TO DESTROY BULWARKS ERECTED BY THE CHARTER.

President McMath, in Chapter II of His Address to the Citizens of St. Louis, Says This Is the Hidden Purpose of the Meier Bills.

"Chapter 2" in the vendetta of the motives behind the fake retrenchment bills introduced in the City Council by President E. F. W. Meier, was unloosened yesterday by "Robert McMath, citizen." The head of the Board of Public Improvements shows how the measures are aimed to break down the bulwarks of the City Charter.

Mr. McMath's dissertation follows:

CHAPTER II.

The former chapter having shown, by an analysis of the Meier bills, what they are, what effect will be the consequence as to the business of the city, the consequences as to the expenditure of the departments affected and the fidelity of the services that the bills are intended to or effect, taken in spirit and purpose they are contrary to and in violation of the Charter of the city.

To understand the intent and meaning of some provisions of our city's Charter, it is necessary to bear in mind the circumstances under which its peculiar features were framed and adopted.

The Charter was adopted in 1876. It followed twenty-two years after the adoption of the State constitution of 1875, and therefore embodied and carried out the lessons of experience, that the framers of the Constitution saw fit to put in the hands of the people of St. Louis City and St. Louis County the privilege of trying their own remedy for the evils existing, and the power to adopt the remedy when it was found. Under this condition, twenty-one men, a board of thirty freeholders, were elected, and in the result of three months' labor concluded that the first step should be a division, and so they presented a scheme for the separation of the city and county for the adjustment of all and mutual claims for the most and division of property and other interests. This scheme was adopted by a majority of the votes cast in the city and county, and the Charter was adopted by a majority of votes cast in the city. The politicians were the minority then, the extra-mural and anti-Charter men were the majority, and were already organized and strongly worked to accomplish the defeat of the measure, and by the very means that they were adopting to-day, subsequently to the adoption of the Charter, they succeeded in securing a vote that the Charter was unconstitutional. The matter was taken to the courts and it was there found, and declared, that both measures had been legally adopted, and the Charter became the supreme law of the land.

The corruption which preceded the adoption of the Charter had its fair part in the legislation of the city government, which was controlled by a combine, which has ever controlled the Police Board. The administration of affairs was then in the hands of committees of council, and the profits made in the business, and pleased to be very lenient. In spite of this, the citizens and supporters of the Charter, the City Charter and supporters of the Charter, the City Charter, set up certain bulwarks of defence against mismanagement and corruption.

Bulwarks Erected by the Charter.

The first bulwark was the complete separation of legislative and executive functions and powers, and both were strictly defined.

The second bulwark the Municipal Assembly, composed of two bodies, was deprived of all power to originate measures relating to public work of all kinds.

The third bulwark the Assembly was prohibited from making contracts or doing the work for public work. All public work must be authorized by ordinance and by resolution, and all ordinances must be approved by the Mayor, and passed by the Assembly to the Board of Public Improvements created by the Charter.

Public works, their construction and maintenance were divided among departments, Public Works, Sewers, Parks, Harbors, and that of the President, and the department of re-organized. The seventh, or Gas Department, was not organized, because the city has never "become the owner of any gas works."

The Street Commissioner, Sewer, Harbor and Park Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor, and together with the President of the Board of Public Improvements, who is an elected officer, constitute the Board of Public Improvements. The Board of Public Improvements is bulwark No. 4 against boodling improvidence or dishonesty. The Commissioners are made the heads of the departments designated by their titles. The President is given supervision of all the public improvements and specially provided for, and shall have a general supervision over the departments of all the Commissioners of the Board of Public Improvements.

The Mayor is made the chief executive of the city, with defined duties, among which is the veto power, which veto power is the fifth and last bulwark provided by the Charter against a bad Municipal Assembly.

The Mayor is made chief executive officer, but others share in executive responsibilities. Chief of these powers is the President of the Board of Public Improvements, all elected by the people, and having distinct spheres of action, in which they are subject to no supervision or control, as long as they behave themselves. As against combinations of power by the Mayor, as other officials, each of the elected officers is a bulwark to his own smaller province.

Corrupt Purpose of the Meier Bills.

As a bulwark against the Mayor's assuming control of administrative departments which are subject to his influence through his appointing to work, and his power to remove at pleasure, he can do this only in the month of May, and then only for the first two years of each Mayor's term, so that his appointees are held to be in favor of his appointees, and be cannot change them, neither can he dictate to his own appointees, during the last two years of his term, for they are fixed in position and will control him.

Against the domination of the President of the Board of Public Improvements a bulwark is provided in that, as to measures before the board, this officer stands on equal footing with the Commissioner. As a check against the Commissioners running with the President in either a personal supervision to keep his eye on them, the legislative power in the shape of the Assembly, by ordinance approved in August, 1877, thought that the best way for the President to exercise general supervision was to put upon him the duty of examining all pay rolls and vouchers, and to certify them for payment if found correct, and the further duty of inspecting the appointment or employment of nearly all subordinates was also laid upon the President. The first of these duties is a bulwark against improper expenditures, the second a bulwark against unnecessary and improper appointments made at the direction or solicitation of the Mayor or President. This last bulwark remained intact from 1877 to 1897. Since then it has been undermined at various dates, and the Meier bills, when understood as to their chief purpose, are intended to destroy the last vestige of it, and at the same time nullify the other duty by depriving the President of the Board of Public Improvements the necessary help to perform the duty. As a counter, some be defeated this bulwark, which is effective, if law is respected, appeal is made to the facts and Charter.

The Assembly by section 42 article 6 already quoted, gave power to appoint, gives all members of the Board of Public Improvements. Exercising that power, the Assembly did, by ordinances passed in 1877, impose upon the President the duty of appointing the appointment of nearly all the subordinates in the Street, Water, Sewer, Harbor and Park departments, later, when the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings was created, the duty of appointing all of the associate members was laid upon the President. A bulwark against incompetent changing of the duties of officials was provided in section 2, article III of Charter, which gives the power to transfer duties from one official to another, but requires the vote of three-fourths of the members of each house. The transfer of a duty from one official to another is a purpose which must be clearly expressed in the title and body of the ordinance.

"Stealthy, Indirect, Dishonest."

The Meier bills all attempt to do covertly what legally can only be done openly. The chief aim of these bills is to destroy the safeguards which the people of St. Louis provided for the protection of the public interest, and the interests of taxpayers, not only the particular one just considered, but all safeguards relating to the duties and powers of the President of the Board of Public Improvements. That is, the President, supervision of the departments and control of public accounts. If asked why this purpose is concealed the answer might be, broadly:

"No name yet felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The public need only recall the very recent forced efforts of some on the floors of both Council and House to charge the Board of Public Improvements with stubbornness, because it did not respond to their demands to do the kind of lighting bills the board should send to the Assembly, also that the board stubbornly maintained that the bills sent to should not be amended by the Assembly.

The Charter did not create a board which could be subjected to dictation by any one as to the character of the measures it may recommend, and the bills sent to are held, be based carefully, to be adopted or amendment of the board or anybody else. From the hour they reached the Assembly. The several knocks heard on the chair of their wrath upon the board and especially upon the head of the President. But their quarrel is not with the board or any of its members, it is with the L. A. W. They have run the against some of the impregnable bulwarks which we set up, and may flash themselves to destruction upon them, but the bulwarks will remain, and those who defend from behind the bulwarks can laugh at the assault, for that assault was open, and to the extent honorable the assault in the manner that made by the Meier bills is stealthy, indirect and dishonest.

Motives Behind the Measures.

More than one person has taken part in the conception, gestation and birth of these bills, and the several had each his own peculiar motive. One may have been compelled by desire to control patronage. Another by his dislike for certain persons who might be thrown out of place if everything went off to his liking. Another may have hoped he might make gain a coveted place. Another may have thought that a general overturn might give opportunity to thrust into a place a good job a clamorous henchman of whom he stands in fear. Another may have hoped that by depriving the President of the Board of Public Improvements of his trusted, trustworthy and capable assistants, said President might be prevented from making too close scrutiny of accounts for supplies furnished, as to the reality of the delivery of the quantities charged for, and of the reasonableness of the prices. Another may have thought that, if deprived of assistance, the President might be compelled to stop inquiry into the working of a "hocus pocus" transportation scheme, which turns one thing into another at a cheap price.

Since the bills are intended to destroy Charter safeguards any one who supports or defends them will stand before himself as one who would break down the wisely drafted and lawfully adopted barriers against wrong embodied in our city Charter.

The assault upon the Charter and interests of the people is a symptom of a diseased condition of the body politic and not the disease. What is the condition of the body politic which is characterized as diseased will be the subject of the next chapter. ROBT. E. McMATH, Citizen.

ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

He Thinks That Britain Is Striking a Balance.

London, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the new Town Hall at Chatham today, Lord Rosebery, referring to the war, said:

"In such a war we must have bad moments. But I trust that, in the providence of God, we are striking a balance of the evils Great Britain has undergone and the good derived, and I do not think the balance is much against Great Britain.

"I was never so proud of my country as during the week following the battle of the Tugela River, when party politics disappeared absolutely, and gave way to a passionate resolve to pour out the last shilling and the last man to assist the country in her hour of need. Whatever foreigners may say, they have not got to the bottom of old England yet. This test of the character of the British people will alone counterbalance our losses. The reverses of the war have taught the country that the Empire is a united Empire.

"In commerce, education and war, Great Britain is not methodical and not scientific. The country has yet to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. When that is done it must set to work and put the Empire on a business footing, and strive to make it realize the British ideal of an Empire, without menace, without oppression—a model state, ruled by model institutions and inhabited by a model race."

QUIET AT MAFEKING.

Boers Not Firing Many Shells—Chief Gunner Wounded.

Mafeking, Wednesday, Jan. 10, via Beira, Thursday, Jan. 18.—Since the artillery attack of January 2, the Boers have not fired so many shells at this place. Natives report that the Boer chief gunner is wounded; that five men were killed, and that their breastworks were damaged during the recent engagement. Commandant Eramus and his friends are reported to have deported, and the Boer forces in this vicinity are apparently fewer in number. Their estimated strength is 2,000 men.

BERLIN ACTIVITY.

Attempted to Secure Release of a German Missionary.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—The case of Pastor Sarns, the missionary arrested in Natal last month for aiding the Boers, continues unsettled.

The German Foreign Office has just wired Pastor Baccius of Hermannsburg that repeated urgent representations to London on the subject remain unanswered, and that the German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count von Hatzfeldt, has been instructed to repeat his efforts. A dispatch has been sent to the German Consul at Cape Town directing him to see the British authorities, and to ask for the speedy release of the imprisoned missionary.

WORLD'S FAIR INDORSED.

Proceedings of the Texas Live-Stock Association.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 23.—The second day's session of the Texas Live-Stock Association opened with the reading of a paper by Doctor Francis, veterinarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, upon Texas fever. Doctor L. D. Leger, a veterinary surgeon of Austin, gave his experience with Texas fever, and said that he had obtained good results by inoculation. John Todd and J. P. Green gave the results of their experiments which were very satisfactory.

A vote of thanks was given to Doctor Francis of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Doctor Connaway of Mississippi for the good services rendered the stockmen in this matter.

The Committee on Resolutions indorsed the World's Fair in St. Louis, and also indorsed Frank P. Holland as Chief of the Public City Department. It also indorsed the Nicaragua Canal and urged its representatives in Congress to vote for that measure.

The committee to examine officers' reports indorsed the president's message and examined and approved the secretary's report. They urged the appointment of a legislative committee to secure increased appropriation for the Live-Stock Sanitary Board and enlarging of the State experimental stations. M. Sansom, J. Todd, J. T. Lytle, A. S. Reed and Ike T. Pryor were appointed as a committee.

The Chair appointed Ike T. Pryor, Sol West, V. P. Brown and J. T. Lytle as a committee to revise the by-laws.

On motion, the retiring officers were reelected by acclamation, and the selection of the next meeting place was left to the Executive Committee. The convention adjourned to await the call of the president.

PANAMA COMPANY'S SCHEME.

Effort to Induce Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Hold Out.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Information has been received here that the Transcontinental Railway's lobby and the Panama Canal Company have temporarily ceased operations in this country and have transferred their field of effort to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It is alleged that those interested in preventing or postponing legislation this winter for the construction of the canal have agents in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who are trying to induce the Governments of those Republics to interpose obstacles to the completion of the negotiations with this Government.

Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica are in need of money, and they are now receiving arguments tending to prove that they can receive considerably more money annually from various sources by refusing to accede to the United States' proposition for a treaty involving the control of the territory to be traversed by the canal.

AMERICAN LADIES' RECEPTION.

Consul Stowe and Others Meet Lady Churchill and Staff.

Cape Town, Jan. 23.—The American ladies resident here held a reception at the Mount Nelson Hotel to-day. Lady Churchill and the entire staff of the American hospital ship Maine, Colonel Stowe, the United States Consul, and other prominent Americans were present.

BROWN UNIVERSITY RUMPUS.

Students Stirred by the Corporation's Attitude Toward Bryan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 23.—William J. Bryan will not get a chance to talk free silver on the campus of Brown University. When the University Debating Union proposed, a few days ago, to get him to address the student body while visiting Providence on next Monday, the proposition met with favor among collegians.

When Dean Winslow Upton checked this scheme by refusing to give permission for such a meeting and referred the matter to the Executive Committee of the corporation for final action, the officers of the union began to be afraid of the scheme.

The decision to turn Bryan down has stirred up dissension among the students. The Debating Union is divided on the subject. The silver students are vigorously denouncing the "throttling of free speech in Brown."

NEARLY A MILLION PERSONS.

Puerto Rican Census Shows 957,000 Inhabitants.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.)—The official census of Puerto Rico has been finished. San Juan has 32,000 inhabitants.

Ponce has nearly twice as many residents, the number being 56,000.

There are 957,000 inhabitants on the island.

The municipal elections began here yesterday. Excellent order prevails. The present registration shows a probable Republican majority. The number of voters is 2,000.

The Republican Commissioners have left for Washington by the steamship Madiana. One is the former Mayor of San Juan.

CROWDING AMUSEMENT INTO THEIR VISIT.

CASTELLANES NOW RECEIVING ATTENTION.

Count Calls at the Office of the Gould Estate—Again Attacks De Rodays.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 23.—Count and Countess de Castellane are evidently determined to crowd into their short visit all possible enjoyment. They were up early this morning and, in a carriage provided by the sister of the Countess, Miss Helen Gould, drove up Fifth avenue and about Central Park. This gave them strength for the trying day which followed, as well as an appetite for a late breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria.

During the afternoon the Countess received many of her old-time friends in the hotel apartments, not fewer than fifty cards having been sent. Among the first callers of the day were Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Following these leaders of society were many others who came to greet the Countess.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. George Gould entertained Count and Countess de Castellane at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, and later at a theater party, where they were joined by Miss Helen Gould.

After breakfast this morning the Count took an early start and went immediately into the business district of the city. On Broadway he was the observed of all, being recognized from his pictures, which have appeared in the papers so often. He wore his famous overcoat, lined with silver fox fur, and in his gloved hand carried the light bamboo cane which seems to be a part of his morning make-up. His first visit was to the office of the Gould estate, in the Western Union building, which he reached at 9.30 o'clock.

Unfortunately, Mr. Phillips, who has charge of the affairs of the estate, had not yet arrived at his office. The Count waited for him for several minutes, and then departed, saying he would return to pay his respects to Mr. Phillips to-morrow. From the Western Union building the Count was driven to the office of Edwin Gould. He found Mr. Gould in and received a cordial greeting, it being the first time the two had met since the arrival of the Count and Countess in this city, on Monday. They took lunch together at a downtown restaurant and in the afternoon went to the bicycle show in Madison Square Garden.

In an interview the Count renewed his attacks upon Editor de Rodays of the Paris Figaro.

"I repeat," he said, "that upon my return to Paris I shall dignity him by commencing to strike him across the face with my cane.

"I cabled to-day to my attorney to at once prepare the papers in a suit for libel, which I shall prosecute against the Figaro in my most vigorous manner when I return to Paris. I have been fed about and must have redress. As my calumniators are of too low a station for me to meet them on the field of honor, I must take such satisfaction as is permitted me.

"I really do not know what arrangements have been made for our future in this country. We probably will remain here until February 10, but hardly longer, for before the Countess has some plans of her own, but she has not yet taken me into her confidence. I let her regulate the social affairs, and by so doing I am sure of being pleased."

Mrs. George Gould is making elaborate preparations for the musical to be given in honor of the Castellanes on February 10. She has already engaged Mmes. Eames and others of the grand opera company to sing. There can now be no doubt that this affair will be the social success of the season.

Rumors of domestic trouble between the Count and Countess are persistently circulated, but both deny these stories and there is nothing in their bearing toward each other to warrant a belief that the rumors are well-founded.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Steamer Bermuda Held on the Protest of a Britisher.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23.—A special five-day injunction restraining the steamer Bermuda, which acquired some reputation as a filibuster during the Spanish war, from leaving this port was granted to-day by Judge Pennypacker in Common Pleas Court. The application for the injunction was made by George R. Jamele of Kingston, Jamaica, a subject of Great Britain, who alleges that he has information that the vessel is to carry articles contraband of war to South Africa for the Boers.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY NOTES.

—Marriage licenses were issued at Clayton yesterday to Charles H. Streetmaker of Granite City and Cora M. Scott of Scottville, Ill.; Eugene Bellair of Luxembourg and Annie Grelled of St. Louis and Harry Stumph and Maria Grielenburg, both of St. Louis.

—The will of George G. Williams was filed in the St. Louis County Probate Court at Clayton yesterday. The testator bequeaths his entire estate to his wife, Ella B. Williams, with the exception of $5 that is left to his daughter, Ella Houston Williams.

—Floyd Holloway of Ellisville yesterday entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of murdering Austin Waite at his home on January 1. He also pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault to kill on the person of Will Booth. His trial was set for March 19.

—Thomas White entered a plea of not guilty yesterday to a charge of assault with intent to kill, Grant Boyd, a former convict, is the complaining witness. The two men had an altercation in Maddenville October 15, last, and White is charged with emptying the contents of his six-shooter into Boyd's anatomy. The trial of the case was set for March 13.

—Stipulations were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by which the parties to the suit of the City Savings Bank of Memphis against Charles D. Collins and Charles G. Ricker agree to pay the $1.[illegible] found by Referee Mosley. James Martin and George Renfro, three Kirkwood negroes, at Meramec Highlands last summer, into court and then let each claimant to the money file a statement with Judge Hitzel. The money is supposed to have been stolen from Collins by a man at Meramec Highlands about three years ago, after Collins had been sandbagged.

Warrants Charging Petit Larceny.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson yesterday issued a warrant charging petit larceny against Lulu Bartholomew and her brother, Edward Wells, who were arrested in the Grandeur Leader, on a charge of shoplifting, Monday afternoon. Lillie Bartholomew, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Bartholomew, who was also arrested with stolen property in her possession, was released on account of her youth. She admitted that she acted the part of "lookout," and moored to the wharf at East St. Louis, where she showed them the stolen property.

BILLS TO PROVIDE POLICE SALARIES.

Six Measures Introduced in the Council, Which Propose to Raise $331,005.02.

NEW HOSPITAL FUND DIVERTED.

Reserve of $202,405.02, for This Purpose, to Be Absorbed—Hodges's Attack on Hawes and the Latter's Reply.

Six emergency bills, planned to provide money to pay the salaries of the increased police force from January to the end of the fiscal year, in April, and based on a detailed report from the Comptroller's office, were introduced in the City Council yesterday.

One of the measures aims to repeal the ordinance creating a reserve fund for the construction of a new City Hospital, while another diverts $202,405.02, which has accumulated for this purpose, to the municipal revenue. In plain words, the administration has abandoned the project of a new City Hospital, which Mayor Zeigenhein permitted to drag along from year to year without a good excuse to the public for the delay.

Chairman Hodges of the Council Ways and Means Committee, who presented the bills, emphatically declared that they have no connection, direct or indirect, with the Meier bills, which he characterized as political measures.

On December 29, 1899, Mr. Hodges presented a resolution in the Council, which, in part, called for a statement from the Comptroller's office relative to the amounts appropriated during the fiscal year and so far expended with the balance standing to the credit of each department, also, to show appropriations necessary to fulfill existing contract obligations.

Less than a week ago Assistant Comptroller Gatel completed the desired compilation up to this point. Several conferences followed in the Mayor's office, out of which have come two sets of Council bills, quite at variance in motive, as follows:

First. The Meier bills, framed by the leaders of the City Hall gang, in anticipation of general retrenchment legislation, and for the purpose of protecting and perpetuating in office the Mayor's henchmen, and to revive the administration political machine and its operations in new pastures, namely, the Water Department.

Second. The Hodges emergency bills of yesterday, which are announced to be in the van of a series of real retrenchment measures, such as the recent Hodges retrenchment bill, covering a reorganization of the Street Department on a practical basis, which the president of the Council hopes to enact into a battle-cry.

Where the Cuts Are to Be Made.

The subject of the deficit in the municipal revenue first came up in the City Council yesterday under the caption of "communications," when the following report from the Comptroller's office was read by Secretary Graves:

Owing to the fact that the general appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year provided the amount of money necessary for the Police Department on the basis of the old law and that since the passage of the appropriation ordinance the new law relating to the Police Department has come into effect, it is necessary now to make deduction for the police in accordance with the new law.

On September 12, 1898, the Board of Police Commissioners certified to the Municipal Assembly a written estimate of the amount of money necessary for the current fiscal year. This estimate amounts to $[illegible]. Deducting from this amount the credit balances on August 31, 1899, of the several appropriations, namely, general appropriation ordinance, amounting to $[illegible], leaves a net increase of appropriation of $331,[illegible] to be provided for.

The total estimated receipts applicable to expenses on account of general municipal purposes for the fiscal year is $[illegible], and the total appropriations to January 2, 1900, were $[illegible], leaving an unappropriated surplus of $[illegible], subject to appropriation. The greater part of this balance is required to meet appropriations bills now pending before your honorable body, which must be introduced shortly. The city cannot borrow money nor are other sources of revenue available to meet the deficiency. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements of the police department, about $[illegible] will have to be transferred back from other funds and appropriations as follows:

From fund for erection of hospital buildings	$202,405.02
From construction of engine-house and purchase of land: Appropriation for purchase of land for engine-house under ordinance No. [illegible]	12,000
Appropriation for purchase of a lot for an engine-house under ordinance No. [illegible]	20,000
Balance of appropriation made for purchase of a lot for an engine-house under ordinance No. [illegible] and Ordinance No. [illegible] of the 60th Council, the purchase having been abandoned	769
From Sewers—Construction: Appropriation made under ordinance No. [illegible] for extending Tower Grove storm sewer	20,000.00
From general appropriations as follows:	
From Recorder of Deeds—Salaries of employes	4,000.00
From Fire Department—Salaries—Officers	2,500
Horses	1,000
From Workhouse—Salaries	1,000.00
From Board of Public Improvements—President's Department—Salaries—New City Hall, ordinance No. [illegible]	7,500
Salaries—Temporary employes, ordinance No. [illegible]	1,000
Salaries—Temporary clerks under street sprinkling ordinance	1,000
Salary—Smoke inspector	600
Stationery—Printing, etc.	3,000
From Parks—From Carr Park—Clerks	500
From St. Louis Place—Municipal	750
From Sewers—Salaries, current expenses and repairs	2,000.00
From salaries	2,000.00
From Street Commissioner's Department—Office Expenses	1,000.00
From street cleaning, stone, wood block and asphaltum pavements	4,000.00
From Street Repairs—Miscellaneous Expenses: Cities in repairs, etc.	7,000
From crushing stones, curbs, etc.	4,000
From street sprinkling, northern ward, No. [illegible]	6,000.00
From Street Repairs—Miscellaneous Expenses: Salaries	1,000.00
From Market—Repairs, etc.	1,500.00
From real estate account: Repairs, alterations, etc.	4,000.00
Repairs, alterations, etc.	1,500.00
From street improvement	2,500.00
	$331,005.02

Drafts of ordinances to carry into effect these transfers will be presented in the Council by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The transfer of the fund for the erection of a hospital and the repeal of an appropriation for extending the Tower Grove storm sewer, are recommended with great reluctance, both objects being of great importance and meeting necessity. But however desirable it may be to make these transfers, it is not advisable, on examination into the condition of the several municipal funds and requirements of the departments, it was found impossible to meet the deficiency by transferring a part of the appropriations remaining unexpended. Such a course would have resulted in crippling the departments without yielding sufficient to meet the deficiency. When it is considered that nearly three-fourths of the revenue is practically beyond the control of the Municipal Assembly in appropriating the revenue, and that it will require special legislation to place the government on a different basis, which requires time, it will be apparent that reduction of appropriations for the last three months' expenses of the current year to cover a deficiency of $331,[illegible] is insufficient to make the capital fund, could not be applied without crippling every department and closing many offices and departments entirely.

A classification of the distribution of the revenue for the current year will make this more apparent.

Appropriations to cover expenses of the city in exercising the functions of a county in relation to the State:

1. Expenses connected with the administration of justice. Appropriations for these salaries and expenses are necessary under the statutes	$[illegible]
2. Coroner's office and morgue, under the statutes and ordinances	35,649.50
3. Recorder of Deeds, under the statutes and ordinances	82,120.00
4. Eleemosynary institutions and charities	359,722.02
5. Assessment of revenue, under the statutes and ordinances	72,272.00
6. Electing and registering the moderate expense of holding elections	31,047.98
7. Making back tax books and bills, under the statutes	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Appropriations for carrying on policing of the city, governing municipal functions:

8. Expenses connected with the administration of justice, such as the Police Department, Marshal's office and Workhouse	[illegible]
9. Elections and registration, including election boards	41,[illegible]
10. Fire Department and fire alarm telegraph	790,[illegible]
11. Board of Health and sanitary measures	294,[illegible]
12. Lighting streets, alleys, public and parks places	252,[illegible]
13. Lighting public buildings	22,[illegible]
14. Police, under the general appropriation ordinance and in accordance with the old law	[illegible]
15. City Hall and New City Hall	22,[illegible]
16. Public improvements, salaries, repairs and miscellaneous expenses	[illegible]
17. All other departments	[illegible]
18. All other miscellaneous expenses not classified	29,[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
	$[illegible]
19. New public work and other special purposes	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

For detailed information as to the items in the above classification I would refer you to statements I, II and III, this day submitted to the Council in reply to resolution of December 22, 1899, and which, therefore, need not be given here.

Of course, the greatest economy should be practiced in all expenditures, and it is found that such economy can be exercised in the employes are discharged when it is necessary to transfer the business of employes, they should be discharged with, and of extraordinary presents, it should be prevented. But economy can go but so far as it can be applied can principally result only from general legislation. With the limited means at the disposal of the city, and extreme charges of expenditures, it will be not at a possible time, but the city money to pay for the work. Attention is to be directed to the fact that retrenchment as far as practicable, for the most part, can make the city money for general purposes, because the work to be done will begin to only a little more than two months, and arrangements must be made with the force established by the act of organization.

It may be found that every effort to reduce expenses will not be sufficient to meet the demands of the city police force, and that in order to meet this demand the appropriations for certain departments must be cut down to a figure which will seriously cripple the service, but that every effort in retrenchment should be made. And, when it is considered that the demands of the police for the ensuing year are based on the assumption of the entire revenue derived from taxes for every municipal purpose, and that only twenty-five cents on the $100 of assessed valuation, which is the maximum rate, it will be seen that it is impossible to reduce the deficiency by taxation without exceeding the limit of the city necessary made from the valuation for the back of taxes.

Accompanying the report were several tables, which were ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Carroll.

The regular order of business soon called for the second reading of the Meier bills, and they were referred by their author, the president of the Council, to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, which is vested to have a majority favorable to their passage.

Mr. Hodges Attacks Mr. Hawes.

Councilman Hodges arose when the period known as "introduction of bills" was reached and read the following address:

"A most grievous duty confronts me to-day. It is the introduction of a bill to provide for the payment of the police force during the balance of the fiscal year ending on March 31, August and April, and for the employes of the police are as the people of this city, by an increase of the force for beyond the number authorized required for the adequate protection of the lives and property of our people. I would submit without formal protest, if Mr. Hawes and his Democratic friends had not, in their eagerness to build a party machine, contemptuously disregarded the crying needs of our city in other directions, and sullenly demanded their "pound of flesh."

"When the 'pound of flesh' mentioned in this bill is but the beginning, as we have to be, of April, the Municipal Assembly must provide for the expenditure of the increased appropriation for the balance of the fiscal year. At least sufficient must be provided for in excess of the available revenue made by the levy of taxes, to pay the deficiency, and do our duty.

Before we begin to cripple the public service, as I fear we must do in many cases, the people will demand of us, as they have a right to do, that every unnecessary expense in the city government shall be cut off. Every surplus man upon the payroll must be discharged, and every department of the city government brought down to a strictly business basis.

"No partisan schemes will be for a moment tolerated by the public in its present temper. The people will permit no dodging the issue. The giant has become conscious of his strength, and woe be unto him who fails to heed the momentous events of the past few days. The reverent members of the House of Delegates heard with fear and trembling the mighty voice of the people and made haste to obey. The present emergency demands of every member of the Municipal Assembly, as well as every officer of the city government, the best service that he can render, which must be above all petty considerations of party.

A paramount duty devolves upon the members of the Legislative branch in the initiation of measures of much needed reform, but of providing for careful and conscientious foresight for the prudent burdens which have been unjustly placed upon the people.

"Retrenchment" Meier Under Fire.

When nearing the close of his remarks, during that portion which referred to partisanship, Mr. Hodges looked straight at the President of the Council. He raised his voice to the highest pitch, and it was manifest to all that Mr. Meier and his colleagues, in the attempt to hoodwink the public by a dummy retrenchment maneuver, were under fire.

"So carefully did Mr. Hodges veil his remarks, however, that there was no opportunity left open for a reply from the gang's representatives in the Council. His remarks were prefatory to the introduction of six emergency bills, which, by repeal of ordinances and transfer of the moneys available for that purpose as shown in the assistant Comptroller's report, look to the paying of the police salaries up to April 7, 1900, the end of the fiscal year.

The amount which must be raised to pay the salaries of the police force approximates $331,000. The project of meeting this deficit, which arises through a lack of attention on the part of the city officials last spring to the remarks of President Harry G. Hawes of the Police Board, who explained in detail the needs of the department should the police bill be declared valid by the Supreme Court of the State, has given with the funds set aside for the construction of a new City Hospital.

The first move in that direction on the suggestion of the Assistant Comptroller was the introduction of the following bill by Mr. Hodges:

"An ordinance to repeal ordinance No. 18[illegible], entitled 'An ordinance to provide a fund for the erection of hospital buildings,' approved April 6, 1898.

"Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the city of St. Louis as follows:

"Section 1. Ordinance No. 18[illegible], entitled 'An ordinance to provide a fund for the erection of hospital buildings,' approved April 6, 1898, is hereby repealed."

Money to Be Diverted.

This bill, when passed, will leave the funds which have accumulated for hospital purposes in the municipal revenue, subject to any demands made thereupon by ordinance. Incorporated in a second bill with other transfers is the "hospital fund." The city has now on hand $[illegible], from which to pay police salaries, which, with the moneys provided for in the six bills introduced by Mr. Hodges, are expected to bring the appropriation up to the figure required by the police law.

The amounts cut away from the various departments are $[illegible] from Fire Department, $[illegible] from Recorder of Deeds, $[illegible] from smoke inspection, $[illegible] from street cleaning, $[illegible] from street repairs, $[illegible] from surfaces, $[illegible] from sprinkling, $[illegible] from market repairs, $[illegible] from Street Commissioner, $[illegible] from Plumbing Inspector, $[illegible] from market repairs, $[illegible] from hay for engine-houses, $[illegible] from Tower Grove sewer, $[illegible] from sewer repairs, $[illegible] from sidewalk repairs and street improvements, $[illegible] from Board of Public Improvements and $[illegible] from Workhouse.

In all, the six emergency bills provide for a diversion of $[illegible] to the police revenue from other sources.

In the course of the discussion on the bills, Mr. Kratz said:

"Before this matter goes any further, I want to be heard concerning the bill which repeals the ordinance providing for the Tower Grove storm sewer. That bill should never have been presented. Last year the city spent $[illegible] in improving the Mill Creek sewer, which would never have occurred had there been a southwestern outlet. The people living in that vicinity have paid their taxes and I am radically opposed to a throwing out of this appropriation which the people have waited for so long."

The reading of the Hodges emergency bills was a monotonous task, bringing forth no further comment. The measures go to a second reading.

Origin of the Bills.

Mr. Hodges expressed himself as to the origin of the bills he presented yesterday at the close of the session as follows:

"The six emergency bills which were given their first reading a few moments ago, I desire to be understood as having no connection in any manner whatsoever with the so-called 'retrenchment' bills introduced last week by Mr. Meier. They are emergency measures in every respect and were not gotten up for a political purpose. It is to be regretted that the same committee of which Mr. Richards is chairman, will, in all probability act on both sets of bills.

"That committee is the Committee on Municipal Affairs, Mr. Richards's colleagues are Messrs. Schnell and Carroll. There is no way possible by which the two sets of bills can be connected in the public mind. Mr. Meier has lent himself to the Mayor and sought to behave the truly retrenchment measure, providing for a new Department reorganization bill which I introduced several weeks ago. This bill has been ignored, but will not be forgotten.

"In order to cope with the increased expense to the city in the coming year, arising through the police bill, there will have to be cutting down of expenses in all the departments of the city government. The Assistant Comptroller is now engaged in preparing a report covering the salaries paid where the number of employes is fixed by law, also where the number is not fixed. On the basis of his figures bills will be introduced in the Council to make the necessary reductions and bring the departments down to a business standard.

"One item that cannot well be overlooked is the overcharging which is being done in bills against the city. Within the past few days the matter has been called up in a quiet way. I feel at liberty to state who will be the matter determined upon of getting to the bottom of the overcharging. It is true that the city has lost considerable money through the purchase of supplies, and would have lost much more but for the watchful action of the heads of several departments. There are city officials who do not realize the feeling of dissatisfaction which is spreading throughout the city, and I fear they will not believe it is too late."

So far, President E. F. W. Meier is the only member of the City Council who has shown his hand in connection with the fake "retrenchment" measures. He made a feeble effort in their defense yesterday in announcing that a hearing would be given when they had reached the committee.

Mr. Ives Deplores It.

Former Councilman Halsey C. Ives, the author of the ordinance which created the fund for the new City Hospital, expressed the deepest regret when informed last night of the character of the bill introduced by Councilman Hodges to appropriate money for the use of the Police Department. He said: "I deeply deplore the fact that affairs have reached such a state in our city that those in authority should think it necessary or even justifiable to introduce such a measure as this. It should be remembered that this fund was started before the great tornado came, and has always, before the present time, been held inviolable. Whether money to pay the police could be raised in some other way is not for me to say. But I do not believe that the fund set aside for the new City Hospital should, under any circumstances, be encroached upon. The need for such an institution is too great to be passed over."

In addition to the funds covered by the Assistant Comptroller's report, one of the Hodges emergency bills repeals an ordinance which appropriated for the use of the Health Department, $1,200 for salaries, $[illegible] for repairs and $[illegible] for drugs. These funds were not included in the list transferred to the police appropriation.

HAWES ON HODGES.

Police Board President's Comment on the Councilman's Speech.

Mr. Hawes's attention was called to Mr. Hodges's speech. He said:

"I am not surprised that Hodges has again indulged in the Billingsgate which those acquainted with him expect. He has constituted himself another Barnum, and in his partisan enthusiasm to secure position as a contortionist, has lost sight of immediate consideration to the citizens of the town in informing them of the true condition of affairs. It is well for the public to know that the Republican party has so wrested the taxes of the people that a necessary increase in the Police Department causes one of its representatives to publicly state that the city is on the verge of bankruptcy.

"Upon that occasion when he said that I was insane to bind he forgot to relate all the facts. He neglected to say that a committee, composed of three members of the Police Board, had waited upon his committee and requested that, in view of the fact that the new police bill would become a law on the twenty-first day of August, proper provision should be made for the same.

"In his speech this afternoon Mr. Hodges said that 'unjust and outrageous are the provisions of the police law are to the people of St. Louis by the increase of the force far beyond the number legitimately required for the adequate protection of the lives and property of our people. I would submit without formal protest if Mr. Hawes and his Democratic friends, in their eagerness to build a party machine, had not contempt