THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Issued Every Day in the Year.
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
REPUBLIC BUILDING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail in Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year	$8.00
Six months	4.00
Three months	2.00
Any three days except Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special mail edition, Sunday	1.00
Weekly Magazine	1.00

BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily only	12 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday	15 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—One year $1.00.

Remit by bank draft, express, money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Receipt of remittance will be acknowledged under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post-office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. FOREIGN POSTAGE.
Eight, ten and twelve pages ... 1 cent. | Eight, ten and twelve pages ... 2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages ... 2 cents. | Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages ... 4 cents.
Twenty-two or twenty-four pages ... 3 cents. | Twenty-two or twenty-four pages ... 6 cents.
Thirty pages ... 3 cents. | Thirty pages ... 6 cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting Room	Main 708	A 615
Editorial Rooms	Main 707	A 614

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900.
Vol. 52. No. 191.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1899, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	75,210	17 Sunday	81,300
2	76,630	18	74,220
3 Sunday	81,060	19	75,200
4	74,990	20	74,240
5	74,930	21	74,720
6	74,460	22	74,750
7	76,380	23	76,695
8	75,100	24 Sunday	80,950
9	76,075	25	79,510
10 Sunday	80,650	26	74,660
11	75,090	27	74,180
12	74,950	28	74,740
13	76,000	29	73,990
14	77,070	30	76,575
15	76,640	31 Sunday	82,720
16	75,990		
Total for the month			2,369,465
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or died			61,503
Net number distributed			2,307,962
Average daily distribution			74,450

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of December was 8.88 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

HE KNEW THE BLUNDER.

General Wauchope, who commanded the Highland Brigade so bloodily sacrificed by antiquated military tactics in the recent battle of Magersfontein, is reported to have cried out as he ordered a frontal attack in quarter column against the intrenched Boers: "For God's sake, men, do not blame me for this!"

The commander upon whom the blame rested, according to Lord De La Warr, who tells this pathetic story, was General Lord Methuen, wedded obstinately to old-fashioned methods of warfare which made the British troops easy victims of the Boer sharpshooters hidden behind rocks and earthworks.

It is with generalship of the Methuen variety that the British War Office has to reckon in the inevitable reorganization of the British military system.

ORGAN OF THE GANG.

In its continued effort to divert popular attention from the abusement of the Municipal Assembly, or, at the least, to blind the people of St. Louis to its own refusal to place blame on the local machine gang for existing conditions, the Globe-Democrat turns to revived criticism of the police law and of Governor Stephens's appointments as a substitute for frank dealing with the Municipal Assembly scandal.

As to the police law that has brought about the reorganization of the police force of St. Louis, The Republic strongly opposed the passage of that law. It was outspoken in stating its objections. It was equally candid in confessing the need for increased police protection of life and property in St. Louis, which the law promised to provide. The Republic also openly condemned such of Governor Stephens's appointments as seemed mistaken selections. This is a duty and a privilege which it always recognizes and exercises.

But, whether The Republic did condemn the police law and the Governor's appointments or not, how does that fact excuse anybody for defending the flagrant municipal corruption which is now endangering city institutions and the lives and property of citizens in populous districts? It is still in order to hear from the Globe-Democrat its judgment upon the record of the gang responsible for the menacing conditions now prevalent in St. Louis. Why does that paper persist in a masked defense of these scoundrels and corrupt public servants? The moment has come when it must speak out if it is not to be permanently classed by the people as the ally and organ of the most unscrupulous and dangerous ring of misrule known to local history.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Just why the Governor should feel impelled at this particular time to honor Excise Commissioner Higgins and License Commissioner Brady with certificates of party regularity is puzzling the most thoroughly initiated politicians.

He intimates that somebody has been accusing them of having opposed the police law when it was a bill.

What has that to do with party regularity? If they did oppose the police bill, it was about the best thing either of the gentlemen ever did in the line of solar walk politics.

Mr. Hawes has just said in a public interview that the Excise Commissioner is asking the Police Department to assume the discretion of issuing or refusing to issue saloon licenses; in other words, to assume the responsibility. If Mr. Hawes's information is correct, the Governor would better take up the question of the functions and powers of the Commissioner's office and their exercise, leaving the matter of party services to the past and the future. The Republic has before alluded to the difference of judgment which appears to exist over this saloon situation between the Excise Commissioner and the Police Department. The Governor is the best arbiter. Let him find out who has the sound position and deliver a quiet lecture to the side which does not grasp the meaning of its duties.

PUNISH AT THE POLLS.

Not for a moment during the height of the justified popular sport of indignation aroused by the Municipal Assembly's deliberate sacrifice of the public good in the matter of the city lighting should the people of St. Louis forget that their final remedy must be applied at the polls. This realization should be the permanent conviction that shall insure the certain rebuke and retirement of guilty or incompetent Assemblymen.

In cases of municipal legislation where the people's interests are imbroiled or flagrantly sacrificed it is always difficult to prove the use of boodle as accounting for such sacrifice. In that of the Central Traction bill, it will be remembered, the general fact that boodle was used in a great sum was clearly proved, but, for reasons cited, the proof stopped when it came to fastening the charge on individuals. Some who voted for that bill may have honestly believed that they were helping a public improvement, but they were in bad company and should have been turned down at the polls on the record thus made.

So, it is possible, some members of the Municipal Assembly who have voted against sound measures for lighting the city may believe that they are right, but they are in suspected company and should be forever excluded from public service. If not corrupt themselves, they are playing into the hands of the corrupt—the effect on the public service being the same as if they were bribed with cash. The mysterious influence that has swayed and controlled the Municipal Assembly in this matter is a corrupt and demoralizing influence. Voluntary and unbought aid of its purposes is as injurious to the community as is the act of the bribe-taker.

The Republic does not undertake to say who are guilty of corruption in the lighting jungle and who are merely mistaken in their view of their duty. It does say that the presence of corruption is unmistakable, and that all who aid its purposes with votes or excuses are unworthy servants who should be dismissed and politically blacklisted for all time.

DARKNESS IS OMINOUS.

President Macbeth of the Real Estate Exchange has fitly recognized the gravity of the situation now existing in St. Louis owing to the failure of the House of Delegates to protect the city's interests in the matter of public lighting and has done well in calling a meeting of taxpayers for Thursday to compel the Municipal Assembly to perform its plain duty.

Nor is Mr. Macbeth wrong in his estimate of the very serious danger now menacing the community by reason of the enforced use of such primitive methods of lighting as are now necessarily employed in the city institutions. "If some great disaster," he says, "should happen in one of the city institutions and lives should be lost, as may easily happen, through the acts of the Municipal Assembly, I do not believe the lives of the Delegates and Councilmen would be safe from public fury."

It is vitally necessary that a situation thus so menacing to the safety of citizens, and so provocative of suggestion of sudden violence, should be remedied without delay. Whatever influence the meeting may be able to exert in that direction will be a public blessing.

It may be necessary to call another and more general meeting in a larger place, so that the resentment of an outraged people may find adequate expression. If Thursday's meeting finds that the situation demands a great general demonstration, the call should be promptly issued.

NO BREAK APPARENT.

Despite the efforts of the Republican press to show that Governor Stone's attitude on the issue of expansion indicates a grave division of sentiment in the Democratic party, the facts entirely fail to bear out assertions of this tenor.

Governor Stone's views have been long known to the people, and they are not of a nature warranting the faintest belief that he leans toward the imperialism and militarism which now constitute the Republican expansion policy under the pressure of administration influence. His own policy, plainly expressed in his Peoria address, favors the holding of Puerto Rico under a territorial form of government, the granting of independence to Cuba in fulfillment of our solemn pledge to that effect if the Cubans demand its performance, but the use, in the meantime, of every honorable effort to persuade them to favor annexation, the establishment of a protectorate over the Philippine Islands, retaining certain harbors and coaling stations, and the formulation of advantageous commercial treaties based on the good will of the Filipinos toward a Government which promises ultimate Filipino independence.

Congressman De Armond, whose anti-imperialist influence is represented as being weakened by Governor Stone's "opposition," has expressed no stronger protest against the imperialist and militarist spirit than has Governor Stone himself. On the known facts of the attitude of the two men, there is no division of sentiment apparent. Neither advocates the forcible acquisition and holding of foreign territory or the government of other peoples by force. Neither declares in favor of the breaking of American faith or the abandonment of democratic doctrines. It is difficult to see wherein lies any irreconcilable difference of opinion between Governor Stone and other Democratic leaders that should bring about "the fight in the Missouri Democratic Convention" heralded by Republican newspapers.

In view of the prominence being given this alleged conflict in the ranks of the Democracy it is well for the people to bear in mind the declarations already made by these Democratic leaders. There has as yet been no wide gulf created by such declarations, nor is there likely to be. In the formulation of Democratic faith as expressed in State and National platforms this year it will be found that Democracy takes an honest American stand against the unamerican policy of imperialism and militarism now menacing the future of American institutions.

HAVANA, NOT HABANA.

The people of the United States yielded half protestingly to the decision of the Board on Geographic Names which prescribed "Puerto Rico" as the spelling of the name of that island, although they had become accustomed to spelling it "Porto Rico."

They will, however, refuse to accept the decision of the board that "Habana" shall be the spelling of the name of Cuba's chief city.

The proposed spelling is illogical and unamerican. After "Havana" has been the American spelling for centuries, after this spelling has weathered the storms of peace and war, and become imbedded in the hearts of the countrymen, no board of ten men, even though they have geological, geodetic, lighthouse, hydrographic and postal training, will prove powerful enough to change the spelling.

THE CHARGE OF LACHES.

The trustees of Chicago's sewage ditch are contending that St. Louis knew for years that the ditch was under construction and should have taken legal action in opposition before Chicago had expended $33,000,000; that in failing to do so St. Louis was guilty of laches which invalidates her pleading at the present time.

This argument will not bear investigation. The years during which Chicago has been constructing her sewage ditch have seen the gradual introduction of the germ theory of disease. When Chicago began building her canal the germ theorists had scarcely yet an adumbration of the truth. The specific germ cause of only a few diseases had yet been discovered. When later the theory was formulated it was regarded as the wild fancy of a school of young physicians who wanted to teach the old-school practitioners their business. Bacilli and their discoverers alike were called "bugs" by the doctors who refused to study the subject. Against mighty conservatism the theory made its way. Only in the past two or three years has the theory enlisted the labors of the whole world of microscopists and made marked progress. Only within a short time has the germ theory in relation to water-borne diseases forced scientists to say that the bacilli which caused intestinal disturbances could be conveyed for long distances in running water without impairment of their power to do harm.

Then the menace of Chicago's ditch became apparent. St. Louis was compelled to protect itself. It is not an impulse of opposition to Chicago. Until the certainty of evil became apparent St. Louis was not inclined to interfere. What Chicago calls laches was courtesy and friendliness.

Kitchener declares that it will take several years to subjugate South Africa. President Steyn of the Orange Free State says in his New Year's proclamation that next year South Africa will enjoy peace and rest. The plain inference is that peace and rest will be restored by the elimination of Great Britain.

The discovery in the trial of a murder case at Chattanooga that one of the jurors had killed a man and that another was a nephew of the leading counsel for the defense showed the need for the searching questions which are put to candidates for the jury.

It has been noted that another class besides housebreakers is benefited by the darkness in St. Louis—the boot-blacks—but this class requires the cooperation of the muddy streets which St. Louisans have always with them.

The Board of Public Improvements, in sending the new temporary lighting bills to the City Council, gives that body a chance to show whether it stands with St. Louis or with the House of Delegates.

Close reading of the Democratic speeches made on Jackson's Day will give a right good idea of the Democratic platform which will be adopted for the Presidential campaign soon to open.

General White's demonstration of his ability to hold Ladysmith may stimulate General Buller to an onward spurt that shall remove the menace of gripe-cramp caused by too prolonged a hold.

It wouldn't be a bit strange to see poor Admiral Dewey shy in uncontrollable panic from the dime-built "loving cup" presented by some 72,000 admiring countrymen.

At Thursday's mass meeting of taxpayers notice should be served on the Municipal Assembly that it must perform its duty to the people or take the consequences.

Secretary of the Navy Long must agree that as a name for one of his finest cruisers there's something mighty musical and stately in that borne by St. Louis.

St. Louis's one-candle-power Mayor must not be surprised when he finds himself relegated to the obscurity so appropriate for the winner of that title.

Let's complete the local World's Fair subscription in time to jump in and get all the fun and excitement possible out of the approaching national campaign.

Corrupt and incompetent municipal legislators have thrown the city in darkness, but that's no excuse for the Globe-Democrat's efforts to keep it there.

Chicago's sewage ditch theory appears to be to first send down a lot of sewage undiluted to show its victims how lucky they are to get the sewage diluted.

It isn't likely that any Democrat will cause a party split by being won over to the Republican policy of militarism and imperialism.

Song of the Hilarious Borgias.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

O, the river's flowing westward,
And the water's getting blue;
Its fragrance is departing,
And the germs are going, too!
There is woe in old St. Louis,
Where the mess is long and thick,
And the people there are busy
Getting ready to be sick.

O, our river's flowing westward
And the water's getting worse!
Joy should reign in old St. Louis,
She may rise in splendor yet!
When the germs that we've been breeding
Get to operating there
They may put new life in people
Who have weariness to spare.

DEWEY'S BOUNTY CLAIMS ARGUED.

Counsel for the American Fleet Holds That Montojo Was the Stronger.

EX-SEC'Y HERBERT HEARD.

Supports Contention That Land Batteries and Mines Should Be Considered—$191,100 or $78,250 on the Issue.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The claims of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the squadron for bounty arising out of the destruction of Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay were argued before the court of claims today. The question at issue was the total amount of the bounty to be paid. The contention of the claimants was that the force of the enemy was superior to Admiral Dewey's.

Mr. King was assigned for the claimants. He explained how the power of the battleship upon the night destroyed vessels was calculated. The report of Admiral Montojo showed that when he got to Subic Bay just prior to the battle he had aboard five ships 1,870 men, whose regular complement was, by the official records, 859. The assertion was that it was for the purpose of providing prize crews for the American vessels when captured. As a result of his calculations he figured that there were 1,934 men aboard the vessels destroyed. The bounty due Admiral Dewey and his men, therefore, would be $93,700 or $100,000, according to whether the force of the enemy was superior or inferior to 1,000 men. There might be a contention in determining the strength of the enemy that the shore batteries and submarine mines should be included, but Mr. King argued that the whole of the enemy's strength should be considered in determining this question. In number of vessels alone the Spaniards were superior, while experts maintained that guns ashore were much superior in efficiency to those afloat because their platforms were fixed.

Dewey's Opinion.

He then quoted Admiral Dewey's opinion that the force of the enemy in the engagement was superior. There were four elements: The torpedo boats, the warships, the shore batteries and the submarine mines. Each of these elements was a menace to the success of Dewey's fleet, and as such should be counted in passing on the rights of the claimants. In support of this contention, he cited the fact that in the claim of Farragut for his victory at New Orleans, the court took into account all elements, forts and obstructions as well as naval force captured.

Mr. Mason argued that the bounty was to be paid as a reward for gallantry.

Assistant Attorney General Pradt, in his argument for the Government, based it entirely on the ground that the statute expressly stipulated "vessels" and contained nothing as to "land batteries" in offering bounties to our navy for destruction of the enemy in battle. He contended for a literal construction of the statute. He admitted that the reason which lies at the foundation of the statute is against this view, saying:

"It would certainly seem that the amount of the bounty to be awarded intended to be governed by the relative strength of the opposing forces. But if we were to be governed by a strict reading of the statute, may not the conclusion be reached that there is therein no feature to provide for the contingency of the cooperation of land batteries with the naval forces destroyed? If so, of course, the court is powerless to supply the omission."

He next advanced the suggestion that the argument as to the superiority of the Spanish forces was theoretical, and added:

"I ask this question in view of the fact that when the battle was over the enemy's vessels were either destroyed or captured and the land batteries were all silenced, and this, with very heavy loss in killed and wounded, whereas, on our side, there was none killed and only seven men slightly wounded, whilst our squadron was practically in as good condition as it was before the battle.

Our Side Superior.

"Certainly, if we may be permitted to judge by the results, it seems to be demonstrated that effective superiority was all on our side.

"In making this suggestion, I, of course, do not in the slightest attempt to discount the daring and gallantry of our forces. Neither Commodore, officers, nor men had any right to believe otherwise than they were taking the most perilous chances and going into the veritable jaws of death, and if this case is to be decided on the question purely of the gallantry and heroism of our forces, I concede without argument that they are entitled to the larger bounty claimed, but it can hardly be said that that element is the only one to be considered."

Ex-Secretary Herbert closed the case for the claimants. In concluding, he said:

"It does not matter, in counting the forces on either side in a battle, whether some of them are separated from the others by physical distance or by time. Who speaks of the seven days' fight around Richmond as seven distinct battles?

"So with the battle of Manila. It began when the gunners at Boca Grande fired on Dewey's ships. If these ships or any of them had been destroyed, who would have said the battle did not then and there begin? These guns were the Spanish outposts and from the moment Dewey was discovered and fired upon by them until that other moment when he said, 'You may fire, Gridley,' when ready,' the movement was incessant.

"It does not seem to me necessary to argue this question further, for I cannot think that this great tribunal, one of the most dignified of American courts, will for a moment lend itself to the task of minimizing this great American victory, by dividing and separating and considering piecemeal the guns and forces which took part in that engagement.

"Farragut and his brave boys had their reward for their victory at New Orleans and the people said amen. Why should not Dewey and his gallant fleet have now the reward?"

MR. PERRIN'S SPEECH.

What He Said on the Silver Question at Peoria.

Honorable T. Nick Perrin was warmly greeted in the press reports sent out from the Jackson Day banquet at Peoria Monday, owing to the incidence of the honor at which he spoke and the tenor of promising reports, he was represented as saying "that the silver platform is broken."

In fact, far from that, as full reports show, he expressed himself as personally believing that the ratio of 16 to 1 was the correct ratio at present.

What caused the mistake, probably, was his conciliatory remark that if those who did not believe in this ratio were willing to come back, they should be given a seat at the table, though not at the head.

Mr. Perrin's remarks were largely devoted to the trust question. He pleaded for party unity and harmony. While so doing he yielded none of his convictions. He has been a stanch friend of bimetallism and still believes in its efficacy.

Mr. Perrin passed through this city on his return, and to a Republic reporter expressed himself as heartily in accord with the Democracy and reported a splendid time at Peoria. His speech was devoted to the imperialism of wealth and trusts, and he insisted that the silver question was one phase. The keynote of his address may be perceived in one of his concluding passages:

"In making a plea for party unity, I would urge that, when our differences shall be settled in our national convention, and a fight lies before us, let us all submit, and abide by the will of the majority. I am not here to say what the next platform of the party should be, but from all I hear, through the press and directly from the people, I infer that there is one great issue which is totally concerning the well-being of all the people. And the party which holds its banners aloft and shouts for trusts and working men and working women, in the name of progress, and the party which is threatening to swallow up the people, must be defeated, considered and overcome."

TOM MOORE'S HARP.

St. Louis Lady Now Owns the Famous Instrument.

[illegible]

New York, Jan. 9.—Tom Moore's harp, which formerly belonged to the Irish [illegible] and which was presented to the Last Duke of Somerset, and now includes also a lock with his name on it, was the property of Miss Grace Miller, the well-known concert [illegible] of the Church of the Sacred Heart, [illegible] in the city. Mrs. [illegible] was formerly Miss Marie Gibson, daughter of St. Louis Moore's instructor [illegible] of the late Prof. [illegible] to whom it was given by Mr. Moore. Owner of that city, the name of Miss [illegible] "Moore's Melodies." Professor Gibson's country before his death gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Grant Gallagher, then of St. Louis, but now the organist of Holy Trinity Church in this city, and she in turn presented it to her sister, Mrs. Miller.

When Thomas Moore was engaged to the Marquis Fitzroy, he wrote to his friend, Mr. Rodgers, and told him that he had purchased a harp for his intended bride. He wrote "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Meeting of the Waters," etc., were first fitted to the pathetic lyrics through the medium of the harp and then passed over to Sir John Stevenson to be harmonized.

When in Dublin Moore found himself the social lion in Lady Morgan's fashionable drawing-rooms, to which he had gained entrance with [illegible] through his charming personality and his social accomplishments, as well as his wit and his fine voice [illegible] and position. In the drawing-rooms of Lady Morgan and Lady Holland, where the brightest lights of art, literature, music, science and fashion gathered, he won the ladies' hearts at his feet as fast and as [illegible] blue, and the men equally anxious to pay him tribute, charmed by the thrilling accompaniment on the harp and the tender manner in which he sang his songs.

The harp is of the style known as the Irish harp. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps ten pounds. It has a gracefully curved front pillar and sweep of neck and bears a remarkable structural resemblance to the harp in Trinity College, Dublin, which is reputed to have once been the favorite instrument of King Brian Boroihme. Its compass comprises thirty-seven tuned diatonically in the key of G, and as it has no pedals, no accidental semitones can be struck upon it.

On one side of the instrument is a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Moore's Harp. Presented to Professor Glover."

Needless to say the instrument is highly prized by Mrs. Miller.

CONFERENCE RETICENCE.

Officials Discuss the City's Financial Strait—Not With Reporters.

The conference held yesterday at the suggestion of Comptroller Sturgeon in the Mayor's office to discuss the crisis which has arisen in the finances of the municipal administration, had no definite result, as far as could be learned. The conference, which was participated in by the Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, City Counselor and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of both branches of the Assembly, was in session for nearly four hours. At its conclusion most of the officials hurriedly left the building, and no information would be given reporters as to what was accomplished or as to the suggestions offered for a relief of the situation.

Mayor Ziegenhein, after the conference, said that he was not in a position to discuss anything that had transpired at the meeting. Nothing definite, he said, had been accomplished, and the meeting had adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, he could not say when the next meeting would be called.

According to the statement of the Comptroller, the city is hampered also in a desperate way. For between years or more, he says, the city has been struggling to keep its expenditures within the limits of its revenue, and only by the greatest ingenuity on the part of the heads of the departments has this been accomplished. The county receipts in current expenses, one of the principal items upon which is the increased payroll of the Police Department, have eaten up all the available money in sight, and has caused a deficit in the appropriation available for the coming month.

There is at present only about $1,200 available of the police appropriation, to meet the demand for nearly $120,000, which will be made at the end of the month to pay the salaries of the police. The only way in which this amount of money can be raised, according to the present method of argument adopted by the City Hall officials, is to take it from the appropriations set apart for work in the Street and Sewer departments, which are the only funds at present available.

While it is admitted that the payrolls of the Street Department are extravagant, it is argued that the greatest possible saving that could be made herein by a judicious pruning of salaries and lopping off of superfluous office-holders, is less than $40,000 annually, not enough to pay the salaries of the police for a month. This measure of economy would not afford the necessary relief, and the City Hall officials, therefore, profess to see no other resource than cutting into the Street and Sewer Department appropriations.

The raising of the assessment on taxable property, which has also been suggested, is, in their opinion, impracticable and impolitic. The tax rate thus raised would not be effective for a full year, at least, even if the measure should receive the sanction of the taxpayers, which is doubtful.

BODINE NOT A CANDIDATE.

Race for Congress in the Second Missouri District.

Former Congressman Robert N. Bodine of Morgan County was in the city yesterday. Of late he has frequently been mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress in the Second District, but when asked about the matter said that he had no such intentions.

"It seems that it is going to be a lively race in the Second District. Among the list of prospective candidates are Judge W. W. Rucker of Clarksville, present incumbent; Judge Bland of Linn County, W. M. Rials of Carroll, W. P. Rothwell of Randolph, J. H. Whitecotton of Monroe and W. D. Leeper of Livingston.

"With this number of candidates in the field, it is expected that the district will maintain its former reputation for a rough and tumble contest. It has a record in this respect that equals that of the old sixth, where so many statesmen from Pike County in Andrew were in the habit of giving the voters a take at night for weeks before the primaries.

"Champ Clark and Judge Shackleford, two of the Missouri Democratic members of Congress, are trying to have material of which paper used for printing is manufactured placed on the free list.

"Both have stated that their object in offering such measures is to cripple the Paper Trust. Judge Shackleford's bill contains but two sections, as follows:

"That all wood pulp suitable for or adapted to the manufacture of printing paper, and all printing paper suitable for or adapted to the printing of newspapers, periodicals and books, when imported into the United States, shall be free from duty."

Patent State Senator Hazell of Montreal County, who made such a hard race for Congress last summer against Judge Shackleford, is mentioned as a candidate for circuit judge in the district formerly represented by Hon. Bland's successor. When Judge Shackleford was elected to Congress the friends of Senator Hazell expected that he would be appointed to the vacant circuit judgeship, but the Governor turned Judge Robinson of Miller.

The friends of Congressman Benton expect that he will have no opposition in his own party for renomination in the Fifteenth District. He made the fight to redeem this district in 1896, and carried every county, a feat that had never been accomplished before. In 1898 he was renominated without opposition.

Kansas Temperance Union.

[illegible]

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 9.—The Kansas State Temperance Union, which meets here tomorrow, will declare for the North Dakota plan of handling the liquor traffic. It is proposed to take from the Probate Judge a large part of his duties.

PLANT-EWING WEDDING—MRS. SMITH'S RECEPTION.

The wedding of Miss Claire Ewing, youngest daughter of Mr. Augustus E. Ewing, and Mr. Samuel Plant, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Plant, will be quietly solemnized this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Ewing residence, No. 2708 Locust street.

Owing to the death of Mr. Ewing's mother, which occurred early in December, plans for a large church wedding and reception were laid aside and the preparations for today made as simple as possible. The house will be made attractive with flowers and greens, which are to be used in only the lower rooms. The ceremony will be performed in the rear drawing-room. Miss Ewing will enter with her father and will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Ira Wright, as matron of honor, and by several intimate girl friends as bridesmaids.

Miss Mark Hayes, Miss Evaline Ramsey, Miss Marie Corr and Miss Ellen Hunt-Harris Welsh. Mr. Plant has chosen Mr. Allen West for his best man, while the groomsmen attendant will be Messrs. Ben Ewing, the bride's brother, John B. Geraghty, Lovie Price and J. Will Boyd.

The bridal gown is of white satin, the bodice and the long train being made entirely of the finest lace, and trimmed with sprays of point appliqué. The bride will be a tall and exceptionally long and voluminous. Miss Ewing will carry a bouquet of white lilies, and, in accordance with the latest Parisian mode of the winter, will dispense with gloves. The matrons of honor and the bridesmaids are all to wear gowns of white crepe de Chine, very simply trimmed.

The guests are limited to members of both Ewing and Plant families, an inconsiderable number, as the connections are very large and a few intimate friends. After a collation this evening, Mr. Plant will take his bride for a wedding journey of a month's duration. On their return they will stop temporarily at the Ewing residence, but expect eventually to go to housekeeping. As the family is in mourning, no at home days have been announced.

One of the largest afternoon receptions of the winter was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Huntington Smith at her residence, No. 2821 Locust street.

From 3 until 6 the house was thronged with representative women of St. Louis to the number of 500 or more.

Mrs. Smith received with her niece, Miss Griswold, and some of her especial friends—Mrs. Cobbs Bennett, Mrs. Joan Ockerson, Mrs. Mary Polk-Wills, Mrs. Horatio N. Spencer and Miss Mellier. The east drawing-room, where the receiving party stood, was arranged in festoons of smilax and tall palms, suited to the large apartment. The chandeliers were wreathed with smilax and tied with violet and pale-yellow ribbons. The dining-room decorations were in pink. A mass of pink roses almost entirely covered the large round center table, with large candelabra at the ends, on the mantels and the sideboard, with their lights shedding a glow over the room. A stringed orchestra, under the staircase, made a pleasant accompaniment to the hum of conversation.

Mrs. Smith appeared in a reception gown of pink and white brocade, trimmed in much point lace and embroidered in seed pearls. With this she wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds and a pink osprey aigrette in her hair.

Miss Griswold wore a London frock of blue silk, veiled in cream lace and trimmed in pink panne velvet, the velvet delicately applique in jet.

Mrs. Bennett was in claret-colored velvet and pink brocade, trimmed in duchesse lace.

Mrs. Spencer wore black-spangled net, relieved with turquoise blue panne and lace.

Mrs. Ockerson's gown was gray crepe, white lace and black velvet ribbon.

Mrs. Winn wore black taffeta, white satin and black velvet, the satin bodice trimmed in lattice work of ribbon.

Miss Mellier wore black Brussels net.

Several young women were asked to assist. They took turns at serving the punch from a massive old-silver punch bowl, of a size and pattern seldom seen, except in old Southern mansions. This was stationed in the library. Miss Lucy Hutchinson, Miss Gertrude Rockwood, Miss Virginia Sanford, Miss Corinne Francis, Miss Emily Francis, Miss Sturgeon, Miss Spaulding and Miss Clemence Clark lent their aid in this pleasant way.

All wore light-colored frocks. Miss Emily Francis was in a white lace gown, over pink. Miss Corinne Francis wore blue silk and lace. Miss Sanford's costume was pale blue and white organdie, with blue ribbons. Miss Sturgeon was in white organdie over pink. Miss Rockwood wore a dainty white mull over pink, the bodice a mass of Valenciennes. Miss Clemence Clark was in pale blue organdie and lace, while Miss Hutchinson's gown was black net over pink, trimmed in pink velvet.

By reason of Mrs. Hutchinson Smith's long residence in St. Louis, her visiting list is of unusual proportions.

Some of her guests were:

Mesdames—
Charless Cabanne, Clemens, Powhattan Clark, Christy, George Carpenter, Seth Cobb, Shreve Carter, Campbell Smith, E. C. Chase, L. C. Clubb, Joseph Chambers, Crosby, Ashley Cabell, Caldwell, Nowlin Chaplin, A. C. Cassidy, Charles T. Clark, W. P. Clarkson, Given Campbell, Nathan Cole, De Forest, Gordon, Brownlee, Thomas Dinsmoor, Edmonds, Josiah Pugg, Flad, D. R. Francis, Fishback, Fuez-Hereford, Forest Ferguson, Ben Gray, Gleason, Samuel Gaylord, J. C. Howe, John W. Harrison, Hayward, J. W. Howard, E. A. Hornsby, W. A. Hardaway, Frank Hamilton, Charles Hoyle, W. S. Hancock, A. Hocher, Randolph Hutchinson, Hallie Cole-Hebert, M. I. Johnson, Semple Floyd-Jones, F. N. Judson, Samuel McCord, Charles P. Johnson, Hugh McKittrick, Breckinridge Jones, McK. Jones, Kennerly, R. F. King, Kirkpatrick, Virginia Kayser, A. T. Kelley, Charles Knapp, J. B. M. Kehlor, Goodman King, Ellen Lewis King, Robert Kern, E. S. Parrel, W. S. Long, W. H. Lee, W. C. Little, J. E. Loughlin, Lindsay, Bransford Lewis, L. H. Laidley, Will Lepere, Frank Law, William B. Lee, Edward Mallinckrodt, G. A. Madill, Malcolm Macbeth, G. H. Miller-berger, Claude Kilpatrick, Willis King, Stephen Moriarty, David Mellier, Joseph McNamara, William McMillan, J. J. Mauritz, Jean Nugent, F. W. Nolker, William Newman, M. H. O'Reilly, Thomas O'Reilly, Orrick, Joseph Otten, O'Neil, O'Hannon, Eugene Papin, Pitman, Pittman, Pitzman, Kate Post, Ellsworth Smith, Celeste Pim, Galus Paddock, H. W. Phelps, Guido Pantaleoni, D. Russell, J. H. Roberts, Richards, George Reynolds, Amadee V. Reyburn, F. C. Riddle, W. J. Rise, Skipwith, H. Clarkson Scott, Sturgeon, Ashley D. Scott, C. R. Smith, Mary Scanlan, Andre Scanlan, H. M. Semple, Shep Smith, John O'Fallon Clark, George Doan, De Figueiredo, Alonzo Church, Russell Dougherty, Henry Elliot, Pettus, Fox, A. W. Carroll, Edward Faetsh, Otto E. Forster, Samuel Fordyce, D. M. Fried, James Gano, Smith Galt, Gregory, George Stafford, Clemens Smith, Sanford, Mitchell Scott, W. Albert Swasey, George Shields, J. N. Spencer, Schaffer, J. L. Spaulding, Russell Stanhope, Snyder, Jean Tutt, Treadway, W. Turner, Wentworth Terry, Mattick Thompson, A. A. Talmage, Rudd Taylor, Treat, John R. Thomas, Thatcher, Jules Desloge, Triplett, Freeman, Stone, Corneline Tompkins, Von Phul, Van Studder, Alexander Veat, Van Blareom, Leroy Vaillant, Julius Walsh, Wheelon, Whittimore, Mathews, Mary Polk Winn, Joel Wood, Dickson Walsh, M. P. Branch, Dexter T. Walker, R. K. Walker, William Webb, Harry Wood, Nicholas Wall, Meade Williams, C. A. Young, Beverly Allen, Archie Anderson, Elmer B. Adams, Robert Atkinson, Atterbury, Henry Meier, Abram, Franklin Armstrong, Eugene Abadie, Western Bascome, C. H. Bailey, James Byrnes, Conde Benoist, James Bryson, Kate Broaddus, Belcher, James Boyle, Howard Benoist, Blythe, Boland, Shepard Barclay, Henry S. Bond, S. S. Blackwell, John Young Brown, Beach, William Bagnell, Charles A. Booth, Theophile Papin, Edward Papin, C. H. Powell, S. Pollock, Lewis Park.

Misses—
Viola Benoist, Mimi Berthold, Beck, Bolls, Breckinridge, Bagnell, Mahan, Boland, Helen Badll, Mary Boyce, Sadie Bryson, Martha Berthold, Clemence Clark, Cradburn, Callie Finz, Gill, Green, Glasson, Gale, Grove-Green, Hayward, Holt, Hoyle, Jackson, Kennerly, Kemp, Lest Lee, Lemon, Julia Lee, McKittrick, Mason, Mochler, Mustard, Meeh, Maffit, Mellier, Newman, O'Reilly, Orrick, Powell, Kate Post, Joseph Boyce, Robert Barclay, Eugene Benoist, Carr Cabanne.

Mesdames—
Carr, Chaplin, Cobb, Curtis, Durcan, Brownlee, Donovan, Dillon, Engelsing, Elliott, Figg, Fordyce, Greenfelz, Francis, Young, Faddick, Josephine Papin, Richards, Ray Scott, Sturgeon, Scanlan, Semple, Sanford, Spaulding, Sheble, Tutt, Thompson, Taylor, Thomas, Jennings, Agnes Taussig, Triplett, Tompkins, Freeman, Van Nostrand, Von Phul, John Vion, Pennell, Walsh, Webb, Wood.

The new skating club organized by West End people held its first meeting at the rink, at Cook and Channing avenues, last night. For the initial meeting the attendance was excellent, and among those present were many who had been members of the skating club last season. The doors were closed to all but those bearing cards of membership in the club.

The list of the club includes some 80 names, but not all of these have joined as yet. It is believed that by the next meeting the full membership will be about 40 or thereabouts. The patronesses of the club are, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jerome Catlin, John S. Cabot, Otto Mersman, Percy S. Potter, Thomas McKittrick, George Von Schrader and Miss Lhomberger.

The girls filled about on the ice with the ease and grace of Holland maidens on the frozen canals of the Netherlands. There were some novices, who created mirth by their many falls and crude efforts to imitate their more accomplished sisters, but these had many willing hands stretched