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FEBRUARY 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 February, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	78,210	15	82,710
2	79,200	16	82,290
3	81,110	17	84,125
4 Sunday	84,120	18 Sunday	87,190
5	85,710	19	81,740
6	82,270	20	82,710
7	81,090	21	82,170
8	81,150	22	84,060
9	83,660	23	82,850
10	83,435	24	84,985
11 Sunday	87,310	25 Sunday	88,820
12	81,790	26	83,330
13	82,530	27	89,470
14	82,360	28	82,970

Total for the month	2,333,365
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	58,501
Net number distributed	2,274,864
Average daily distribution	81,245

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 1.42 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-eighth day of February, 1900.

J. F. FARISH.

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

MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

In an interview in Sunday's Republic the Reverend Father Coffey, leader of the Anti-Wineroom Crusade, does well to protest in vigorous terms against a police court method of disposing of wineroom cases which transforms the court into a "technicality bureau" for the protection of wineroom proprietors.

Judge Sidener, Judge Clark, or any other Police Court Judge before whom such cases are brought, must learn to feel a keener interest in the principle involved in the movement against the winerooms. The poolroom belongs to the same class. It is not the duty of a Police Court Judge to look for technicalities upon which he may dismiss such cases. It is his duty to consider the intent of the law and to enforce that law for the benefit of the community.

It will be well for this fact of plain duty to be remembered. Public sentiment is fully aroused on the wineroom and poolroom questions, and the vital necessity for the suppression of both evils is recognized. The courts must more fully co-operate with the work of the police. Judges must not act in the interest of wineroom and poolroom proprietors, but in that of the people. If they fail to do so, they may now rest assured that public condemnation will follow.

IT SOUNDS PRACTICAL.

Considerable good might result from the carrying out of Councilman Hedges's suggestion that a committee of three Democrats and three Republicans be appointed by the Merchants' Exchange for the purpose of investigating the city's financial condition and ascertaining if the sacrifice of the Hospital fund is imperative to the meeting of other municipal obligations.

It is apparently the determination of the ringsters now in control of municipal affairs to divert the Hospital fund from the purpose for which it was created, rather than to practice economy in the general administration of local government. It may be that skilled business men could, by a careful examination of city accounts, arrive at a basis of retrenchment which would save this fund. It is certain that the matter must be viewed strictly from a nonpartisan standpoint and with an intent of adjustment for the best interests of the community.

Mr. Hodges's suggestion should receive serious consideration. The need for an adequate City Hospital is sore indeed. The Hospital fund must not be diverted save in the last extremity. It is not improbable that a representative committee from the Merchants' Exchange can just now accomplish more in saving this fund and still enabling the city to meet all its obligations than the whole outfit of politicians whose bungling and boodling have brought the city to its present straits.

PLAIN TALK TO ENGLAND.

It must be acknowledged that Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, very boldly throws down the gage of battle to England in the remarkable interview recently published in the Independence Belge of Brussels.

If this powerful diplomat is correctly reported, it certainly will not be the fault of Russia if Great Britain is not soon forced into a war aimed at her very existence as a Power of the first class. According to the interview, there is a double temptation to precipitate this conflict—the first being that England must account for her unrighteous oppression of the Boers, the second being that "England is militarily decadent," and therefore easily to be whipped.

This Muravieff interview will not be pleasant reading for the English and was probably intended to increase the animosity already existing between the two peoples. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs serves notice on the British Government that Russia proposes to continue her massing of troops on the Indian frontier and to strengthen her foothold in Persia, and that England has no right to interfere. He also bluntly declares that when the Russian armies sweep down into India from the Pamirs the day of British supremacy in India will have passed, never to return.

This is plain talk, with a plain object in view. It remains to be seen how it is received in England, to whose statesmen and people it was unmistakably addressed. Count Muravieff has lifted the veil from rather an ominous stage-setting in the great melodrama of world-politics. There is evidently a stirring act in preparation for early presentment.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

In the report of the February Grand Jury the citizens of St. Louis will find grateful proof of an important public duty faithfully and fearlessly performed.

It now remains for the necessary action to be taken that shall make the excellent work of this body fully effective in the correction of the evils of misgovernment discovered and announced by the Grand Jury. The responsibility for conclusive action falls upon the municipal administration, the police, the local courts and the people.

The Grand Jury finds grave irregularities existing in the conduct of the office of the Supply Commissioner, warranting a specific demand for the removal of that official and the institution of civil proceedings against him for the consequent losses sustained by the city. Mayor Ziegenhein must not ignore this recommendation.

The Grand Jury returns an indictment against an employe of the Supply Commissioner's office. The case against this person must be vigorously and honestly prosecuted in the courts, regardless of political influences.

The Grand Jury demands an investigation of the conduct of Judge Sidener of the First District Police Court on charges preferred that affect the dignity and purity of the bench. These charges were investigated and were sustained by the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury. Mayor Ziegenhein cannot afford to ignore them.

While partisan charges against the Police Department were not substantiated before the Grand Jury, that body finds a lack of co-operation between the police and the courts which defeats the ends of justice. It is incumbent upon the courts to work more in harmony with the police in the correction and suppression of crime. The Grand Jury also recommends a more effective co-operation between the Police Department and the Excise Commissioner in the work of closing objectionable winerooms. This recommendation must be heeded.

In investigating charges of bribery and corruption as influencing the legislative acts of the Municipal Assembly, the Grand Jury encounters the usual difficulty of securing convicting evidence. "While we might feel morally certain that bribery did exist," the report reads, "it is impossible to prove the same." It finds the customs prevailing and the language used in the House of Delegates to be the customs and language of the slums.

Upon the voters of St. Louis devolves the duty of reforming the Municipal Assembly by electing decent men to office.

The report of the February Grand Jury of 1900 should move the people of St. Louis to insist upon good government, and to rest content only when they shall have secured good government. Municipal affairs are found to be rotten and corrupt. The remedy is in the people's hands. The final and conclusive action on the Grand Jury's report should come from the people at the polls.

COST OF MILITARISM.

It will be the duty of the National Democracy in the approaching campaign to keep clearly before the people the significance of the Republican endeavor to blind the American public as far as possible to the enormously increased cost of the army.

This tricky policy of the imperialists is exposed in the Republican framing of an appropriation bill many millions of dollars below the authoritative estimates of the amount necessary to maintain the army for the next fiscal year. That there will be a deficiency of large proportions is known to the House Committee on Military Affairs, which had the bill in charge, and the attempt to thus fool the people was condemned by the Democratic members of the committee, but it was forced through by the Republicans. The imperialists hope in this way to gradually train the people into acceptance of the army tax burden inseparable from a national policy of imperialism and militarism.

As yet, however, it is not possible to an imperialist administration to hold back from the people those details of government which they have every right to know. The army budget for last year reached a total of $118,000,000, exceeding the appropriation by $38,000,000. The appropriation for this year is $112,000,000, which is $16,000,000 less than the estimates, and it is believed that the final cost will reach a total of $140,000,000. Contrasted with the ante-McKinley figures, ranging from $23,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the annual cost of the army, these figures are somewhat startling.

A big standing army is a confessed menace to a Republic. Its cost is a tremendous tax upon the people. American voters are not so helpless as the people of Europe, crushed almost to earth by the burden of militarism. It will be the fault of these voters if they consent to assume such a burden. The European policy of militarism and taxation for militarism has no excuse for existence in this country.

SIN AND THEN FORGET.

According to the Globe-Democrat's lightsome news comments on the Puerto Rican tariff bill situation, there's no use worrying over this contemplated wrong against a helpless people, inasmuch as the wrong will soon be committed and shortly thereafter forgotten by the American public.

This forgetfulness will be complete, the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat thinks, within a fortnight. Therefore the Republican party need take no concern as to the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill exercising any serious campaign influence. The matter will pass out of the people's minds—consequently its moral aspect need not be considered.

This is certainly a remarkable argument, but it is comforting to believe that it is based upon false premises. The American people are neither willing to permit this wrong nor likely to forget the influences which may compel it. There has been aroused a moral sentiment which insists that justice be done.

Yesterday's Republic contained a graphic and touching account of the pitiful conditions now existing in Puerto Rico, owing to American failure to grant that free trade with the American mainland to which the island is constitutionally entitled. This account was written and signed by Mr. Charles M. Pepper, one of the best-known American newspaper correspondents. Mr. Pepper is a Republican, but he will not allow party affiliations to lead him to misrepresent a situation the truth of which is demanded in the name of humanity. The truth of the Puerto Rican situation constitutes a serious indictment of the Republican administration, but Mr. Pepper is telling the truth, and he is too well known in Washington and throughout the West for his unswerving veracity to be doubted.

The Globe-Democrat, which formerly employed this faithful correspondent, is at fault in reasoning that the wrong contemplated against the Puerto Ricans will be forgotten in a fortnight. The American people are not of that stripe. They are not even disposed to forgive the tariff-ridden administration gang for attempting such a wrong. The imperialists may rest assured that if they succeed in forcing this sin upon the Republican party, the people will hold them to a stern accounting in November.

NOT PARALLEL CASES.

Those who point to the Louisiana Purchase of Thomas Jefferson as a precedent that should at once silence all cavil over Puerto Rico and the Philippines will do well to compare the Louisiana Purchase territory after the purchase with the present condition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Such a comparison will disclose some startling differences between the policy of Thomas Jefferson and that of William McKinley, although in the case of Puerto Rico there is not the remotest reason geographically for such a difference.

According to correspondents who have studied present business conditions in Puerto Rico a blight has been upon the island since the American occupation. The warehouses are filled with goods awaiting shipment which have been accumulating during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the island came under the jurisdiction of the United States. Many of the merchants who were perfectly solvent when the Spanish War began have been forced to the brink of failure by the delay of the United States in determining the status of the island. American officers in Puerto Rico openly lay the responsibility for the conditions in Puerto Rico on the United States and a feeling of intense hostility toward the United States has taken the place of the friendliness which characterized the island's inhabitants during the Spanish War.

The condition of the Philippines is even less attractive than that of Puerto Rico, although the remoteness of these islands from the United States and a strict censorship keep the facts there from becoming as public as in the case of Puerto Rico. In the Philippines an insurrection is raging which continues despite constant assertions that it has been suppressed. Beaten down in one district it breaks out in another.

The Louisiana Purchase is not a parallel to the recent acquisitions of these islands.

Six representative business men from the Merchants' Exchange ought to speedily discover whether it's really necessary to sacrifice the Hospital fund to meet the city's legitimate running expenses.

Administration imperialists count craftily on a series of carefully graded increases to reconcile the people to the tax burden inseparable from the maintenance of a big standing army.

When that Boer commission to ask for American mediation reaches Washington will Sir Julian Pauncefote consent to President McKinley's official recognition of such a body?

About the only "endowment" necessary to the success of a Christian newspaper is that which naturally combines a strong common sense with a keen nose for legitimate news.

As to the justifying cause for a local good government movement it would be difficult to imagine anything more complete than the February Grand Jury's official report.

In the work of suppressing the winerooms, the police, the Excise office and the police courts should be found on the side of the people as against the dives.

In the matter of the irregularities charged against the Supply Commissioner's conduct of his office the move is now up to Mayor Ziegenhein.

British Colonel Plumer seems to find some difficulty in winning a new feather for his cap in the matter of the advance on Mafeking.

Variety-hall song-and-dance beauties will probably read with envy that Uncle Sam has been robbed of millions by padded mails.

Two years of McKinleyism in Puerto Rico seem to have caused greater woe than centuries of Spanish tyranny.

If the Republican split in Illinois grows much wider the country's likely to hear something drop.

Consolation.

As best you can,
O, martyr man,
Call patience now to aid you,
And rest the while
With knowing smile
Where woman has mislaid you.
Far, far away
Her fancies stray
In worlds where you've no being—
She treads alone
A realm her own,
The new spring fashions seeing!

But worry not,
O, man, forgot
By woman in her rapture!
Just as of yore
Must you once more
Her yielding fancy capture.
For bills now made
They must be paid,
And that's your share, in reason,
Of joys we sing
In balmy spring—
Sweet woman's spendthrift season!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

Notes From Last Night's Theatrical Performances.

Interest in this week's dramatic offerings is confined to the details. The general effect is not particularly praiseworthy from the standpoint of novelty. "Arizona" has come back to the Olympic after a tour East and West, North and South. There have been some changes in the company. Miss Jane Taylor, a pleasing actress, with two rows of white teeth and a perpetual smile, has taken the place of Miss Grace Henderson for better or worse—you take your choice. Miss Taylor acts the trying part of the Colonel's wife very well. Miss Mattie Earl, so long at the Tenth and Pine street theater, plays Mrs. Canby, wife of the rancher. Mr. Lionel Barrymore has been promoted to the part of Sergeant Kellar, with whose German accent he wrestles most ineffectually. Mr. George Nash continues to play the sculptor Allison. Captain Hodgman, most excellently. Mr. Theodore Robert, who has been playing wild West parts so long that he begins to look like Buffalo Bill, is the same excellent Henry Canby, the rancher. Edwin Holt continues quite naturally in the character of the Colonel who has a foolish wife, the story of wife who thinks that some other fellow's love is better than her husband's. And it will not do to forget the ever-sweet Miss Eleanor Robson, who is the charming Bonita, daughter of the ranchman. She makes love to Mr. Vincent Serrano, the young Lieutenant, and he makes love to her in a way that should drive crowds into the Olympic Theater for every performance. Miss Ethel Harrison, who is a newcomer in the cast, has a sweet understanding of the small but necessary part of the schoolmistress.

Since the piece was last here it has been much improved by rehearsing. The soldiers seem more soldierly, and there is, throughout, a snap and vim that are entirely delightful. "Arizona" is in all respects decent, which is another good and unusual thing.

* * * *

"Fra Diavolo" seems to rattle about in the greatness of Music Hall. Yet it was so pretty a song and acted last night by Mr. Southwell's aggregation, that there was no complaint to make on the score of irrelevancy of place to opera. The Zerlina was sung with much spirit by Miss Grace Goldin, whose modesty in the undressing scene was in all respects quaintly delightful. Mr. Delamotta was the Bandit Chieftain, Mr. Temple, most nimble as Beppo, and Mr. Thomas, quite impressive as Lorenzo, were other satisfactory persons of the cast. The opera will be continued through the week.

* * * *

Miss Olive May, a fascinating bit of femininity, who plays in "The Surprises of Love," was the original Bonita in "Arizona." She was later an important character in "Trelawney of the Wells," with a great bunch of honors for herself. You may remember the big-hearted, laughing girl who was married to the fool of a husband, the Wells' tragedian. You may remember her fine comedy in the scene where she wore the gorgeous tights. In "The Surprises of Love" she has no such excellent opportunity for fun. It seems a pity that so clever a comedienne should have no broader field for the exercise of her talents.

* * * *

"Cat-like graces" is a phrase that has no pleasant sound, but in the best possible spirit it is applicable to the acting method employed by the delightful Elsie De Wolfe. This clever woman has been away from St. Louis since her appearance here as the wicked person who sought to spoil the life of one Catherine, played by Annie Russell. Miss De Wolf excels any other woman now playing parts of this description. The aforesaid cat-like graces, combined with some beauty, great skill in dressing and an intelligence of a good order, make of her an actress who knows the needs of the line of parts in which she excels. When she speaks in "The Surprises of Love" about the danger of compromise, she reads the speech in a half-hearted way, with a false ring in the tone, that conveys the author's idea exactly. There are not many women who know how to do this. As in the case of Miss May, there is too little of opportunity in "The Surprises of Love" for artistic excellence such as Miss De Wolfe's.

SMALL AUDIENCES AT OLYMPIC AND CENTURY.

Small audiences were the rule last night at the theaters that are usually crowded with fashionable folk on a Monday night. The Olympic had its largest number of listeners in the upper part of the house, but here and there in the parquet were seen some handsome frocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Jones sat in the central parquet enjoying the play. Mrs. Clark wore gray crepe and heavy lace applique, while Mrs. Jones was gowned in black spangled net with blue panne velvet.

Isaac Hedges brought Miss Elizabeth Warner, who wore a pink taffeta blouse with lace and black velvet.

Miss Carrie Cook sat in the front circle on the right with her escort, Edward Pretorius. Miss Cook wore amber foulard trimmed in white lace, appliqued.

Miss Mabel Green came with William Arthur Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scudder sat near the center of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lambert arrived after the curtain had gone up. Mrs. Lambert wearing a simple gown of dark blue foulard, with her favorite big cluster of violets at the corsage.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Todd Terry sat near Miss Warner and Mr. Hedges.

Miss Daisy Bauman wore a blue satin foulard, figured in white and trimmed in marvelous lace and velvet ribbon.

Doctor and Mrs. Justin Steer were in the rear of the parquet.

Miss Virginia Sanford and her escort were in parquet seats. Miss Sanford wearing a black velvet bonnet, relieved with pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drummond, Miss Jessie Ringer and her escort were among the late arrivals. They sat on the extreme right of the front parquet.

Mr. Edward Hanlon occupied a front row seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Faith were in the circle.

At the Century Theater Mr. and Mrs. James Drummond had some friends with them near the front of the parquet who appeared much interested in Elsie De Wolfe's handsome gowns, and the sprightly play. Mrs. Drummond wore a separate waist of white taffeta and a white skirt. On the other side of the house sat the Harrison Drummonds, with a mutual friend. Mrs. Harrison Drummond wore red cloth, with trimming of ermine.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Krausnick were on the front row. Mrs. Krausnick in black lace, with a little Mexican bolero of black cloth, embroidered in gold, a souvenir of her recent Hot Springs visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank were near the stage. Mrs. Frank wore a shiny black gown, the bodice trimmed in white silk appliqued in a design of grapes and foliage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart were on the left of the parquet, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson behind them.

Mr. and Mrs. Andre Scudan were in parquet seats; also W. A. Bell, A. Frank and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Pierce. Mrs. Pierce wore violet taffeta and black lace.

FIRST-NIGHTERS WERE IN FORCE AT THE OPERA.

Many persons found pleasant excitement in "Fra Diavolo" last night at the Music Hall. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

Mrs. W. E. Ware and Miss Eloise Ware, one of the regular first-nighters, were in their box, and entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson.

Near them, in a box, Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bond entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ben O'Fallon.

There was a large party in the two adjoining boxes, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Durant and Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Crunden.

Doctor and Mrs. Ernest Cole, and the doctor's mother, Mrs. Cole, occupied a box on the right of the stage.

Miss Bessie Macdonald, pleasantly remembered by last week's Gilda, entertained a party in her box.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Southwell were in a box.

Mr. Charles Scudder and Miss Scudder were in the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrel Sherwood occupied seats near them.

One of the "regulars," Mr. A. Loth, brought his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Pattison were in the circle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Warner seemed to admire Mr. Delamotta from their parquet seats.

Miss Mary Norris Berry was in one of the boxes.

Mr. O. A. Field was alone in the circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Niedringhaus came in during the first act.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Louge sat in the parquet. Each of them and Mr. and Mrs. James P. Nesbit and Miss Nesbit.

Mr. Floyd Jones was frequently in the foyer.

Mr. L. C. Horner and Moran were among the stags.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gamble were in the front of the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. McKeel sat on the left side of the parquet.

In the center aisle in row I was a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson and Miss Edith Ford Davis.

Mr. Robert Harris sat in the parquet with a party of men.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hunter were near the orchestra.

Mr. Will Meyer and lady came after the first act.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Alvord and Miss Alvord were back in the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tustin of Webster Groves occupied seats in the circle.

Miss Dora Fritz was with a party of South Siders.

Another South Side party consisted of Messrs. Roland Krips and Oscar F. Raesch and Misses Mina Hilpert and Hertha Hilpert.

Doctor and Mrs. G. Wiley Broome were near the front in the parquet.

Mr. Paul Finney brought the Misses Finney.

Mr. Henry Ziegenhein, Jr., was among the stags.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin V. B. Gordon were in the circle.

Mr. A. C. Reichardt brought Miss Cecelia Steinwender of New York.

SHE'S NOW AN ENGINEER.

Miss Annie French Has a License to Run a Locomobile.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 26.—To Miss Annie Rutherford French, whose profile adorns the brass tablet of the Olympia, has been granted an engineer's license by the District Commissioners. She is the first woman in Washington so honored. She does not aspire to be a professional engineer further than to run her own locomobile, although she has taken the regular examination, which lasts for quite 24 hours for such a license.

She became interested in the running of a locomobile through taking long trips with her father, William T. French, who is a physician. When she had mastered the intricacies of this machine she persuaded her father to make application for her examination, which she passed, and is the possessor of an engineer's certificate.

Miss French is one of the belles of the capital. She is the niece of Daniel Chester French, a sculptor, the cousin of William H. French, director of the Chicago Art Institute. She spent a year in Europe for the benefit of her health, and is a graduate of a prominent Eastern college. She is a member of the Cosmos Club, and is prominent in Washington society. She has taken a great interest in Mexican and other Spanish-speaking people, and has a large number of other friends which and prominent places in the capital.

COLE CASE RECALLED.

Steps Taken to Bring It Before the Supreme Court.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—In the case of Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National Bank here, against whom an indictment charging embezzlement and misappropriation of the bank's funds has been found, the defendant today filed with the Clerk of the District Court an exception to the action of Judge Lowell in overruling a demurrer against the indictment entered in the case last week. Mr. Cole also filed to-day a motion to quash indictment, alleging that certain counts are inclusive, while others are not specific and do not give information of the nature of the accusation against him, as required by the Constitution of the United States. By raising the question of constitutional rights Mr. Cole may be able to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court of Appeals generally is the final tribunal in such cases.

"FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY."

Filipinos in Manila Showed Their True Sentiment.

Manila, March 26.—During the production of an incendiary play, entitled "For Love of Country," presented in the Tagalo language, at the Tagalo Theater, the natives, under the influence of reference to independence, became disorderly. Finally, quite carried away at the sight of the insurgent flag on the stage, they cried: "Viva Filipinos!" and "Viva Aguinaldo!"

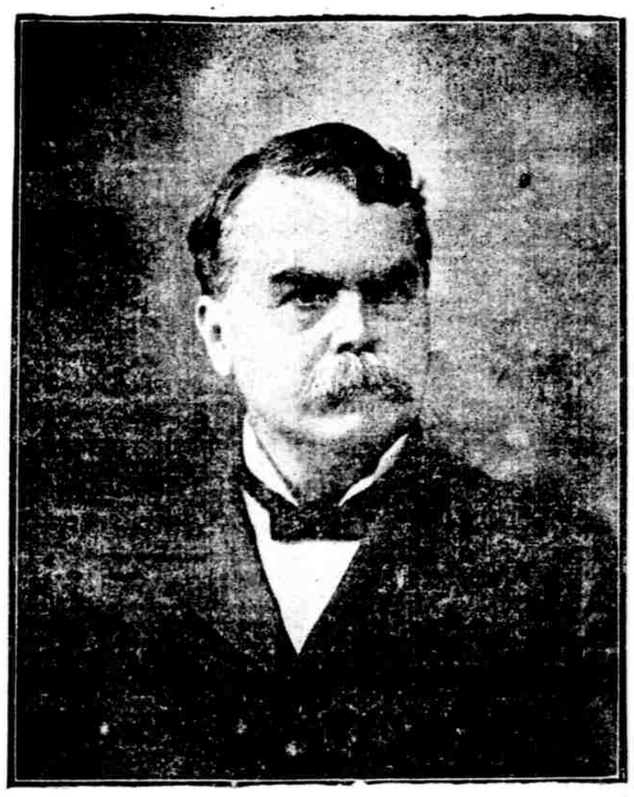
The police, who were summoned, restored order and arrested the manager of the theater and the author of the play. The latter is the proprietor of a Tagalo newspaper, which was recently warned to moderate its political utterances. The American authorities had forbidden the production of the play.

Boy Blinded by Powder and Matches.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Rosham, Tex., March 26.—This afternoon while the 14-year-old son of Jack Miller, who lives two miles west of here, was playing with some powder and matches, the powder exploded, putting out his eyes and lacerating his right hand so badly that it will have to be amputated.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.



RICHARD FIELD OF LEXINGTON.

Judge Field was born in Louisville, Ky. His family removed to Missouri in 1853 and settled in Pettis County. He was educated in the schools of his county and at Westminster College; graduated at the Louisville, Ky., Law School and commenced the practice of law at Lexington in 1872. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit and reelected in 1892. Mr. Field is a candidate for Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

HEAL WITHOUT OPERATIONS.

Marvelous Recoveries From Severe Mauser Wounds.

London, March 26.—Major Julian M. Cassell, former Chief Surgeon of the American hospital ship Maine, is now in London on his way back to Columbia Hospital, his leave of absence having expired. In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press, he said:

"Nothing could have exceeded the hospitality and warmth with which the American doctors, nurses and attendants were received in South Africa. The stories of internal dissensions on the Maine are quite ridiculous. Lady Randolph Churchill is indignant to rage, am the contrary, it was owing to her that several little luxuries and attendances were found on board the Maine to make it as easy as possible for a wounded man. I danced with her, for it had been arranged by the British Army authorities that she was to leave after the relief of Ladysmith, and though Lady Randolph believed this action would diminish the ship's sphere of usefulness she was too good a disciplinarian and too loyal to question the decision of the commander-in-chief.

"Another reason prompting the sending of the Maine home is that the troopships returning are not well equipped to take wounded soldiers. The British Government is behind our own in this respect.

"We were very fortunate on the Maine with cases. Only one man died before I left, and I believe this number has not been increased since.

"Perhaps our most remarkable case was that of an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, who was shot clean through the brain and completely recovered on board the ship.

"Mauser wounds of the intestines, which, if made by Springfield or Remington rifles, would surely have been fatal, healed without operation.

"I had seen some similar cases in the Philippine Islands, and avoided operations upon such wounds with complete success, the Mauser wound being so clean and small that it heals better when left alone.

"I saw no cases of explosive bullets, and I believe that the reports that the Boers are using such bullets are greatly exaggerated. From my experiences in Manila and South Africa, I believe it is almost impossible to distinguish between the explosive bullet and that of the ordinary Mauser when the latter is fired at point blank range.

"Perhaps I should not say it, but the Maine was undoubtedly the best fitted hospital ship down there.

"Everything that it was possible to provide to make the wounded comfortable had been provided. The British army and navy men were loud in their praises of the ship, and Lord Roberts spoke most highly of her, for perhaps Duff Captain Chichester (Sir Edward Chichester, formerly Captain of the United cruiser Immortalite, the British flagship at Manila during the troubles). Lady Hay there, in good humorously admonished the nurses, saying that he found out a few things about Americans at Manila, however I do not know.

"I much regretted leaving the ship, but my leave is up, and I had to come home."

Dr. Malie will return to South Africa immediately after landing her wounded here.

CONSULAR SERVICE COLLEGE.

Congressman's Plan to Train American Diplomats.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Representative Aldrich of Alabama today introduced a bill for the establishment of a "diplomatic, consular and civil service college of the United States" at or near Washington.

The purpose of the college, as set forth, is to educate young men and women not over 21 years of age for the civil service, and men not over 25 for the diplomatic and consular service. Appointments to the college are to be made like appointments to West Point and Annapolis.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Safe at Healy's Restaurant Relieved of $3,100 in Cash.

New York, March 26.—Five well-dressed men entered Healy's restaurant, at the corner of Sixty-sixth street and Columbia avenue to-day and, while one of them engaged the cashier in conversation, one of his companions went to the safe and got away with $3,100. The other men then quietly withdrew and the robbery was not discovered for fully five minutes afterwards.

The restaurant is a fashionable one, and, at the time of the robbery, there were about forty guests at breakfast.

Permanent Cases for Flags.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nashville, Tenn., March 26.—Colonel Grawy Chibbers and Major W. J. Whithorne were here to-day to arrange for providing permanent cases for the flags presented to and captured by the First Tennessee Regiment. B. F. Cheatham, appointed Colonel of the Thirty-seventh to-day, went out as Major in the First Tennessee and remained, transferring to the United States Volunteers. He is a son of the late B. F. Cheatham, a Mexican and Confederate veteran.

Johnson County Druggists.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vienna, Ill., March 26.—Pursuant to a call of the State Pharmacy Board, the druggists of Johnson County met here to-day and organized a County Retail Drug Association. The officers elect are: President, W. C. Simpson; secretary, T. H. Powell, both of this city; treasurer, S. H. Rees, Belknap.

PLANS FOR MISS HAZARD'S VISIT—PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, is expected to arrive in St. Louis on Friday morning from Louisville, Ky., and from present indications will be entertained during almost every moment of her three days' visit in St. Louis.

On Friday morning she will pay a short visit to three institutions of learning—Hosmer Hall, the St. Louis High School and Mary Institute, in the order named, delivering a short address at each school. At luncheon Miss Hazard will be the guest of Miss Caroline Jones of No. 637 Washington boulevard, who is a Wellesley graduate, class of '99. This luncheon will be a small and entirely unofficial affair, with merely Miss Hazard, Miss Pendleton, the college secretary, who accompanies her; Mrs. Fred Lehmann, who will entertain Miss Hazard during her visit, and one or two others.

In the afternoon Miss Hazard has been invited to attend the meeting of the Social Science section of the Wednesday Club. Part of the afternoon will be devoted to music by Mrs. Rublard of Alton and Miss Jessie Ringen of St. Louis.

On Friday evening Miss Mathews of Hosmer Hall, assisted by Miss Lucy Mathews, will give a reception in Miss Hazard's honor at the school in Washington boulevard. A large number of cards have been issued for this event.

Saturday morning's programme has not been fully decided; but the Association of College Alumnae will be hostesses of Miss Hazard at this time and in all probability will entertain her with a breakfast at Shaw's Garden, if the weather should prove to be fine and the circumstances favorable.

At noon on Saturday the Wellesley Club will give a trolley party for their guest, taking a private car over the Suburban route and enjoying a luncheon en route. Only members of the Wellesley Club will participate in this affair. On Saturday night Miss Hazard will dine en famille with Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann and later attend the reception given by the Wednesday Club in her honor. At this function Mrs. Frank Richey, president of the Wednesday Club, will receive with Mrs. George Warren Brown, president of the Wellesley Club, and the guest of honor, Miss Hazard, together with other officers of both clubs.

The fourth in a series of six lectures given by Miss Mercur of Pittsburg before a number of interested West End women was given yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. Francis A. Lane in West Pine boulevard. The subject of this series of Lenten lectures, which have been given twice a week at various residences, is architecture—ancient and mediaeval. The Greek, Romanesque and Byzantine have been topics of previous talks. And yesterday Miss Mercur read her ideas on Gothic architecture, amply illustrated with photographs and drawings. Some of the women who have been attendants at the lectures are:

Mesdames—
Francis A. Lane, Everett Pattison,
John T. Davis, Smith Galt,
Wm. H. Thornburgh, McDonald,
Isaac Morton, F. M. Crunden,
James Drummond, George Madill,
J. Hoffman, F. G. Eaton,
Edward Mallinckrodt, D. A. January,
Alexander Cochran, Joseph Holliday,
Howard Elliott,

Misses—
Irene Catlin, Edith January,
Mary McKittrick, Galt.

The three lectures previous to that of yesterday have been held at the houses of Mrs. George Madill, who is entertaining the lecturer, Mrs. F. G. Eaton, of Vandeventer place, and Mrs. D. A. January. The next lecture will be given on Friday morning at the house of Mrs. Alexander Cochran in Westmoreland place.

Miss Bell and Miss Mildred Bell will entertain their friends with two euchre parties this week. The first will be given this afternoon, and will be for young women. On Wednesday their friends among the matrons are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kimbrough Jones, who are in town on their way to Washington, D. C., where they expect to live, are being much entertained, as befits a bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Jones was Miss Annie Gray Taylor. Last Thursday evening Mrs. Van Blarcom gave a dinner for them, followed by a box party at the Choral-Symphony concert. On Friday they were dined by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roach and went afterwards to a euchre given by Doctor Lizzie Gray Gutherz. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Williams gave a dinner for them. Covers were laid for ten. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will depart for Washington on Thursday. They are stopping at the West End Hotel, where Mrs. Taylor has been all winter.

Mrs. Edward S. Pierce, Miss Pierce and Miss Simpkins are expected to return from Eureka Springs on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bevis, who went to the Mediterranean for their honeymoon journey early in February, are expected to arrive in New York very shortly, and will reach St. Louis by the last of this week. They have greatly shortened their journey owing to the recent death of Doctor Charles Longstreth, who was the husband of Mr. Bevis's oldest daughter. Mr. Bevis is returning to look after the Longstreth estate.

Mr. A. Hagar Bryant, formerly of St. Louis, but now living in Chicago, is visiting his parents at Old Orchard.

Mr. Alexander Stobie, who was formerly of this city, but has lived in Kansas City for several years, is visiting his niece, Mrs. D. H. Whitmore, of Old Orchard.

MISS GARESCHE'S CURE.

It Was Recalled by a Painting Now in Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 26.—A fine oil copy of the original picture of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help" was presented yesterday to the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in this city. The painting recently was brought from Rome and is considered a very fine work.

At the unveiling of this picture, the priest, Father Magee, reviewed briefly the history of the original and cited a number of the miracles cures said to have been brought about through the agency of prayer to the subject. Referring to these, Father Magee said:

"A miracle which is well known to many Washingtonians, was the cure of Miss Garesche of St. Louis. From her infancy she had practically no use of her lower limbs and could only partially move about with the aid of crutches. At the age of 15 she was influenced to make a Novena to 'Our Lady of Perpetual Help.' She was carried to the church on the ninth day to receive holy communion, which the priest always brought to her pew, as she was unable to walk. When the little silver bell was rung for the "Domine non Sum Dignus" she felt that she was cured, and, rising, she walked unaided to the sanctuary rail, and from that day forth she no longer required her crutches."

The occurrence to which the above refers took place at the Rock Church on Grand Avenue some years ago. The young lady was Miss Louise Garesche, a member of the St. Louis family, who lived with the family of C. H. Parrish. Charles A. Garesche of No. 2427 Pine street said last night that the young lady had been dead for a number of years. He added that the young lady had not been completely cured, but, as he remembered, from hearing his family discussing it, that she improved wonderfully while in the church, and that she was scarcely able to walk when she entered, but was able to leave without assistance.

Heavy Rains in Texas.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Houston, Tex., March 26.—Heavy rains are reported all over Central and Southern Texas to-day. It has been raining almost continuously for three days, and small streams are swollen out of their banks. The Brazos, Trinity and Colorado rivers are rising rapidly, but are not expected to go