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MARCH 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 March, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:—

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	83,610	17	83,720
2	82,310	18 Sunday	88,170
3	84,540	19	80,710
4 Sunday	87,690	20	82,570
5	82,250	21	81,980
6	82,610	22	81,330
7	82,510	23	81,580
8	83,430	24	83,040
9	82,560	25 Sunday	87,240
10	84,990	26	80,690
11 Sunday	87,730	27	80,690
12	81,810	28	79,670
13	81,820	29	80,090
14	81,960	30	80,770
15	82,710	31	82,655
16	81,860		

Total for the month	2,579,293
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	60,302
Net number distributed	2,518,993
Average daily distribution	81,257

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was 4.88 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of March, 1900.

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

FAR FETCHED.

The report of City Bacteriologist Ravold that he has found 134,800 bacteria to one cubic centimeter in the water of Meramec Springs places that water under suspicion, but this is not the most serious objection to drawing the water supply of the city from that source.

The objection which should have occurred at once to the promoters of the scheme, and have saved them much work and some expense, is that the water distribution system of St. Louis is built with heavy end to the north, tapering thence as it progresses southward. The only way in which this objection could be overcome would be by reconstructing St. Louis's pipe system or by adding some twelve miles to the length of the steel pipe in which the water from the Meramec Spring and the thickly peopled valley surrounding is to be led to St. Louis.

To be sure a filter plant might be put up to free the Meramec Springs water of bacteria, and the additional twelve miles of pipe might be put in if worst came to worst, but there seems to be little present call for such a course.

DON'T BE COWARDS.

It is not pleasant to read that Missouri Republicans are in something of a funk because of the peril of offending the administration imperialists at Washington if they see fit to cordially welcome Webster Davis on the floor of the Republican State Convention.

This condition of panic is not creditable to the West. There should not be one man in all Missouri, Republican or Democrat, who is not glad to take Web Davis by the hand and give him a good word for the stanch Americanism of his defense of the Boer cause. Timidity is not a Western attribute—at least, it has not been so in the past—nor is a tremulous desire to curry favor with folk in high places, no matter at what cost of manhood, characteristic of Western men.

Missouri Republicans should not shame Missouri by shrinking away, palefaced and apologetic, when Web Davis exercises his privilege of attending a convention of his party in his State. President McKinley can't hurt them if they stand by Web Davis. He may withhold a few offices from Missourians by way of retaliation, but there are better things than office—manhood and self-respect, for instance.

RIGHT IN PRINCIPLE.

St. Joseph's experiment in municipal government will be observed with interest by other cities.

St. Joseph wanted new streets, but found that three-fourths of its revenue was paid out in municipal salaries and that the remainder was insufficient to provide the needed improvements. Accordingly the Mayor of St. Joseph induced a number of wealthy, able and influential citizens to accept office of the municipality without salary.

St. Joseph's plan is merely an extension of the plan on which any community must depend if it is to be well governed: if the interests of the community are to have precedence over self-interest. The best men must give their time and energy to the community for less than their worth, even if they do not go to the extreme fixed by St. Joseph of working for nothing. If the best men of the community are unwilling to do this the community will suffer and be misgoverned.

Take the case of St. Louis's Municipal Assembly. The salary for an Assemblyman is $25 a month. For this he must attend two meetings a week, transact such committee business as falls within his jurisdiction, keep in close touch with municipal affairs and make the city's business his business.

If the best men in the city, men whose time is worth infinitely more than $6.25 a week, do not fill these places, if they do not accept the respect, honor and gratitude of their fellow-citizens which comes from public work well done as payment greater than the salary, men will fill those places who will find secret ways of increasing the emoluments of the office. Then corruption, misrule and municipal chaos will result. This is what's the matter with St. Louis.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

There is nothing the least remarkable in the fact that local Republicans have grown weary and disgusted under the strain of Mayor Ziegenhein's confirmed habit of apologizing for the shortcomings of Ziegenheinism whenever he speaks in public these days.

Nor is it strange that the Mayor should have fallen into this habit. It is impossible for him to face any gathering of St. Louisans to whom an apology is not due for Ziegenheinism's neglect of their interests and sacrifice of their good. Rich or poor, employers or employed, householder or tenant, it matters not. All have suffered from Ziegenheinism, and Mayor Ziegenhein feels guilty when he faces them.

This is because the Mayor remembers the glowing promises which he made during his campaign for election. He pledged himself to give to St. Louis the best and most businesslike administration it had ever known. The city government was not to be run in the interest of politicians, but of the people. Economy, public improvement, progress—these were the Ziegenhein catchphrases. And when they had caught the voters successfully, came that era of incompetency, corruption and maladministration, at the end of three years of which the Mayor in an annual message must needs confess the failure of his administration to benefit St. Louis in any way.

The situation is, of course, unpleasant for local Republicans, but it is eminently logical in its development. About the only hope of a change for the better lies in the enforced retirement of Ziegenhein and the downfall of Ziegenheinism. This is so plain a fact that even the Globe-Democrat might perceive it, were that Ziegenhein organ not so irrevocably bound to the Ziegenhein machine as to find its vision limited to the office-filling capabilities of that remarkable piece of mechanism.

BY DIRECT VOTE.

In passing by an almost unanimous vote the joint resolution framed by Representative Lloyd of Missouri, proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, the House of Representatives has shown itself to be in close touch with public sentiment on this question.

The reform thus contemplated has on more than one occasion been proved of imperative necessity to the truest expression of the popular will. It may not be denied that there have been humiliating instances in recent years of the election of Senators who stood, not as the choice of the people, but as the selection of State Legislatures unfaithful to the people. Political alliances or political feuds figured too prominently at times in determining the choice of a Senator. Baser influences have also prevailed. The lobby has been employed with evil potency.

In the election of Senators by direct vote of the people neither political trading, trickery nor lobby corruption can obtain to any decisive extent. In this case the expression of the popular will is direct and absolute. The untrammeled people pass upon the merits of candidates without danger of betrayal or incompetent representation by middlemen. The wisdom of the people is not to be questioned by any one who believes in American institutions and the American system of government. If, under the operation of this amendment to the Constitution, the United States Senate should not be satisfactorily representative, it will be because the people are entitled to no better servants in the Senate than they see fit to elect.

It is to be hoped that the constitutional amendment as now framed shall be enacted into law. It is pleasant to know that its success thus far is largely due to the efforts of Missouri Democrats in Congress. The reform contemplated is of vital importance, and Missouri may well take pride in having effectively labored for its institution.

MESSAGE TO GARCIA.

Radical utterances are always more likely to attract attention than to be true. This applies to the "preachment" that won renown for Elbert Hubbard, "A Message to Garcia."

Had Mr. Hubbard's philippic been directed against "fishy-eyed" inefficiency in every walk of life its truth would have been greater even though its audience might have been smaller and less interested. The untruth in "A Message to Garcia" lies in blaming the employe alone for "fishy-eyed" inefficiency. The truth is that a poor leader makes poor subordinates. It is possible to draw a close parallel to the questions which, according to Mr. Hubbard, some employes ask their employers.

An employer tells an employe, "Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggio."

The employe does so, let us presume, without asking a question and returns with the memorandum. Will the employer quietly say "Thank you" and take the memorandum? Not once in ten times, probably. He will make one of the following remarks:

Why, you have Correggio. I told you Cordelia.

You have told nothing of Correggio's meeting with Carramba. That was all I wanted.

I didn't mean the encyclopedia. I meant Abrom's History of Art.

Bring me the encyclopedia.

Why, I thought he was one of the twelve apostles.

Why didn't you let David do that? You have more important things to attend to.

You could have written a book about Correggio in that time. I only wanted the date of his birth and death.

Oh, I see. It wasn't Correggio I meant, but Cremacher. Look him up and be spry.

Never mind it. I have enough without it.

What's this? A memorandum of the life of Correggio! What do I want with that?

Why don't you find out what's wanted of you before you belt off and do the first thing that enters your mind?

This carrying of messages to Garcia is all right where the orders to do so come written and the employer has plenty of time to convince himself that he wants to send a message to Garcia and not to Geronimo and that he wants to send it by messenger and not by telegraph or mail. There are two sides to "fishy-eyed" inefficiency, and Mr. Hubbard caters to a particular constituency by presenting only one.

SUITORS A-PLENTY.

Miss Catherine Goggins, president of the Grade Teachers' Association, who recently, before a Chicago assembly, stated ten reasons why she was single, has received a great number of proposals of marriage since her reasons were made public. Miss Goggins's treatment of these proposals of marriage forms another contribution to the material on which to base the discussion of the question, "Why is the rate of celibacy among college-bred women so high?"

"The proposals are all frauds," says Miss Goggins. "Why should any man want to marry me because of what I said?"

Miss Goggins ignores the undoubted fact that instances are recorded in which men have married women because of what they said. Miss Goggins's utterance shows that college-bred women are inclined to love with their reflective faculties rather than with their hearts. This would naturally tend to increase the rate of celibacy. Love is blind. Loose his bandage, give him a telescope and a microscope and you kill him.

Miss Goggins should ask herself what a matinee idol would have done had he received the tender missives which she regards with such suspicion. He would be losing sleep telling his friends what "crushes" he had made. That is a difference between a college-bred woman who does not marry and a matinee idol who averages a marriage and a divorce each season.

Miss Goggins has probably chosen the wiser course. She will, however, be unable in future, as a reason for her bachelorhood, to declare in maiden meditation fancy free that she has never received a proposal of marriage.

"The persistent efforts made to jam this bill through the Municipal Assembly led your committee to believe that the Board of Public Improvements has been subjected to the same coercion and intimidation attempted upon the Municipal Assembly," said the House Ways and Means Committee in recommending the defeat of the filter bill. Considering how the members of the House of Delegates ducked into shelter when the people demanded the passage of a lighting bill, they are the proper agents to protect the Board of Public Improvements from "coercion and intimidation."

Investigation shows that it was not the American military attache Reichman who led the trapping of the five British companies near Bloemfontein. This might have been guessed from the fact that the trapping was not entirely successful.

Friday, April 13, was the date on which the House of Delegates voted the filter bill to death. It proved an unlucky day for St. Louis and it should prove the same for the Delegates who voted against the measure.

That Minnesota man who wants farmers to subscribe to an international agreement not to sell their wheat for less than one dollar per bushel has evolved the biggest trust scheme yet brought to public attention.

President McKinley is said to have decided that the selection of a Republican vice presidential candidate shall be left to the convention. He will himself see to it that a proper man is nominated for the Presidency.

In the sudden activity of carpetbag officeseekers there is a menace of a second invasion of Porto Rico compared with which General Miles's little jaunt of 1898 will indeed prove to have been a picnic excursion.

The chiseling off from the municipal ship of three barnacles would provide the funds for park concerts this summer. The barnacles would never be missed, while the park concerts would.

As a point of vantage for the most satisfactory control of a campaign, St. Louis's claims for the honor of being the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee are unequaled.

Up to date the Puerto Rican experience of the blessings of American control has been limited to a tariff tax, a carpetbag government and execution by the garrote method.

Missouri Republicans are agitated over the necessity of choosing between the glad hand for Web Davis and the pie-dispensing digits of President McKinley.

Save for daily assaults on the financial citadels of visiting strangers, France may be counted as for peace during the progress of the Paris Exposition.

If Senator Clark's investigation results in a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by popular vote the $150,000 will not have been wasted.

With Marie Corelli jumping him viciously every few days, Rudyard Kipling must find his own share of the white man's burden peculiarly painful.

With his horses nearly all gone, it now behooves Little Bobs to ascertain whether the walking is good between Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

Paris is now engaged in giving St. Louis a good illustration of the condition in which a big exposition should not be when it is opened.

Republican leaders are adding "permanent procrastination" to the administration policy of "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines.

April promises to be a red-letter month in shaping the most conclusive preliminaries for the great St. Louis World's Fair of 1903.

The Social Highwayman.

Old Satan's primped all fit to kill;
He's waxed his mustache straight,
His beast feet doth a dress shoe fill,
His tail's curled up to date;
And out into the world he lies
On rascal thoughts intent,
To woo folks from the heavenly prize
They almost won in Lent!

His eyes are filled with laughing lights,
His tongue is sweet with guile;
For forty days and forty nights
He's laid his plans the while.
Beware, ye mortals weak, beware!
Faith's blunderbusses load,
The thief of souls has left his lair—
Old Satan's on the road!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

THEATRICALS IN TOWN THIS WEEK.

At the Century Theater this week there is further proof that original casts are not necessarily the best. Apart from two instances, the principals of this season's "Belle of New York" company, are more to be desired than the earlier ones. Miss Edna May is missed, partly because she is better than Miss Jessie Carlisle, who played her part last night, and partly because she is Edna May, something of a rage. Mr. W. P. Carleton, as the son of Bronson, is a singing improvement over the original in the part. In the second scene last night, he sang Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar." He did it so well that the hissing, which started when the song did, was changed to hearty applause at the end. The most notable newcomer in the cast was Miss Toby Claude, who is much prettier than her name. Little Miss Claude plays the part formerly in the hands of Phyllis Rankin. She is the smallest, daintiest soubrette specimen of live seasons. She seems to weigh about seventy pounds. Her model is that of Edna Wallace Hopper, but she has more springs than the other little lady. She is a brunette and pretty. When she stands, with her knees stiffened and her hands clasped at her back, she looks like the pink figures one sees in the jewelers' windows. Miss Claude is a London product, but the burlesque stage of this country needs her. Miss Adele Ritchie was announced for the Salvation Girl last night, but she did not appear. Billy Cameron as the mixed ale pugilist, and George K. Fortescue were alone among the "originals" of the cast. They were excellent. The company is capitally dressed; there is evidence of complete rehearsing and the scenic surroundings are fresh.

"Because She Loved Him So" will be presented by Mr. Charles Frohman's company at the Olympic Theater to-night.

The Castle Square Opera Company will be heard in "Tannhauser" beginning the all but the closing week of its long and successful engagement to-night.

Well staged, with incidental music galore, freshly costumed and adequately rehearsed, Hopkins's stock company is presenting "The Merchant of Venice" at Tenth and Pine streets this week. Lawrence Hanley, Victory Bateman, Maurice Freeman, Arthur Mackley, Edwin Boring, Maye Louise Algen and Nadine Winston are thoroughly at home in the leading roles, and the two favorites, Mr. Hanley and Miss Bateman, received much applause at the close of each act. The classic is put on in six acts, and, like all classics at Manager Giampertz's house, drew a large audience. There are also two good vaudeville attractions in Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry and Pervita.

Corinne, as "The Jolly Little Host" of Smith and De Lange's musical melange, is keeping open house this Easter week at the Grand Opera-house. Corinne has been in operatic vaudeville for some time, and is now back again in her proper field. As Margery Dazzle she has a part in which she has every chance to shine as the brilliant little soubrette, for which she is famed. Her voice is as good as ever, and, though her figure is rather plump for boy's clothes, she moves about so gracefully that one forgets rotundity. Corinne is surrounded by an ordinary company. "The Little Host" will be remembered as one of Della Fox's pieces.

Manager Garen has "The Heart of Chicago" at his house, in which Manager Litt gives one of the strongest sensational scenes in the drawbridge incident at Whiting on the Central on the approach of an imaginary train, which the villain has arranged to plunge into the river. Of course, the train is confined to one engine, a paper mache one at that, but it has a real headlight, which is worked from the size of a star, twinkling in the distance, to a full blown lamp of regulation size close by. The "fake" is one of the best ever introduced in a Litt show. A good company is engaged in presenting the play.

"Dick" Richey, assistant treasurer of the Olympic Theater, will receive a benefit at that house to-night, with the first performance of "Because She Loved Him So" as the attraction.

Mr. Ruben Woods, doorkeeper of the Century, is to be benefited by the last performance of "The Belle of New York" next Saturday night.

"The London Belles" are the attraction with which Manager Butler of the Standard Theater is regaling his patrons this week. A number of well-known variety people are in the aggregation, which has not been seen here before under its present title.

Director Heinemann's German stock company gave a capital performance of "Der Weisse Rabe," which Mr. Emil Rautenberg selected for his benefit piece, at the Olympic Theater last night.

"Fashionable vaudeville" at the Columbia includes Clifford and Huth, Patrice, Wormwood's monkeys, Mrs. Felix Morris, De Witt and Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Don Hiatt and half a dozen additional turns, closing with the kinodrome.

DEATH OF CHAS. W. SIMMONS.

Former Treasurer of the Cotton Exchange Passes Away.

Charles W. Simmons, Sr., formerly secretary and treasurer of the Cotton Exchange, St. Louis, died yesterday at his home in Webster Groves. He was 81 years old, and one of the best-known citizens of Webster Groves.

Mr. Simmons was born in England in 1817. At an early age he came to the United States, locating first in New York City, where he was for a number of years engaged in the manufacturing business. At the outbreak of the Civil War he came West. Early in the seventies he moved to Webster Groves, where he has since resided. In 1875 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, which office he held for sixteen years. The last few years of his life were passed in retirement at the family home in Webster Groves. In 1842 he married Miss Emily White of Philadelphia, Pa.

The following children survive him: Charles W. Simmons, Jr., and Chester Simmons of Minneapolis, Minn.; Marmion, Warren H. and Havelock C., of this city; Mrs. F. H. Gore, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer and the Misses Emily and Bertha Simmons of Webster Groves, and Mrs. C. H. Bodurtha of Delaware, O.

WAR DANCE CLOSED.

Apache Indians Held Services to Ward Off Smallpox.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wichita, Kas., April 15.—A special dispatch from Anadarko, reports that the Apache Indians, led by Geronimo, the famous war chief, have just closed their dance, called and conducted to keep smallpox out of the reservation.

The dance was given under special dispensation of Geronimo, who had previously advised the Indians not to dance. It is understood the Indian Agent did not object to the dance.

USED MAGIC AS A BLIND.

Claimed Occult Power in Order to Commit Murder.

Berlin, April 15.—A sensational case of murder has just come to light at Grunewald, a popular suburb of Berlin. The murderer, Jaencke, has confessed that he pretended to be a great magician and induced his victim, Louise Beraner, to meet him and to drink a potation containing strychnine, of which she died. The corpse was hidden under ice. It seems that Jaencke had a regular line of customers as a magician.

CAMEROON REVOLT ENDING.

Restoration of Order Credited to American Missionaries.

Berlin, April 15.—According to official reports from the Cameroons, the revolt there is dying out and orderly conditions are being resumed.

This is understood to be due largely to the good offices of American missionaries, who have acted as intermediaries in negotiations for a peaceful settlement with the Bull chiefs.

DEMOCRATIC STAND ON ARMOR PLATE.

Government Factory Urged as the Best Solution of the Vexed Problem.

FIGHT EXPECTED IN HOUSE.

Minority Also Demands the Building of Ships in Government Yards—Wheeler to Lead the Movement.

Washington, April 15.—The week in the House will be largely taken up with the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, over which there promises to be a protracted struggle.

The whole question of armor plate, except that for the Maine, Wisconsin and Missouri, will be fought out. The minority members of the committee, led by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, will make a strong fight for the establishment of a Government armor plate factory as the best solution of the vexed problem.

An attempt also will be made by the minority of the committee for the building of ships in Government yards.

Before the naval bill is taken up to-morrow Chairman Marsh, of the Committee on Militia, will be recognized to move the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the militia of the several States.

Friday will be given up to the convention on war claims, under the rule, and Saturday has been set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Evan P. Settle of Kentucky.

PORTO RICO CUSTOMS.

Some Provisions of the Laws That Will Govern.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 15.—Active preparations for the control of the customs service in Porto Rico by the Treasury will not begin until a detailed statement of the customs ports now open is received from the War Department. It is probable that the civilian employes of the War Department will be continued in service for the present. The new law leaves complete discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding fiscal matters collected with the customs. It is specifically provided that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry in Porto Rico and shall make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes authorized to be levied, collected and paid in Porto Rico by the provisions of this act, and he shall fix the compensation and provide for the payment thereof of all such officers, agents and assistants as he may find it necessary to employ to carry out the provisions hereof."

The Secretary is authorized under the law of the union to pay the cost of collecting the customs from the amounts collected, so that no special appropriation is necessary. The new act provides that "the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except as hereinbefore or hereinafter otherwise provided, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States." This would extend over the island the provisions of the American customs laws in regard to administration, warehousing and transit in bond. This will enable Secretary Gage to rectify the one-sided character of the fifth section, which regulates the treatment of goods in warehouse at the time when the act takes effect. The section now applies only to goods imported from Porto Rico, but will be extended by construction to goods imported into Porto Rico from the Union. The Treasury officials probably will take the liberty, however, of enforcing with moderation such provisions of the administrative laws as they consider too complicated for Porto Rico.

The new duties will be put in force on the second day of May. It is understood at the Treasury that the new civil Governor, Colonel Allen, will have no authority over customs officers and nothing to do with the collection of customs revenue. A customs officer-in-chief will be designated, to whom the other collectors will report and who probably will be the bonded custodian of all sums collected until it is seen fit to turn them over to the civil government of the island.

TO DELAY SUBSIDY BILL.

Democratic Senators Will Fight the Measure.

Washington, April 15.—The Senate will continue during the week to devote its attention to the Alaskan bill, the Quay resolution and the bill providing for the temporary government of the Philippine Islands.

There also will be more or less sparring for place on the part of the friends of the Nicaragua Canal, chief among whom is Senator Morgan of Alabama. Possibly also Senators Frye and Hanna will make an effort to bring the subsidy shipping bill up, but the chances are that no move will be made in that direction until after some of the measures before the Senate are disposed of.

Senator Carter will try on Monday to get a day fixed for a vote on the Alaskan bill. There are only two amendments of importance remaining to be acted upon in connection with that measure, and it is thought these can be disposed of at a very early date if the friends of the Alaskan bill would agree to assist in the taking up of other legislation when it is out of the way. Senator Morgan seems at present inclined to hold up the code measure until he can receive some assurance on the canal bill, but so far has apparently not been successful in that direction.

There also is a notable disposition to use the Alaskan bill and the Philippine bill to delay the taking up of the subsidy bill. The Democrats in the Senate are practically united in opposition to the subsidy proposition. Senator Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, announces it to be his purpose to ask for a vote on it whenever the Democrats make an opening for such suggestion. Apparently, however, he is not very sanguine of success.

Senator Hoar has given notice of a speech on the Philippine question on Tuesday next, and he is expected then to fully outline his views on the question of expansion.

Late in the week reports probably will be made upon some of the appropriation bills now in committee. It is also probable that a report will be made in the Clark case during the week. The report has been drafted in the rough by Senators Chandler and Turley, and will be laid before the Committee on Election as soon as completed. Senator Chandler wants the question taken up in the Senate as soon as the report is filed.

FOR PORTO RICO'S BENEFIT.

Congress May Enact Supplementary Legislation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 15.—There is a probability that a serious effort will be made to enact supplementary legislation for the benefit of Porto Rico at the present session of Congress, and that it may take the form of an amendment to some of the civil government provisions of the act which has been approved by the President, especially the one relating to the granting of public and quasi-public franchises. There is a strong feeling among some of the influential leaders of the majority, especially in the House of Representatives, that the franchise provision is one of great looseness.

In the act as passed it is provided that all grants of franchises, rights and privileges of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the Governor, and in the case of franchises for railroads and telegraph and telephone companies they shall be subject to annulment by Congress.

In the provision as submitted to the Senate by Chairman Foraker, on behalf of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, it was provided that railroad, telegraph and telephone franchises should be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the President of the United States, who should report the same to Congress. This provision was modified so as not to require the approval of the President to such franchises, and may now be made by the Governor and Executive Council, subject only to the contingency of a future annulment by Congress—a contingency which would probably never arise except in some extreme case, and then after the holders of the franchise had acquired vested rights under it.

It is expected that the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House will be called together early next week to consider an amendment of the Porto Rican act in regard to public franchises. The section relating to that subject in the Cooper bill to establish a civil government for Porto Rico, work on which has been temporarily suspended, provides that the Porto Rican legislature may, by general act, permit persons to associate themselves together for the construction and operation of railroads, but this authority is limited by a proviso that "all grants of franchises, rights and privileges, or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made subject to the approval of the President of the United States, who shall report the same to Congress."

It will be observed that by this bill both branches of the Legislature, one branch of which is to be chosen by the qualified voters and consist of citizens of Porto Rico, under the new act, must concur in granting franchises to railroads and other corporations.

HENRICHS—MASTER.

Prominent Illinois Couple Wedded at Champaign.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Champaign, Ill., April 15.—Mr. H. Frederick Henrichs, editor of the Bunker Hill

MISS E. WINIFRED MASTERS.

News, and Miss E. Winfred Masters were married here to-day at the residence of Doctor W. Frank Ross, president of the Illinois College of Hygiene.

The bridal couple will go to Chicago and St. Louis on a bridal tour. They will be at home in Bunker Hill after this month.

Two Weddings at Sedalia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., April 15.—Mr. Charles H. Kahrs, traveling for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, and Miss Belle Lamm were married this morning, as were also Mr. Henry Forest and Miss Clara Rieke.

Two Weddings at Sandoval.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Odin, Ill., April 15.—Mr. J. J. Murphy and Miss Ina Shinn, and Mr. Edward Prahl and Miss Hettie Crane were married at Sandoval, Ill., this morning by the Reverend Mr. Roxborough.

Ewen—Bartens.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lexington, Mo., April 15.—Doctor Lyman L. Ewen of St. Louis and Miss Frieda M., daughter of Doctor H. Bartens of this city, were married here to-day. They will live in St. Louis.

FATHER TIED THE KNOT.

Aleck Taggart and Julia Harrison Wed at Alton.

Aleck Taggart, the son of the Reverend S. P. Taggart of Upper Alton, and Miss Julia Harrison, daughter of the late George S. Harrison, were yesterday married at the bride's home, north of Upper Alton. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father.

The father of the bride was the well-known Democratic politician who was slain by an assassin in Upper Alton some time ago.

Mrs. Jane Plahn.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Virginia, Ill., April 15.—Mrs. Jane Plahn, aged 63 years, wife of George Plahn, pioneer merchant of Central Illinois, died today.

PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN SELECTED.

Resolution Adopted by St. Louis Turn District Convention Favoring Carr Park.

NECESSARY FUNDS SUBSCRIBED

Proposition Will Be Brought to the Attention of Municipal Assembly—Plans to Remodel the Campus.

At the final session of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the St. Louis Turn District, which was held yesterday at the St. Louis Turn Verein, No. 138 Chouteau avenue, a resolution was adopted, which will be of great importance to the children of St. Louis. A committee recommended that public playgrounds be established in St. Louis, and instructed the various Turner societies in the city to appoint influential members to work in conjunction with other organizations, which are to bring the matter before the municipal officials. As the funds are now sufficient it is proposed to operate playgrounds in Carr Park as soon as the co-operation and consent of the city officials have been obtained.

Ernest Helfensteiler of the St. Louis Turnverein was chairman, and S. Faist of Highland, Ill., was vice chairman of the meeting. Messrs. Otto Kallmeyer and Fritz Stoller were the secretaries. They were all elected to their offices at Saturday night's opening session, by acclamation.

There were eighty-three delegates present, who represented seventeen societies having an aggregate membership of 4,000 Turners from Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. Yesterday's session began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the reports of the various committees, including that on playground, were submitted.

The Turner societies in St. Louis have worked earnestly for a long time to promote the playground project. They have given entertainments to raise funds and have gradually accumulated a large sum.

It is their intention to buy Carr Park and convert it into a regular playground with all the necessary swings and seesaws and facilities desired by many children. The Turners are not alone in the movement. Every society in the city interested in giving children a chance for daily amusement and recreation is enlisted. The organization, which is most active in the work with the Turners is the Wednesday Social Economical Society. The influential men appointed from the various Turner societies, together with others interested in the movement, will bring the proposition before the municipal authorities in a short while.

The convention in the afternoon elected the following delegates to the fifteenth annual Turners' festival, to be held in Philadelphia in June: Ernest Helfensteiler, Hugo Muensch, N. Bellinger, G. Rueckholdt, Doctor H. Toeffner, Charles Pfeiffer, Henry Troll, William Arens, A. Saxe, Joseph Delabar, Charles Sommer, L. Dieckman; alternates, Messrs. William Metzler, J. E. Cramer, Max Hempel, R. Webber, H. Haeseler and Louis Schafer.

Joseph Delabar was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Districts Technical Board.

At 1 o'clock a dinner was served to the delegates in the St. Louis Turnverein dining-room, at which the following ladies assisted: Mmes. Maxzini, Kruer, Ziegler, Hugo Haerting, Misses Annie Gollmer, Gertie Gollmer, Freda Kruer, Elsie Daehnert, Annie Daehnert, Tillie Wolfart, Carrie Barron, Ida Huemmeling and Ida Dreifuss. The convention voted them its thanks. It adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Congregational Church Dedicated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vienna, Ill., April 15.—The new $2,500 Congregational Church edifice was dedicated in this city to-day. The Reverend James Tompkins, D. D., of Chicago, preached the dedicatory sermon.

Mrs. Ira Hinsdale.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Sedalia, Mo., April 15.—Mrs. Ira Hinsdale, aged 54 years, a resident of Sedalia for thirty-one years, died last night after four days' illness.

AN EXTREME NOVELTY.

Spring gown of pink cloth inlaid with cream satin. The skirt is laid in wide boxplaits which are stitched flatly to below the knees. Bolero of the cloth closed on the left with straps and painted porcelain buttons. A wide scarf of pink crepe de chine is swathed around the waist and falls in fringed ends. Another crepe scarf is draped around the neck and in such a manner as to fill the cut out top of the bolero, then passes beneath and falls in fringed ends.