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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 editions, was as per schedule below:**

| Date. | Copies. | Date. | Copies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 75,210 | 17 Sunday | 81,300 |
| 2 | 76,600 | 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 | 74,730 |
| 7 | 76,380 | 23 | 76,695 |
| 8 | 75,100 | 24 Sunday | 80,950 |
| 9 | 76,078 | 25 | 79,510 |
| 10 Sunday | 80,650 | 26 | 74,660 |
| 11 | 75,000 | 27 | 74,180 |
| 12 | 74,950 | 28 | 74,740 |
| 13 | 76,000 | 29 | 73,900 |
| 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 filed | | | 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 3.85 per cent.**

W. B. CARR.

**Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1900.**

J. F. FARISH,
**Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1903.**

## MR. PICKWICK IN DANGER.

In recent cable news from the seat of war in South Africa the world is notified that the resident merchants of Pietermaritzburg are in receipt of messages from Ladysmith saying: "Bring up jam."

It is evident that the immortal Mr. Pickwick is caged in with the other Britishers in the beleaguered town of Ladysmith. Who but the renowned author of that similarly mysterious and gustatory cryptogram pleading for "chops and tomato sauce" could have sent out from his place of enforced seclusion so astounding and baffling an appeal as this, "Bring up jam," with which civilization is now confronted?

Sergeant Buzfuz no longer lives to analyze this characteristic message as it deserves. But that it emanates from Mr. Pickwick himself no student of style and temperament may for a moment doubt, and a new element of pathos is thereby imparted to the war in South Africa. Mr. Pickwick in the Fleet was almost too lugubrious a spectacle for mankind to contemplate without heartbreak. Mr. Pickwick in peril of death and of short commons at the hands of the Boers is an epic of woe that must not be permitted to end in tragedy.

## DARK AGE OF ST. LOUIS.

With the signing by Mayor Ziegenhein of the three temporary lighting bills passed "under protest" by the House of Delegates—as the combine members of that body so plaintively claimed—the Dark Age of St. Louis should reach a termination to which a revival ought to be impossible.

The experience gained by the community in the gloom of this Dark Age is too costly not to be utilized for the fullest advantage of the city and its citizens. In its midnight blackness, through which came the defiant hoots of the Combine Sons of Darkness refusing to do their duty in the Municipal Assembly, was realized the extremity of woe possible to a community which allows itself to be ruled to its ruin by ringsters and boodlers of conscienceless rapacity. The horrible lesson is one that will not be repeated save through the fault of the people themselves.

What is necessary to prevent a return of the Dark Age of St. Louis is that resolute action on the part of the people which shall bring about the full unmasking and punishment of the faithless Assemblymen now known as the Combine Sons of Darkness, which shall at least retire that brotherhood of betrayed trust for all time, and elect to the Municipal Assembly a body of faithful and able men who will discharge their full duty to the community. It is a temporary relief only that has been secured so far—and the people have paid too dearly in experience of misrule not to profit permanently by insisting upon and obtaining good government.

A resolution to this effect should animate every St. Louis voter to do his own individual duty hereafter in the direction of municipal affairs. Political alignment should not prevail in municipal elections. Capable and well-trained men of the highest standing should be glad to accept municipal office. Ward primaries should be controlled by, and not control, decent citizens. Nominees for municipal office should be selected for fitness, regardless of party. And on election day honest voters should go to the polls and vote for honest candidates.

When this shall be done, and shall take permanent place as the controlling principle in municipal campaigns, the Dark Age of St. Louis will have vanished never to return. If done from this time forward, the Combine Sons of Darkness now disgracing the Municipal Assembly will be the last of their evil kind in local history. But not until it is done will St. Louis be safe from either—and St. Louis should surely know by this time the calamitous influence attaching to both.

## BLASPHEMOUS CLAIMS.

In the Senate debate on the Philippine question Senator Berry of Arkansas was justified in ridiculing the Pharisaical claim made by Senator Beveridge of Indiana that the imperialists were "the trustees of the Lord" in extending civilization to the people whom they proposed to conquer and despoil. As the Arkansas Senator says, some more substantial proof of this trusteeship is necessary than the mere word of the empire-founders.

It is evident also that not even all Republicans agree with Senator Beveridge in his "Holy Willie" canonization of the imperialists. Senator Wolcott of Colorado, while rebuking Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota for his method of opposing the holding of the Philippines, nevertheless hotly condemned the spirit of greed so monstrously displayed in Senator Beveridge's authoritative argument for imperialism. The dazzling Beveridge picture of "vast Philippine gold deposits" and of the "forty miles of pure coal in Colon's mountain chain" is too bald a slogan of loot to be heard with patience by honest and self-respecting Americans.

The old and worn hypocrisy which leads certain temperaments to plead that they are doing God's work, while in reality engaged in the attainment of their own selfish and greedy ends, will not serve the imperialists in reaching a settlement of the Philippine problem. It may be our destiny to permanently hold those islands and govern their peoples by force. It may be that we have been diverted from the high mission for the fulfillment of which our Government was first established and grew to glory and greatness. But if it is so, all candid Americans will face the naked truth—that we make the change for the gain of power and dominion and wealth, and not because we are fired with an inextinguishable zeal for the spiritual uplifting of the people whom we subjugate.

It will be more comfortable for Senator Beveridge and others of his ilk to abandon their plea of partnership with God in consummating their designs of empire. The spirit of the present day is somewhat more frank than that of old—the Borrioboola Gha bunko game is worked out. Even those who may vote for imperialism because of the money there is in it will prefer not to take Senator Beveridge's Pharisaism on the side. Bold and ruthless freebootery is this much better than the cant of a "godly" scoundrel—that it does not turn the stomach as well as appall the soul.

## CHIEF CAMPBELL'S DUTY.

Chief of Police Campbell is to be commended for the activity he is now displaying in instituting detailed reforms calculated to bring about a higher standard of discipline in the police force.

The Chief's personal instructions to his Captains and Lieutenants, and through them to the Sergeants of the various precincts, are marked by sound common sense and should be productive of better police work in every district. They should cause a closer personal inspection and surveillance by Captains and Lieutenants, a more earnest overseeing of patrolmen by Sergeants, an improved spirit of good service by patrolmen.

It is certainly to be hoped that this general betterment of the force will speedily become noticeable. Chief Campbell is looked to by the people for the adequate police protection of life and property. He has under his command the largest force ever directed by a Chief of Police in St. Louis. The people must pay the increased cost of maintenance of this force. They expect value received in the service rendered.

## NO JOKE TO HIM.

Flippant paragraphers and artisans of boiler-plate humor for funny weeklies are earnestly referred to the case of Mr. Clarence Woolever of New York State.

Mr. Woolever announces to the world that mothers-in-law—contrary to the accepted creed—are like the devil in but one respect—they are not so black as they have been painted. He proves the honesty of his utterance by marrying his wife's mother—than which no more heroic proof is possible. He had been divorced from his wife because she made things at home too decidedly and unpleasantly spirited for him. But domestic bliss with his erstwhile mother-in-law—bless your heart! Mr. Woolever can see it booming up before his happy eyes in solid chunks of rapture!

It is only fair to a sorely persecuted class that this sweet little story of real life in a York village should receive all the emphasis possible to commentators on current events. It will doubtless be urged in rebuttal that professional funny men must live, and that most of them have lived on their mothers-in-law thus far. But the age of an existing evil constitutes no plea for its continued existence—and even mothers-in-law should benefit by the gentler civilization now softening the ways of the world.

## CHOSE THE WRONG WAY.

Chicago chose the wrong solution of the water purification problem that confronted her when she built her sewage canal.

Whatever Chicago may say to the contrary, the purification of her water supply was the real reason for the construction of her $33,000,000 sewage ditch. Chicago drained into the Chicago River, which naturally emptied into Lake Michigan. She tried first to maintain a flow to the westward in the river by big pumps at Bridgeport, which lifted the pollution of the Chicago River into the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Following every heavy fall of rain, however, the Chicago River was flushed into Lake Michigan, despite the Bridgeport pumps. In this way it defiled the water that entered through Chicago's waterworks intakes a mile or so out in the lake. So Chicago built her canal. The desire to build a navigable ship canal had nothing to do with the genesis of the work. That was merely the gold plating of the brass brick which Chicago sold to the communities in Illinois which objected to her sewer.

Chicago's proper course would have been either to dispose of her sewage in some other way than dumping it into the Chicago River or to filter her water before she put it into her mains.

These are the solutions adopted by other cities troubled as Chicago was troubled. These cities are acting on the principle, scientifically established, that distance and dilution will not eliminate disease germs from refuse. They have demonstrated the efficiency of these methods of working. The fact that Chicago could have used such methods without much preliminary experimentation and at much less expense of time and money constitutes an arraignment of her engineers and makes the defense of her ditch an impossible task.

## A DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT.

Great Britain appears, up to the present, to have "ridden rings" around the United States in the diplomatic interchanges following the unwarranted seizure by a British fighting ship of flour consigned by a New York exporter to a neutral in neutral territory—a reputable merchant in the Portuguese town of Lorenzo Marquez.

The simple release of the flour by Great Britain, with which the American State Department showed an inclination to be satisfied, is not sufficient. If the flour was wrongfully seized and held—as its release would indicate—the shipper has been damaged and is entitled to indemnification for loss of time, for inconvenience to his patron, and for the lost effect of the seizure on his business in the locality to which the goods seized were consigned.

The United States must stand for the principle that goods consigned to a neutral in a neutral port, regardless of the chance that they will eventually reach the enemy, cannot be molested. Great Britain has been stopping and searching vessels in Delagoa Bay without reason or justification and the United States as a sufferer should take steps to stop it.

## A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

It may at least be said for the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Russell, providing that the Government recognize the rights conferred by the "free alcohol in the arts" clause of the tariff law, that it calls public attention to an injustice that is being wrought to a large class of manufacturers.

It would seem that so long as this clause stands unrepealed it is the plain duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with its provisions. In the event of his failure so to do, it would also seem incumbent upon the courts to insist upon the proper enforcement of the law as it stands. This much may certainly be urged in the interests of justice. The claim of the Secretary of the Treasury that no appropriation had been made covering the inevitable expense attaching to the Internal Revenue Department's supervision and regulation of claims does not justify the negation of the law.

The matter seems to be one in which a legitimate relief of a certain industry entitled to relief was attempted by the law in all honesty. The fact that this relief has not been afforded, and that it is distinctly refused by the Secretary of the Treasury, is a fact that it is well for the general public to know. There is a question of simple right and justice involved which the country at large cannot afford to ignore, and which calls for a more equitable final disposition than has yet been reached.

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To a people somewhat unsettled in stomach by "Sapho" and "Zaza" and "Fifi" and "The Girl from Maxim's," it's a bit discouraging to read that Mrs. Langtry has just reached our shores with "The Degenerates."

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Even though the empire-plotters have raised the hue-and-cry for the pulling down of Senator Hoar it is by no means certain that the American people will join in a persecution so infamous.

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As a one-candle-power Mayor the present Ring Boss of St. Louis naturally blinks angrily at the limelight of publicity so suddenly illuminating his administration of municipal affairs.

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As an ill wind not unproductive of good, St. Louis's lighting scandal should surely result in the certainty of honest municipal government throughout the World's Fair enterprise.

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Things are coming to a pretty pass when honest opposition to an Empire-President shall mean the disgrace and downfall of any one of the sovereign American people.

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In the morning by the bright light of next election day let's make a return of the Dark Age of St. Louis impossible by turning out of office the Combine Sons of Darkness.

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Occasional bits of news about the brightening outlook for the American Panama Canal undertaking indicate that a well-trained lobby is earning its wage.

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With the trophies taken from the Combine Sons of Darkness and the trophy cannon all in the same week St. Louis has reason to flap her wings and crow.

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The last dam in the sewage canal at Chicago has been removed. Others, not loud but deep, will remain till Chicago abandons the use of her canal.

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If you don't believe that imperialism is hot stuff, contemplate the spectacle of our destroying by fire the bubonic plague district in Honolulu.

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If we adopt Yale President Hadley's plan and quit speaking to Trust magnates, won't we be accused of using dum-dum methods in war?

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Maybe it's only natural that Delegate Tamblyn should insinuate his doubts of the sanity of the persons who elected him to office.

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Does that weird cry of Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg for "jam" mean that the town is weary of being in a pickle?

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**An Appeal to Thespis.**

When Drama, heavenly maid, was young,
And loved her art uplifting,
Did she, for sins as yet unsung,
Through all the slums go sifting?
For Saphos nude
And Zazas lewd
And Fifis folly-reeking,
Or such a play
As Langtry's, say—
"Degenerates"—was she seeking?

Sweet Drama! Music's sister thou,
And Poesy's—we pray thee
Uplift again thy classic brow
From where the hucksters stay thee!
With visions clean
Restore thy mien
Of dignity and splendor,
And spurn the gold
In which is told
Thy wage as vice's vendor!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

MISS MABEL FILLEY,
Whose engagement to Mr. Edward H. Simmons is announced.

# MISS FILLEY AND MR. SIMMONS TO WED—SOCIAL EVENTS AND NOTES.

An engagement in the West End since the beginning of the season, but only just announced, is that of Miss Mabel Filley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Filley, to Mr. Edward H. Simmons, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons of Westmoreland place.

The interesting fact was made known to members of both families at a luncheon given several days ago by Mrs. Filley, and announced to Miss Filley's gift friends yesterday afternoon at a tea given in her honor by Miss Sadie Pierce of Lindell boulevard.

Miss Filley is one of the best known and most admired young women in town. She has been out for the last two seasons, having made her debut after a year's tour of Europe with her mother. There is perhaps no girl in her particular set of young people who has received so many attentions of a social nature from both young and elderly people in the city. Miss Filley is an ardent lover of out-door sports, a skillful golfer, horsewoman and whip, and her dogs of high degree have carried off more than one prize at the annual bench shows of the St. Louis Kennel Club.

Mr. Simmons is as great a favorite, socially, as his fiancee. He is a Yale graduate, and since his college days has been associated in business with his father, E. C. Simmons, and his elder brother, Wallace Simmons. The wedding will be a post-Lenten affair. It will take place sometime in April.

Miss Pierce's tea given yesterday afternoon was largely an informal affair. Miss Filley's intimates, among the matrons and girls, were asked to meet her at 4 o'clock. The house was arranged in pink flowers and greens, with the dining-table in bridesmaid roses and hyacinths. Mrs. Harry Janitary, Mrs. James Drummond, Mrs. Jay Smith, Mrs. Edward Butler, Mrs. Edward Golitza and Miss Lily Belle Pierce served the usual afternoon confections and beverages—creme de menthe, fruit ices and lemonade.

Miss Pierce received with Miss Filley, wearing a gown of white embroidered silk mull; while Miss Filley's toilet was white Paris muslin over pale blue taffeta. Miss Lily Belle Pierce was in rose pink and white silk etamine.

Among the women who called to congratulate Miss Filley were:

Mesdames—

| | |
|---|---|
| Otto Mersman, | Selby Barnes, |
| Charles Scudder, | Isbourn McNair, |
| Charles Filley, | Dan Taylor, |
| Harvey Mudd, | G. Herbert Walker, |
| Andre Scanlan, | Guido Pantaleoni. |

Misses—

| | |
|---|---|
| Scanlan, | Gamble, |
| Mitchell, | Ella Coughlan, |
| Maxon, | Easton, |
| Allen, | Christine McCreery, |
| Bessie Clark, | West, |
| Curry, | Whittaker, |
| Ellen Walsh, | Mimi Smith, |
| Sallie Walsh, | Conlee, |
| Marie Walsh, | Kittridge, |
| Glenn, | Fisher, |
| Marie Hayes, | Keener, |
| Simpkins, | Winston, |
| Morrill, | Dibble of Chicago. |
| Niedringhaus, | |

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Miss Clyde Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Reeves, whose engagement was announced in yesterday's Republic, will be quietly married this morning at 9 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Battle at No. 4272 Washington avenue, with whom Miss Rhodes has made her home for several years. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom will be present; and, after a wedding breakfast, Mr. Reeves will depart with his bride for the East, sailing for Europe on January 27.

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The wedding of Miss Eva Dula, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Byron Dula, and Mr. Selwyn Clay Edgar, Jr., will take place this evening at half-past 7 o'clock at the Dula residence, No. 4021 Washington boulevard.

The house is to be adorned with flowers and palms. The west drawing-room where the ceremony will take place will be trimmed entirely in white and green. Electric lights will be fastened at intervals around the walls, their wires concealed by garlands of smilax, studded with white roses. In a wide recess, which will be banked with palms, studded with lights, the bridal party will stand during the service, which will be conducted by the Reverend L. S. Hopkins of St. John's Methodist Church. An altar effect will be obtained in this recess by utilizing the white marble mantel, covered with white roses and ferns.

The library is to be decorated entirely in green, with quantities of palms and maidenhair ferns, tiny green lights hidden in the foliage. In the rear of the drawing-room the conservatory will be draped with pink bunting, festooned with smilax and roses and used as an ante-room; while the dining-room will be trimmed in pink and white roses and white hyacinths.

The bridal party will descend the staircase and enter the drawing-room from the south doorway, which is to be portiered with smilax. The groomsmen will lead—Brookings Maxwell, Melville Edgar and Charles Gates of Chicago. They will be followed by the two bridesmaids, Miss Dula and Miss Rena Dula, sisters of the bride, who will come last with Mr. Dula, her father.

In the alcove she will meet Mr. Edgar and his best man, William Dean, who will enter from the west door. Paris's orchestra will play the "Lohengrin" wedding march, and various bridal music during the ceremony.

The bridal gown is of white liberty satin, appliqued in lace, with guimpe and sleeves of shirred tulle, thickly covered with seed pearls. A scarf of tulle is caught on one shoulder in a clover-leaf fashion, and falls to the hem of the skirt, orange blossoms mingling with the soft tulle, which is bordered with pearls. The other shoulder is draped with ropes of the pearls, over sleeves of the shirred tulle. Her wedding veil is of tulle, edged with pearls and fastened to the hair with clusters of orange blossoms. At her throat she will wear a large brooch of diamonds. The bridal bouquet is of lilies of the valley.

Miss Dula and Miss Rena Dula will have frocks exactly alike, of pink panne velvet, the skirts demitrained and the velvet fallings set in full plaitings of pink chiffon. Chiffon is draped about the low bodices, caught at one side with a large pink rose, some of the petals scattered in the chiffon and falling even down to the skirt. They will carry large round bouquets of bonny-clabel California violets, and wear pink catch-fly arbutus in their hair.

Mrs. Dula will be gowned in embroidered gray silk, trimmed in duchesse lace and medallions of old point lace. The guimpe and sleeves are of gray chiffon appliqued in small pink roses and green leaves, with which are mingled small opalescent spangles.

Only relatives are invited to the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception from 5 to 8 o'clock. The couple will depart at midnight for the East, where they will visit for a fortnight. On their return, they will go to housekeeping in their own home, at No. 4324 Washington boulevard, the house and its complete furnishings being a wedding gift from Mr. Dula.

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Mrs. Isaac W. Morton has sent out cards for a luncheon in honor of Miss Mimi Filley on Thursday, January 18.

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Mrs. Oliver L. Garrison gave a reception from 4 until 6 yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 565 Westminster place. Mrs. Garrison was assisted by Mrs. George P. Jones, Mrs. Winthrop Chappell, and her mother, Mrs. John H. Stekriet, these ladies receiving with her.

The house was ornamented with a profusion of flowers and plants. The spacious east drawing-room was done in smilax and American beauties, the tall white columns, which are a part of the usual decoration of the drawing-room, being twined about with smilax garlands; while the round alcove where the receiving party stood, was draped with smilax festoons with vases of American beauties interspersed. The fragrant, long-stemmed rose was used in great profusion in all the lower rooms, vases and bowls, with jardinieres on pedestals, being stationed in every available spot. An orchestra of stringed instruments played softly in a nook in the reception hall. In the dining-room the center table was arranged in American beauties, combined with ferns and satin ribbons of the same deep pink shade.

Mrs. Garrison asked several of her young girl friends to take charge of the various light refreshments. Miss Cook and Miss Mabel Green served the coffee frappe in a cushioned corner decorated with palms and roses, in the rear of the drawing-room. Miss Florence Garrison and Miss Lillian Norris had the punch bowl under their supervision in the hall; while Mrs. D. E. Garrison, Mrs. John Wells and Miss Lulu Wells were without their hats and assisted in the entertaining.

Mrs. Garrison wore a Parisian reception toilet of pink satin, veiled in white spangled tulle, which, in turn, was covered completely with a houlton lace robe, the guimpe and sleeves of lace, tinted. The only color about the gown was furnished by the pink underlining, which showed through very faintly, and with excellent effect. With this toilet Mrs. Garrison wore a number of diamonds.

Mrs. Jones was in black-spangled net, the tunic over flounces of black tulle, the bodice was in the prevailing style of transparent guimpe and sleeves, while a large cluster of poppies made of yellow panne velvet decorated the corsage.

Mrs. Chappell was in black net, spangled in silver sequins, and Mrs. Stekriet wore black silk, with much duchess lace.

Between the hours of receiving, a large number of women called, as cards to the number of 400 had been sent out. Some of those present were:

Mesdames—

| | |
|---|---|
| McMillan, | Arthur Garrison, |
| Northrop, | McMillan, |
| Sneford Northrop, | of London, |
| Dan Taylor, | T. A. Meyerenburg, |
| John McNair, | Van Blarcom, |
| Paul Bakewell, | Warman McCreery, |
| John Ockerson, | Coonsey King, |
| Charles Calonne, | J. H. M. Kellar, |
| Virginia Kayser, | Pelton Carr, |
| William Walker, | Alfred Carr, |
| Charles Scudder, | W. H. Woodward, |
| Elisha Scudder, | James E. Ford, |
| Otto Forster, | Joseph P. Lucas, |
| Chas. Ernstschild, | De Forest, |
| Von Phul, | William G. Hyde, |
| John Young Brown, | A. Shadeigh Boyd, |
| Charles A. Booth. | John Kennard. |

Misses—

| | |
|---|---|
| Elsie Ford, | Alby Watson, |
| McNaught, | Jessie Wright, |
| Kittridge of Boston | McClincy, |
| Overton, | Hilchert, |
| Expenschied, | Christine McCreery, |
| Grace Massey, | Sidney Boyd, |
| Julia Moore, | Lucy Hutchinson, |
| Evaline Ramsey, | Martha Hutchinson, |
| Queen Ramsey, | Bessie Drew, |
| Elma Ramsey, | Morrison. |
| Marie Hayes, | |

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Miss Nellie Griswold gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon for her aunt, Mrs. Huntington Smith, inviting a dozen friends of Mrs. Smith's to be her guests at 1 o'clock.

The table was laid with pink carnations and smilax, a large loose bouquet of the carnations as a centerpiece, with garlands of the smilax and flowers twined about the cloth, the electric bulbs being hidden here and there among the flowers. The luncheon was served in eight courses, the pink tint being carried out in the menu as far as possible.

Miss Griswold wore a black embroidered net frock, trimmed in shades of turquoise blue panne velvet, with a string of pearls and a diamond star at her throat. Mrs. Huntington Smith was in royal purple embossed velvet, with duchess lace. Miss Mellier wore a black Brussels net gown with tucked blouse of deep turquoise green taffeta.

The guests, who found this to be a pleasant event of the week, were:

Mesdames—

| | |
|---|---|
| Horatio N. Spencer, | Jacob C. Van Blarcom |
| Huntington Smith, | John A. Ockerson, |
| Charles Calonne, | Kate G. Broaddus, |
| Thomas O'Reilly, | Duncan Mellier, |
| Conde Benoist, | Henry Bond. |
| Ashley D. Scott, | |

Misses Maud Nolan and Miss Ida Mellier, who is visiting Miss Griswold.

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Owing to the sudden departure of Miss Hingston for her home in Buffalo, N. Y., the card and Welsh rabbit party which Miss Queen Ramsey had announced for her guest this evening will not take place.

# SENATOR VEST SPEAKS HIS MIND.

## Refuses to Be Driven From Criticising Conduct of War by Republican Denunciation.

## UNJUST CHARGES RESENTED.

## Honest Expression of Opposition to the Administration's Philippine Policy Foolishly Characterized as Traitorous.

The Republic Bureau,
1101 Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Jan. 16. Senator Vest took a leading part to-day in the debate on the Philippine policy of the administration. The Senator was in better voice than he has enjoyed in any of his other recent speeches and his argument was listened to with close attention by both sides of the Senate. Mr. Vest said:

"It seems to me unfortunate that nothing can be said in regard to this Philippine war without improper motives being ascribed to the Senator who dares even to make an inquiry. I stated at the last session of the last Congress that the charge that I desired, directly or indirectly, to assist the enemies of the United States was a slander, whether made in this chamber or outside of this, and I repeat that statement now.

"The friends of the President—and I am not his enemy—assume that any remark coming from those who opposed the Paris treaty, no matter what it may be, is an attack upon the President personally and his advisers."

Having recalled that it had been repeatedly stated that the President at first instructed the Peace Commissioners to take only the Island of Luzon, and that Senator Frye had admitted that the President was silent upon the subject of indemnity, Senator Vest continued:

**Unjust Imputation.**

"It seems to me that the friends of the administration should desire the whole or that correspondence to be placed before the American people. As the matter now stands the President of the United States first instructed the Commissioners before they left Washington to acquire or take the Island of Luzon. Afterwards the President—and I am not indulging in hypercriticism—stated repeatedly in his Western tour that he was an instrument of Providence, or words to that effect, and that the whole of the archipelago fell as a ripe apple into the lap of the United States and what were we to do with it? Were we, he said, to abandon the archipelago to become the prey of some foreign Power? Were we to leave these people to anarchy and bloodshed and rapine, or were we to accept, as the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) so eloquently said the other day, the office of trustee under God to lift these people to a higher plane of civilization? If it be true that the President was willing to take Luzon and so instructed his Commissioners, what was to become of the balance of the archipelago?

"I hardly know in what language to characterize this continued imputation that there are friends of Aguinaldo upon this floor, giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. I have already characterized that charge as I think it deserves. But to show its manifest injustice to those of us who opposed that treaty, I call attention to the fact that none of us have ever made any statement upon this floor so strong as that made by the senior Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Sewell), in public session during the last Congress. I take it for granted that no man will question the loyalty of the senior Senator from New Jersey, a gallant soldier, who fought in the Civil War, and was tendered the commission of Major General during the Spanish war. I take it for granted that no man living will question his loyalty to this country or to the principles of the Republican party.

**Senator Sewell's Plea.**

"But the senior Senator from New Jersey, from his place in open session, declared that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Manila he had gone to the President and said—I quote his own language: 'For God's sake, Mr. President, withdraw Dewey, and let these Islands alone.' Was he an enemy to his country and a friend to Aguinaldo? And yet what could have been stronger than this expression of opinion to the President of the United States that the policy he is now pursuing should be then and there abandoned?

"This whole Philippine question is in a nebulous and cloudy condition, that befogs the public mind, and the councils even of the leaders of public opinion in the dominant party in this country to-day. We adopted at the last session what is known as the McEnery resolution. In the McEnery resolution we declared that the Philippines should never become States of this Union and the people of the Philippines should not be citizens of the United States, but that the United States would give them self-government. That resolution was adopted and sent to the House of Representatives, and it was certainly the expression of opinion, emphatic and distinct, upon the part of the Senate of the United States.

"Now, to-day where stand the men who are responsible for the adoption of this treaty? A resolution is offered by the junior Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) which declares that we are to take the Philippines and hold them forever as property of the United States. What has become of the declaration in the McEnery resolution for self-government to the Philippines? Is it abandoned? Do those who control to-day the destinies of this country mean to hold those Islands and the people thereof without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants of the islands and without regard to the solemn declaration made by the Senate of the United States that they are never to become States of the Union nor their people citizens, but should have self-government?

"But I am almost afraid to say so much in view of the sensitive condition that seems to prevail here and throughout the country as to any declaration in regard to the Philippine Islands or their future. I disclaim now positively any intention to indulge in any line of remark that may encourage opposition to the authority of the United States anywhere. But as a Senator of the United States, representing in part a sovereign State, I deny the right of any man in this chamber or out of it to muzzle me and prevent an honest expression of opinion in regard to the policy of this country for fear that I may be denominated a traitor and a public enemy.

**Will Not Be Muzzled.**

"I am sorry our foreign relations are in the conditions we find them to-day, and yet all the world knows that so far we have been most unfortunate. We have the bubonic plague added to the leprosy in Hawaii, starvation in Puerto Rico, unrest and dispute in Cuba and a war of indefinite length, so far as human foresight is concerned, in the Philippines. Is it treason to make this statement, or shall we who opposed the Paris treaty and predicted the disasters that have come and will come be so cowardly and recreant to the trust reposed in us by a free people as to sit here silent for fear of a vitriolic denunciation on the other side and decline to discharge our duty as the fearless representatives of a great people?

It is said that this war must continue. I have no argument to make on that question. I said publicly here, after the treaty against my will and vote was confirmed, that to pass resolutions was like sending for a first-class physician after the patient was dead.

"When that treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, certain logical results ensued known to every Senator here before he cast his vote because there was a battle in the Philippines, in front of Manila, between Aguinaldo and our forces, on Saturday, and we voted upon that treaty on Tuesday. Every man who voted for it knew that he voted for a war. Every Senator knew then, as he knows now, that we were paying $20,000,000 for a war in the archipelago, the end of which might come in a month and might not come in ten years.

"I do not say this in order to reopen that discussion as to the treaty which was approved by the Senate. I simply put before the Senate and the country this proposition: Are we to remain silent, refraining even from ordinary criticism as to the conduct of the war for fear that we are to be denounced as the allies of Aguinaldo and opposed to the authority of our own country?

"Mr. President, I have nothing else to say and I am very sure that what I have said will be misconstrued, because it seems to be the policy in certain headquarters to brand every man who does not unquestioningly assent to all that is done in this Philippine war as unworthy the confidence of the public. That is all."

**Pettigrew's Resolution.**

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of inquiry and Mr. Lodge's substitute for it were laid on the table to-day, and Mr. Hoar's general resolution of inquiry as to the facts of the Philippine war was taken up. An effort of Mr. Pettigrew to amend it so as to call for the President's instructions to the Paris Peace Commissioners led to a prolonged debate. After the Senate had considered the matter behind closed doors, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 26.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) of South Carolina addressed the Senate on the financial question, making an argument in favor of his proposition to confer authority upon State banks to issue circulating notes.

Mr. Chilton presented a petition signed by 2500 negroes, asking for such legislation as will protect negroes of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill repealing section 4716, Revised Statutes, so far as it may be applicable to the claims of dependent parents of soldiers, sailors or marines, who served the United States in the war with Spain. The bill was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, calling for information regarding the conduct of the war in the Philippines, was laid before the Senate and the resolution introduced by Mr. Hoar substituted for it with an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment calling for information as to all the instructions which the President had given the Commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with the correspondence that had passed between the President and the Commissioners. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and one of the committee, made the point of order against the resolution that it was executive business.

**Davis Objected.**

President pro tem. Frye, who was himself one of the commissioners, overruled the point because, he said, it was within the discretion of the President whether he should send the information to the Senate.

"Then," said Mr. Davis, with much feeling, "I desire to protest in the strongest possible manner against a public discussion of this amendment. I may say that nothing passed between the President and the Commissioners to which I should raise objection to publication, but there are matters which ought not to be made public at this time."

On his motion the Senate went into executive session.

Ten minutes later the doors were opened and Mr. Davis moved that the amendment offered by Mr. Pettigrew be laid on the table. The motion was carried—41 to 29. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aldrich, | Hansbrough, | Pettibone, |
| Allison, | Hawley, | Proctor, |
| Baker, | Hoar, | Quarles, |
| Burrows, | Kyle, | Ross, |
| Carter, | Lindsay, | Scott, |
| Chandler, | Lodge, | Sewell, |
| Culberson, | McBride, | Shoup, |
| Davis, | McLaurin, | Simon, |
| Dubois, | McMillan, | Spooner, |
| Fairbanks, | Nelson, | Stewart, |
| Foraker, | Perkins, | Thurston, |
| Frye, | Platt, Conn., | Warren, |
| Gallinger, | Platt, N. Y., | Wolcott—41 |
| Hale, | Pritchard, | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | Gibson, | Taliaferro, |
| Berry, | Heitfeld, | Teller, |
| Butler, | Hoar, | Tillman, |
| Caffery, | Jones (Ark.), | Turley, |
| Clay, | Martin, | Vest, |
| Cockrell, | Mason, | Wellington—26. |
| | Pettigrew, | |

# THE CASTELLANES ARE COMING.

## New York Society Preparing to Entertain Them.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 16.—Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, after a long absence abroad, are on their way to this country, having sailed from Havre last Saturday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould during their short visit here, and in all probability the greater part of their stay will be at Georgian Court, the beautiful country place of Mr. Gould at Lakewood.

Very little can at this time be definitely stated about their plans while in this country, as the exact details of the entertainments which will be given in their honor while here will only be settled after their arrival. One of the most important, however, will be the dinner and musicale that Mr. and Mrs. Gould are arranging for Saturday, February 10, at their house, No. 857 Fifth avenue. The dinner will be for twenty-four guests, and will be followed by a musicale, at which Mme. Emma Eames and other artists from the opera will sing.

This will be the first visit here of the Count and Countess de Castellane since their marriage nearly five years ago. As will be remembered, this was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gould in Fifth avenue in March, 1895, Archbishop Corrigan officiating. After the religious ceremony, a civil ceremony was performed by Judge George P. Andrews of the Supreme Court. The Count and Countess left the Gould residence immediately after the civil ceremony and went to Irvington, where a coach was in waiting which took them to the Gould country house, Lyndhurst.

The wedding was one of great magnificence, and while the ceremony was being performed, the street outside of the Gould residence was crowded and the windows of every house in the neighbor