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SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLAN TO PUT ALL SUPPLY BILLS IN ONE COMMITTEE

Republican House Leaders Have Perfected a Scheme for Centralization of Power in That Body.

IN INTEREST OF GREAT NAVY.

With All Appropriations for Carrying on Government Prepared by One Committee, Friction Would Cease.

ACTION PLANNED FOR FUTURE.

Manifestly Impossible to Carry Out Proposed Change at This Session, but Preliminaries May Be Arranged.

Centralization of Power.

This is a matter of internal organization unfamiliar to the masses of citizens. But it means simply to centralize power.

Authority to prepare and report appropriation bills would thus be taken away from the committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, Military and Naval Affairs, Indian Affairs, Rivers and Harbors and the District of Columbia, and placed in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations.

They realize that there is no possibility of making such a change during this session, but they also believe the leaders in the next House, they are thinking of what they will then have to do to assure a very careful allotment of the money.

The issue previously referred to in these dispatches, the Navy versus demand for internal improvements, becomes larger and larger in the progress of events at the nation's capital.

St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley wants one big work begun—that of building a deep-water way from the lakes to the Gulf. Along the Ohio from Pittsburgh down the cry is for a nine-foot channel to Cairo. Total figures on the canal from Chicago to the Gulf have never been prepared, but engineers say it could be done for less than the sum which it is proposed to spend this year for the navy (\$12,000,000). Estimates on the Ohio project call for \$40,000,000.

TO BE SACRIFICED TO THE NAVY. Republican Congressmen on the Naval Affairs Committee of both houses say that the most rigid economy will not cut the naval bill below \$108,000,000. The consequence, Speaker Cannon says, will be that the total included vessels either now in commission or under construction. The last entry covers unclassified craft, most of which are out of date. It will be seen that the total is about \$200,000,000, leaving the enormous sum of \$70,000,000 to round numbers for maintenance.

Battleships, \$16,875,000. Protected cruisers, \$46,432,000. Cruisers, \$7,791,212.54. Gunboats, \$1,297,516. Torpedoes, \$1,154,038. Transports, \$1,986,660. All others, \$15,000,000. Total, \$202,222,327.15.

THE NEW NAVY. The following summarizes the naval establishment, ships now in commission—Continued on Page Two.

SUMMARY OF The St. Louis Republic

Tuesday, December 27, 1904.

THE WEATHER. The thermometer will likely be below freezing at daylight and will continue on the decline all day, predicts Forecaster Bieble. To what extent it will fall, he says, depends upon how much the storm now passing over the section moves and permits the high-pressure area to come in. Mr. Bieble thinks there is likelihood of zero readings in the morning. A squall in the form of rain or snow has been forecast in the past twelve hours from Kansas to the Atlantic coast, and from Eastern Texas to the upper lake region. At stations in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys it was very heavy. Memphis and St. Louis reported more than three inches. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 and the minimum 26 degrees. The sun rises this morning at 7:15 and sets this evening at 4:41. The moon rises this evening at 10:22.

The Republic's Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 10 and 11.

FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

- 1. Czar Issues Ukase. Two Killed in Tri-Cities Riot. Stage Hand Saves Hero. 2. Chadwick Requisition Refused. Letter-Snuff. Wedding. Trust Invented Garfield Plan. 3. Deneen Issues Summons. 4. McKinley's Classmate Dead. 5. Blizzed Over Western States. 7. Dodge Acquitted of Perjury. 8. Sporting News. 12. Palmere on Long Trip.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sarantov sends a large force of agents to the Canadian border to frustrate a conspiracy to bring a large number of Chinamen into the United States in defiance of law. PAGE 3. It develops that Commissioner Garfield's plan for Federal control of interstate corporations was proposed by the Standard Oil Company's representative five years ago. PAGE 2.

Republican House leaders plan to centralize power by placing all appropriations in the hands of one committee, thereby insuring the execution of the administration's policy for a greater way. PAGE 1.

EASTERN WAR.

New mobilization of Russian reserves caused rioting in Razona and Bakout, Poland. PAGE 1. Wholesale charges of corruption in handling Russian Red Cross funds estrange the public and cut off its chief revenues. PAGE 1.

United States military attaches who have been with General Kutopakin are returning to Washington. PAGE 1.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Three men were killed, one was seriously wounded, a street car was held up and many petty offenses marked the observance of Christmas in the Tri-Cities. PAGE 1. Plans have been approved for railroad terminals in New York City covering an area of more than nineteen blocks. PAGE 4.

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago and Alton, analyzes the increase in railroad accidents. PAGE 4. The Reverend Doctor W. B. Palmors of St. Louis departed last night on a six-months' trip which will take him to Panama, South America and Great Britain. PAGE 12.

Nearly 30,000 persons were fed at the Christmas feast given at the Coliseum. PAGE 5. General William Henry Powell, who was a schoolmate of President McKinley, died in his home in Belleville. PAGE 4. A. L. Jarrett, hero in the play, was nearly drowned in diving into the Imperial Theater tank and was rescued by a stage hand. PAGE 1.

Governor-elect Deneen has issued an official summons, calling a meeting of Republican legislators of Illinois to discuss his inaugural message and "to talk of other matters"—to wit, the speakership. PAGE 2.

The case of Charles Fred Gates, arrested in Litchfield, Ill., is puzzling the police of St. Louis and Litchfield. PAGE 2. Because of a technicality, requisition papers for Doctor Chadwick are refused Sheriff Barry of Cleveland, O. PAGE 2. It is reported to Washington that the surveys of the French engineers for the Panama Canal are unreliable and that American engineers will have to do the work again. PAGE 7. Charles F. Dodge, acquitted on charge of perjury in celebrated New York divorce case, suffers nervous collapse. PAGE 7. A general blizzard sweeps over all the Western States and is rapidly approaching Missouri. Unusual cold accompanies the high winds and Northern Texas records a drop in temperature of forty degrees in seven hours. PAGE 8. Miss "Daisy" Letter and the Earl of Suffolk are quietly wedded in Washington. They will sail for England December 28. PAGE 2. Crimes, casualties, shooting affairs and murders mark the week in New Orleans and Louisiana. PAGE 22.

FOREIGN.

The Emperor of Russia issues the long-expected imperial ukase. PAGE 1. Hyde Park Blues of Chicago were again defeated by All-St. Louis team, by a score of 4 to 1. PAGE 8. Ram's Horn and Trapper, both Derby candidates, were defeated at New Orleans. PAGE 8. Regan hopes to regain his position in the bentam pugilat class. PAGE 8.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN VESSELS.

New York, Dec. 26.—Arrived: Valerian; Oscar II. Left of Night, Dec. 25.—Passed: Zealand. Queenstown, Dec. 26.—Sailed: Ivernia. Dora, Dec. 26.—2:30 p. m.—Arrived: Steamer Zealand. Palermo, Dec. 26.—Sailed: Steamer Carpathia. Genoa, Dec. 26.—Sailed: Steamer Republic. London, Dec. 26.—Sailed: Steamer Meath.

ENGLAND'S RICHEST GIRL WEDS POOR LIEUTENANT.



MISS CAROLINE EYRES. Reputed to be the richest girl in all England, who has married Bolton Mansell, a penniless lieutenant in the navy. Miss Eyres, as a bride, brought her husband a dowry of \$500,000 in her own right and there is much more to follow.

STAGE HAND SAVES HERO IN A PLAY.

A. L. Jarrett, Leading Man at the Imperial, Nearly Drowned in Tank.

HIS FOOT SLIPS IN LEAP.

Spectators Nearly Panic-Stricken When They See the Actor's Plight—Rescued After the Curtain Falls.

A holiday audience that jammed the Imperial Theater last night watched a brave leap into the swirling current of the Harlem River to save little Nellie, who had been hurled into the stream by the villain of the play.

Down into the murky depths he went head first, and a shiver of excitement ran through the house when he failed to rise to the surface with the little one in his uplifted arm.

A half moment later, when his pale face appeared above the waters and one hand groped above him, in evident distress, an audible groan of alarm spread from parquette to gallery, and when one of the stage hands dived into the tank to rescue the player just as the curtain was rung down, a panic in the crowded playhouse was narrowly averted by the appearance of the stage manager, who waved to the orchestra to begin playing and assuring the audience that there was no danger.

Behind the curtain the stage employe dragged out the hero unconscious. A physician who was in the audience was hurried back to the stage, where he found the injured man with a dislocated arm and unconscious from the shock and from the effect of the water which he had swallowed.

The play was the typical tank melodrama, "Shadows of a Great City." The leading man is A. L. Jarrett, who plays the part of Tom Cooper, the hero. The climax of the second act comes when he dives from a high rock into the tank to the rescue of the little child.

The rock is a rubber-covered piece of stage property and was wet last night after the matinee performance. Jarrett leaped into a tank which occupies the entire lower half of the stage, but where he goes into the water it is much deeper than the balance of the pool.

When he sprang from the rock last night his foot slipped and instead of clearing the distance of fifteen feet, which is the ordinary jump, he missed the well and struck his right shoulder against one of the supporting crosspieces of the tank. Unconscious from the shock, he sank below the water, which at that spot is five feet in depth.

Little Nellie, who by the time the villain gets her into the water is but a dummy, was meantime down at the bottom also, and when neither the hero nor the child appeared the audience, which had been worked up to a high pitch of excitement, almost lost control of itself.

When the injured man weakly waved his arm above the water, but without the little one, as his part called for, the spectators became almost unmanageable.

John Campbell, a stage hand, who was standing in the wings, saw the catastrophe and with all his clothes on jumped into the tank and brought the injured man to the surface just as the curtain dropped in response to the hasty call of the stage manager.

Meanwhile the stage manager of the company, W. A. Paul, had rushed before the falling curtain and after signaling the orchestra to begin playing, quitted the house full of people, who were rising from their seats, and motioning them back announced that there was nothing to fear. Jarrett was taken from the tank unconscious, but was rapidly brought back by Doctor Crossy, who found that his right arm was badly dislocated. For a half hour he worked over the actor, pulled the arm into place and poulticed off him the water which had been swallowed. All through in great pain, Jarrett refused to permit the audience to be dismissed and went on for the third act amid the cheers of the spectators, who had sat through a half hour's wait while the orchestra played.

CZAR ISSUES MANIFESTO PROMISING MANY REFORMS.

Zemstvos Are Assured That They Shall Receive All Privileges Allowed by Law—Fair and Impartial Administration of Statutes and Stability of the Courts Insured—Liberty of the Press Is Extended and Prospect of Legal Trials for All Accused Persons Is Held Out—Insurance for Workmen.

NO REFERENCE MADE TO CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—Emperor Nicholas's long-expected reform ukase was issued to-night. The document, under eight heads, with practically all the subjects brought to the Emperor's attention by the memorial of the congress of zemstvos presented here last month, and while not specifically pledging the Government to carry out the various reforms in their entirety, as demanded by the memorial, promises that each shall be referred to the Council of Ministers, in full order to report promptly on the fullest measures of relief which can be accorded on the various subjects.

One question not touched by the ukase is that of constitutional assembly. Neither is the Jewish religion specifically mentioned, though freedom for all creeds or sects, whether Christian or otherwise, is among the subjects which will be dealt with.

The various subjects will be referred to committees or early to the Council of Ministers. The ukase issued to-night makes decidedly liberal promises under a number of heads. It promises full and equitable enforcement of existing laws; assures the zemstvos of the fullest possible measure of self-government, and the enforcement of laws now existing in their behalf; promulgates a scheme of workmen's insurance, extends the liberty of the press, and promises a full legal trial of all persons accused.

Which will be dealt with. In brief the subjects which will be referred to committees of the Council of Ministers for early report are: First—A just and equitable enforcement of existing laws with a view to securing the harmonious administration of all the courts.

Second—Zemstvos organization, with a view to giving the widest latitude and autonomy to the various zemstvos, calling additional zemstvo representatives, where required and creating small zemstvo units capable of dealing directly with the local needs of the peasants.

Third—Equality of all citizens before the law, this touching the much-mooted question of peasant equality before the courts.

Fourth—Arranging a scheme of workmen's insurance, for the benefit and participation of factory workers throughout the Empire.

Fifth—To secure citizens against arbitrary arrest and to accord immunity from the harsh action of the police, except in the cases of persons known to be conspiring to commit overt acts against the stability of the State.

Sixth—The religious freedom of all subjects of the Empire, without respect of creed or manner of worship.

Seventh—For rescinding all unnecessary repressive laws, leaving in force only those designed for the protection of peasants and for the benefit generally of subjects of the Empire.

Eighth—To accord the fullest possible measure of liberty to the press and the removal as far as possible of the various restrictive laws.

UKASE ISSUED LATE. The ukase was issued so late that its contents were not generally known even in the newspaper offices till long after midnight.

Among those able to express an opinion it was considered to be a document whose ultimate value depended largely upon the interpretation given by the various committees as to the measure of liberty which it is possible to grant under the various heads named. Naturally, it has not met the fullest wishes of the Liberals, but, on the other hand, it is regarded by the Reactionaries as promising entirely too much in the direction of liberal reforms. It is complained also that there is some ambiguity of expression in the various sections of the document, which must be left to interpretation by those to whom the various reforms are intrusted.

The imperial decree, which is entitled, "A Scheme for the Improvement of the Administration of the State," is addressed to the Senate, and is as follows: "In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor, and thinking unceasingly of the welfare of the realm intrusted to us by God, we regard it as our duty and the Government's duty, in conformity with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the support of civil tranquility and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people.

"When the need of this or that change is proved true, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in explanation. We do not doubt that the realization of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the support of civil tranquility and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people.

"We command that to labor to bring the law regarding peasants into unity with the general imperial legislation,

thereby facilitating the task of attaining permanent security of this estate, which, by decree of the Czar Liberator, is recognized as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

Second—That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence, within legal limitations, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon under equitable conditions to take part in these institutions, with a view to the completest satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the Government and Zemstvo district institutions, hitherto existing, there should be also established in close connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

Third—In order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unification of judicial procedure through the Empire, and to assure independence of the courts.

Fourth—That for the further development of the measures introduced by us for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of State insurance for workmen.

Fifth—That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of enemies of the State, and that the application of such laws be attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities; and that at the same time steps should be taken for circumscribing their application within the narrowest possible limits and for assuring that limitation of the rights of private persons involved in that application, shall only be permitted in cases where the actual safety of the State is threatened.

Sixth—That in enforcement of my unyielding desire as expressed in the imperial manifesto of March 3, 1901, for the protection by the fundamental laws of the Empire of tolerance in matters of faith, the laws dealing with the rights of communities and persons belonging to heretofore and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision, and that, independently of this, measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religions not directly maintained in the law.

Seventh—That there should be such revision of existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and measures in conformity therewith, as to be such that in future there shall remain only such of them as are required by the present interests of the Empire and the manifest needs of the Russian people.

Eighth—That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing press laws, and that printed speech limits; that the native press, in accordance with the progress of education and the importance thereby accruing to it, should be left to the possibility of worthily fulfilling its high calling, namely, to be the true interpreters of reasonable strivings for Russia's advantage.

"Acting on the above principles, with a view to a series of great internal changes impending in the early future, part whereof in accordance with instructions previously given by us, are already under preliminary examination, we deem it well in view of the diversity and importance of these changes, to fix an order of business for consideration of means and possibility of their early and complete realization. Closest co-operation is incumbent on the various sections of the administration throughout the whole series of our state institutions.

RUSSIA LOSES SHREWD STRATEGIST AT PORT ARTHUR.



MAJOR GENERAL KONDRATENKO. Ordnance expert, who was killed in battle north of Port Arthur. To his ingenuity in constructing barbed-wire entanglements, water traps and electric mines is due the ability of the garrison to hold out so long in its stubborn defense.

CALL TO COLORS CAUSES RIOTING.

New Mobilization Stirs Polish Ire, Causing Disorders at Razon and Bakhout.

RED CROSS REORGANIZATION.

Wholesale Misappropriation of Russian Funds Estranges Public Sympathy and Cuts Off Revenues.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—While the new mobilization is proceeding quietly in most places, disorders are reported to have occurred in Poland.

The most serious disturbance was at Razon yesterday, where one Colonel was killed and a gendarme wounded.

There has also been considerable rioting at Bakhout, where 600 conscripts pillaged a few houses and fruit stalls. None, however, was killed.

The Emperor has his personal aid camp at all of the mobilization centers in order to see that everything possible is done for the reservists and conscripts and to obtain immediate reports at first hand of any disturbances.

RED CROSS CHARGES. Owing to the wholesale misappropriation of Red Cross funds and material, which has entirely estranged public sympathy, no one will subscribe to the fund. It is announced, officially that a complete and thorough reorganization will be made. At the same time, a loud outcry has been raised against the commissary department for having lamentably failed in its duties.

Since Prince Khilkoff has returned, the Transiberian Railroad has been working most erratically, causing much trouble, as the accumulated stores have been consumed and now the army is depending upon what the railroad brings. The cold is causing intense suffering.

BAYONET FIGHT AT MIDNIGHT. London, Dec. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Chifu, in a dispatch dated December 26, says: "A messenger from Port Arthur describes a Japanese attack on the evening of December 22 with a light column of 1,000 and many machine guns on the northern defenses. They dashed along the railway, carried trench after trench, and succeeded in reaching the water beneath Pausan Mountain, whence the Russian artillery worked terrible execution and killed many."

"A fierce bayonet fight occurred at midnight. A strong Russian force advancing eastward of Pausan Mountain threatened the retreat of the Japanese, who, after a desperate struggle, retired to the north, leaving several machine guns, 20 rifles and eighty prisoners. It is estimated that they lose 900 killed."

"The Japanese halted near the cemetery and, finding that both their flanks had carried all the works forming the outlying range of the main fort, they entrenched on small hills near Etze Mountain, under a severe sniping fire, which caused them heavy losses."

RUSSIA WITHHOLDS REPLY.

China's Demand for Sailor Seemingly Not Considered. Shanghai, Dec. 26.—The Russian Consul has made no reply to the demand of the Taotal for the surrender of the sailor belonging to the Russian cruiser Askold, who, on December 15, murdered a Chinaman as the result of a dispute of payment for the hire of a junk.

The sailor is still on board the cruiser, where he was sent by the Consul, and where it was understood he would be tried by court-martial. The Taotal has applied to the Russian Board at Peking for further instructions.

The Ningpo community is becoming restive. The murdered Chinaman was a native of Ningpo, an important treaty port 100 miles south of Shanghai, and the Ningpo community in Shanghai is 50,000 strong. As told in a dispatch from Shanghai, December 12, the lower classes of this community were urging an attack on all Russians in Shanghai, but they were being restrained by the Ningpo guild, which was counseling patience pending the action of the Taotal.

TWO MEN KILLED IN FIERCE RIOT IN TRI-CITIES.

Feud Between Roumanian Factions Leads to Murder of Two and Wounding of One Near Madison.

THREE SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Police Believe From Evidence Obtainable That Crime Was Premeditated.

NEGRO SHOT IN SALOON BRAWL.

Highwaymen Hold Up Street Car and Rob Conductor at Point of Revolver—Many Petty Offenses.

Three men killed, another seriously injured, a street car hold-up and many petty offenses marked the Christmas holidays in the Tri-Cities. The day was a busy one for the police officers, who, since Sunday night, have hardly closed their eyes in sleep, in their vigilance to preserve the peace.

The first to meet death was Albert Thornton, a negro, living in Newport, a negro settlement, just west of Madison. Thornton quarreled with Ike Ferguson, a white man, in Courtney's saloon at North Vicksburg, early Sunday morning.

After several shots were fired by the principals, Thornton fell to the floor, shot through the abdomen. He died half an hour later. Ferguson was arrested and locked up in the jail, charged with the killing. He will be held pending an investigation and preliminary hearing, without bail. Ferguson confesses to the shooting, but alleges self-defense, the police say.

Late Sunday night a Granite City, Venice and East St. Louis street car, running between Madison and Granite City, was held up by three negroes. The conductor at the point of a revolver, was compelled to hand over the company's money, and the driver was relieved of his hold money.

Lately no passengers were on the car at the time or the spoils probably would have amounted to much more. John Winston, A. Green and S. Goodrich were arrested yesterday by the Madison police, and upon their identification by the motorists and conductor as the robbers, were placed in the Madison jail without bond, awaiting a hearing.

The most sensational and exciting of all the events was the killing of a third, in the Edwarsville road, west of Madison, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The names of the dead man had not been learned late last night, owing either to the professional ignorance of the English language by the suspects or a desire to keep the affair a secret.

THREE ROUMANIANS KILLED. Corporal Streeter of Alton, assisted by Sergeant John Meehan of the Madison police, Patrolman Anderson of Granite City and a Polish detective, was soon on the trail of the murderers, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after following several clues, placed under arrest Charles Trifu, George Simla and Joseph Muncha, two of whom admitted, the police say, that they were on the scene of the shooting. From the evidence obtained yesterday the police believe that the killing was premeditated and not the result of a drunken brawl.

For lack of conclusive evidence the coroner's inquest was postponed until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. In the meantime the police are investigating and, with the aid of an interpreter, think by that time they will hold sufficient evidence to convict the murderers.

A feud has existed between two factions of the Roumanians since their advent to the Tri-Cities. From the evidence obtained yesterday the police believe that the killing was premeditated and not the result of a drunken brawl.

For lack of conclusive evidence the coroner's inquest was postponed until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. In the meantime the police are investigating and, with the aid of an interpreter, think by that time they will hold sufficient evidence to convict the murderers.

POWERS GETS MANY PRESENTS.

Turnkeys Kept Busy Carrying Gifts to Famous Prisoner. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26.—Of all the prisoners in the Jefferson County jail, none received half so many presents today as Caleb Powers, three convicted of complicity in the assassination of Governor William Goebel.

The turnkeys were kept busy carrying packages to the cell, where Powers is confined with a number of other prisoners. Many of the presents were of the kind he had never had before. Among the presents were checks for sums ranging from \$5 to \$50, at dress-suit cases, baskets of fruit, books, scarf pins, handkerchiefs, neckwear and gloves.

Powers does not divulge the names of any of the donors, but he says that some of them are prominent men, not only of Kentucky, but of other States.

RIOTING OF STUDENTS.

CAUSES CLOSING OF UNIVERSITY. London, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian authorities have closed Moscow University until February 1, owing to recent student disturbances.

According to the same source of information, during the riots at least some two railway bridges were blown up and at Chonostovo an attempt was made to dynamite the statue of Alexander II, but only the steps were injured.