TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON.

George S. Morrison, an engineer, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, discussed the advantages of the Panama route before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals and declared the proposed San Blas (Darien) route is chimerical.

C. Y. Knight, secretary of the National Dairy Union, says the oleomargarine bill passed by the House shuts the door against fraud and, with the amendment concerning process butter, cannot be objected to on the score of discrimination. He thinks the measure will be strengthened in the Senate by the amendment.

The River and Harbor Commission is determined to keep the river and harbor appropriation bill down to about $50,000,000, the amount of the measure defeated last year.

A brief presented to the House Committee on Ways and Means by the beet sugar and cane sugar interests sets forth the claim that sugar is now made in Cuba at a profit and invites the committee to visit the island to ascertain the exact condition of affairs.

WASHINGTON.

The House passed the oleomargarine bill with the amendment providing for the inspection and branding of process butter.

Senator Teller brought the charge that the Senate Committee on Philippines is conducting a "star-chamber" investigation of questions connected with the archipelago.

A memorial from the Federal party in the Philippines was transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, petitioning Congress to define its policy concerning the future of the Philippines, and urging annexation as the only disposition of the islands, which will not result in disorder, anarchy and chaos.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Miss Caroline Lache appears in a new dress before Judge Spalding to convince him that it didn't fit and she was entitled to a verdict against her tailor.

Professor Sylvester Waterhouse of Washington University died at Mullanphy Hospital, aged 73 years.

O. A. Field purchases the stock of the Jesse French Piano and Organ Company.

Sylvester L. Savignac and Charles Meyers were arrested in St. Louis on a charge of complicity in the National Stock Yards Bank robbery in East St. Louis.

Gertie Burns, 17 years old, lectured by an elder sister for remaining out at night, became offended and attempted suicide by taking chloroform.

Henry Sewing, 68, and Mrs. Matilda Scheas, 55, were married in Clayton by Judge Kerth.

Health Commissioner Starkloff, acting under recommendations from the Tetanus Court of Inquiry, says he will dismiss Doctor Amand Ravold and Janitor Taylor from the Health Department to-day.

Relief fund for families of dead firemen reaches $25,329.

A committee of grand jurors visited the Continental National Bank and inspected the records alleged to have a bearing on the Central Traction bill scandal.

World's Fair Executive Committee approves plans for its pavilion at the Dusseldorf, Germany, Exposition.

Four new entries are made in World's Fair aerial contest.

Five suspected gold counterfeiters, two of whom are women, are arrested by Secret Service agents.

Archbishop John J. Kain discusses the reported rulings of the Holy See relating to the validity of confessions over the telephone and the practice of granting dispensations by telegraph.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

The first international woman suffrage conference and the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association are in session at Washington.

Senator Cullom and Speaker Sherman of Illinois have opened war on the State Committe chairman, and incidentally, the State administration.

A piece of dog's skin six inches square was successfully grafted on a boy's head. It is the first instance of the kind in history.

A delegation of Washington ladies protested to Secretary Shaw against baggage regulations at the port of New York. They were not given much comfort.

The first International Woman Suffrage Conference and the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Association met in Washington.

Willis Cooper, who killed a man and a woman at a carnival at Amite, La., is hurriedly taken to New Orleans to escape lynching.

Professor Charles W. Pearson resigns from Northwestern University of Chicago as the result of his criticism of the authenticity of the Bible.

[illegible]an Tawney's Exposition Committee [illegible] an extended hearing in regard to Government exhibit to-day.

A large number of St. Louisans attended the Mardi-Gras carnival in New Orleans.

SPORTING.

Jim Jeffries makes his final offer to Fitzsimmons. He offers to fight for 60 per cent to winner and a division of the picture money.

President James R. Whitfield of the Western League was a St. Louis visitor yesterday. He says that the Western League circuit will be completed within a short time.

Barry McCormick, former Chicago shortstop, probably will be a member of the St. Louis American League team next year.

Members of the Seventh, Tenth and Mounted Police districts will meet the Central District officers in a match shoot Saturday.

FOREIGN.

The insurgent warship Libertador defeats the Venezuelan Government steamer Crespo in a sharp fight.

The Marquis of Dufferin, formerly Governor General of Canada, is dead at his home in County Down, Ireland.

Germany publishes documents in support of the statement that the Kaiser prevented the presentation of a protest against American intervention in Cuba, which had been proposed by Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington.

RAILROADS.

President Ripley of Santa Fe denies report that his road is negotiating for purchase of Mexican Central.

American syndicate's rights in Chinese railway project will be safeguarded over Belgians.

Joseph Bowes, brother to D. Bowes, becomes traveling passenger agent of the Katy out of Chicago.

Railroad Commissioners approve an anti-black list proposition.

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission's report for last fiscal year.

Great Northern Railroad Company serves answer in suits to prevent Northern Securities Company from securing its stock.

Fort Smith and Western is incorporated to build line 350 miles long in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Tennessee Central is reorganized.

Wabash will install the block-signal system.

Marine Intelligence.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Lancastrian, from Boston.

New York, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Liguria, from Genoa and Naples.

Hong-Kong, Feb. 12.—Arrived, previously: City of Pekin, San Francisco, via Honolulu and Yokohama.

Hamburg, Feb. 8.—Sailed: Palatia, New York.

Queenstown, Feb. 12.—Sailed: Ultonia (from Liverpool), Boston.

Portland, Me., Feb. 12.—Arrived: Norwegian, Glasgow.

New York, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Haverford, Antwerp.

New York, Feb. 12.—Sailed: Tauric, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Southampton; Zeeland, Antwerp; Cymric, Liverpool.

Moville, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Parisian, Halifax for Liverpool and proceeded.

Brow Head, Feb. 12.—Passed: Westernland, Philadelphia for Queenstown and Liverpool.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SYLVESTER WATERHOUSE,

Late Professor Emeritus of Greek, retired, of Washington University, who died yesterday

PROF. S. WATERHOUSE CLOSES HIS CAREER.

Incumbent of Chair of Greek of Washington University Dies at Mullanphy Hospital.

READY FOR DEATH SUMMONS.

His Last Lonely Days Were Occupied in Putting in Order His Great Collection of Letters From Noted Americans.

After preparing for his farewell, with the calmness of the stoic of old, Professor Sylvester Waterhouse, one of the master minds for nearly half a century in the faculty of Washington University, obeyed the final summons yesterday at Mullanphy Hospital.

Death did not steal upon the scholar unawares. Day by day, in his solitary study, he was seated for weeks, with letters of the illustrious dead heaped about him. Alone he calmly awaited there what he believed to be his swiftly approaching departure from the busy world in which he had played a distinguished part. Here he indulged in pleasant reminiscences. Among the heap of writings which he assorted and indexed, were letters in the hands of Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Louis Agassiz, Longfellow, William Lloyd Garrison, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and other eminent Americans.

"I am getting ready for the grim messenger," he explained to a newspaper visitor, who called at his apartments on Washington avenue, a short time before he was removed to the hospital. "I have been warned that life is only a question of days and perhaps hours for me. If Providence will be kind to me, as he has always been, I may finish putting my papers in shape for those who may find some amusement in them."

LOVINGLY PERUSED LETTERS FROM OLD FRIENDS.

A student lamp at his elbow, in the gloom of a dark day, illuminated the study. The wan light from the flaring jet made the face of the scholar look ghostly. His hands ceaselessly wandered in an aimless search for something to do.

They reached for letters which were fingered lovingly; they adjusted and readjusted the shade over the eyes; the glasses which continually fell down the nose were replaced by nervous fingers; they stroked the beard and face and caressed the lips that trembled with emotion. Never for an instant did the hands cease to bespeak the wonderful vitality which was holding the wasted frame together. All the while the active mind showed its keenness for what was passing in the world without the barred windows. The sound of street traffic disturbed the stillness of the study, but these noises seemed to be company for the patient sufferer.

These were some of the last scenes which attended the preparation of Professor Waterhouse for the end. The same method which had marked his everyday work at the university was followed out in the details for his funeral, which will be found this morning among his papers, as intimated to Chancellor W. S. Chaplin of the university. It is known that he expressed a wish to be cremated. The disposition of his ashes and of his collection of valuable papers will be announced when the chancellor opens the receptacle where they have been placed.

Professor Waterhouse was a man whose entire career was changed in early life by accidents which unfitted him for the more active pursuit of mechanical invention, for which he had shown a predilection. When a mere boy a fall from a buggy resulted in his left leg being twisted. He suffered amputation without anaesthetics. A few years later he was the victim of another accident, in which his ribs were broken and he lost the sight of one eye. These injuries troubled him for the rest of his life, and, as he said a short time before his death, resulted in internal derangements.

Despite these fearful handicaps, against which he fought through seventy-three years, he was noted among the students of the university as one of the strongest physical types of manhood in St. Louis. When he was 60 years old, he could draw his chin up to the horizontal bar in the gymnasium. He had a strong grip and it is related that during the visit of William Muldoon to this city some years ago, the athletic professor of Greek crushed a ring on the hand of the wrestler.

INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS OF PROFESSOR WATERHOUSE.

The remarkable intellectual attainments of Professor Waterhouse were developed as he related, by his bodily infirmities. He was forced to turn to the calling of the scholar. His relish for the affairs of the world was displayed by the singular fact that although recognized as an authority on Greek roots, he turned his energies into such channels as the advocacy of the American cultivation of ramie, a Chinese fibrous plant, suitable for garment cloth; the building of the Isthmian Canal; the reclamation of arid lands, and the intellectual and moral profits derived from the holding of international expositions.

His correspondence with men of letters and public affairs on these subjects brought him into many close personal relationships with some of the foremost Americans of the last century. He saw public service as United States Commissioner to one of the Paris expositions and to the World's Columbian Exposition, and was Commissioner from Missouri to the London Exposition in 1887, and honorary Commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition. He was a delegate to the Nicaraguan Canal conventions in St. Louis and New Orleans, and many times delegate to various transmississippi congresses. He served as a member of the Mississippi River Improvement Convention at St. Paul in 1877, and was appointed by the Governor of Missouri as Commissioner to the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha. A list of public bodies in which Professor Waterhouse has taken a leading part would fill a column.

A year ago, when his infirmities stopped his work as incumbent of the Chair of Greek Languages at Washington University, the faculty retired him, after conferring the appointment of Professor Emeritus of Greek. His services with the institution of learning rounded out a career of forty-four years as one of its instructors. The close of his academic life saw a majestic group of buildings reared as the home of the university toward which he had contributed in no small degree.

HIS CAREER AS AN EDUCATOR.

Sylvester Waterhouse was born in Barrington, N. H., September 15, 1829. He finished a preparatory course in Phillips Academy, Exeter, and entered Dartmouth College in 1851 with honors. After the close of the academic year he entered Harvard, and was graduated with honors in 1853. Two years' study in the Harvard Law School was cut short by an appointment as Professor of Latin in Antioch College, Ohio.

In 1857 he was offered and accepted a position as Instructor in Washington University, becoming in 1864 university professor of Greek. In 1868 the Messrs. Collier donated to the university $25,000, the income of which was to be applied to the maintenance of the university chair of Greek, "in grateful recognition by his former pupils of the fidelity, learning and ability with which Professor Waterhouse has for years discharged his duties." These duties were continued until the close of the academic year 1900-1901, when increasing bodily infirmity forced his retirement.

Professor Waterhouse traced his ancestry to English stock, the Waterhouse lineage being carried as far back as the reign of Henry III, in 1250. The American branch of the family came to these shores in the early days of the national life. In the line of descent he numbered Doctor Benjamin Waterhouse, a professor of Harvard; William Waterhouse, a leading physician, and William E. Waterhouse, a prominent public man in Barrington, N. H. Sylvester Waterhouse was the son of Samuel H. Waterhouse and Dolly Kingman.

FEW RELATIVES SURVIVE HIM.

His immediate family passed away years before his death. The only living relatives are Levi T. Lincoln, a nephew, of Minneapolis, and three nieces—Mrs. Lilla K. Durgin and Mrs. Cora A. Grey of Dover, N. H., and Mrs. Etta Littlefield of Dorchester, N. H. They have been notified of the death. In the event that they will be unable to attend the funeral, the faculty of Washington University will have entire supervision. The funeral will take place Friday at 3 p. m. from the Church of the Messiah. The cremation will be private. Chancellor W. S. Chaplin of the university announced last night that the pallbearers would be Chancellor Chaplin, Professor Marshall Snow, Professor Calvin M. Woodward, Professor Francis E. Nipher, Commander Charles W. Burstow of Ransom Post, G. A. R.; A. K. Kennett, George M. Bartlett, secretary of the university, and Henry W. Elliot.

MAY BE WARNING TO RUSSIA.

Some Diplomats Fear Result of Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Besides creating a most profound sensation and occasioning the greatest surprise, the publication of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is looked upon by some diplomats here as in itself an ultimatum to Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

The convention between Russia and China for the gradual evacuation of Northern China was to have been signed two weeks hence. In view of the alliance of Great Britain and Japan, China may now refuse to sign the convention. Such refusal, it is stated, will be followed by the retention of Russian troops in Manchuria.

But if this be done, then Great Britain and Japan must act under the treaty signed by them to expel Russia. Certainly Russia will resist expulsion and France, whose interests necessitate acting with her ally, will be drawn into the conflict. By some conservative officials and diplomats here, the danger of the Manchurian situation has been intensified by the publication of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who discussed the Anglo-Japanese treaty expressed themselves as highly pleased. Senator Bacon of Georgia said it would certainly tend to promote peace.

BURGLAR MADE RICH HAUL.

Stole $1,160 From Doctor A. H. Hull of Carthage, Mo.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carthage, Mo., Feb. 12.—Doctor A. H. Hull's suite of rooms, in the south side of the city, were entered last night by burglars and $1,160 in cash taken from a closet, where the doctor had secreted it during the day. The doctor had sold some farm products and had taken the money to his rooms to keep until the bank opened today. He retired at 9 p. m., and did not wake until 2 a. m., when he discovered that the burglars had literally turned everything upside down in every room in their effort to find the money. He was alone and did not hear them while they searched and has no clew as to their identity, although they must have known of the money.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IS WIDELY OBSERVED.

Minister Wu Takes Occasion to Urge Reciprocity Between America and China.

"WAR NOT ALTOGETHER BAD."

Conflict Between North and South Declared to Have Been a Step Toward Higher National Life and Development.

Lincoln's birthday was widely observed in the United States yesterday.

In several States it had been declared a legal holiday, and even where this was not the case the day was marked with special exercises in commemoration of the deeds of the War President.

In public and private schools throughout the country the anniversary received attention. At many banquets and public gatherings the public services of Lincoln were related and encomiums were pronounced.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Club of this city celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln to-night with a banquet, Congressman William Alden Smith bringing several guests from Washington.

The principal guest was Minister Wu Ting-fang. The Chinese Minister was warmly welcomed when he rose to respond to a toast. He said, in part:

"Looking back through the vista of time I am inclined to think that the Civil War, coming, as it did, was not altogether a bad thing for this country.

"Measured by the amount of wealth destroyed by fire and sword and the quantity of blood spilled on the battlefield, the war was undoubtedly an appalling calamity. But measured by the glorious results achieved, chief among which was the settlement of the slavery question, the war was not an unmixed evil.

"For before the war slavery had been an incubus, weighing heavily upon the life and energy of the nation. It hung like a heavy shadow over the whole land. It had divided the country into two hostile factions—one working for its abolition and the other for its extension.

"Under such circumstances the question of slavery had to be settled before the country could enter upon the road to prosperity and peace. For as long as that question remained unsettled, the people wasted their time and thought in bitter controversy, and all the important matters pertaining to internal development and foreign commerce were relegated to the background.

Country Awakes to a New Life.

"The war came, and Lincoln cut the Gordian knot by issuing his famous emancipation proclamation. With the abolition of slavery, the country at once awoke to a new life.

"What a change in the condition of things from what they were no further back than two or three decades ago. Then the industries of the country required government protection for their healthy growth. Now American products and manufactures can hold their own, not only in domestic, but also in foreign markets. Then the United States were content to keep aloof from the rest of the world. Now you are not to be satisfied with anything less than a world-power. It is the irresistible logic of events that has brought about the new order of things.

"The question now is whether you Americans realize the change. Fortunately, you have men at the helm of affairs that can grasp the full meaning of the new problems which confront the nation. President McKinley sounded the keynote to the present situation when he said: 'The period of exclusiveness is past. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times.'

Matter of Sentiment and Business.

Now, cannot this grand principle of reciprocity be applied to the intercourse between China and the United States? It is not merely a matter of sentiment, but also a matter of business, that it should be done. In order to pave the way for an interchange of friendly offices—for the profitable employment of American capital, and American energy, in the development of China to the advantage of both—the establishment of good feeling between the people of the two countries is a primary requisite.

"There should be perfectly fair dealing. "There should be no invidious discrimination of any kind whatever.

"Then will there be mutual helpfulness between the old Empire and the youthful Republic. Then both countries will reap the benefit of genuine reciprocity."

Congressman William Alden Smith acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Congressman Cousins of Iowa, Congressman Landis of Indiana, Henry D. Estabrook of Illinois and Amos T. Wilder of Wisconsin.

FILIPINOS MAY YET BE FREE.

Secretary Long's Speech Suggests Possible Policy.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Feb. 12.—In the course of a speech before the Middlesex Club, at its annual banquet to-night, John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, gave a hint of what the administration policy in the Philippines may be. After telling what improvements the Americans are making in the conditions of the Filipinos, he said:

"The question of the independence of these islands, which will one day be a substantial and vital question, is to-day an academic question. Men may make speeches for party effect, but there is no party, there is no community, in the United States that for one moment intends to abandon or would take the responsibility of abandoning the trust we are now under to give those islands the pacification, the government and civilization which we ourselves enjoy. I doubt if there are many intelligent Filipinos who do not accept this view.

"This is the work not of a day, but of a generation. But when the time comes that that trust is executed and the ability of self-government is assured, then the question of their political status will be for the people of those islands themselves to decide. Whether they will walk alone and independent, or whether they will walk hand in hand with us, as Canada walks with England, they—whoever they shall then be—will decide. And as England respects the wishes of Canada in this regard, so shall we then respect, and ought to respect, the wishes of the Filipinos."

GRAY-HAIRED VETERANS GATHER.

Exercises Are Held at Lincoln Monument in Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—At the National Lincoln monument this afternoon, the anniversary of the birth of the martyred President, hundreds of gray-haired veterans of the Union Army, and women who had by their efforts aided the cause of the Union by their untiring work in hospitals and at their homes, assembled and laid floral offerings on the sarcophagus. The exercises were under the direction of the Stephenson Women's Relief Corps, and consisted of singing "America," prayer by the Reverend J. M. Stevenson and addresses by Colonel Charles F. Mills, commander of Stephenson Post; Colonel J. S. Felton and Mrs. E. D. Johnson, wife of the custodian of Lincoln monument.

Mrs. McLain, representing the Bross Woman's Relief Corps, recited the poem, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"

The Statehouse and City Hall were closed during the afternoon, and the banks all day.

To-night at the Courthouse, Major James A. Connelly made a short address and Captain T. W. S. Kidd, United States Commissioner, gave reminiscenses of Lincoln.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT CHICAGO.

Banquets Given by Marquette, Lincoln and Standard Clubs.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed here to-day by the closing of banks, municipal and county offices, the Board of Trade and the Stock Exchange. Appropriate exercises were held in the schools. Banquets were given this evening by the Marquette, Lincoln and Standard clubs. At the Marquette Club the speakers and their subjects were: Lafayette Young, Iowa, "Abraham Lincoln"; Senator McLaurin, South Carolina, "Lincoln and His Relations to the South"; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, "Lincoln and McKinley"; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston, "Our Flag in the Tropics"; Philip P. Campbell, "The Responsive Powers of the Republic." Governor Yates will be the toastmaster at the Lincoln Club.

UNION PACIFIC OBSERVES DAY.

"Lincoln Car" in Old Shops at Omaha Is Viewed by Employes.

Omaha, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Union Pacific Railway by closing the entire headquarters for the day. President Lincoln's administration was especially identified with the building of the overland road and the day was observed as much as possible over the system.

The "Lincoln car," which now stands dismantled at the old shops, was draped appropriately and the employes were given an opportunity to view it. All the banks of the city were closed.

KICKAPOO CLUB AT PEORIA.

Three Candidates for United States Senator Among the Orators.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 12.—The sixth annual banquet of the Kickapoo Club, the leading Republican organization in Illinois, outside of Chicago, was held at the National Hotel to-night.

The principal speakers were the three candidates for United States Senator—William E. Mason, Charles G. Dawes and A. J. Hopkins—and Judge John P. Hand of the Supreme Court, George E. Adams of Chicago and James T. McCleary of Minnesota, member of Congress. Congressman J. V. Graff of this city acted as toastmaster.

SPEECH AT ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Lincoln's Birthday Generally Observed at Jacksonville, Ill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 12.—Exercises in memory of Lincoln were held in all the schools here to-day. This afternoon President Forgan of the First National Bank of Chicago addressed the students of Illinois College. A banquet was given in the evening, with Charles Ridgely of Springfield as toastmaster.

"Potato Club" Celebrates the Day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Potato Club, a unique organization, composed of elderly gentlemen in this section of the country, celebrated Lincoln's birthday at the Centralia House, as the guests of F. D. Rexford. Professor E. E. Sparks of the chair of history of Chicago University was the guest of honor.

GEORGE W. BOYD WILL CONDUCT PRINCE'S TOUR.

He Will Be the Next Man to the Royal Visitor, Socially, as It Will Be Part of Mr. Boyd's Work to Remain With the Celebrity and Put America and Its Railroading Before Him.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—Prince Henry's personally conducted tour of the United States will be made under the guidance of the greatest expert in such matters—George W. Boyd of this city. Perhaps no other man in the United States or Europe has had so much experience in personally conducting the tours of distinguished men. Every trip of any distance taken by any President of the United States, or any foreign visitor of importance to this country, has been under the personal care and direction of Mr. Boyd.

Probably no man in America has come into such close touch with the notable celebrities who visit this country as he has. No one citizen has been so intimate with so many Presidents and makers of American history. When they traveled, they did so under his care and with him. Beside being a well-known railroad official, he is a diplomat. He knows just the proper balance of relation to hold between himself as the representative of a great system, as an American citizen, and any potentate or President who is traveling under his care.

Executive and Social.

His position is both executive and social. Everybody on the train that will take Prince Henry sight-seeing through this wonderful country, of which the Kaiser is so anxious to know, will be responsible to Mr. Boyd. He will be socially the next man to the Prince, for it is part of his work to remain with the celebrity and put America and its railroading, its commercial importance, its development, its resources, its history, before him. What the Kaiser knows when the Prince returns will be very largely what Mr. Boyd told. On this trip, as on all others, he is the interpreter for the United States.

Before this trip of Prince Henry's, which begins on Washington's Birthday, February 22, Mr. Boyd will have his hands full. The State Department consulted with him as the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad as soon as it was decided that the royal visitor would come. Everything was then put in Mr. Boyd's hands. His task involved the choosing of cities to visit, routes to take, hotels to stop at, the time to be made, and the locomotives and their crews that are to bear the special train of seven cars.

Making the Schedule.

The making of the time schedule is a hard bit of work in itself. Every road over which the train passes has to be consulted with. Coaling, fresh food, switching, are a few of the incidental things that Mr. Boyd must arrange for. In short, he must carry a train of seven cars, filled with people of great importance, over thousands of miles so that they may live in luxury and not miss anything of interest or importance, never receive a moment's annoyance.

No other country has these tours for the pleasure and observation of the great. It is not possible in any country except America. In no other spot in the world can one travel 6,000 to 8,000 miles without changing cars.

This feat astounded President Harrison and President McKinley. American citizens used to the marvels of this land. It is almost impossible for a foreigner to grasp it at first. Prince Henry will probably hand down the story of this feat to the third generation of Hohenzollern royalty. Just as the Infanta of Spain is yet doing, though she didn't make a quarter of this trip, and as Earl Li Hung Chang did to his last day in China.

The Americans are so used to this swing around the circle that they can't fully grasp what it must mean to a person of any other nation to take a seat in a magnificent drawing-room on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean and stay in it while it touches the Gulf of Mexico to the Golden Gate; then on to the snow squalls and the winds of the Great Lakes to Niagara Falls and back once more to the Atlantic Ocean.

James G. Blaine's Idea.

This tremendous piece of railroading to impress visitors was thought out first by James G. Blaine when he was Secretary of State for President Harrison. The first great Pan-American congress was to be held here. This political move that should bring together the nations of America was Mr. Blaine's and when it met with such approval and a great number of delegates began their trip the Secretary of State was eager to show them just how great were the nations of North America. Mr. Boyd was sent to talk it over with Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine's idea was that the South Americans should be taken in one train over the continent as the guests of the Government at Washington. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company thought the plan was feasible, but did not think at first that it was possible to use one locomotive, and at that time the use of different locomotives would mean the greatest amount of inconvenience. The one that drew this train must be fitted up with a heating and lighting apparatus. Locomotives on other roads were not so fitted. Trouble came there. Finally they decided to make the trial of using one locomotive. They did it with great success. No. 1653 is the only locomotive that ever accomplished such a journey. It did it on schedule time.

Mr. Boyd in Charge.

Mr. Boyd took entire charge of that trip, and no other man has been asked to take charge of succeeding ones. Andrew Carnegie went on that trip, and ex-Secretary Cornelius M. Bliss, General Sternberg and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Secretary Blaine did not go, but he was so intensely interested in every development of the plan that he brought Mrs. Blaine over with him to go through the cars on a sight-seeing trip.

Mr. Boyd also arranged and conducted the famous swing of General Harrison around America, in 1891. This was the first time that any President had gone sight-seeing.

Then came the trip of another Pan-American Congress to the City of Mexico, the tour of the Princess of Spain, and the Duke of Veragua, the Pacific Coast tour of the Governor of Pennsylvania and his party, the tour of his Excellency Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the tour of President McKinley, his Cabinet and guests to the great Northwest; the tour of the Universal Postal Congress, and finally the journey of the McKinley funeral party from Washington to Canton, bearing the great dead and the distinguished living.

Outside of these great tours that Mr. Boyd has managed for the Government, he has taken dozens of small ones as a guide to the great. He became a close friend of many of these men, and they depended upon him wherever they went. General Harrison rarely traveled without him. Mr. Blaine was very fond of him, and always wanted him on every trip. It was Mr. Boyd who took entire charge of the carrying of Mrs. Harrison to Loon Lake, when she was so ill, and it was he who took up the President and the family on a special train to get the dying woman and bring her back to the White House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney

DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Our Very Important Disposal Sale of

Quadruple Plate Silverware,
Leather Goods, Fans, Jewelry,
Art Needlework Novelties, Bric-a-Brac,
Artistic Furniture, Oriental and Domestic Rugs,
Decorative Linens,

To-Day and To-Morrow, February 13th and 14th.

E

Advance Fashions.

SPRING FASHIONS. ✦ DRESSES AND WRAPS. ✦ WITH PHOTOGRAPH DESIGNS. ✦ FROM THE BEST AMERICAN AUTHORITY, THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST. ✦ BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT; EXCLUSIVE IN THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Clip these Pictures and Articles from The Sunday Republic and save them until you are ready for your Spring Gown and Hat.

SPEECH AT ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

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"Potato Club" Celebrates the Day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Potato Club, a unique organization, composed of elderly gentlemen in this section of the country, celebrated Lincoln's birthday at the Centralia House, as the guests of F. D. Rexford. Professor E. E. Sparks of the chair of history of Chicago University was the guest of honor.

CELEBRATES LINCOLN DAY.

Illinois Society Gives Entertainment at Planters Hotel.

The Illinois Society of St. Louis celebrated Lincoln's birthday with an informal reunion at the Planters Hotel last night. Native Illinoisans to the number of two score were present, and throughout the evening a spirit of patriotism and a desire to honor the memory of the great Civil War President prevailed.

Members and guests were seated around a large table, which stretched across the entire width of the banquet hall. From the start it was like the gathering of a party of old friends, rather than the meeting of an organized society. All the speeches were impromptu, and were filled with praise of President Lincoln and other great Illinois statesmen of his time.

Numerous amusing anecdotes of Lincoln's life were related by men who had seen the great President and heard him talk. Several speakers told at length many historical events just prior to and during the Civil War, which they had witnessed, and in which Mr. Lincoln was the central figure.

Thomas E. Mulvihill, president of the society, presided. He opened the speaking with an address of welcome, concluding by introducing the guest of honor, Lieutenant Governor William A. Northcott of Illinois. Other speakers were: Charles P. Johnson, J. Nick Perrin, George J. Tansey and Richard M. Johnson. On motion of F. S. Bock, Lieutenant Governor Northcott was unanimously elected an honorary member of the society.

Those present were: H. C. Begole, F. A. Siefert, F. S. Bock, C. F. Blanke, H. H. Willoughby, F. S. Stumm, Ben Berger, Doctor R. Estep, E. C. Dodge, A. T. Flint, Edgar S. Waer, W. M. Smith, George Stumm, C. E. Ritchie, Charles Spies, J. Nick Perrin, Frank M. Roe, M. P. Linn, Richard M. Johnson, G. J. Tansey, S. P. Bond, Louis H. Behrens, William E. Sauer, F. C. Blanke, W. L. Miller, G. M. McCormack, Doctor C. E. Cleveland, W. A. Wood, Doctor W. Wheatbrook, Perry Post Taylor, Ford Smith, Thomas E. Mulvihill, A. P. Tebeau, W. S. Voris and B. E. Copeland.

DECREASED JANUARY EXPORTS.

Total for Last Seven Months $522,123,146, as Against $532,979,377.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products from the United States for the month of January, 1902, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $13,151,433; decrease, as compared with January, 1901, $11,600,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,262,761,000; decrease, $650,000.

Provisions, $15,139,906; decrease, $1,550,000.

Cotton, $40,321,318; increase, $4,475,000.

Mineral oils, $5,302,526; increase, $720,000.

Total for the last seven months, $522,123,146, as against $532,979,377 for the corresponding period ended January 31, 1901.

ENGINEER KILLED AT POST.

Passenger Train Ran Into Freight —Rescuer Shot for Burglar.

New York, Feb. 12.—A passenger train bound from Jersey City to Rahway, N. J., to-night ran into a freight engine in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yard at Waverly, near Newark. The freight engine had passed out of a siding directly in front of the passenger train, George Hetzel, the engineer of the passenger train, was killed. He remained at his post after he had told his fireman to jump. He was crushed between the wrecked cab of his engine and the side of the boiler, and was burned to death before he could be relieved. His fireman, E. S. Wilson, was severely cut and bruised in jumping. E. C. Jones, conductor of this train, was painfully hurt, as was Samuel Bolton, the baggagemaster.

John Horn, engineer of the freight engine; Stephen Moore, the fireman and Joseph Shaffaer, conductor of the freight, were severely injured. William Winner, another freight conductor, who was aiding in the rescue of Hetzel, also was severely injured. Mrs. John Semley of Linden, N. J., a passenger in the Rahway train, sustained severe internal injuries, being hurled over a seat. Theodore Ferris of Jersey City was sent on the run to Carr's saloon in Waverley to get some stimulants for the injured people. He ran into the saloon and Carr, who had recently been robbed, imagined another robbery was about to take place, picked up a revolver and fired two shots at Ferris, both of which entered his right shoulder, one of them making a very dangerous wound.

THEY MAY BE ELOPERS.

Miss Emilie Ryan and O. E. Von Benkendorf Were Married.

O. Edmund von Benkendorff of No. 2145 Hickory street and Miss Emilie Bradford Ryan of No. 3845 Delmar avenue, were married in St. Louis yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. von Benkendorff spent last night at the Southern Hotel. When a Republic reporter called early last night he was informed that the couple was at the theater.

Although Mr. von Benkendorff was informed when he and Mrs. von Benkendorff returned to the hotel early this morning that a report had been circulated that his marriage was the result of an elopement, he refused to make any statement whatever.

MAY MOVE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Yang-Tse Viceroys Are Said to Favor the Change.

London, Feb. 12.—It is reported here, cables the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, that the Yang-Tse Viceroys, Chang Chi Tuang and Liu Kun Yi, are going to Pekin to discuss a proposal for removing the capital of the Empire either to Hsiang-Yang-Fu or Nankin.

"It's Your Liver!" Ayer's Pills.

You cannot possibly enjoy good health unless you have at least one free movement of the bowels each day. When this is not the case the poisonous products are absorbed into the system, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, indigestion.

Ayer's Pills are liver pills, a gentle, vegetable laxative. One pill at bedtime will produce a natural movement the day following.

"Ayer's Pills have done me and my family great good. They are like a true friend in trouble. There is nothing equal to them for sick headache and biliousness."— Mrs. JULIA BROWN, St. Louis, Mo.

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