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JANUARY 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 January, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per a schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	79,300	17	75,490
2	75,850	18	76,190
3	74,340	19	76,960
4	76,070	20	78,340
5	74,910	21 Sunday	82,330
6	77,310	22	76,940
7 Sunday	80,980	23	76,910
8	74,840	24	76,700
9	74,770	25	76,590
10	75,830	26	77,970
11	75,230	27	79,670
12	75,740	28 Sunday	83,310
13	77,855	29	78,090
14 Sunday	82,900	30	76,830
15	75,660	31	79,660
16	75,750		
Total for the month			2,398,625
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed			57,573
Net number distributed			**2,340,952**
Average daily distribution			**75,514**

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 9.12 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1900.

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

CLEVER, BUT FUTILE.

Republican plans to shelve with a constitutional amendment the trust issue so that it shall not play a part in the campaign of 1900 cannot accomplish a successful decoy.

Constitutional amendments must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of Congress and ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States before they become effective. If the present Congress proposed such an amendment it could not be voted on by the State legislatures before the next winter, and thus, it is assumed, the question would be kept in abeyance during the campaign.

Republicans who covertly favor the trusts and are opposed to any action which will really threaten their activity believe that such action would take the issue out of the campaign and yet not result in the enactment of anti-trust legislation.

This plan could not be made effective. The people are thoroughly convinced that Congress now possesses as much power as it should have in the premises enough, in fact, to deal with those phases of the question with which the States alone are unable to contend.

The proposal of such a constitutional amendment would not take the trust issue out of the campaign. The issues of the campaign would be made up without regard to the pending amendment.

NEW WAR MACHINE.

If the British Generals in the field in South Africa showed as much ability as the British engineers at home the progress of the war might be more gratifying to Englishmen.

Another improvement in war engines has been devised by the English engineers, which will undoubtedly play a part in subsequent wars, whether or not it has any effect on the South African situation.

"Two steam intrenching machines invented by Colonel Templar of the British balloon service are on their way to South Africa," says Engineering News. "The machine is in the form of a great plow with two plowshares, made to point either way, so that the one used will throw the earth to the right or left as desired. The shares are 24 feet with a six-inch steel pick in front. It is supposed the steel pick will lift or turn aside any rock encountered then this plow is hauled by a traction engine over the required line. The engine and plow are both steel clad, and it is proposed that they shall precede a line of skirmishers protected by artillery and make a line of trench to be used in carrying the enemy's position." These elaborate scientific devices would assist in the pushing of the campaign, but it is a time-tried axiom that a steel-clad, steam-driven machine can take the place of sense in Generals or "sand" in soldiers.

NEEDS SOMETHING MORE.

In the cable reports of the opening day's session of the British Parliament we are told that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will have to bear the brunt of the Liberal assault, based on the failure of the campaign in South Africa, and that "he is never more brilliant in debate than when being attacked."

It is not likely that brilliancy, the typical jingo qualification, will count for as much as usual in the existing crisis of Britain's history. It was this same brilliancy and magnetism of Chamberlain which swept his country into the most disastrous war it has known for a century. It has developed later that political brilliancy does not win battles in war or prepare a Government for the adequate prosecution of a cloth.

England's imitation Disraeli must answer in Parliament certain questions that may not easily be avoided by bureaucratic finesse or diplomatic trickery. He has brought the British Empire face to face with disaster. He must give an accounting for his deeds. If the Liberal leaders are not woefully lacking in ability and aggressiveness a very wholesome humiliation should be in store for Mr. Chamberlain. That dangerous statesman will, indeed, be in luck if he escapes with temporary humiliation only, rather than incur the deserved penalty of permanent disgrace and the sudden termination of a public career of appalling cost to his country.

KENTUCKY'S CRISIS.

Governor Taylor's action in dispersing the Kentucky State Legislature at the point of the bayonet following the assassination of State Senator Goebel, declared by the Legislature Contest Committee to have been legally elected Governor of Kentucky, precipitates one of the most ominous political crises of recent years.

Goebel's assassination, itself the result of a dangerous emotionalism and readiness to resort to violence, which has already been far too greatly in evidence on both sides during the progress of Kentucky's election contest, nevertheless did not create conditions warranting Governor Taylor's proclamation of the existence of a state of insurrection necessitating the forcible adjourning of the Legislature. The subsequent action of the State Legislature was not of an illegal character. There was no uprising of the people of Frankfort or of the State.

Governor Taylor himself has created the danger now confronting Kentucky. It is earnestly to be hoped that he has not goaded an already intensely excited and exceptionally excitable people in that condition of mind which he too hastily assumed to have already developed. It is to be prayed that there will be no further resort to violence. The members of the Legislature should not forget that the high handed dispersal of that body does not deprive it of its powers.

The most ominous phase of the present situation is found in the proof of the lengths to which a reckless partisanship has led Governor Taylor himself. This menacing fact should be dealt with by the people of Kentucky in a firm but self-contained manner. They will be justified in seeing that the right shall prevail. They will not be justified in giving occasion for a Republican use of the State militia and, possibly, of Federal troops. They must act boldly in dealing with the present situation, but they must act within the law. A mastery of itself in maintaining its rights without resort to violence is strenuously demanded of the Democratic organization in Kentucky. It should continue to leave bloodshed and violation of the law to Kentucky Republicanism.

COLONIES FOR REVENUE.

For the purpose of reaping the fullest possible syndicate harvest of commercial profit from Puerto Rico and the Philippines, the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives has decided that they may be governed as colonies and thereby be deprived of certain advantages otherwise pertaining to their new status.

This ruling makes it feasible to place discriminating tariff duties against these islands, which could not be done under the provisions of that section of the Constitution making customs and revenue laws uniform throughout the United States. In other words, they are not territory of the United States within the meaning of that section of the Constitution. They are territory for revenue only, so to speak.

It begins to look as if we propose to outdo the monarchical land-grabbing Powers of the Old World in the matter of exacting tribute from conquered peoples. Puerto Rico, whose natives hailed our flag with joy, and celebrated in their churches the signing of the peace protocol on August 12, 1898, which transferred their allegiance to this Government, will be a principality subject to the syndicates. It will not come into the full enjoyment of the Americanism which it welcomed so ecstatically. It will be an instrument for trust profit, taxed for the trusts in whatever manner the trusts direct. The Filipinos, deprived of that liberty which they had fairly won from Spain, will be governed by force as an American colonial possession and compelled to swell the trust revenues as the trusts see fit.

This is anything but good Americanism—it is, instead, imperialism of the purest description. We will govern these people as we please. We will deny them the blessings of liberty and American citizenship as we please. We will despoil them as we please. Why not? They are our subjects, not our equals, even if we did once declare that all men are born free and equal. The imperial plan for colonial control is now confessed. How do Americans like it as an American policy?

ACCOMMODATING.

In neither of his statements to Congress has Secretary Gage explained the curious features of the transactions which accompanied the sale of the New York Custom-house to the Standard Oil National City Bank.

The bank was the lowest bidder for the Custom-house at a public sale. The property was sold to it for $3,265,000. In the agreement of sale it was stipulated that the United States Government should pay a rental of 4 per cent on the purchase price during the time it continued to occupy the Custom-house.

Immediately after the sale, Mr. James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, wrote to Secretary Gage: "We shall make the above payment of $3,215,000 upon the understanding, of course, that we are not to be liable for any taxes or water upon the property so long as you remain in possession, and the balance of $50,000 remains unpaid and the deed is undelivered."

Secretary Gage acquiesced in this arrangement. The bank paid no city taxes on the property, despite the fact that it received a rental of 4 per cent from the Government.

Where it was to the advantage of the bank to own the Custom-house it was the owner; where it was to its disadvantage to be the owner the United States Government was the owner. Secretary Gage consented to this "Heads I win, tails you lose" arrangement.

More than this, the payment of $3,215,000 advanced to in President Stillman's letter was not covered into the United States Treasury as required by law, but was left on deposit with the bank, so that in reality the bank had made no payment whatever on its purchase.

Secretary Gage's plea in extenuation, that, as the National City Bank was a Government depository, placing the money with it was the same as placing it in the United States Treasury, does not explain. The other features of the transaction he has not even attempted to explain.

With the letter of Vice President Hepburn of the National City Bank, "We also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year," to interpret motives, the transaction is of a nature to require action. Unless the administration takes such action it must shoulder the responsibility for Secretary Gage's work.

LOOKS LIKE A MENACE.

It is natural that Great Britain should notice with some apprehension the apparent concerted movement of other European Powers in giving friendly recognition to Doctor Leyds, the diplomatic envoy in Europe of the Transvaal Republic.

In several instances of late this has resulted in the intentional absence of Great Britain's representatives from diplomatic functions where it was known that Doctor Leyds would be present and in high favor. The most recent news is to the effect that the Transvaal's envoy will visit St. Petersburg next week, and it is not likely that the Czar's Government will fail to receive the representative of a nation just at present so valuable to Russia in embarrassing Great Britain and lowering English prestige in the world's eyes.

Under these conditions it is not strange that existing rumors of the strong probability of early European intervention between Great Britain and the South African Republics should receive uneasy credence in London. The time is certainly ripe for the enemies of England to show their hands in this manner. It remains to be seen if they have the boldness to bring the consequent issue, the most serious outcome of which depends entirely upon England's willingness to force a European war with the larger part of her army already fully occupied in South Africa.

The Illinois surgeon who extracted from a man's brain without harm to the patient a bullet which had been imbedded there for 12 years should turn his attention to some of the men in whose brains a fallacious idea has been imbedded crosswise for a decade of years.

The fire in the Delta Chi chapter house at Cornell, coupled with other recent events, seems to indicate that a place in the Third King's Rifle Corps at Spion Kop supplies no more wild and carnal excitement than a place as fraternity man in Cornell College.

It was to be expected that long association with the Chicago River would dull the sense of smell of Chicago's drainage masters, but their inclination to St. Louis offensive smoke, has that their taste is defective.

The next time Vice President Hepburn of the Standard Oil Bank writes a compromising letter to an ingenuous Secretary of the Treasury he will mark it either "Burn this" or "Considerably than blazes."

The London newsboy who was sentenced to penal servitude for crying "Horrible British Slaughter!" in disposing of his wares will probably shout "Glorious British Slaughter!" next time.

Judging from his Napoleonic coup d'etat in dispersing the State Legislature at the point of the bayonet there is no doubt that Governor Taylor of Kentucky is a thoroughgoing imperialist.

If other British Generals follow the "unsettled neutrality" lead of Methuen and Buller, the South African situation will become a peculiar combination of rough house and long-horses.

To effectively reach and punish faithless and corrupt city officials St. Louis should have a Grand Jury authorized to devote its time exclusively to camping on the trail of boodlers.

Did Senator Goebel's assassination by a Republican brave constitute a "State of insurrection" warranting the forcible dispersing of Kentucky's Democratic Legislature?

Mayor Zeigenhein is loaded to learn that it's impossible to appoint enough men to monopolize office to make a winning against the people at the polls.

The man who got up the "Don't Worry" Club is not a St. Louisian subject to the Combine Sons of Darkness and a One-Candle-Power Mayor.

It's a great pity that Queen Victoria did not see fit to call her Parliament just what she thinks of Jingo Joe Chamberlain and his crowd.

If the Reverend Mr. Sheldon will model his journalistic experiment on The Republic he'll be able to get out a good religious daily.

Isn't it a singular coincidence that a Siberian blizzard and George Kennan should have visited St. Louis at one and the same time?

If John Bull will put his ear to the ground he will hear discouraging things from the United States as well as from South Africa.

London has a plat of military critics at present, but General Buller is doing what he can to give them all plenty of material.

Kentucky Democrats should keep cool. In the long run that will enable them to make it all the better for their lawless opponents.

Courage, Faint Heart!

Courage, faint heart, that weeks the soul,
Old winter's tame will soon be cast
And the life within shall have its
It is but for a little day!
Wise cousins
With fearful eye
Thinks gray clouds will the sky
The promise bright
Of spring's delight
In February weather?

Courage, faint heart, so frosts with cold,
Grim winter's tale is nearly told,
And the life within shall have and strong
Tell robin songs to spring's sweet song!
The birds and flowers
They dream, the hours
Of vernal blooms and feathery
And may not see
Like promise see
In February weather?

PROFESSOR B. SAUNDERS.

BITTER ASSAULT ON PETTIGREW.

Senator From South Dakota Denounced as a Traitor.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

Proposal to Print a Document From Aguinaldo Resented.

HAWLEY'S INVECTIVE.

Memorable and Exciting Scenes in the Upper House.

SENATOR R. F. PETTIGREW
Of South Dakota.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A debate in the Senate occupying open and direct attack, lasting two days, passionate utterances and biting recriminations. Senators hurled defiance from one of another until the audience shivered with excitement.

The debate arose out of a phase of the Philippine question, and was held to be very relevant only to the discussion of the war resolution, as the new Congress which is exceptional business confronts with trust of doubt.

Mr. Pettigrew, who has so contracted nearly all of his utterances upon the Philippine question during the present session, should, it seems, be a resolution embodying a statement written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection and establishing the existence of the alleged secession of the Filipino Republic to Admiral Dewey.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts protesting against printing the document in the Record, read a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the Admiral was denounced as "the tissue of falsehoods."

Senators on the floor listened with eager attention and many walking up the aisles leaned over the railings in their desire to hear every syllable.

Pettigrew Denounced.

Mr. Lodge said he preferred to read Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo, and was satisfied the American people would also.

In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Filipino insurrection, and, although offered no encouragement to it, had left the Filipinos in ignorance of his purpose to leave Aguinaldo in control. He had not deceived.

In an instant half a dozen Senators were on their feet.

Mr. Hawley, the venerable Senator from Connecticut, denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason.

Intensely unexciting Senator Pettigrew was made the target of stinging arrows by Senators Spooner, Hanley, Sewell and Gallinger. That the feeling was not a pleasant one felt in the Senate was evidenced by the pale faces of the men who spoke.

Mr. Jones (Democrat) of Arkansas and Mr. Teller of Colorado endeavored to seem the tide of protest and deep feeling by considerably speeches.

At the close of the scene, which will remain memorable in Senate annals, the financial bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Berry (Democrat) of Arkansas and Mr. Teller (Silver Republican) of Colorado.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, early in the session, offered a resolution, which went over, directing the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the resolution introduced on January 22, regarding the National City Bank of New York.

A spirited and sensational debate was precipitated by the presentation by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota of a resolution which he desired to have read for information. The clerk began to read and it became evident that the matter contained in the resolution was the statement of Aguinaldo concerning the insurrection of the Filipinos against the Spaniards. The statement contained Aguinaldo's version of a conference between him and Admiral Dewey, and the statement that Admiral Dewey recognized the Filipino republic.

Dewey's Strong Words.

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Pettigrew Persistent.

The South Dakota Senator gained the floor, however, and addressed the Senate briefly. He spoke in an impassioned manner and several times declined sharply to yield to interruptions. He said the paper which he had offered in the resolution was a translation made in Boston of a statement written by Aguinaldo himself. It had been sent by the Springfield Republican to this city and submitted to Admiral Dewey, with a view of ascertaining whether it was accurate or not. The Admiral, Mr. Pettigrew said, declined through his secretary to say anything in regard to the document, feeling that he must adhere to his intention not to discuss the Philippine question in any form in advance of the Philippine Commission's report.

"Now," said Mr. Pettigrew, "Admiral Dewey, after the publication of the document, sends here a letter repudiating the statements he is quoted as having made and denouncing them as a tissue of falsehoods. Admiral Dewey did recognize the Filipino Republic," shouted Mr. Pettigrew, "and——"

"How?" inquired Messrs. Lodge and Spooner in unison.

"By assisting the Filipino flag," declared Mr. Pettigrew, his voice keyed to a high pitch. "By proceeding to Subig Bay with Aguinaldo's forces and there receiving the surrender of a Spanish garrison; by his correspondence with and statements to Aguinaldo."

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Hawley of Connecticut objected to the consideration of the document, the latter protesting that it was "the tissue of falsehoods and calumnies against the American people."

"It is treason," he said, and as Senators left by an excited aisle and gathered in groups on the floor, Mr. Hawley continued, his voice ringing clear and strong: "It is treason, I say, and as Senators have left the Senate Chamber I say it is treason to the people."

Mr. Pettigrew replied that when he wanted advice from the Secretary of the Navy he would go to the Navy Department with it, but he would not take it from Senators, and to the people he would say that he was not responsible for what Aguinaldo had written.

Will Not Be Deterred.

The speech of Mr. Pettigrew, as he declared, will not deter him from disclosing the facts as he may come into possession.

Mr. Lodge resented the threat and said: "Mr. President, I do not attempt to plot from a sense of responsibility, a feeling of duty, I would call it the feeling of the majority, that I am justified in asking the publication of the document of which Mr. Pettigrew has just been relieved by the Admiral of the navy, as I do. To be blunt, the result is that Aguinaldo says the word of George Dewey, I will take the word of George Dewey."

Mr. Spooner stated that a few minutes before he had spoken upon the subject of matters to be brought to the Senate. When before the Senate he had been pleased to place before the Senate a justification for men in arms against the country. When the Senator from South Dakota asserts that Admiral Dewey shared the Filipino flag and Admiral Dewey says he did not, Mr. Spooner continued, there will not longer be any question on the facts. The people may divide as to policy, but there could be no doubt that the people of the United States were misled in the direction in the policy to establish a conflict between American soldiers in the Philippines. This sacrifice, unfortunately, would be the result of such misunderstanding, he said, Congress here.

In this connection, Mr. Spooner read an expression from the late General Lawton in which the General said:

"I am not drawn to my Filipino bolos a month as well come to me one of my men. I know the contentment of fighting to a finish and not here from Amer."

Mr. Hawley of Utah thought that Senators who were making such expressions on the floor in hailing Aguinaldo's utterances authoritative were be ignorant. Were they not aware that the administration had itself made public statements emanating from the same source? Did any greater obligation rest upon the Senate?

Mr. Hawley criticised the censorship of the administration "on the threshold of a political campaign."

He also objected to the use of a letter from a private like General Lawton to support of political propaganda.

Discredits Aguinaldo.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire complained of what he called Mr. Pettigrew's sneers at the American soldiers and his charges against the President. He had no doubt that Admiral Dewey's word would be accepted rather than that of a man who was engaged in shooting down American soldiers. He was opposed to the proposed resolution, and he feared that some way would be found of supporting such resolutions when the American troops and people, the President of the United States and his policy.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas wanted all the facts known. In his opinion, the most unfortunate circumstances that had happened in connection with the discussing of the Philippine subject was the disposition to cut off debate and suppress facts.

He had sufficient confidence in the American people to believe that they would in the end arrive at a just conclusion, but, in order that they might be enabled to do so, they should not be cut off from any of the facts.

Mr. Jones joined with Mr. Hawley in his objection to the resolution.

"You can only fear the truth," he said. "You need not fear falsehood, for you have in the efforts on the ground full means of ascertaining what is true and what is false."

He would have the resolution referred, not only to Manila, but to the departments of the Government in Washington.

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey referred to the fact that he had not in his acquaintance of the Philippines, for he said that as soon as the Party (?) was verified he had sent his private letter to his neighbors in the south.

"I saw the flag attacked," he said, "and after that with me it was the country and then, right or wrong.

Calls Him a Traitor.

He then declared that under the circumstances he considered Mr. Pettigrew a traitor to his country and his conduct as monstrous. It was beyond comprehension and outrageous to the extreme that a man elected with the dignity of a Senator of the United States, representing a sovereign State of the Union, should attempt to furnish here a forum to such an arch traitor as was Aguinaldo. In conclusion he said that General Lawton himself told him recently that he felt that the continuance of the war was due to those who had not accepted the result of the peace treaty to be lost more, counting, notably, Mr. Pettigrew. He believed Lawton's death was due to Mr. Pettigrew as directly as to the leaders of the Filipinos who shot him down.

Mr. Teller made a preliminary speech. He agreed with Mr. Jones that there had been too much suppression of facts, and not with Mr. Sewell in his denunciation of Senators who were not supporting the administration in the conduct of the Philippine campaign. Every Senator had a right to express his views in this chamber, whether for or against the Government. But he was opposed to printing Aguinaldo's statement here, as it indeed a question of veracity, unless Admiral Dewey's denial was to go with it. He was no reason for the crimination and recrimination that had been heard here, and he was no occasion for the obstruction of a Senator sitting on this floor as a traitor. Still, the fact must be recognized that the country was in a war, and the hands of the administration must be upheld. Possibly there had been mistakes, but he did not believe that anything wicked or bad had been done.

Mr. Hawley denounced Aguinaldo as a forger, an embezzler and a scoundrel, saying that he was responsible for this wholly unnecessary war. Every one knew that when the proper time came it was the intention to lead the Filipinos into paths of self-government, but while the war was on he was unalterably opposed to giving any comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke briefly in reply to the accusations against him.

"I won't attempt to make reply to the personal attacks upon myself," he said; "as to the charges made against me of being a traitor, I yield to no man in my devotion to the country or the flag. No one is more jealous of the country's honor, but I have my own opinion as to how lost its honor may be sustained."

Policy of Aggression.

He proceeded to say that he did not believe it would be sustained by reversing the time-honored policy that Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed in accepting the present administration's aggressive policy. Mr. Pettigrew referred bodingly to the death of a state of the South Dakota volunteers in the Philippines, and declared that they, as well as General Lawton, might still be alive if they had not elected the President after the peace treaty was signed. If Aguinaldo's request for a truce had been granted not only lives might have been saved and the pain averted to their families, instead of their being left to perish in the soil of Luzon, we had been the sole under the present policy of aggression.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas then was recognized and delivered an announced speech upon the pending financial bill.

He claimed that the proposed change in the gold standard was to be made simply because the holders of the bonds desired gold in the place of greenbacks.

In an incidental reference to the Boers, Mr. Berry said:

"While the sympathies of the American people are in sympathy with the struggling people in South Africa, we have reason to believe that the administration is in the same with a mistake."

Mr. Teller, resumed his speech on the financial question. He spoke against the gold and silver standard, which he said, placed us in the company of the Republic of Mexico and the country's financial affairs.

A bill designed to aid Mexico, amount not a negotiable stream was passed.

After a few executive sessions the Senate, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned.

MARRIAGE OF MR. PERRY AND MISS DOUGHERTY IN PARIS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Jan. 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.) The marriage of William John Perry and Miss Anne Lucas Dougherty, both of St. Louis, was celebrated this morning at St. Joseph's Church in the Avenue Hoche.

The wedding was private, only a few intimate friends, among whom were Mme. Charles de Gerard, a cousin of the bride, present, and Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, who act as witnesses. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of Mme. de Gerard, where the bride has been a visitor during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry left Paris on a bridal trip. It is understood that the couple will live in the French capital.

Mr. Perry, who is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. John Scullin of St. Louis, has lived in Paris for two years engaged in business, and expects to remain for some time. Miss Dougherty went abroad last summer with Miss Maud Nelson of Hooper Hall and Miss Nellie Griswold. The other young ladies returned in the fall but Miss Dougherty decided to remain in Paris for the winter.

WEDDINGS AND OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS—NOTES.

Miss Emelie De Maar Smith and Mr. J. D. Perry Francis were married yesterday afternoon at half after 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ellsworth Smith, in West Pine street. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a hundred relatives and intimate friends, and was followed by a large reception from 4 until 8 o'clock, after which Mr. and Mrs. Francis departed for New York, on their evening. Black broadcloth and silver green, made severely plain, with small black velvet hat.

The bride's souvenirs to her maids were silver heart-shaped vinaigrettes, set with pearls. Mr. Francis gave his groomsmen stick pins of lavaliers, the January stone, emblazed with pearls. The bridal trip will extend over three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Francis returning then to be present at the wedding of the bride's brother, Doctor Ellsworth F. Smith, to Miss Grace Pfaff.

Early in the spring they will occupy the Fire house in Newstead avenue, Mrs. Francis having decided to give up her home for the coming year, which she will spend in the West.

Miss Marie Corinne Keller of No. 4001 West Pine boulevard and Mr. Charles T. Burbridge were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the bride's home by Archbishop Kain, assisted by the Reverend P. F. O'Reilly of the St. Louis Cathedral. Miss Louise Keller was the maid of honor and the Misses Adele Keller, Roberta Lilton, Lotus Donovan and Lillie Cude were the bridesmaids. Mr. Will Hoey of New York was the best man and Messrs. Elgin Brooks, Frank Donovan, Jack Leahy and Walter Campbell acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony there was a reception from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock and after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge there was an informal dance. Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge will be at home after the honeymoon journey at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Miss Mayme Mason Scott of No. 5004 Westminster place was married at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening to Mr. Clarence Brentlay by the Reverend Doctor J. T. M. Johnston of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church.

After the wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Brentlay departed for a brief Eastern trip. They will be at home after February 15, at No. 3574 West Morgan street.

Miss Carmelite De Lisle of No. 2504 Lucas avenue and Mr. R. H. McFarland were quietly married yesterday evening at 7 o'clock at the bride's home, by the bridegroom's relative, the Reverend J. C. Berryman. About thirty guests witnessed the ceremony and were present at the supper following. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland departed at 8 o'clock for a Southern tour, and will be at home after February 15, at No. 4008 West Belle terrace.

Miss Tempe Belle Dougherty is entertaining Miss Mabel Bollman of Louisville, Ky., who returned to St. Louis with her hostess on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Kauffman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Miss Cochran of Louisville is the guest of Mrs. Doyle of Newstead avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Franklin, Jr., entertained informally for Miss Cochran on Tuesday evening after the Apollo concert.

Mrs. Godbard and Miss Ethel Godbard will entertain at cards this evening at their home in Lacede avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Blair are in the East.

The Elite Society of the Church of the Messiah has sent out attractive announcements of a supper and sale to be given on Tuesday, February 6. Supper a la carte will be served from half past 6 until 8 o'clock.

The Morning Etude will be entertained by Mrs. Edgar Davenport on Friday, February 6.

The wedding of Miss Adeline Meek, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Meek, and Mr. Walter Gates will take place to-day in Louisville, Ky., at the Galt House. Only a few friends will be present, and the affair will be very quiet in all respects. Miss Meek, with Mr. and Mrs. Meek, departed for Louisville on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holloway departed on Tuesday for a short visit in Hot Springs.

Doctor and Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly will entertain this evening with a large progressive euchre party.

Mrs. L. E. Newman will give a children's party this afternoon for her daughter, Horrielle Sherwood Newman, at the Newman residence, No. 3621 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ehlermann are at Hot Springs for a visit.

Miss Grace Gale entertained with a Welsh rabbit party last evening.

Miss Ann Sutherland of the "White Horse Tavern" company gave a jolly little dinner to some friends at McTague's last evening at half past 5. The table decorations were unique. A large round mahogany table was used, placed in a retired nook of the big dining-room and devoid of a cloth. The embellishments were entirely of vegetables cut in fancy shapes. A round arrangement of these occupied the center of the table—roses cut from scarlet beets, tulips, made out of yellow carrots, pick rosebud evolved from small radishes, and a green contrast afforded by sprays of border celery, appetizing lettuce leaves, the whole fringed with dainty leaves of young cabbage, mounted with green parsley.

At each guest's place lay a bouquet—parsley clusters tied with red, white and blue ribbons for the ladies, and lettuce and radish boutonnieres for the men. These were accompanied by themes with personal application to each guest, which Miss Sutherland wrote to suit on the fun of the diners.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leftwich, who are entertaining Miss Sutherland during the week, were the guests of honor, while Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. Bond, Mr. Miller, with the hostess completed the number.

Miss Ella Stephens of No. 3238 Morgan place entertained a number of young women on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her cousin, Miss Shaw, of Fulton, Mo. The guests were:

Wellmann	Lucas.
Clark of Quincy, Ill.	Crocker.
Wickersham	Hale.
Reid	Thomas.
Wickersham	Jay Hale.
Wilson	

A double party was given by Misses Ethel Carson to Mr. C. Lovell on Nos. 3008 South Jefferson avenue, here are the hosts of 1 and 2 o'clock, respectively. Mrs. Hubbell has gone to Memphis to visit her son, Mr. Hubbell, in St. Louis. Mrs. Hubbell (nee Miss Lillie Lovell) is now in St. Louis. Mrs. Hubbell (nee Miss Lillie Lovell) is now in St. Louis.

The operations in the art rooms were carried out in pink and the chrysanthemums were covered with pink shades. The Misses Lucas and Miss Brook, daughters of the hostess, were the receivers.

The table guests were Miss Hunter, Joseph Schiller, August Kornecker and C. Marshall, in order named the prizes were a cement of tomatoes, a cushion, a lamp and a paper set. After the game a luncheon was served. Among the guests were:

Hunter	John Schiller.
Joseph Schiller	J. Lock.
Kornecker	Philip Lockers.
A. E. Fuest	J. Rodgers.
Stella Hummel	August Kornecker.
Six guests	Carl Schiller.
Wendel	Joseph Schiller.
C. Marshall	Benjamin Grieser.
J. Lock	Lovell.
Marguerite Fuerster	Miss Brook.

Finger of New York, Robert Hubbell, Paris.

Miss Mary Morrison of Fayette, Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren Bailey of No. 3935 Westminster place.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Removal of Pioneers' Bones From St. Ferdinand's Cemetery.

The last stroke in the removal of one of the oldest landmarks in St. Louis County was made at Florissant yesterday, when the committee appointed by Father Hillman, S. J., pastor of St. Ferdinand's Catholic church, to remove the bodies of the few remaining bodies buried in the church's abandoned cemetery to its new burying place, finished its labors. The work of exhuming and removing the bones of the pioneers, as directed by George Creely, one of the most prosperous farmers of the Florissant Valley.

The bodies were transferred in accordance with an order made by the Florissant Town Council, constituting the old cemetery as a nuisance and directing Father Hillman and the trustees of the church to abolish it. Not for twenty-five years has any one been buried in the old cemetery. The headboards and tombstones were found broken and knocked down, and some of them were so utterly disorganized as to remove all hope of identification. In addition, the place had grown up in weeds and became the hiding place of persons of questionable character.

Father Hillman promptly obeyed the order and caused notices to be published in the newspapers that those bodies remaining in the cemetery after January 1 would be removed by the church. By far the greater number of the bodies were removed to their living relatives, but as some of them were buried there more than 30 years ago, it was impossible to find any of their descendants, and it was these that were taken in charge of by the church committee.

Now that the bodies have all been removed, Father Hillman says that he will have the shrubbery and weeds cleared away, and the ground plowed, and now the place in grass for pasture.

SEEKS C. L. DUNLAP.

Chicago Woman Says a Dying Relative Wants to See Him.

In a letter to Chief of Police Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Boughton of No. 621 Forestville avenue, Chicago, invokes the aid of the department in locating Charles Preston Dunlap, a carpenter, 37 years old, who was known to be in St. Louis about three years ago.

Mrs. Boughton declares that a relative of Dunlap's is dying and is clinging desperately to the hope of seeing him again.

Notes From the Theaters.

Four prima donnas in a single week's cast is pretty strong in itself for "popular price opera in English." That's what is going on, however, at Music Hall this week with "Mignon" as the operatic attraction. Old-time opera goers are recalling the days when "Mignon" was given with Clara Louise Kellogg as Filina and Minnie Lucca and Nilsson in the title role. This was in the early days of the opera, which has been on the stage over thirty years. Strakosch was the last impresario to give it here, with the late Marie Litta in the role of Filina. Next week the Castle Square Opera Company will appear in "Der Freischutz," one of the most popular and t