

WRITERS TO NAME THEIR NEW CLUB NEXT THURSDAY.

Recently Formed Literary Organization Will Have Reception and Banquet in Hotel Jefferson.

The so far unnamed St. Louis club of writers and their friends will have a meeting and dinner at the Hotel Jefferson next Thursday evening. It has been decided to begin the meetings early hereafter.

At 7 o'clock an informal reception for new members will be held in the hotel parlors and the dinner will be served at 7:30. Claude H. W. Wetmore, host for the evening, will preside and will appoint his successor for the next banquet and turn the further proceedings over to President Nathan Frank, who will be toastmaster.

An unusual feature will be introduced in the form of a brief speech of welcome to new members by the president, with a response by Doctor W. H. Medes.

The subject for the evening will be: "What of the Future?" For "Government and Politics," the Reverend John L. Brandt, D. D., will respond. The Reverend Allen Phillips Aldrich will speak for "The Church and the Pulpit"; the Honorable Thomas H. W. Wagner for "Commerce and Industries"; George H. Johns for "Newspapers and the Press"; Doctor James Moores Ball for "Medicine and Surgery" and Charles Edwin Hutchings for "Language and Slanguage."

The programme will include musical selections of a popular order by a quintet of singers and soloists.

One of two principal matters of interest will be the selection of a name for the club, the membership of which is rapidly growing.

OBJECTS OF ART.

A St. Louis Exhibit That Has No Equal in America.

Pleasant recollections of the World's Fair are revived in the artistic merchandise which has been gathered from many parts of the world on the fifth floor of J. Kennard & Sons, at Fourth street and Washington avenue. It is a display that has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be without an equal in America—and one that in many respects even surpasses the foreign exhibits at the World's Fair.

Notable in this exhibit are three very fine dining-room sets—choicest examples of Chippendale, Adams and Sheraton styles. Also a very large assortment of library and living-room furniture, including carved Italian tables, English Chesterfields, English wing chairs, and a line of high English Morocco upholstered furniture, and new designs in English mohair applique.

This major floor floor discloses a select showing of bronzes, mantel clocks, and lamps, fine genuine cut Sheffield ware, Doulton, French and Russian china, Bohemian and Welsh glass, Tiffany lamps, jardinieres and desk sets, exclusive designs in high-grade electric light fixtures, and a countless number of foreign decorative objects for the furnishing of artistic homes.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to call and view this unusual exhibit.

DISCUSS SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

Question of Allowing Fraternities to Exist Will Come Up.

A regular meeting of the Board of Control of the St. Louis Public School Patrons' Alliance will be held at the Missouri Historical Society Hall, at the corner of Sixteenth and Locust streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

At the meeting of the board a special feature will be a discussion of the subject, "Shall Secret Greek Letter Societies Be Allowed in Our Public High Schools?"

Monday's meeting will be the first to be held in the new assembly hall.

Civil-Service Examinations.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination in St. Louis and other cities November 15 to receive eligibles from among whom to fill vacancies in the positions of stenographer and typewriter in the land office, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,000 a year.

The Commission also announces that there will be examinations for eligibles from among whom will be filled vacancies in the position of transferer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at a salary of $720 a year and for eligibles from which to fill vacancies in the position of engineer, engineer and fireman, and as plumber and steamfitter at $840 a year.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST FREE

Professor Trigoni, One of the Picturesque Reform Leaders in Czar's Domain, Will Soon Visit the United States.

New York, Nov. 1.—Trigoni is free and will soon come to America. This announcement, which was received recently, sent a thrill of joy through all Russian revolutionists the world over. In the local Russian colony the news was at once celebrated with a mass meeting and mutual rejoicings.

Professor Michael Nicolievitch Trigoni, at one time of the University of Moscow, is one of the most striking and picturesque figures of the revolutionist movement in Russia. For twenty-two years he had been held a prisoner in the Fortress of Peter and Paul and on Saghalien Island, and his comrades almost lost hope of ever seeing him again. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life for alleged complicity in the assassination of Emperor Alexander II.

Now he has been freed, and has arrived in Japan on his way to join his Russian friends in America.

Trigoni's career is replete with romance and adventures. He was the son of an aristocratic family and had studied in the University of Odessa. He was a very handsome young man, always dressed neatly and his manners were charming. Instead of leading the pleasurable, peaceful life of an aristocrat he devoted himself to a life full of danger in order to work for the overthrow of the bureaucracy.

In 1881 he was one of the important members of the famous Executive Committee of the party that was known as the "Narodnoya Volya" (The Will of the People), the same committee that undermined the tracks over which the Czar's train was blown up.

The Czar was not hurt, as he was not in the train at that time. Then followed the famous explosion that occurred in the Czar's dining-room in the winter palace. Alexander II would surely have been killed then had the bomb not exploded a few minutes too soon.

Other terroristic deeds were committed. The Czar was always timid and nervous; he feared his own shadow. The whole country looked to the Executive Committee of the "Narodnoya Volya" as to a power that would in the near future set it free. A peculiar magic seemed to surround the committee. Before this secret, underground organization, that was found nowhere and everywhere, for whom nothing was too difficult or hard, the Russian secret police, spies and gendarmes stood helpless.

BORE AN ASSUMED NAME.

As is the case in such organizations, each member was known by one or many pseudonyms. Trigoni was known as "My Lord" for his elegant appearance. At last the remarkable conspiracy that brought about the death of Alexander II was organized. The leader of this conspiracy was the revolutionist Zheliabov.

Trigoni was one of Zheliabov's closest friends. The work was thoroughly well organized. A street through which the Czar's carriage was expected to pass was mined, and in order to make sure of the attack four revolutionists were placed with bombs on four different corners.

Shortly before this Trigoni was sent by the Executive Committee on a mission to Berlin. The German police were more watchful than the police of St. Petersburg. The German spies soon found out that an important revolutionist was there and immediately notified the Russian Government. When Trigoni returned to Russia spies followed him to his home on Nevski Prospect, in St. Petersburg.

On Friday, February 27, 1881, Zheliabov took farewell of his sweetheart, Sophia Perovskaya, and went to the cheese store from which the mine was laid under the street to blow up the Czar. From there he went to visit Trigoni.

That evening when the two revolutionists sat together discussing their plans, a servant announced that someone wished to see Trigoni. Trigoni went into the corridor and—before him stood a little army of gendarmes and officers. They did not enter the house, fearing they might be blown up.

Meanwhile, Zheliabov began to think there was something wrong. He went out into the corridor, revolver in hand, but he no sooner appeared than a dozen gendarmes and spies fell upon him. The officer in command was astonished to see him there. The Government knew that Zheliabov was one of the most important men in the movement. They had been in search of him for many years and could find no trace of his whereabouts, and here they came to arrest Trigoni. The police never even dreamed that they would get Zheliabov.

HURRIEDLY PLANNED.

The conspiracy was now taken charge of by Sophia Perovskaya. Everything was arranged in a hurry, and on the next day Alexander II was killed by a bomb. Zheliabov and Perovskaya, together with three other Nihilists, died on the gallows. Trigoni was "buried alive" in the dungeon of the Fortress of Peter and Paul.

It is impossible to relate how he passed his years all alone in a tiny den known as the "stony sack." For twenty-one years he languished in this fortress, until three years ago, when he was exiled to the Island of Saghalien. The handsome youth is now a gray, sickly old man, pale and feeble, the ghost of his former self.

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LECTURES FOR MEN'S CLUB.

Series Arranged at the Lindell Avenue Church.

The Men's Club of the Lindell Avenue M. E. church has reorganized for this season, and has planned an interesting series of lectures and other features of entertainment for its members and friends. In the chapel of the church next Thursday night Congressman Burke will deliver an address on "Industrial Arbitration," showing the genesis and development of this great movement and achievement which he has labored strenuously to accomplish.

He will give an account of his efforts and trials in securing another peace conference and in fixing the place of assembly at Washington, thus securing a great moral victory for our country.

All friends of the congregation are invited to attend. A musical programme will also be rendered by Messrs. Joseph Brown and Fred W. Sultan.

PORTUGUESE QUEEN MAKES LONG AUTOMOBILE TOUR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Milan, Nov. 11.—(Copyright, 1905.)—Queen Marie Pia of Portugal, aunt of King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by her lady of honor, the Marquesa Filson, is making an automobile tour through the picturesque valley of Aosta.

The automobile club of Milan has been divided on the question of speed-car tests. The controversy is so bitter that the vice president has resigned because he opposed the action of Signor Maserati, the president, who favors the abolition of speed races for racing automobiles. Harmony now reigns, and as his resignation was withdrawn, but a new officer will be elected soon.

KAISER POSES PATIENTLY FOR A SALON PORTRAIT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 11.—(Copyright, 1905.)—Considerable discussion has been caused by the statement that the Kaiser's portrait will appear for the first time in the French salon at the forthcoming spring exhibition at the Grand Palais. It is to be an equestrian picture of the Kaiser wearing the hunting uniform. He says the Kaiser is an excellent model, posing very patiently.

TWO THOUSAND PARIS HELLO GIRLS COMING OVER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 11.—(Copyright, 1905.)—If Mr. Neill, a Canadian inventor, is successful in obtaining the telephone concession for which he is now negotiating with the French Government, America can prepare for an invasion of 2,000 Paris "hello girls," who are pretty, of course.

Mr. Neill, to offset the objection made against his automatic device that it would deprive 2,000 telephone girls of employment, has made a business proposal to Mr. Berard, director of the telephone service, to send the girls to Canada and the United States, where he undertakes to find work for them.

AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12, $16.75

Velvet Rugs, 9x12	$15.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x12	$8.95
Axminster Carpet, per yard	85c
Brussels Carpet, per yard	50c
$1.00 Lace Curtains	30c
$2.50 Lace Curtains	65c
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$10.00 Portieres	$3.75
$20.00 Portieres	$6.50

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AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS.

The following telegram from Jacob H. Schiff of New York has just been received:

"Moses Fraley, St. Louis, Mo.:

"On behalf of the National Committee for relief of sufferers by Russian massacres, of which I have been appointed treasurer, we urge you and your associates to call meeting of Jewish community to form branch committee and collect immediate funds. Necessity very great. Conditions appalling.

(Signed) "JACOB H. SCHIFF."

This telegram demands immediate action from all humane men and women. The frightful and widespread misery occasioned by recent massacres in Russia passes all description. Countless have been murdered, and as many more brutally mutilated and tortured. The families of perhaps thirty thousand Jewish martyrs are without bread or shelter, their homes have been destroyed, their livelihood ruined and they are thrown upon the streets to the tender mercies of a bloodthirsty rabble.

The terrible sufferings of this multitude of helpless victims appeal to every heart for instant relief.

We, the undersigned, therefore call upon the citizens of Missouri to assemble in mass meeting this coming Sunday, Nov. 12th, at 2:30 p. m., at Shaare Emeth Temple, corner Vandeventer and Lindell, to take immediate action to help alleviate the sufferings of these poor victims. Yours truly,

ELIAS MICHAEL,	J. D. GOLDMAN,	M. SCHOENBERG,
WM. STIX,	CHARLES A. STIX,	D. EISEMAN,
BEN EISMAN,	B. ALTHEIMER,	DAVID MAY,
JOSEPH GLASER,	D. SOMMERS,	A. WALDHEIM,
MORRIS GLASER,	NATHAN FRANK,	M. LANDAU,
J. J. WERTHEIMER,	M. SCHWAB,	LEO LEVIS,
M. BERNHEIMER,	L. BRY,	N. SCHARFF,
SAM RUSSACK,	REV. DR. SALE,	DR. TUHOLSKE,
DR. H. A. LOEB,	REV. DR. MESSING,	REV. DR. SPITZ,
REV. DR. HARRISON,	MAX WEIL,	REV. DR. ROSENSTRETER,
ABE FRIEDMAN,	LOUIS STRAUSS,	SOL. BOEHM,
H. ITTLESON,	DR. GOLDSTEIN,	AUGUST FRANK,
I. SIMON,	SIGMOND BAER,	ADOLPH BAER,
I. B. ROSENTHAL,	JULIUS A. BAER,	DR. DEVORKIN,
A. FULLER,	ALBERT ROTHSCHILD,	ALBERT ARNSTEIN,
SAM BOWMAN,	SAM BAUMAN,	MEYER BAUMAN,
ROBERT THAL,	HY. MARX,	BEN HARRIS,
MORRIS WERNER,	B. J. STRAUSS,	L. P. ALOE,
LEOPOLD ACKERMAN,	DAVE HARRIS,	LEON J. SCHWAB,
GUSTAV ROSENBERG,	D. TREICHLINGER,	LOUIS GLASER,
DAVE GOLDSMITH,	MORRIS EISENSTADT,	JACOB LOTH,
JACOB MEYER,	MEYER STERN,	ED SCHIELE,
S. W. SCHROEDER,	B. HIRSCHFIELD,	MAX WACHTEL,
J. M. WERNER,	LEE SALE,	JUDGE MOSES SALE,
JACQUES LEVY,	SAM LAZARUS,	MOSES FRALEY,
JULIUS LESSER,	JAMES SINGER,	EMIL MEYER,
A. C. EINSTEIN,	D. HARBURGER,	BENNETT WASSERMAN.

Private contributions can be made to

MOSES FRALEY,

Century Building, St. Louis.

PICKPOCKETS AND POLICE PLAY TAG

New York Overrun With Thieves—From Fifteen to Twenty-Five Suspects Arrested Daily in Effort to Prevent Petty Crimes.

New York, Nov. 11.—Professional pickpockets, their victims and the police are playing a game of tag around New York. Many New Yorkers are interested in the game and others are being added almost daily.

"No, there aren't any new styles in pickpockets this year," said Captain McCauley of the detective bureau of Manhattan, in reply to the question, "but," he added, "we had twenty-five of the usual kind lined up here this morning."

"From fifteen to twenty-five 'suspects' are arrested every day in New York, and every arrest simply means the prevention of one of these petty crimes. Members of the advance guard of pickpockets coming to New York walk the streets of the shopping district every day, ride on crowded street cars and move in and out of the theater crowds. So far the greatest activity in this line-up has been on the part of the plainclothes men, who are arresting the pickpockets as fast as they drop into town.

Night and day every part of the city is covered with Commissioner McAdoo's men, and it is an exceptionally alert pickpocket who does not walk into the net. Every car line in the city has its detectives.

They work in pairs covering their section, which varies according to the district. While many of the professional pickpockets have grown old in the business, not all of them are listed among the 'corrigibles.'

PREFERRED FIELD.

The preferred field of activity of professional pickpockets is the crowded street cars. Most often the woman with children is the victim of their operations. The pickpocket, who is oftimes a woman, will play with the children or engage them in conversation, to distract the mother's attention.

When she does this successfully her confederates seize the opportunity to "sneak" her pocketbook and make off.

Most of the professional pickpockets work in groups, and every clique has its specialty. For instance, a pickpocket who would "sneak" a pocketbook would seldom attempt to purloin a watch or a diamond scarfpin. Some thieves have a mania for diamond scarfpins and would never think of touching anything else. Most thieves prefer the pocketbook, as there is less danger of their theft becoming known. One pickpocket at headquarters explained that he would never run the risk of "lifting" a watch, because, he said, "people make a good deal more fuss about losing their watch than they would a pocketbook or anything else.

Usually there is some association or sentiment attached to a watch which makes it of double value to the owner. "A busy man," said the thief, "will very likely not take the trouble to try to recover his purse, but never so with the loss of the watch. He will try every method to recover it, and a thief who will steal a watch is foolhardy, for he is almost certain to be caught trying to dispose of it."

There is class distinction, too, among pickpockets. The professionals view any association with amateurs with contempt.

One sneak thief was being questioned by the police. He was asked if he knew of or had operated with a well-known pickpocket in the West.

"Naw, I don't know him," answered the man. "An' I never worked with him. Do you suppose I would want to have anything to do with him? He couldn't steal an alarm clock off the mantelpiece."

Nearly 5,000 photographs in the rogues' gallery at the Detective Headquarters, of men and women who ply the profession of "dipping," as they themselves term it, testify to the increasing number of members of the light-fingered gentry.

That there is honor even among thieves is often noted by the return to its owner of something which pickpockets have no use for themselves, such as memorandum books and letters, notes and other contents of a pocketbook which bear the owner's address. While some of the most notorious sneak thieves have been women, the number of professional women pickpockets is small.

Many women arrested for shoplifting and other light-fingered exhibitions of their skill have been frequently members of good families and have pleaded guilty of committing theft while under a spell of kleptomania.

RAILROAD GETS JUDGMENT.

Missouri Pacific Awarded Balance of $9,091 From Bank of Commerce

Judgment for $9,091 balance and interest in bank since 1871 was rendered yesterday in Judge Hough's court in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad against the Continental National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis.

The action was brought to recover a balance of $4,500.50 from the proceeds of bonds sold by Pettus and Lafayette counties to aid in the construction of a railway from Sedalia to Lexington. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds were deposited in the National Loan Bank of St. Louis, later absorbed by the Continental National Bank, which, in turn, was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce.

Half of the amount of $40,913 realized from the sale of these bonds was to go to the railway when the road had been completed as far as Concordia and the other half when it had been extended to Sedalia. The road obtained the first half, and when the road had been completed as far as Sedalia it obtained $19,000 of the remainder.

The judgment was for the balance and interest.

Zola's Dramatizer Weds.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Though the dramatizer of several of Zola's novels, including "L'Assommoir," or "Drink," M. William Busnach is a humorist. He is 71, and has just married a lively actress of three-and-twenty. The wedding cards bore a nota bene, conveying rather a grewsome jest. "No flowers, by request." He says that his wife has married him because she thinks him funny.

COLONE ELCOLMAN RETURNS FROM HUNTING EXCURSION.

Has Been in Camp on the Black River Near Ironton and Says Sport Was Good.

Colonel Norman J. Colman, editor of Colman's Rural World, returned Friday from Southeast Missouri, where he has been at Camp Colman, several miles from Ironton, on the Black River, hunting deer.

Colonel Colman left the remainder of the party, including W. A. Morris, president of the First National Bank at Mexico, Mo., A. H. Whitney, Colonel I. H. Talbot, Cook Groves of Mexico, Mo., William Eller of Audrain County, and others, in camp. They will probably pass through St. Louis the latter part of the week on their way home.

Colonel Colman said yesterday that the hunters bagged three deer before he left and had shot large numbers of squirrel and wild turkeys. The fishing, he said, is not so good as in the years past, on account of the high waters. The excessive rains made the hunting not so good as in the past, also.

On account of the wet condition of the lowlands the venerable St. Louis sportsman returned home, fearing for his health. Colonel Colman is nearing his eightieth year and says that he cannot withstand the hardships of the chase as in his younger days.

He was fortunate to catch an itinerant launch, which passed the camp on Black River bound toward civilization and took that opportunity to reach Ironton, from which place he came to St. Louis by rail.

Expert Rifleswoman Weds.

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 11.—Lycoming County's best rifle shot, Miss Sarah R. Glosser, of Linden, was married to Samuel R. Oswalt, of Alliance, O., by the Reverend James H. Baker. There was not a person in the county who could excel Mrs. Oswalt with the rifle.

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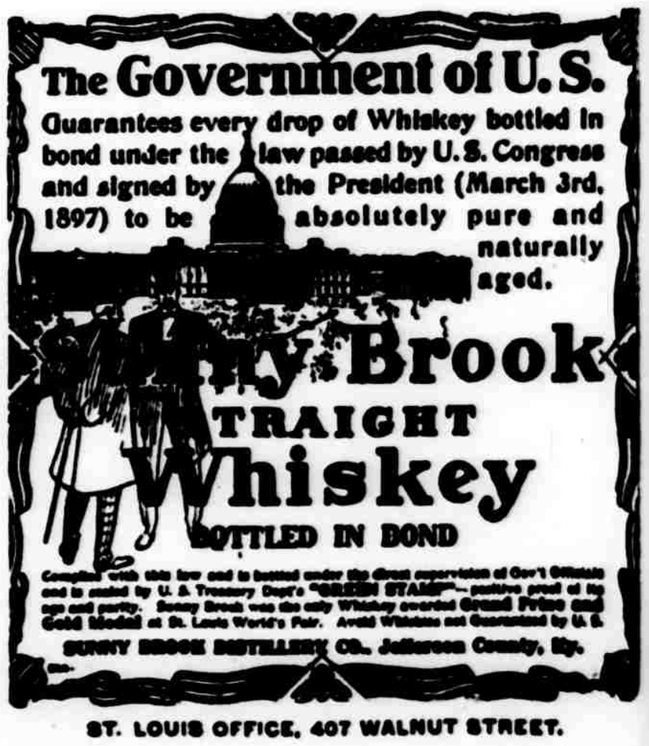
Guarantees every drop of Whiskey bottled in bond under the law passed by U. S. Congress and signed by the President (March 3rd, 1897) to be absolutely pure and naturally aged.



Complied with this law and is bottled under the direct supervision of Gov't Officials and is sealed by U. S. Treasury Dept.'s "GREEN STAMP"—positive proof of its age and purity. Sunny Brook was the only Whiskey awarded Grand Prize and Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Avoid Whiskies not Guaranteed by U. S.

SUNNY BROOK DISTILLERY CO., Jefferson County, Ky.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE, 407 WALNUT STREET.