THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Issued Every Day in the Year.
PUBLISHERS, GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
Any three days, except Sunday, one year	3.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special mail Edition, Sunday	1.50
Sunday Magazine	1.50

BY CARRIERS, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily only	6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year	$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express, money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.	PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages	1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages	2 cents for one or 2 cents for two papers.
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 3018	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Park 166	A 674

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

Vol. 93.....No. 302

APRIL 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 April, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 Sunday	87,320	18	79,500
2	79,830	17	78,930
3	81,130	18	78,970
4	79,490	19	78,720
5	80,440	20	78,480
6	79,410	21	81,260
7	82,170	22 Sunday	84,290
8 Sunday	85,730	23	79,200
9	79,010	24	80,190
10	79,100	25	78,920
11	78,480	26	79,140
12	79,230	27	79,080
13	78,940	28	81,940
14	81,810	29 Sunday	85,720
15 Sunday	85,430	30	79,400

Total for the month	2,421,260
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	48,693
Net number distributed	2,372,567
Average daily distribution	79,085

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of April was 2.74 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of April, 1900.

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

DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The first day of May in the North Temperate Zone has been appropriated to special observances which have attained a remarkable vogue considering that they have no prescription of church or state behind them.

With the young, in rural communities especially, it is May-Basket Day—when the youthful fancy manifests its turn to thoughts of love by surreptitiously leaving baskets of spring flowers on the stoop appertaining to the home of the one adored.

With those who have passed this frivolous stage a sterner rite obtains. It is the day of all the year on which the housewife feels a stirring of her spirit as irresistible as that which drives a hen to set. She must clean house. In the older days she moved.

In our time May is not the chief of moving seasons. But the fever of spring still works. If the furnace and the plumbing have shown no yellow streak, if the neighbors have proved congenial, if none of them have been seized with a fancy for piano, cornet or voice culture, then the mistress must clean house, pull up carpets, take down draperies, call in painters, whiteners and paperhangers.

Many a solemn feast or fast day is red-lettered in the calendar and still falls of the observance which May 1 receives. The world would be dirtier without it.

PINGREE'S PROGNOSIS.

Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan describes the situation when he declares: "I believe the hope of the people is in the Democratic party this fall."

Governor Pingree is a Republican who made a remarkable record as Mayor of Detroit in that he brought the street railway companies to terms, forced from them three-cent fares, compelled them to use grooved girder rails and to clean and pave the streets they used. His potato-farm plan brought him greater public notice, but his work against the street railways resulted in greater benefit to Detroit. For his work in Detroit he was chosen to the Governorship of Michigan. His term expires with the present year.

"There is no use hoping that the Republican party will do anything to regulate trusts, and something must be done with them," said Governor Pingree in explanation of his view that the hope of the people lay in the Democratic party.

Governor Pingree is not the only Republican who has recently voiced such sentiments. Not trusts alone, but the Porto Rican tariff, the war in the Philippines and the pro-English attitude of the administration have made the country eager for a decided change from present conditions.

Governor Pingree has hitherto shown himself a sound judge of public sentiment. He seems to be right again.

NO REASON FOR FAILURE.

Again it is in order for The Republic to mention for the benefit of all parties concerned in the movement to suppress the wineroom evil in St. Louis that the way to the success of this movement is now so clear and open as to leave no excuse for failure.

It is incumbent upon the police to report to the Excise Commissioner every saloon in St. Louis which is run with a wineroom attachment or otherwise conducted in a disreputable and disorderly manner. It is incumbent upon the Excise Commissioner to promptly revoke the licenses of the proprietors of such saloons.

There is nothing to prevent the police from having a full and accurate knowledge of those wineroomns and disorderly saloons. If for any reason, however, they are blind to the existence of such places, The Republic will undertake to enlighten them in detail. For that matter, almost any citizen could lead them in an hour's time to a score of places that should be closed under the law.

There is nothing to prevent the Excise Commissioner from revoking the licenses of saloons with wineroom attachments—that is, nothing denying his authority if he sees fit to exercise that authority. The law backs him up with a fine completeness and clearness. He is instructed to revoke the license of any saloon conducted contrary to the law. The soundness of the law has just been confirmed by a bench ruling.

It is a wearisome business—this waiting for the doing of a thing that is so simple and so easily to be done. In all earnestness The Republic calls on the police and the Excise Commissioner for the performance of their plain duty. A failure in its performance will be charged by the people to unwillingness.

BE HONEST ABOUT IT.

It is somewhat stupid for local administration organs to attempt a defense of Mayor Ziegenhein by charging that The Republic is disposed to deal unfairly with the Mayor in the matter of his handling of the February Grand Jury's report against the Supply Department.

The situation is so simple that it will be found impossible to fool the people as to its real issue. The Mayor is not in the least degree impeded or embarrassed in an investigation of the Supply Department by the fact that the February Grand Jurors are prevented under the law from revealing that evidence obtained in the jury-room upon which they based their report. He has ample material upon which to work.

Why does not the Mayor, as would the head of a big mercantile concern, probe to the very bottom the charge that a prominent business man of this city was approached by an employe of the Supply Department with an offer of contracts for city supplies provided he would allow a satisfactory rake-off? Why does he not take action on the plain fact that certain requisitions for city supplies were split so as to evade the requirements for their being advertised and the contracts let to the lowest bidder? Why does he not look into the charge that certain lines of goods have, for some strange reason, been billed to the city at prices far above those paid in open market by private buyers?

The Mayor is wasting time badgering the February Grand Jury, and his partisan organs are making an indecent exposure of themselves in trying to defend his course. If the Mayor will only do his plain duty—and it is so plain!—in this case of the Supply Department scandal, he will find that he really has no further need of the February Grand Jurors, who have already done their whole duty in this case. The people of St. Louis would like to see him make an effort in good faith for the protection of the public welfare.

NOTICE NOT NEEDED.

There is no reason to attach especial importance to an unofficial assurance that Germany has no intention of attempting to secure a territorial foothold in Brazil, where more than 1,000,000 German colonists have already established themselves.

In the event of such an intention being cherished in the Kaiser's ambitious mind, that more or less astute young ruler is not likely to go out of his way to serve us with a notice to that effect. The first notice we shall receive, most probably, will be the news of a clash between the German colonists and the Brazilians. Then will come the "necessitated intervention" of Germany for the protection of the lives and property of Germans—after which the planting of the German spurred heel on Brazilian soil.

And when the United States Government protests against this German invasion of the Western Hemisphere as constituting a violation of the Monroe Doctrine the answer will come that there is no longer a Monroe Doctrine. Germany, backed by all the rest of Europe, will show us that we abandoned this article of our national creed when we established an American colony in the Eastern Hemisphere by buying the Philippines from Spain and subjugating the people of those islands at the cannon's mouth. England has already placed herself on record as holding this view of our expansion into the Orient. It would be strange if the other great Powers differed from her on so simple a proposition.

Of course, there'll be lots of glory to be won from all this. We'll have to fight like blazes to gain the new territory which we covet and to hold that dominion over the Western Hemisphere which we held undisputed under the Monroe Doctrine. There'll be militarism and imperialism till you can't rest, and much beating of drums and waving of Old Glory. But what a hollow drum-beat and what a betrayed flag when you come to think of the things they stood for in our fathers' days—the American drum-beat and the American flag!

PLEDGED TO EMPIRE.

It is not probable that the Boer Peace Commissioners will receive that encouragement from the McKinley administration which will warrant them in hoping for the success of the pathetic mission upon which they will visit this country.

These representatives of two little Republics struggling for life and liberty will come to the United States at an unfortunate moment. Just at this time we are not in a position to protest against that greed of Empire which is threatening the national existence of the free peoples of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. We are engaged in the Empire business ourselves. We have surrendered the faith which would justify us in forbidding the crushing of the Boers.

It will be awkward and embarrassing for us that this brave race has made a definite personal appeal for our help in such a crisis. Our refusal to help them is a logical necessity of the situation created by our own acts. If we attempt to rebuke England, and to withhold her hand from the crime against freedom in the commission of which she is now exerting her imperial strength, she may well point us to our own sins and bid us adjure them before preaching justice and righteousness to others. It will be a good argument.

And for this reason we will have to stand aside while the two little Republics in South Africa are put to death. They are fighting the same fight waged by our forefathers in 1776. Their cause is the same holy cause for which the embattled farmers stood at Lexington and Concord. But we have no warrant now for championing that cause. We have enlisted on the side of Empire. The material glory and power of the United States may be increased thereby, but in so far as our original mission for the world's enfranchisement and enlightenment is concerned, the blood of our own Revolutionary Patriots was shed in vain.

IGNORES THE ISSUES.

Representative Grosvenor, political statistician for President McKinley, has issued his first statement of what the Republican party thinks it will be able to do in the electoral college.

It is not known on what information Representative Grosvenor basis his hope that the Democrats will have no more than 174 votes in the electoral college as against 200 for the Republicans.

As a rule the best way of judging of the future is by the past, but Representative Grosvenor seems to make the error of supposing that circumstances in 1900 are identical with those of 1896, that McKinley is as strong now as he was then and that the voters can be fooled again.

Were these premises true his estimate would be exact. As Grosvenor has no greater opportunities than other persons for determining the effect on the people of the Porto Rican tariff, the tariff-bred, slush-fund-supplying trusts, nurtured and upheld by the administration, the Philippine war, the Macrum charges and the favor shown Great Britain as against the Boers, his estimate will not produce much effect.

Issues decide elections. The national issues may be complicated and masked by local issues or conditions and their effect augmented or diminished, but where the issues are clearly defined, as in the approaching campaign, the issue cuts as material a figure as the political complexion of the States. Representative Grosvenor takes one side on these issues and he does not realize that the people take the other side.

General Lew Walace has the gifts of the born bill collector. A man who can write a book like "Ben Hur" with his knee for a desk ought to alarm the Sultan into payment. Such nerve and patience invite surrender.

Even those who knew Mayor Ziegenbein best never suspected that he would, besides administering a coat of whitewash to the Supply Commissioner's office, try to put a coat of blacking on the February Grand Jury.

Those Congressmen who declare that no point not already known was brought out in the hearing on the World's Fair bill probably mean merely to intimate that great truths can never be brand new.

The question whether or not St. Louis's water is harmed by Chicago's sewage is not one for guessing. Positive assurance should be reached and the only way to reach it is to filter the water.

You'll have to get up mighty early to outdo Admiral Dewey in patriotism. His brand of that virtue led him to whip an entire Spanish fleet before breakfast on the morning of May 1, 1898.

The fact that the hospital fund was so readily saved seems to warrant the suspicion that the assault on it was a political move to throw the blame for its sacrifice on the Police law.

Mayor Ziegenhein will to-day give the February Grand Jury another chance to prove its innocence. Every member of that body must be considered guilty until he proves his innocence.

It seems to be more a lack of inclination than of material that is keeping Mayor Ziegenhein from investigating the Supply Department charges made by the February Grand Jury.

When the Boer peace envoys tackle the McKinley administration in Washington they'll find themselves up against the toughest imperial proposition yet encountered in their history.

For soldiers who lost their brains with the capture of Cronje and the death of Joubert, the Boers are still making rather a good show against Britain's best military think-tanks.

If the Sultan insists upon being whipped into paying that $90,000 due Uncle Sam he'll have himself to blame if the account then reads: "Judgment for $90,000—and costs."

With 6,000 passengers already booked, those steamship companies carrying Argonauts to the Cape Nome mining fields need have no fear as to their share of the golden fleece.

That bridge tragedy in Paris illustrates the danger of opening an international exposition to the world before everything is ready for the crush of the world's sight-seers.

If the Boers continue to kill horses instead of soldiers the British will have to train their horses to hunt cover. Missouri mules could learn the high grass in one lesson.

Every flag in St. Louis ought to be spread to the breezes during Dewey Week to prove that the country has lost none of its pride in the Manila Bay victory.

It won't be necessary for Europe to shoot the Monroe Doctrine full of holes. The greedy fingers of American imperialism have already pulled it into tatters.

It might loosen the purse-strings of the Sultan of Turkey a trifle to send him photographs of the Spanish fleet after the battles of Santiago and Manila.

If Cuba was, and by right should have been, free and independent in 1898, why is she under American military rule in 1900?

Haste Thee, Lover!

Lover, wooing not in May—
O! but the foolish lover!
Where's the maid can whisper nay
With sweet Cupid's skies above her?
Life is then a soft caress,
All her heart is yielding-mess;
Woo her, man, and fate will bless—
She'll say yes!

Haste thee, lover! woo in May—
O! but the tardy lover!
Never comes a brighter day
Best of fortunes to discover!
June's the time bride roses blow,
May's the time they swiftest grow;
Haste thee, lover! or too slow—
She'll say no!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

DEFINITE ACTION ON THE FAIR BILL.

Chairman Tawney Calls Meeting of the Special Committee for Thursday.

UP FOR FINAL CONSIDERATION.

Washington Post and Chicago Times-Herald Urge Congress to Appropriate the $5,000,000 Asked by St. Louis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 30.—Some definite action on the World's Fair bill may be taken during the present week. Chairman Tawney has called a meeting of the special committee for Thursday. This date was selected in order that Representatives Joy and Bartholdt may go to St. Louis for their conventions. At the Thursday's meeting the World's Fair bill may receive definite and final consideration. All who are concerned in this great enterprise are greatly encouraged at the promise of early action.

To-day Chairman Tawney presented to the House the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase be authorized to have printed and bound such documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered, or to be considered, by the said committee during the Fifty-sixth Congress."

Colonel John R. G. Pitkin, president of the Transmississippi Congress, to-day forwarded to Speaker Henderson and President Frey of the Senate copies of the resolutions adopted by the Transmississippi Congress at its session at Houston, Tex., indorsing the bill providing for the appropriation of $5,000,000 in aid of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair.

STIRRING EDITORIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 30.—The Washington Post, one of the most influential papers in the East, to-day prints the following editorial:

"It seems to us that St. Louis is entitled to prompt and respectful consideration in this matter of the proposed celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. A dozen reasons, each one of them imperative and unanswerable, might be put forward in suport of this hypothesis. In the first place, St. Louis is the practical center and actual metropolis of the vast territory added to the United States through the negotiations initiated by Thomas Jefferson. Again, the event to be celebrated is, next to the success of the Revolution of 1776, the most important in our national history.

"Finally, the people of St. Louis have made a proposition so fair, so liberal and so businesslike that it commends itself to approval at the first glance. They ask an appropriation of $5,000,000 by Congress to aid in the proper execution of their plans—plans which include the whole of the country; but they ask this under conditions which must appeal to the good will of all thoughtful and patriotic men. They agree, to begin with, to raise a fund of $10,000,000, which the State of Missouri will increase to $11,000,000, and the compact is that not a cent of the $5,000,000 asked for at the hands of Congress shall be made available for the purposes of the celebration until the entire $11,000,000 shall have been paid in and actually expended for the purposes already mentioned.

"It is difficult to see where and how the Government can be victimized under the terms of such an arrangement. St. Louis is evidently prepared to meet the largest demands upon her public spirit and her means, and it is plain that the appropriation asked for is intended and will be used only to save the enterprise from disaster at the last moment. In any event here is a frank, courageous and liberal proposition from St. Louis, which at least deserves immediate consideration and decisive action by Congress. We recall in the history of national anniversaries, celebrations, centennials and so forth, which have been added by the Government none of greater significance and merit—none in which good faith has been more securely guaranteed and the public treasury surrounded by better safeguards. Certainly Congress can afford to answer promptly."

CHICAGO'S GOOD WILL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., April 30.—The Times-Herald says editorially under the caption "Congress Should Give St. Louis the Five Million":

"We hope most sincerely that Congress will grant the $5,000,000 that is asked for the St. Louis Fair. Objection might be raised if the celebration were local or if the people of St. Louis were maneuvering to get all their money from outside sources, but the exposition is to be of international importance and the city and its citizens are assuming a responsibility which is absolutely greater, relatively a thousand times greater, than that which they propose for the Government.

"The Louisiana Purchase was an event of first importance in our history, and its centennial is certainly worthy a splendid observance by the whole country. In the hundred years soon to close the truly imperial domain which was secured from France has become the great granary of the world. It is not only imperial in extent, but wealth and population including, as it does all of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska and considerable part of Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Indian Territory.

"The miles of cultivated fields, the many populous and flourishing cities tell, moreover, not only of a progress beyond the Mississippi, but of a magnificent national opportunity which resulted from national expansion. Out of the new territory health and strength and riches flowed back to the East; through it the road was found to the Far West. Jefferson's act was an indispensable contribution to the mighty Union to-day.

"Of the entire region embraced within the lines of the Purchase, St. Louis is the metropolis, so that it is the natural site for the exposition and furthermore it has devoted to its task the energies and the resources of a metropolis. Following the precedent set by Chicago, it proposes to raise $5,000,000 by subscription, $5,000,000 by the issue of city bonds and no more could be required of it in reason. Great center of commerce and industry though it is, the tax will bear upon it heavily, and it must look for its return to prestige rather than to immediate profit. A world's fair is pretty sure to demand financial sacrifices.

"All things considered, the Government is rightly called upon to assist in the great undertaking and it should cheerfully give every dollar that is sought by the managers of the fair, who may represent the West primarily, but who are none the less the representatives of the entire people."

RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON.

Delegation Pleased With Status of the Fair Bill.

The delegation which left St. Louis last Wednesday to present the claims of the World's Fair bill at Washington returned yesterday over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving at Union Station at 1:30 p. m. All the members returned, with the exception of ex-Governor Francis and Mr. Cobb, who remained in Washington in the interests of the measure. All spoke very hopefully of the prospects of early and favorable action. Attorney General Campbell of Colorado left the special at Vincennes, Ind., for the purpose of visiting relatives in that State.

The delegation was called to order in the car Saturday morning by Chairman William H. Thompson. A resolution of thanks to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad systems was proposed by Mr. Walbridge and seconded by Mr. Houser. Brief speeches were made by Governor Jones of Arkansas, F. P. Holland of Texas, Judge Humphrey of Arkansas, O. L. Whitelaw, Labor Commissioner T. P. Rixey, Lieutenant Governor Gilbert of Nebraska, D. D. Leach of Oklahoma, Jean Perry of Kansas City, ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas, H. C. McIntosh of Omaha, and Messrs. J. B. O'Meara, C. H. Huttig, George T. Crane, D. M. Houser, Murray Carleton and J. G. Prather. On motion of Mr. Rixey a vote of thanks was passed to the press of St. Louis and of the Louisiana Territory for the also assistance rendered to the World's Fair movement. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Secretary James Cox for courtesies to members of the delegation on the trip.

It was a matter of general comment that there had not been a single hitch on the trip, and that no one had been encountered in Washington who had any objection to offer to the project or to the bill. Chairman Thompson expressed himself as more than gratified after he had come in personal contact with the President, the Speaker and other statesmen of prominence.

A telegram received at headquarters late yesterday afternoon from Governor Francis told of further good progress since the delegation left, and outlined additional work to be done at this end.

Illinois School Conferences.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—Professor Alfred Bayliss, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. W. Freeman, Assistant Superintendent, departed to-day to attend annual conferences of County Superintendents of Schools, to be held this week as follows: East St. Louis, May 1, 9 a. m., High School building; Effingham, May 2, 9 a. m., County Superintendent's office; Carbondale, May 4, 9 a. m., Southern Normal University. On Wednesday evening Professor Bayliss will deliver an address at the High School commencement exercises at Salem, Ill.

Illinois National Guard.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

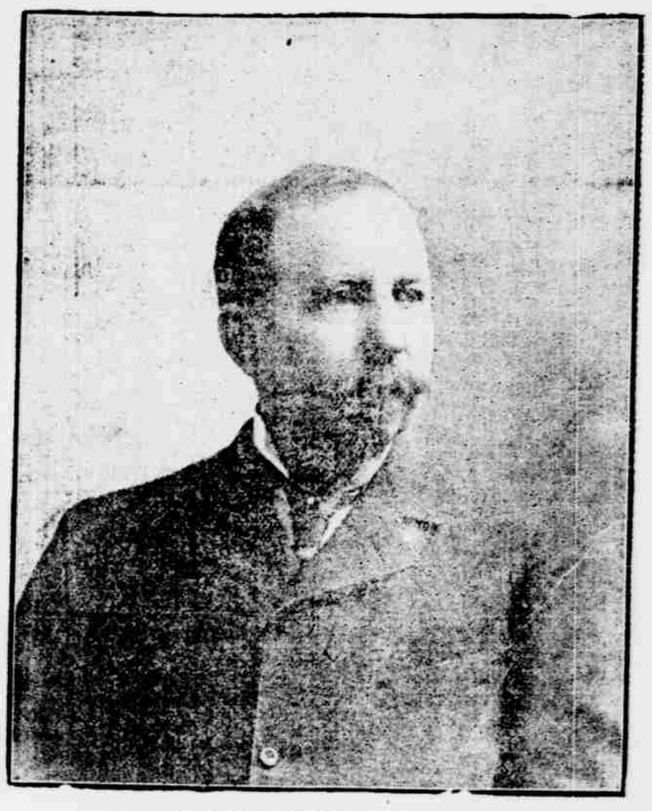
Springfield, Ill., April 30.—Adjutant General Reece to-day confirmed the election of John E. Hayes, to be Second Lieutenant of Troop A, First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, vice Lade, to rank from April 27, 1900.

The resignation of Henry M. Hewitt, as Lieutenant of the Third Division, Second Ship's Crew, Naval Militia of Illinois, is accepted.

Cooper's Residence Burned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Glasgow, Mo., April 30.—The residence of R. W. Cooper, four miles south of town, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with all the contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is $2,000, with $1,000 insurance.



GEORGE WARREN BROWN.

Another prominent member of the St. Louis Conference delegation to the General Conference is George Warren Brown, president of the Brown Shoe Company, and also president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. Mr. Brown is a native of New York State, was reared on a farm and received his early education in the public schools. Graduated from one of Bryant & Stratton's business colleges in 1872, embarked at once in the shoe business and in 1882 became the head of the firm that bears his name. He was reared in another denomination, but for years has been an official member of the Union Methodist Church, and is a liberal contributor to all Christian benevolences and charitable organizations.

COTTON MARKET FIRMER.

Advance Largely Due to Covering—Lively Speculation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, April 30.—Speculation in cotton to-day was decidedly more active and the market was generally firmer. The first call developed the fact that a much larger public interest was being taken in the staple, with prices unchanged to 7 points higher. Further business improved the general level to an advance of 5 to 10 points on the closing figures of Saturday. The advance was largely due to covering, owing to uneasiness following the crop news from Central Texas, the character of which was the most gloomy yet received. From the cotton belt at large, however, crop accounts were more favorable. This view was confirmed by active selling orders from the South direct to the new crop positions, while Wall street sold the summer positions on the upward movement. Prices yielded partially under this pressure, but the market was at no time weak, selling being checked by predicted floods in Brazos, Colorado and Trinity Valleys, and also by private cables stating that the feeling in connection with cotton shows more favorable signs in the English cotton trade with the strongest houses in Liverpool taking up all the tenders. There was a large business in cotton here, but within the narrow range of 8 points, fluctuation proceeding in a large way on the give-and-take basis between the longs and shorts, curtailing rather than increasing the general interest. The market closed quiet and steady, net unchanged to 6 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations on the basis of 9 12-16c for middling uplands. Sales were 400 bales.

Quotations follow:

Months.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				
May	9.38	9.42	9.32	9.35@9.40
June	9.37	9.42	9.34	9.35@9.39
July	9.34	9.36	9.31	9.32@9.34
Aug.	9.27	9.27	9.24	9.24@9.25
Sept.	9.25	9.31	9.23	9.27@9.28
Oct.	9.23	9.28	9.21	9.26@9.27
Nov.	9.19	9.19	9.18	9.18@9.17
Dec.	9.15	9.18	9.15	9.16@9.17
Jan.	9.23	9.23	9.17	9.18@9.19
March	9.26	9.29	9.23	9.24@9.22

Fine Furniture at Auction.

Auctioneer Selkirk will sell to-day, beginning at half past 10 o'clock, the entire fine furniture, carpets, etc., of residence No. 4131 Delmar boulevard. Nice chance for parties wanting nice goods.

Illinois Miners' Examinations.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—A meeting of the State Mining Board of Illinois will be held in this city, beginning Monday, May 21, 1900, to examine candidates for certificates as mine managers, mine examiners and hoisting engineers. The registration will close at 5 p. m., May 21.

CLOTH AND LACE.

Gown in royal blue cloth. Skirt tucked with graduated bias folds at the bottom. Waist of deep cream lace strapped with cloth same as skirt. White mousseline de soie vest and trimmings of yellow panne velvet stiched with black. Black satin buttons and high black belt. Note the deep mousquetaire cuffs; these are one of the new touches which, with the cloth strappings on lace make this gown very smart indeed.

GUNDELACH-EHLERMANN WEDDING—OTHER EVENTS.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Ehlermann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ehlermann, to Doctor William Justus Gundelach, eldest son of Doctor and Mrs. C. H. Gundelach of Westminster place, was solemnized last evening at the Church of the Messiah, Garrison avenue and Locust street, with several hundred guests present.

The church was profusely trimmed in greens and the flower par excellence of the wedding—marguerite—thousands of these blossoms being used at both church and house. All decorations were confined to the altar, with a bank of palms in front of the organ loft and clusters of marguerites, tied with ribbons, fastened at intervals on chancel and altar.

A quartet composed of Mrs. Oscar Bollman, Mrs. Fanny Flesh Morse, William Porteous and Newell Vinson sang an elaborate programme of music before the ceremony, with organ accompaniment by Charles Galloway. The "Angels' Serenade," Robyn's "You" and a number of other ballads that are favorites of both the bride and bridegroom preceded the "Lohengrin March," which announced the coming of the bridal party.

Carl Ehlermann, Jr., brother of the bride, and George Ittner came first of the ushers. They were followed by Doctor Willis Young and Doctor Lionel Luton. Two groomsmen followed—Edward Preetorious and Otto Hinrichshofen. Then came the bridesmaids—Miss Elle Hospes and Miss Helen Teasdale. Mrs. Otto Gerdau, the bride's married sister, from New York, served as matron of honor and came next, followed by twelve small bridesmaids, the Misses Edith Gundelach, Helen Conrad, Emily Haydock Cann, Grace Eugenia Gildehaus, Paula Dieckman, Gladys Ittner, Irma Teichmann, Mattie Cook, Fannie Ehrhardt, Mildred Orthwein, Helen Biebinger and Dorothy Donovan. These entered in twos and formed a double row at the end of the aisle, dressed in dainty frocks of white French lawn and lace and bearing on their shoulders two thick garlands of marguerites, a knot of golden satin ribbon fastening the garland in place on each shoulder. Between this aisle the bride passed as she came in alone her father, Mr. Ehlermann, meeting her at the chancel and leading her to Doctor Gundelach and his best man, Robert Hinrichshofen, who were waiting at the altar.

The bridal gown was heavy pearl white satin duchess, made perfectly plain, the bodice ornamented with a little point lace, and the sleeves turned back at the elbow in 1830 style over undersleeves of tulle. A veil of fine Brussels lace covered the entire gown, sweeping far out to the extremity of the train, the deep lace border outlined against the satin beneath. An aigrette of delicate wax orange blossoms made for the bride by an old family friend, Mrs. Abbott, fastened the veil to the hair, and tiny sprays of the same bridal flower caught the lace to one shoulder and in places on the skirt. The bouquet was a large shower of marguerites carried as if falling over one arm and tied with strands of narrow satin ribbon.

Mrs. Gerdau wore pale turquoise-blue embroidered crepe, trimmed in much point lace. Instead of a bouquet she carried a small German prayerbook bound in old ivory, which was a wedding gift to her five years ago, from her grandmother, Mrs. Ehlermann's mother.

Miss Teasdale and Miss Hospes were frocked alike in yellow taffeta veiled in white mousseline, with deep fichus about the shoulders. They wore small toques of marguerites and carried tiny muffs of the same flower, combined with yellow and white chiffon.

Mrs. Ehlermann wore an imported gown of fine black Brussels net embroidered in jet and steel.

Mrs. Gundelach, mother of the bridegroom, wore black silk grenadine trimmed in yellow satin.

After the ceremony a large reception was held at the Ehlermann residence in Miscouri avenue. The house was also decorated in marguerites, ropes of smilax festooned from the central crystal chandelier in the drawing-room, studded with the flowers, and a canopy at one end, where the bridal party received. The third floor was used as a supper-room. The walls and ceiling were draped in yellow and white, with big marguerites of white with yellow centers looping the drapery.

Many of the bride's friends sent gifts that symbolized her name flower—the silver, china, works of art and linens being ornamented in marguerite design.

After a wedding journey, Doctor and Mrs. Gundelach will go to their own home at No. 3703 Finney avenue, where they will receive on the third and fourth Mondays in June, and the Mondays in October.

Miss Mabel Filley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Filley, and Edward H. Simmons, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons, were married last evening at 7 o'clock at No. 1527 Locust street. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Doctor Holland of St. George's Chapel. The house was decorated with smilax and lilies. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a reception to 100 persons.

The bride wore white panne velvet, covered with lace, a tulle veil, and a bouquet of white hyacinths and lilies.

Miss Sadie Pierce was maid of honor, wearing a white gown of silk muslin, striped with a wavy line of satin, and trimmed in much cream-tinted lace, appliqued on the bodice and laid lengthwise on the skirt, alternating with groups of fine tucks. Miss Pierce carried a bouquet of white roses, with shower of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Scanlan, Miss McCreery, Miss Marie Hayes, Miss Jeannette Merton and Miss May Filley. They wore gowns of white silk grenadine, trimmed in latticework of pale green baby velvet ribbons. Their bouquets were of Easter lilies, with shower of lilies of the valley.

Miss Louise Simpkins was to have served as bridesmaid, but a serious illness prevented.

Wallace Simmons, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and George W. Simmons, Sam Davis, Philip Scanlan, Will Finlay, F. H. Filley and Albert Erskine of Chicago were the groomsmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have gone to California for their trip. They will live at No. 4612 Maryland avenue.

The Misses Anne and Elizabeth Chinn of Kentucky are the guests of their cousin, Mrs. James Hunt Lucas. They will receive on Tuesday afternoons and evenings.

Mrs. Huntington Smith will receive on Wednesday afternoon from 4 until 6 for her guest, Mrs. Allen Polk.

Mrs. Reed and Miss L. L. Reed have given up their house, and will be the guests of Mrs. A. Dean Cooper for a few days before going to New York.

The Misses Emma and Amanda Roeder will entertain with a euchre on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Leslie Lindsay of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her uncle, Mr. J. A. Lindsay, of No. 4545 Page boulevard.

MEXICAN TOWN WRECKED.

Cloudburst and Wind Visited a Mining Camp.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., April 30.—Information received here to-day from C. P. Diaz, Mexico, reports the destruction of the mining town of Honda, Mexico, by a windstorm and cloudburst at an early hour this morning. This small mining camp, comprising some 2,500 inhabitants and about 500 California boxhouses adjacent to the big mining shafts, is located several miles from C. P. Diaz, in a valley in the mountains.

The cloudburst precipitated a flood through the valley, which flooded the mines, but as it was at night and no night shift was working, there was no loss of life, though mines are badly damaged. The wind which accompanied the terrific rainstorm wrecked almost all the small frame houses, knocking them about like so much chaff.

In addition to tumbling over all the small houses, the smokestacks of the big smelting furnaces were wrecked and the property loss will prove to be rather large. There is no loss of life reported, though the town itself is a wreck.

Culver—Cumpton.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Butler, Mo., April 30.—J. G. Culver and Miss Mary E. Cumpton were married here to-day.