PART I.
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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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BERNHARDT DOESN'T LIKE ST. LOUIS.

Discuses Filthy Streets, Muddy Water and What She Calls Unsightly Buildings.

NOT AT ALL LIKE PARIS.

Says She Has No Friends Here and Is Sorry She Came—No Improvement in Four Years.

Mme. Bernhardt does not like St. Louis. She declared to a Republic reporter Saturday that St. Louis' streets are filthy, business blocks unsightly and the smoke disgraceful. She could not see any improvement in the St. Louis of four years ago.

It was in her dressing-room at the Olympic that she talked about the World's Fair City, and the conversation was carried on in French.

"How do I like St. Louis? Your city has stood still four years. Filthy streets, unsightly business blocks, disgraceful smoke. Progress is not so apparent here as it is in the Eastern cities. As I have no friends here, I cannot say that my reception was less cordial than in 1897.

"Manifestly, St. Louis is not as French as it used to be. The drama in French will never be financially successful here. The people know too little about the tongue and the finesse of the language is not understood.

Sorry She Stayed a Week.

"We should have given four performances here, instead of eight, though we played in smaller cities with less claims to French origin, and had greater financial success. I am, indeed, sorry that I shortened my stay in New York and Chicago, in order to fill St. Louis and New Orleans engagements of such long duration.

"Which is my favorite American city? Ah! Boston. It is so clean and so pretty. Should I ever decide to live in America it shall be in Boston. I adore Boston.

"I rode out to your Forest Park here, and I think that, with the exception of a few additional trees and a few flowers, it is the same as years ago. With all the money that St. Louis possesses this could be made into one of the finest gardens in America. On my return, we drove through Westmoreland place, where the residences are so elaborate and magnificent.

The hotel service of St. Louis is the finest in America. My reception at the Southern Hotel the morning of my arrival has proven this conclusively. The attendants are very polite and attentive, and the table excellent.

"What do I think of the American ladies? They are stylish, elegant refined and tres chic et distingue. Some of the best-dressed gentlemen I have seen in America are in your city.

"I would have taken pleasure in visiting some of the old landmarks of St. Louis, but my work holds me all the time when I am not at absolute rest. The trials of a tour like mine are trying to both mind and body. I must be very careful and not do too much, else I would be in that melancholy state of mind and body which you call 'nervous prostration,' a form of suffering but little known to us in France."

When Mme. Bernhardt leaves the stage her maid meets her in the wings with hood and cloak and wraps her up very carefully. When she is safely in her dressing-room a thick blanket is folded about her feet. She is thoroughly chilled when she leaves the stage. This is caused, she says, by the strain of her emotions. In her dressing-room she rests until the stage manager calls out in strenuous tones:

America a Nation of Progress.

"Madame, le decorateur vous attend" (Madame, the stage decorator is waiting).

"I speak English very little," said Bernhardt with a slight smile. "When I become angry in America I can always say just enough to defend myself."

Madame proved this statement, for when she left the stage she found a crowd about her dressing-room door. She cried out in good English:

"Please, please, go! You make quick. I want past!

"I regret that my farewell is not made in your World's Fair year. I have heard much about it, and I am deeply interested. St. Louis is not poor in desirable sites for a Fair, and I believe she will make a creditable showing. It will certainly be the fault of the people if the Fair is a failure.

"Ah! This America! What can I think of it? You open your gates to the foreigner and receive him with open arms. We know what you are by countless feats of war and peace. You are a nation of progress. I have met your painters, your statesmen, your actors, and your millionaires, and I like them all.

"One of your greatest actresses in my estimation is Julia Marlowe. I saw her when I was in New York. 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' was the play. She is a true artist. I met Mr. Mansfield, but only socially. At his age, if all I hear of him is true, he is a genius. So many of your artists are young, and youth is a great advantage.

"My favorite roles are La Tosca and L'Aiglon. The first, I believe, affords me greater possibilities for displaying real dramatic force. In the locked chamber, where I slay the regent of police to protect my honor, I feel that I have done just what my audience desires of me, kill the regent. In L'Aiglon I receive pity and sympathy. I am not the vindictive woman of 'La Tosca,' but the poor, weak youth, whose ambitions have been wrecked by repression and injustice."

Mme. Bernhardt will leave St. Louis Sunday afternoon for one-night engagements in Louisville and Indianapolis, previous to returning to New York for a two weeks' engagement, after which she sails for France.

POSTMASTER MINER REMOVED.

Mayor Wheeler, a Cullom Man, Gets Springfield Post Office.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—Mayor Loren E. Wheeler was to-day appointed Postmaster at Springfield, to succeed Lewis H. Miner, removed.

The appointment of the Mayor is a recognition of that official's services for Senator Cullom in the recent senatorial contest in Illinois.

Postmaster Miner was arrayed against Cullom in the fight, the Illinois State Journal, in which Mr. Miner is said to own a controlling interest, leading the campaign of Governor Tanner.

CONGER IS APPREHENSIVE.

Manchurian Treaty Would Affect Peace Negotiations.

Shanghai, March 16.—The North China Gazette publishes an interview with Mr. Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin, in which he is quoted as saying:

"I will not venture to say how far Russia is prepared to go. The Manchurian treaty is still unconcluded, but if it is ratified, it would certainly affect peace negotiations."

LOTTERY IN AID OF BOERS.

Heri Rocheforte Is Organizing One in Europe.

The Hague, March 16.—M. Henri Rochefort is organizing a big lottery throughout Europe in aid of the Boers.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' TRUCE IS DECLARED AT TIEN-TSIN.

British and Russian Soldiers Are Drawn Up in Hostile Array, But the Commanders Agree Not to Break the Peace for a Day.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Tien-Tsin, Saturday, March 16, 1:48 p. m.—The situation here could not be more serious. The Chinese are enjoying the spectacle of Russian and English troops drawn up in hostile array, with the possibility of bloodshed at any minute.

Yesterday the English railway authorities put men to work building a siding near the station. The Russians drove them off for trespassing on their new concessions.

The laborers, who were roughly handled, returned, supported by several hundred British troops. The Russians responded by calling out their whole force and preparing for battle. Upon seeing this the British desisted from their purpose of bringing back the laborers to work by force.

General Campbell, commanding the British, and General Woguck, commander of the Russian force, had a conference, and both sides agreed not to break the peace for twenty-four hours. Information regarding the situation has been cabled to London and St. Petersburg.

Intense anxiety as to the outcome of the affair prevails here.

The Russians are still intrenching themselves in their concession.

THE GRAND DUKE VLADMIR, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army.

UNCLE SAM OUT OF THE WAY.

True Significance of Chaffee's Order to Evacuate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 16.—The orders for the withdrawal of General Chaffee and all of the American troops from Pekin, with the exception of 150 men who are to constitute a Legation guard, indicate two important developments in the policy of the United States Government, viz:

First—That the negotiations with the Chinese Government have proceeded to a point at which, in the opinion of the United States, there is no longer necessity for the retention of large bodies of foreign troops in China. In other words, the time has come when the Chinese Government should be allowed to resume its control of affairs in Pekin and the Province of Chi-Li.

Second—That the United States are determined not to be dragged into any entangling alliances or be forced to take sides in any quarrels between any of the European Powers. So long as the American soldiers are on the ground they are liable at any moment to become participants in an international controversy. It is recognized that the situation has been growing more and more delicate, and to avoid unpleasant complications the United States have decided to withdraw their men much earlier than was at first intended.

The friction between Russia and England is fast becoming acute. The Manchurian agreement is an unpleasant pill for all other nations, but it is especially bitter to England. The strained relations resulting from the secretly acquired Russian advantage have not been improved by developments in Tien-Tsin, although it is believed at the State Department that the press reports of the latter are exaggerated. Confidence is manifested that the dispute will yield to peaceful settlement, but it is recognized that a single imprudent act may bring on a conflict that would involve all of Europe in a bloody war.

The United States do not propose to become involved in that if it should occur, and the danger that such an event might happen has probably as much to do with hastening General Chaffee's withdrawal as has the desire of the United States Government to deal leniently with the Chinese Government.

FILLEY SCORES PARKER TICKET.

Declares That a Vote for Caucus Candidate Is a Vote for Bad Government.

"If you are for bad government, vote for George Parker," said Chauncey I. Filley to a large audience at Union Hall, Broadway and Benton streets, Saturday night.

This was the keynote of a long speech in which the candidate for Mayor on the Good Government ticket adduced statistics to show the corruption of the City Hall gang, and drew scathing conclusions. He said that Parker's tax returns were of a part with those of Charles Wenneker and Nathan Frank, and that he was a fit associate for the company he is in.

"These men say they want to give you a business administration. These men let this lighting contract run on and on until it is about to expire, and it will expire and you people will be in the dark, and this mooney Mayor will not give you light. Was his a business administration? His was a business administration for the franchise brokers, but you do not want that business."

The 500 men in the audience cheered Mr. Filley until the Eighth Ward Good Government Band struck up for a moment to silence the storm and allow the speaker to continue. But throughout his long speech there continued to be such outbursts.

In speaking of Mayor Ziegenhein, Mr. Filley said that the administration was not the Mayor's administration, but his son's and Julius Wurzberger's. With the election April 2, said Mr. Filley, the name of Ziegenhein will be eliminated from the local political field as effectually as it had already been eliminated from that of decency and self-respect.

"And the gang," he said, "is buried deeper in the ground than any skunk; but, like a skunk, it still stinks, and will never cease to stink in the nostrils of honest men. "If they beat me this time, I'll continue to fight them, as I have from the time I separated myself from their rotten administration—separated myself from them as any other self-respecting man would have done. The gang don't love me; and I don't love them. Not much, Mary Ann.

"Now, before you go, boys, just take one more thing to chew on the way home. When Ziegenhein was first put up for Mayor he promised me not to extend the charters of franchises of any corporations without seeing that the city got its due. Has he done that? What will his candidates, the men he chose and is backing—what will they do?"

MACARTHUR'S CASUALTY LIST.

Three Killed and Nine Wounded in Philippine Skirmishes.

Washington, March 16.—General MacArthur's latest casualt list in the Philippines is as follows:

Killed—March 31, near Eilang, Cavite, Company E, Signal Corps, United States Army, George W. Patton; February 16, Bald Hill, Leyte, Company M, Forty-third Infantry, John Cremmins.

Wounded—March 4, Signal Corps, First Lieutenant William E. Davis, slightly; February 22, Gasan, Marinduque, Company G, Second Infantry, James Burke, hip, severe; Company K, Second Infantry, Corporal Harry Leasher, wounded in chest, slight; February 18, Marinduque, Company B, First Infantry, Thomas Millard, wounded in shoulder, serious; Company I, Second Infantry, Charles G. Mannert, wounded in thigh, moderate; January 26, Jiminez, Mindanao, Company G, Fortieth Infantry, William T. Birch, thumb, slight; Walter Lawrence, wounded in arm, slight; Ernest S. George, wounded in arm, slight; Corporal Lemuel Woodyard, wounded in arm, slight.

KANSAS CITY'S NEW THEATER.

Will Be Called the Baltimore and Cost $200,000.

Kansas City, March 16.—A theater, to cost $200,000, will be at the northwestern corner of Eleventh and Baltimore streets in this city before October 1.

A contract was entered into and signed by Colonel Willis Wood of St. Joseph and Woodward & Burgess of this city Saturday, the conditions of which insure the erection of the new playhouse. The new theater, which will be called the Baltimore, is to have syndicate attractions. Woodward & Burgess have a ten-year lease on the new house.

APOLLO BELVIDERE IN KNEE BREECHES.

Young Ladies of Ada College Objected to the Statue and It Was Draped.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Findlay, O., March 16.—The college at Ada, near here, has a statue of Apollo Belvidere in red velvet knee breeches. It is a new attraction of the institution. The Franklin Literary Society of the college recently voted a sum of money to purchase a classical statue to be placed in the hall. The committee, after consulting a catalogue, forwarded money to New York for a statue of Apollo Belvidere.

The statue arrived last week, and the committee, composed of young women and young men, began unpacking it. When the figure was fully revealed the young women raised an objection to it. The faculty took up the matter and a long contention arose between those who adored art for art's sake and those who were opposed to the figure. It was finally decided that the statue must be returned or else draped.

A local preacher made a pair of red velvet knee breeches, with which they clothed the statue.

CONFEREES' REPORT.

Appropriations for Eleesymosenary Institutions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 16.—The Conference Committee report on the bill appropriating money for the eleemosynary institutions had better luck in the Senate than the report on the general appropriations. The report was presented by Senator Clay. The amendments to the House bill adopted by the Senate were all adopted with the exception of the one providing for a new building at the St. Joseph Asylum. The following table shows the conference report appropriations, as compared with the appropriations two years ago:

	1901.	1899.
Fulton Insane Asylum	$ 61,500	$ 51,220
St. Joseph Insane Asylum	62,100	48,300
Nevada Insane Asylum	55,200	42,300
Fulton Deaf and Dumb Asylum	170,000	137,500
Missouri Blind School at St. Louis	59,000	47,550
Boonville Reform School	42,500	19,160
Chillicothe Industrial School for Girls	46,860	40,000
St. Louis Insane Asylum	40,000	45,850
Higginsville Confederate Home	62,860	20,750
St. James Federal Home	47,540	.....
Marshall Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics	150,000	.....
Farmington Insane Asylum	145,000	.....
Missouri Penitentiary	80,000	80,000
Totals	$1,927,560	$593,610

The conference report appropriates out of the funds of the institutions the following amounts:

Missouri Penitentiary	$ 600,000
Insane Asylum No. 1	250,000
Insane Asylum No. 2	200,000
Insane Asylum No. 3	250,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	20,000
School for the Blind	3,000
Reform School for Boys	150,000
Industrial Home for Girls	30,000
Insane Asylum No. 4	150,000
Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics	150,000
Total	$1,903,000

BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

General Appropriation Measure, as Reported by Committee.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 16.—After a short discussion, the Senate passed the general appropriation bill submitted by the second Conference Committee, of which Senator Collins of St. Louis was chairman.

The Senate passed at a late hour tonight the amended Senate committee substitute for Senate joint and concurrent resolutions Numbers 5 and 6, submitting an amendment to the Constitution to perpetuate the State certificates of indebtedness.

COLONEL C. S. PENNELL DEAD.

Former Teacher in the St. Louis High School.

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—Colonel Calvin Smith Pennell, for many years a teacher in the St. Louis High School, in Washington University, and afterwards, for thirty-two years, in St. Mary's Institute, died to-day at his home in St. Anthony Park, at the age of 68 years. He had been an invalid for eight months.

LIBRARY QUESTION TO GO BEFORE PEOPLE.

Advisability of Submitting It to a Vote at April Election to Be Discussed.

BOARD WILL MEET THIS WEEK.

Directors of Present Institution Are Anxious to Acquire the Endowment Offered by Philanthropist Carnegie.

The St. Louis Public Library Board will meet in the early part of this week to take steps toward placing the proposition of increasing the tax for library purposes from one-fifth of a mill to two-fifths of a mill before the people of St. Louis at an election.

It is the desire of the board and citizens to have the matter considered at the April election.

There is some question as to whether there will be sufficient time in which to have the measure placed before the people at the April election. This matter is being investigated by members of the board, and if possible this plan will be pursued. City Councilor Schnurmacher will be consulted upon the matter to-morrow morning.

Every one appears anxious to take advantage of Andrew Carnegie's offer of $1,000,000 for the St. Louis library as soon as possible. The need of the city for a new building to accommodate its Public Library is keenly felt, and people of all classes wish to see the structure erected as soon as possible. Mr. Carnegie's proffer solves the problem of finance, which has kept the work from being done in the last three years. Every effort will be made by the city to comply with the conditions on which the donation is made.

The first condition of the gift is that a free site be furnished by the city upon which to erect the new building. The board owns an admirable site covering the block of ground bounded by Olive and Locust streets and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. On this there is a mortgage of $100,000. Besides this the board owns another lot with a marketable value of $100,000. This latter could be sold and the proceeds applied to reducing the mortgage, thus making it $200,000.

Several wealthy and public-spirited men have practically pledged themselves to raise sufficient money to clear up the indebtedness of $200,000. The names of these men the board is not willing to give out at the present time, but it has been stated on good authority that they are in earnest and will raise the money whenever it is required. This will dispose of the first condition.

The second condition is that a maintenance fund of $150,000 be assured the library. There are two ways of raising this income, by donation and endowment, by individuals and by raising the rate of taxation for library purposes to two-fifths of a mill. A recent act of the Legislature provides for this by authorizing an election for the purpose.

At present the income of the Public Library is derived mainly from a tax of one-fifth of a mill. This produces about $75,000 per year, which would be doubled in the event of the tax being raised to the legal limit. Members of the board are of the opinion that no difficulty would be experienced in securing a majority of votes if the measure were put before the people at an election.

The law provides that when 100 tax-paying voters of the city shall petition the Mayor and Common Council asking that an annual tax be levied for the maintenance of a free public library, and shall specify the rate of taxation, not to exceed two-fifths of a mill, the Mayor and Council shall direct the proper officer to give notice in the next annual or special election, which may be called for the purpose of voting on such question, that every voter may cast his vote for or against the measure.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Librarian Crunden said that as yet no definite course had been decided upon, and that it would be impossible to determine upon any plan before the next meeting of the board. He stated that the board was more than pleased with Mr. Carnegie's offer, and would leave no stone unturned to avail itself of the donation as soon as possible.

"It is not at all probable," he said, "that Mr. Carnegie will pay us down at once the lump sum of $1,000,000. He will furnish the money for the central building and branches as it is needed. This is the plan he has pursued in his other endowments. Free sites will have to be furnished for all the branch libraries, but persons living in various parts of the city will doubtless be glad to donate sites to procure a branch in their neighborhood.

"At first we will probably build about seven branches. There would not be books and equipment for more than this number at the start. The other branches will be built from time to time, as we are able to take care of them. The present system of stations would continue in practice even after the branch buildings are put into operation. In all likelihood something in the neighborhood of $40,000 will be expended on each branch building.

"At present it is impossible to state definitely what action the board will take, or what its future plans will be. I believe, however, that our new library, with its branch system, is practically assured. The board will probably hold a meeting in the early part of this week, at which the future plan of action will be determined upon."

BOER LEADERS CONFERRING.

Nothing Yet Decided, However, as to a Surrender.

London, March 17.—A dispatch from Standerton says that the Boers are massing at the stations on the Delagoa line and the leaders are conferring daily at each station and also at Pietterburg. Nothing has transpired, except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion.

The leaders are in communication on the subject of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam.

It is stated that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

Whatever the result of the negotiations, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of General DeWet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leader are not known in Pall Mall, but War Office officials would rather see DeWet killed in action than taken alive.

WOUNDED NEGRO ARRESTED.

Shot by Officer as He Fled to Escape Capture.

William Robinson, a negro, was shot in the left elbow and left hip last night near the corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues by Special Officer John Johnson. Henry Kruse, a coal dealer on Franklin avenue near Jefferson, with whom Robinson was quarreling when Special Officer Johnson interfered, sustained a slight wound on the right wrist by a bullet which grazed his arm.

After the shooting, which occurred about 6 o'clock, Robinson fled. At 11 o'clock he was located in the house at No. 709 North Jefferson avenue, where he had sought refuge with friends. The negro was removed to the City Hospital, where he will be held as a prisoner.

Officer Johnson said that when he came upon the two men the negro drew a knife and began slashing at him and Kruse, and that he at once drew his revolver and began shooting at Robinson.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE OF COUNT BONI.

LITTLE COUNT CASTELLANE WOUNDS HIS PARISIAN ADVERSARY.

The Two Men Fought With Pistols and De Rodays Got a Bullet in the Thigh.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, March 16.—In the duel fought today between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays the latter was wounded in the thigh.

The meeting occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Parc des Princes, where many cycling events occurred last summer. The Count de Dion directed the duel.

M. de Rodays, whose wound was in the lower fleshy part of the thigh, bled abundantly, but is not seriously injured.

De Rodays was hit in the right thigh at the first exchange of shots.

Bets Against the Count.

Paris has not been so excited over any event since the days of the Dreyfus affair. The result of the encounter was wholly unexpected. Heavy bets were laid against the Count before the combat.

Only the principals, two surgeons and the seconds—Count de Dion and M. Gaston Jolivet for Count Boni and MM. Prestat and Perivier—were present.

On arriving at the spot, which will be forever famous in the annals of Parisian duels, M. de Rodays very courteously saluted Count Boni de Castellane, who returned the salutation in a grave and dignified manner. Then the Count, who knew he was to face the most expert pistol hand in France, turned to M. Gaston Jolivet and said laughingly:

"A Great Day for France!"

"This is a great day for France. My friends at the banquet last night did not seem, however, to be afraid of the outcome."

The two men laughed pleasantly and went on chatting lightly, while the Comte de Dion, with M. Prestat, was measuring off twenty-five paces, the distance at which the principals were to fire.

After the paces had been measured off the seconds tossed up a franc for the choice of positions, and M. de Rodays got the advantage. Then the principals were placed on their respective spots, and the Comte de Dion announced the rules governing the firing.

Shots were to be exchanged simultaneously on the order of fire.

Boni Was Serious.

It was about 3 o'clock when the two men were placed facing each other. It was noticed then that Count Boni de Castellane's face had lost its pleasant smile, which had given place to a set expression. He was slightly pale, and his jaws were firmly clenched, but there was a fierce light in his eyes as he gazed intently at the figure of his opponent.

M. de Rodays was calm, but very pale. His hand, however, was steady, and there was no room to doubt that he meant to kill Count Boni if possible. That the Count was equally fixed in his purpose to kill De Rodays was quite apparent.

"May the Right Win."

"Gentlemen," said the Comte de Dion, "you fully understand the rules. You may fire at the same time when I give the word. Two shots only will be allowed. May the right win."

Count Boni and M. de Rodays bowed to the Comte, then to each other, and each stood ready to fire. There was a moment of intense silence, and then De Dion said in a voice that sounded strangely stern:

"Feu! Un, deux, trois!"

There was a double report as the principals brought their pistols rapidly to the fire, and M. de Rodays was seen to sway for a moment as if to step forward, then halted, turned a ghastly pallor, and, reeling, fell heavily to the ground. He had been wounded.

Shot in the Thigh.

De Castellane stood silent and triumphant, while the Comte de Dion rushed forward with the surgeons and examined M. de Rodays. They found that the editor had been shot in the right thigh, and was bleeding profusely.

The surgeons got to work with their bandages. All this time Count Boni stood at his place, never moving, and except for the sardonic smile on his lips, seemingly not aware that he had shot his man.

The Comte de Dion soon arose from the side of M. de Rodays and said slowly, after consulting with the other seconds:

Honor Satisfied.

"We have decided that all the requirements of honor have been satisfied. M. Le Comte Boni de Castellane has vindicated himself and is at liberty to retire."

De Castellane bowed gravely to the Comte, the seconds bowed to each other and then the husband of Anna Gould walked from the field to his carriage, chatting gayly with M. Gaston Jolivet and discussing plans for the dinner he is shortly to give in honor of a young relative from the Provinces whom he is to initiate into the mysteries of Paris.

The news soon spread through Paris that the duel had been fought and won by De Castellane. Swarms of friends called at the Castellane hotel to congratulate him. They were invariably received by the Marquis de Castellane, his father, who exclaimed, with a shrug of his shoulders, to each:

"It Is a Bagatelle!"

"Bah! It is a bagatelle. My Boni is a brave boy. How could it be otherwise? This is not his first duel, and he is ever successful. Swords or pistols, it matters not which."

The Count had made arrangements to send word to the Countess immediately of the result of the duel after it had been fought. They were carried out. Within a brief time the Countess, formerly Anna Gould, knew that her husband was unharmed and that his enemy had fallen.

So high was the tension of the Countess's nerves that on hearing the Count had wounded De Rodays she would have fainted had not her maids run to her aid and held smelling salts to her nostrils.

The Countess Was Anxious.

Her first action on recovering was to dispatch a messenger to her husband requesting him to call upon her at once and tell her the details of the affair.

A friend of De Castellane said:

"The Count aimed to kill M. de Rodays. He fired at the stomach of his adversary, but aimed too low, and hit his thigh. De Rodays, on the other hand, aimed too high and wide.

"His bullet whizzed close to the Count's head. It was a mistake for him to aim at the head. It is difficult to hit the head. But he escaped death luckily, and will print no more paragraphs.

"The Count de Castellane is ready to meet any other person who asperses his character.

"He fears no man."

SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS WED.

Bridegroom Thought He Was Dying When Ceremony Was Performed—Both in Quarantine.

New York, March 16.—Eugene S. Reynal and Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald were married to-day at the residence of Howard Willett, White Plains, N. Y., though bride and bridegroom are afflicted with scarlet fever and have been in quarantine for days. The bridegroom was in a critical condition early in the day, and when he was told of this he asked Miss Fitzgerald to consent to an immediate marriage, and this she did.

The couple have been engaged for some time and were to have been married April 24 next. They returned from Aiken, S. C., a few days ago and were visiting Mr. Willett when both were stricken with scarlet fever.

A turn for the worse came in Mr. Reynal's condition last night, and early this morning he determined on marriage if possible, believing death to be near. The Reverend Father James Meany, assistant rector of St. John's Catholic Church, consented to perform the ceremony. He was taken to Mr. Reynal's room.

Miss Fitzgerald, who was able to be up, was assisted to this room and the ceremony was performed. The witnesses were the five nurses employed to wait on the two patients.

The bride left the room immediately. Mr. Reynal seemed to brighten up considerably after the marriage. A consultation of physicians was held this evening, and it was decided that Mr. Reynal had a chance of recovery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynal are well-known society people.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic.

For Missouri—Fair Sunday; warmer in eastern and central portions; winds generally southerly. Monday increasing cloudiness.

For Illinois—Fair and warmer Sunday; southerly winds. Monday fair.

For Arkansas—Fair Sunday; somewhat warmer in the eastern portion; southerly winds. Monday fair.

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