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NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1905. PRICE [illegible]

SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic

Wednesday, August 16, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST.

St. Louis and Vicinity.

Fair to-day; little change in temperature; light to fresh variable winds.

For Missouri—Generally fair to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow.

Yesterday's Conditions.

Weather—Forenoon, cloudy; evening, clear. Temperature—Maximum, 85 degrees; minimum, 70 degrees. Wind—Direction, southeast and north; maximum velocity, 9 miles an hour at 7 a. m. Precipitation — None. Humidity — Maximum, 86 per cent at 7 a. m.; 41 at 7 p. m. Barometer—At 7 a. m., 29.70 inches; at 7 p. m., 29.78 inches. Stage of the river, 11 feet at 7 a. m.

Sunrise, 5:14; sunset, 6:52; length of day, 13:38; moon rises, 7:53; full moon, August 14; last quarter, August 22; new moon, August 29; first quarter, September 5.

	A.M.
	6—71
	6—75
	9—77
	10—81
	11—83
	M.
	12—85
	P.M.
	1—87
	2—89
	3—90
	4—86
	5—89
	6—87
	8—85
	12—80
	A.M.
	3—70

Washington, Aug. 15—Forecast:

Indiana and Illinois—Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh northeast to east winds.

Nebraska—Showers and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler.

Arkansas—Showers to-day; cooler in west portion; to-morrow fair.

Eastern Texas—Fair to-day, except thunder showers and cooler in northwest portion; to-morrow fair; fresh southwest winds on the coast.

Iowa—Partly cloudy to-day; warmer in east and north portions; showers and cooler to-morrow night.

WANT ADS

On Pages 12 and 13. Birth, Marriage and Burial Records and New Corporations on Page 12. Death Notices on Page 7. Vessel Movements on Page 2.

FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

1. Peace Conference in Portsmouth.
Yellow Fever in New Orleans.
Receiver for People's Bank.
Yellow Fever in Indiana.
Shooting on Street Car.
2. Petersburg Hopeful of Peace.
Sidelights on the Conference.
Cotton Report Leakage Scandal.
Geological Survey Inquiry.
3. No Mourners at Funerals.
Boys Site for Bathhouse.
Church Union ofAlns Ground.
7. Railway Rebate Matter.
Alleged Alienation Case.
9. Reports on Chinese Boycott.
Missouri's Oil Investigation.
Boy Emulates Brigand.
10. Belleville Breweries Sold.
Denies Priest Jury Trial.
14. O'Meara Replies to Hawes.
Lighting Bids Are Rejected.
Factory for Blind Workers.

EASTERN WAR.

Peace commissioners decide to dispose of all points on which agreement is not difficult, and then take up last of all the four clauses on which it is feared the conference may go to pieces. PAGE 1.

Peace commissioners have little time for rest and none for recreation. PAGE 2.

Pessimism is disappearing in St. Petersburg as days pass without rupture between envoys. PAGE 2.

The crisis in the Peace Conference may come to-day. Russia is understood to have serious objections to terms that are to be discussed. PAGE 1.

The Japanese have occupied another point on Sakhalin Island. PAGE 4.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Recently organized society aims to establish factory, showrooms and salesrooms for benefit of the blind. PAGE 14.

John B. O'Meara replies rather tartly to the interview given by Harry B. Hawes. PAGE 14.

Bids for lighting certain public buildings were rejected because certified check did not accompany proposal. PAGE 14.

Fred Essen of Clayton is appointed receiver for Lewis bank; declares he will not accept one-half of the fees allowed by court. PAGE 1.

Two breweries, ice plant and saloons in Belleville are sold to Chicago syndicate for $1,050,000. PAGE 10.

Justice Nathan decided to try charge against Father Fennessey himself instead of leaving matter to jury. PAGE 10.

St. Louis man reports to police that someone is trying to swindle him by old Spanish prisoner scheme. PAGE 14.

Two men are shot on Olive street car in fight over negro. PAGE 1.

Fourteen-year-old St. Louis boy charged with emulating brigand. PAGE 11.

Four firms objected to the letting of contracts for erecting the new Supreme Court building. PAGE 9.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Advices from American Consuls in China say threatened boycott is serious only in Shanghai. PAGE 11.

Bud M. Robinson, who is sued for $15,000 on charge of alienating Mrs. A. R. Fuller's affections, arranges to divide his property with his wife. PAGE 7.

Official of Geological Survey declares men violated no regulations in connections with magazines. PAGE 2.

District Attorney Beach of Washington, after interview with Mrs. Peckham, declares she is not connected with cotton-report-leakage scandals. PAGE 2.

Doctor White, in charge of fight on yellow fever in New Orleans, announces that plague is now under control. PAGE 1.

Attorney General Hadley goes East to secure more evidence against Standard Oil Company. He hopes to see John D. Rockefeller. PAGE 9.

Dorothy Morton, actress, told by policeman to quit singing on street in Cincinnati. PAGE 6.

Secretary Bonaparte declares no one is culpably responsible for death of sailor in boxing contest. PAGE 7.

Clerk of National House of Representatives makes public record in Goudrey-Wood congressional contest. PAGE 2.

Commission on Affiliation of Northern and Southern Methodist Churches reports great progress being made. PAGE 3.

George Marsh is arrested in Brockton, Mass., charged with murder of William Sate, Chicago chauffeur, last November. PAGE 9.

Superintendent of compulsory education of Chicago declares woman is driving man from business world. PAGE 4.

Major Taggart's testimony brings General Miner into divorce suit. PAGE 9.

SPORT.

"Rube" Waddell, Athletics' eccentric pitcher, lets Browns down without hit or run. PAGE 8.

Cardinals suffer humiliation of losing game to Atlantic City team. PAGE 8.

James J. Jeffries reiterates his determination of not re-entering ring. PAGE 8.

Quincens wins Merchants' and Citizens' handicap at Sheepshead. PAGE 8.

NEW LEWIS BANK RECEIVER WILL ASSUME CHARGE TO-DAY

Fred Essen Announces That He Will Endeavor to Settle Institution's Affairs in Least Possible Time and at as Little Expense, Claiming But a Nominal Fee—Official Acceptable to Directors, Who Will, However, Appeal Case.

JUDGE SPENCER'S CLAIM FOR SERVICES UNDER ADVISEMENT.

FRED ESSEN,
Receiver of the People's United States Bank.

Fred Essen of Clayton, who was yesterday appointed receiver of the People's United States Bank by Judge McElhinney in the Circuit Court at Clayton, said last night that he would take charge of the bank this morning. His bond will be filed in court at 9 o'clock by the Fidelity and Deposit Company, he said.

He declared that he would go into the bank with a view to settle the bank's affairs in the shortest possible time and with the least expense. "When I take charge of the concern," he said, "I will not do so with a view of holding anyone up. I will not accept the fee allowed by court, neither will I accept one-half such amount. My fee will be nominal.

"I will take charge of the institution with a view to closing its business up in the shortest time possible and with the least cost to those interested in the bank. I want the bank's co-operation, and expect to secure it.

"I don't think it the duty of a receiver to burden an institution. It is not right to tramp on any one just because he is on his uppers. The officers of the bank will be recognized at every stage. I could not do myself justice, nor those who are financially interested in the concern, if I could not get the support of the bank officials. I expect to liquidate the bank and when my work has been completed my conscience will be clear.

"As to the action of stockholders in transferring to Mr. Lewis stock estimated at nearly $500,000, I can only say that if the transfers are strictly in accordance with the law, I will not offer the least interference. If the stockholders are content to place their interests in the hands of E. G. Lewis, and do it as the law requires, there should be no complaint from me.

"It is not my intention nor desire to take charge of the People's United States Bank and do anything but to represent the court in liquidating the concern."

ESSEN ACCEPTABLE TO BANK.

Mr. Essen's appointment as receiver of the bank, considering that a receiver was to be appointed, meets with the general approval of both the directors and the attorneys of the concern. He is one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party in Missouri, chairman of the County Republican Central Committee, proprietor of the St. Louis County Watchman-Advocate and a director in the St. Louis County Bank.

His bond was at first fixed at $1,000,000, but was later reduced to $250,000. The reduction was made at the suggestion of Judge Shepard Barclay, attorney for the People's United States Bank.

He stated that $250,000 would be sufficient for the reason that Essen would not come into possession of all the assets of the bank at one time.

Essen's possession of the assets of the bank will not be disturbed, as Judge Barclay has already filed a motion to vacate and has announced his intention of filing an affidavit for an appeal. He will not, however, file a supersedeas bond and by the time the matter is passed upon by the Supreme Court, the bank's business probably will be wound up by the receiver. The filing of these motions, it was stated, was simply for the purpose of preserving the bank's rights.

Judge McElhinney deferred making an announcement in the matter until nearly noon, awaiting the arrival of the Attorney General or one of his assistants. Then the morning mail brought a letter from General Hadley, asking that Judge Spencer again be appointed.

The court called for suggestions. Judge Barclay asked that one of the directors, either former Governor Lon V. Stephens

Continued on Page Two.

TWO SHOT WHILE ON STREET CAR

Shots Fired at Negro, on Broadway and Olive, Strike Passengers in Legs.

ONE MAN IS ARRESTED.

Another, Believed to Be a Party to Wounding, Escapes—Injuries to Those Hit Prove Slight.

Following an attack upon Clarence Hunt, a negro boy, on an Olive street car at 1:20 this morning, as the car neared Broadway, two passengers, who had no part in the controversy, were shot and one of the assailants of Hunt was arrested.

The wounded men gave their names as John Rogers of No. 2364 Old Manchester road and Sam Edwards of No. 908 North Jefferson avenue. Edwards is a negro.

Another man, who was said to have been with the man who fired the shots, managed to make his escape.

The car was crowded at the time, and when the shooting began there was a wild scramble on the part of everyone to get under seats and through the front door.

The negro boy, Clarence Hunt, over whom the row started, was sleeping on a seat at the back end of the car.

At Broadway a gang of young fellows boarded the car, and one of them noticed Hunt sleeping. He grasped him by the legs and pulled him into the aisle. The boy, wishing to avoid trouble, went to the farther end of the car and took a seat.

Several passengers interfered to prevent trouble, and the men got off. As they did so one of them remarked, "He's only a nigger, anyhow." Then came the flash of a revolver, and one man began firing through the car at the negro boy. One man, endeavoring to get out of harm's way, was hit in the thigh, while another, farther up the car, was hit in the ankle.

The shooting attracted a crowd of persons who were waiting for cars, and the police, hearing the noise, ran toward the cars. The men ran north on Broadway, but one was arrested.

He is known as Thomas Lamb. He was taken to the Chestnut Street Station-house by Sergeant Flannigan and Patrolmen Farrell and O'Brien, who made the arrest. Clarence Hunt was also taken to the station-house as a witness.

The two injured men were removed to the City Dispensary in the ambulance.

The wounds in their legs were found to be more painful than serious.

According to statements made by Lamb when taken to the Chestnut Street Station, the police believe that he did not do the shooting himself. They imagine, however, that he may be shielding some man who did. Lamb gave his address as No. 308 Pine street. He said he was a former saloonkeeper. He is held pending investigation.

NEW ORLEANS YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL?

Positive Announcement Made by Marine Hospital Surgeon in Charge of Fight With Plague.

DOCTOR GUITERAS AGREES.

World-Famous Expert Declares the Present Methods Should Stamp Out the Epidemic Within Forty Days.

SAD DEVELOPMENTS OF DAY.

Prominent Citizens Reported Stricken — Sixty-Two New Cases and Six Deaths During Last Twenty-Four Hours.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 15.—"Yellow fever in New Orleans is now under control. In my judgment the disease will be stamped out, with a fight to prevent the spread of the infection. There will be other cases, but we have the situation in hand."

This statement was made to-night by Doctor J. H. White, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital fight against yellow fever in New Orleans.

Doctor John Guiteras, the world-famous yellow fever expert, brother of Doctor Gregorio Guiteras, already here, arrived to-day, held a conference with Doctor White, and then made a personal inspection of the originally infected district. He declared it to be his opinion that the present methods and fight would literally stamp fever out of New Orleans within forty days.

To-day's record of sixty-two new cases, six deaths and nineteen new foci of infection, when analyzed by the authorities, is pronounced good. The number of new cases is heavier than yesterday, but indicate a general improvement. The nineteen new foci are nearly all below Canal street.

PLAGUE APPEARS AT LAFAYETTE, LA.

Yellow fever broke out at Lafayette to-day. A civil engineer, J. H. Fahey, who rode from New Orleans in a caboose late Saturday, was stricken. The citizens are fleeing the town.

This makes a new focus in the State. Three new cases developed to-day at Patterson, La., making forty-nine, all told. Patterson has appealed for State help, and $1,000 will be given from the general fund. An emergency hospital has been established there.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS CONTROL THE SITUATION.

To-day's record is given as the first positive evidence that the United States Government has secured hold of the situation and that the destruction of mosquitoes is beginning to tell.

With to-day's ray of sunshine on the situation, however, there has come much sad news.

First of all was the announcement that Joseph O. Dauphi, a well-known young lawyer, had died of yellow fever. He had been suffering from the malady for two weeks. It is also announced to-night that Louis Cucullu Jr. is at the point of death.

Doctor John T. Crebbins is reported dying, and several other prominent people are very low with the disease.

Its spread through the length and breadth of the garden resident district has brought gloom to many of the leading and wealthiest homes of this city. Members of some of these families are in Europe and cannot return.

MANY PROSECUTIONS UNDER NEW MOSQUITO LAW.

Hundreds of affidavits were filed in the courts to-day against property holders under the new mosquito law, because they have failed to screen their cisterns. These drastic proceedings have brought out many amusing facts. Some of the richest

Continued on Page Three.

YELLOW FEVER REACHES INDIANA

Disease Attacks Woman Recently From Louisiana—Case at Crawfordsville Proves to Be Malaria.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 15.—The people of Indiana are beginning to feel nervous on the yellow fever question. Rumors of various kinds are making uneasiness.

Mrs. Frederick Shreves of Waterford, La Porte County, it is reported, has the malady and it may prove fatal.

She had recently returned from Louisiana, where she helped to move her two sisters, who died before she left them. She said they had a very mild form of the fever and that the doctors had diagnosed the disease as a sort of swamp fever, which prevails in Louisiana and Mississippi during late summer or early fall, resembling typhoid or malaria.

However, people throughout the State are demanding vigilance along the Ohio, where boats land from the South. A quarantine will be established as soon as reports come from two Indianapolis physicians now en route to New Orleans.

Arthur Robinson of Princeton has been attacked with the fever in Panama, and tickets from Vincennes and other Western and Southern towns are refused to all travelers who do not have health certificates.

The State health authorities this afternoon sent Doctor A. W. Brayton, an expert, to Crawfordsville to diagnose the disease of a man who arrived at Crawfordsville a few days ago from Faroe, Miss., and who has been stricken with symptoms similar to those of yellow fever.

Doctor Brayton, after a careful diagnosis, found the patient to be suffering from an acute form of malarial fever, and the quarantine was at once lifted.

PEACE ENVOYS MAY REACH CRISIS TO-DAY; FAIL TO AGREE ON CESSION OF SAKHALIN; RUSSIA OBJECTS TO ALL REMAINING TERMS

Indemnity, Sakhalin, Fishing Rights, Warships and Railroad Demands Yet To Be Considered.

FIVE ARTICLES DISPOSED OF.

These Affect the Status of Korea and Manchuria, Both Sides Agreeing to Restore the Latter to China.

HOPE OF COMPROMISE GROWS.

Fact That Plenipotentiaries Have Taken Up First the Points on Which They Could Agree Is Encouraging.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 15.—The crisis in the peace negotiations upon which the eyes of the world are fastened is approaching rapidly and the end of this week or the next week or the next at the latest should witness the deadlock and the end, if the conference is to go to pieces.

Two more of the twelve articles, numbers iv and vi, were disposed of to-day.

Article iv consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and article vi covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liaotung Peninsula, Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands.

To article iv both parties gave ready assent, and the official statement of the adoption of that article took care to state that it was agreed to "unanimously."

CESSION OF SAKHALIN TO BE CONSIDERED LATER.

Article v, the consideration of which was postponed until later, provides for the cession of the Island of Sakhalin. Discussion appearing useless at this stage on account of the firm negative given in the Russian reply, it was decided, upon the motion of the Japanese, to defer its discussion, thus revealing the Japanese intention of postponing to the end the life and death struggle.

This is the usual procedure followed in diplomatic negotiations, enabling the negotiators to come to an accord upon all possible points before tackling the crucial issues, and the fact that the Russians acquiesced in the proposition shows that they, too, are as careful and as anxious as are the Japanese that the world should not accuse them of being responsible for precipitating the break, if break there is to be, and wrecking the conference.

This in itself is a hopeful sign. Besides, by postponing the burning questions to the end, the psychological moment for bargain and compromise arrives.

GROWING HOPE OF A COMPROMISE.

And there is growing hope of compromise. To the closest observers, the final solution begins to crystalize quite naturally—the Russians yielding the cession of Sakhalin, Japan foregoing "the cost of the war," but taking compensation in the money to be refunded to Japan by China on account of the transfer to her of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which Russia contends belongs to a private corporation, therefore unconfiscable by Japan, the Russian Government property in Port Arthur and Dalny and remuneration for the maintenance of the 100,000 Russian prisoners in Japan.

According to the Russian view, Japan has already secured all and more than she dreamed of claiming before the war. To insist upon a foe, who has still half a million men confronting her in the field, footing the bill for the cost of the war as the price of peace would, the Russians say, change the character of the military struggle henceforth from one for certain principles to one for the exaction of "blood money."

All questions relating to Korea and Manchuria, except the cession of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the main Siberian line running through Northern Manchuria from the station "Manchuria," on the Amur via Harbin to Vladivostok, are settled in the five articles already adopted.

RUSSIA HAS OBJECTIONS TO REMAINING ARTICLES.

The articles yet to be considered are:

The cession of Sakhalin; reimbursement for the cost of the war; the cession to China of the Chinese Eastern Railroad; the article relating to that portion of the main line of the Siberian Railroad running through Northern Manchuria, which includes provision for policing of the road by China and not by Russia; fishing rights on the Siberian coast north of Vladivostok to the Bering Sea; the article affecting Russia's naval power in the far East and that providing for the surrender

Continued on Page Two.

FAR EASTERN TERRITORY AFFECTED BY TREATY NOW UNDER DISCUSSION

The map shows the disposition of the territory within the Russian-Japanese war zone if the Japanese terms of peace are finally accepted in their entirety. By the conditions of the articles already adopted by both sides Japan is to exercise a "preponderating influence" and the rights of a special position in Korea; Manchuria to be restored to China and evacuated by both Japanese and Russians, and the Russian leases of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, are ceded to Japan. Terms yet to be considered call for the cession of Sakhalin Island by Russia to Japan and the award of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Bering Sea.

VITAL CLAUSES ON WHICH CONFERENCE MAY SPLIT TO BE LEFT TILL THE LAST

Japanese and Russians Believe Complete Treaty May More Easily Be Made If Points On Which Agreement Is Not Difficult Are First Disposed of—Crisis of Meeting Drawing Near.

WITTE DENIES JAPANESE STATEMENT

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

London, Aug. 16.—The London Times this morning prints the following from Portsmouth under yesterday's date:

"It was asserted to-day, or perhaps reasserted, that the Russians have postponed a discussion of critical points to await instructions from the Czar. It is asserted also that Mr. Witte was instructed, when he first cabled the Japanese demands to the Czar, not to accept four, namely: Indemnity, Sakhalin, limitation of Russia naval strength in Eastern seas, and the surrender of interned ships.

"I, therefore, repeat on perfect authority that no instructions were asked or received by the Russian plenipotentiaries from the Czar. I repeat that these four demands were rejected, but rejected by the Russian plenipotentiaries themselves without instructions from the Czar and on their own responsibility. There was no occasion for instructions and it is not expected that there will be any occasion. 'We are plenipotentiaries in the full diplomatic sense of the word, and plenipotentiaries we shall remain to the end.' Such is, in effect, their view of their position.

THREE ARTICLES DISPOSED OF ON MONDAY RELATE TO KOREA, MANCHURIA AND PORT ARTHUR.

"The Japanese spokesman admits that the two articles agreed on yesterday related to Manchuria and Port Arthur. These were numbers two and three. Manchuria is to be evacuated by both Powers and the principle of the open-door is to be recognized. The lease of Port Arthur by China to Russia is to be transferred to Japan.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway and, perhaps, other questions concerning Manchuria appear to be dealt with in another article.

"Russia and Japanese authorities, though not the highest, differ privately concerning this agreement. But the statement I telegraphed last night was made on indisputable sanction. All these three articles, Korea, Manchuria and Port Arthur, have taken their final shape both as to form and substance. If ever there be a treaty, they will be incorporated in it as they stand. Were there no other obstacles, the treaty could be signed to-day.

FOUR VITAL CLAUSES OF THE PROPOSED TREATY MAY BE REACHED AT TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

"But Wednesday is expected to bring the two antagonists for the first time to close quarters. Even Takahira, to whom silence and secrecy seem virtues of the highest order, has allowed it to be inferred that he expects a crisis—perhaps not THE CRISIS—to be reached Wednesday or Thursday.

"Japan is supposed to be willing to give way on the limitation of the future Russian naval force in the far East and on the surrender of the interned ships if Russia will give way on what she thinks is far more important—indemnity and Sakhalin. It is, therefore, possible that none of these four clauses will be accepted or rejected definitely until all four have been discussed.

"But, whichever comes first, these formidable antagonists will, for the first time, cross swords in earnest. Says a great Russian authority:

"'We have not sought to hasten it, still less to delay it. They might have charged us, since they charge us with so many things, with seeking to precipitate the crisis and destroy all hope of peace had we urged them to take up a critical question out of its numerical order.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS INVOLVING HER HONOR AND DIGNITY.

"'They say they are here to make peace. So are we, and we say, as they do, let the world judge between us when all shall be known. Nor do we shrink from a skirmish or two before the battle begins. If they think they understand us better, perhaps we also understand them a little better.

"'But, let the struggle come when it may, you will find that, while we are ready to make concessions not involving the honor and dignity of Russia, we shall make none where either of those is imperiled.

"'I am told they ask whether our defeats are consistent with our honor or dignity. I answer that they who ask that do not know the meaning of the words dignity and honor. Defeat is one thing; we fought and were beaten. But surrender otherwise than to overwhelming force or to one