THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY 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	$8.00
Six Months	4.00
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	1.00

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 3 cents for two papers.
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2033	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Park 168	A 674

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.
Vol. 52 ..... No. 316

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	16	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 1.74 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

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

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

TRUE EXPANSION.

Ever since the policy of Asiatic expansion by bullet and bayonet was first censured by the American people the Imperialists have been citing the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by Thomas Jefferson in justification. Their argument rests on misrepresentation of history. There is a wide difference between Jefferson's expansion and McKinley's expansion.

"Jefferson's policy," as ex-Congressman Dockery said recently, "was in harmony with the Monroe Doctrine and the great fundamental principles of republican government. It added a vast domain to the Union, which has been transformed by the genius of free institutions into great States and Territories. Jefferson's expansion did not burden labor with taxation to maintain large standing armies. It never necessitated the repudiation of the cardinal tenets of the Declaration of Independence."

"Thomas Jefferson," said ex-Governor Stone in one of his speeches, "never helped the United States to acquire sovereignty over territory that was not fit for Statehood or over people whom they did not intend to admit to the full right of American citizenship."

These are material distinctions. Jefferson's expansion was the proper growth of a great republic. McKinley's expansion necessitated the conversion of the American Republic into an Empire.

"THUMBS DOWN!" FOR THEM.

There is something sepulchral in the exceeding harmony which characterizes the Republicans of Missouri, now in convention assembled in Kansas City for the purpose of adopting a platform and selecting candidates for State offices.

It is true that Webster Davis is among them, and that Mr. Davis differs radically from the administration on the Boer question, urging eloquently that Mr. McKinley display some little sympathy toward a brave people fighting for freedom. But just at present even Mr. Davis is silent, save for reiterated declarations of his continued fealty to Republican principles. Thus the peace of the Missouri gathering as an administration camp is unbroken.

It is very much like the peace preceding mortal dissolution. Missouri Republicans evidently feel that they are doomed to slaughter in the fight now opening, so what's the use of kicking up any rumpus calculated to make the inevitable act painful? They will adopt the platform desired by Mark Hanna. They will do whatever the administration wants done. Resignation is imperative in their case, knowing as they do just how hopeless the Republican case is in Missouri.

If the Republicans now gathered together in Kansas City were entirely frank their State platform would be a very short one. It would consist of the pathetic arena cry that used to be raised in Roman amphitheaters by fighters going to their death—in this instance directed to the President of the United States. "Hail, Caesar!" the Republican Convention delegates would cry, "We who are about to die salute thee!"

THE WAY CLEARED.

Congressmen from all sections of the United States seem to have reached a proper conception of the importance of disposing of the World's Fair bill at the present session of Congress. The dropping from the calendar of a considerable number of important measures clears the course for the Louisiana Purchase legislation. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty and its subject, the Nicaragua Canal, the ship subsidy bill and the war tax reduction scheme have all been allowed to go over to the short session.

Had Congress tried to dispose of those measures there would have been little chance to secure action on the World's Fair bill at this session. All those measures will be debated at great length and all of them merit such debate. To give them the time they need would militate disastrously to such legislation as the World's Fair bill, about which there is no dissension and which is demanded by both parties and by the country at large.

The bill for the Louisiana Purchase celebration must be passed at the present session of Congress or the project will receive a fatal setback. St. Louis and Missouri must know where they stand when the question of the constitutional amendments comes before the people for a vote in November. With the World's Fair bill still in abeyance there is no telling how the people would regard the constitutional amendments. With proper action by Congress on the celebration there is no doubt whatever as to the outcome of the vote on the amendments. Pass the World's Fair bill and every man in St. Louis and Missouri will pull off his coat and work for the big Fair.

NOT SO UNWISE.

There can be no danger of a general sympathy strike of allied trades unions in St. Louis if the members realize the unfavorable consequences to the very cause they seek to promote.

Many of the unions have positive contracts with employers. Of these not a few have been made on terms presented by the unions. Are these contracts worthless? Is every contract to depend upon the vicissitudes of the thousand other employments?

A general strike under such conditions would go far to defeat its own end. The Transit company would be confronted with the discouraging fact that if it should completely "unionize" its system the agreement would be of no validity. The only lesson a general strike could teach would be that, notwithstanding the execution of a contract, the company, like every other employer, would be liable to a strike the next day if a union in some other entirely different industry should engage in a dispute.

Nothing, it would seem, could more firmly fix the resistance of the Transit company to the demands of the Street Car Union. Nothing could so weaken the cause of union labor in general. Employers would feel that, as a business proposition, it would be better to contend, at any sacrifice, to the bitter end against the principle of unionism. If an agreement is not an agreement, if a contract is not a contract, it is worse than a waste of time to write out its terms. So any business man must argue.

For these reasons there can be no grave danger of a general sympathy strike. The members of the various unions understand the provisions of their contracts and will not abandon their pledges out of friendly feeling. They will not allow the general public to believe that an agreement with a union has no value. It is to their interest to endow a union contract with all the dignity and trustworthiness that can attend any formal agreement among business men. They will hardly depart from this object when there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost.

IS NOT EQUITABLE.

As a matter of fact it cannot fail to strike business men, accustomed to a careful consideration of joint partnership propositions, that the St. Louis World's Fair bill alteration making the United States Government a sharing partner in whatever profits may accrue is not entirely equitable under the circumstances.

This truth is apparent upon a study of the conditions governing Federal participation in the event. As the World's Fair bill now reads, St. Louis bears alone the burden of investment in the undertaking up to a point where the greatest dangers of failure or shortcoming shall have been passed. The United States Government, it is true, promises to invest the sum of $5,000,000 in the enterprise. But this investment, it is specified, shall not be made until St. Louis shall have raised and expended a total of $10,000,000 in carrying the project well onward to a successful completion.

In other words, the available capital with which the World's Fair movement is to start will be the $10,000,000 raised in St. Louis. The appropriation from the Federal Government will not become available until this $10,000,000 has been spent on World's Fair work. Then, with the ample foundation thus laid, the Federal Government, practically guaranteed from all loss by St. Louis's individual contribution to a celebration of national moment, invests its $5,000,000 and becomes a full partner and participator in the final profits. There are not many private business enterprises in which such an arrangement would be possible.

To be fairly on even terms with the World's Fair city, the Federal Government should make its appropriation available from the start. It should be subject to World's Fair payments by installments contemporaneous with the assessments made on local stock subscribers and on the city. In this way only may the Government's investment in the World's Fair be of that commercial value to the undertaking which would warrant the division of profits on a partnership basis as now stipulated in the amended bill. On a basis of simple equity the condition under which the Federal Government at the present moment promises its $5,000,000 appropriation to the World's Fair is not properly considerate of St. Louis's interests.

MAKE AN EXAMPLE.

President McKinley has acted with commendable promptness in practically suspending Cuban Director of Posts Rathbone and in assuring Governor General Wood of the hearty support of the administration in the prosecution of the persons guilty of causing the Havana Post Office scandal.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will remain firm in this position and not allow political influences to prevail in shielding Rathbone from whatever punishment may be found due that derelict official. The case is one of signal significance at this especial moment in American history. Rathbone's extravagance, his suddenly developed weakness for official pomp and pageantry, his neglect of duty and indolent dependence upon subordinates for the proper conduct of his department, is the first outcropping of the spirit of reckless and autocratic misgovernment of aliens sure to be developed by imperialism. For the good name of the United States it must be rebuked and effectually checked at the outset.

In its handling of Cuban affairs, preliminary to the establishment of a free and independent Cuban Republic—if that is really to be permitted—and in its rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines, the United States Government is on trial before the world. If it is possible for the people of distant and alien colonies to be governed by another race without corruption and oppression, it should be most surely possible under American auspices. If, at the very beginning, we are to fall into the same evils that have beset other nations bent on empire, the prospect before American eyes is sorry indeed.

The Rathbone case and the Havana Post Office scandal call for stern and rigid action on the part of the administration. The escape of the guilty parties in this scandal will be a tremendous encouragement to the hungry and conscienceless carpet-baggers so strenuously seeking office in our "colonies." This encouragement must not be given, unless, indeed, the colonies are to be surrendered to the carpet-baggers for partisan reasons.

ROUCAMP, THE SON.

In the touching story of the pardoning by President Loubet of the French convict Roucamp one finds gratifying proof that there still prevails in the heart of humanity a wholesome sentimentality which never fails to respond rightly to deeds demanding our admiration.

This man Roucamp, serving a life exile in a French convict settlement in Guinea, became possessed with an uncontrollable desire to see his aged parents before they should die under the stress of years. Finally, unable to resist this yearning of kinship and homesickness, the wistful convict, who had for years been rated as one of the best-behaved "trusties" in the penal settlement, made his escape and reached France after innumerable hardships, going direct to the home of his parents.

It was in Paris, but Roucamp had successfully evaded the police, and he was free and reasonably safe from detection and capture. Nevertheless, there was a quaint strain of integrity in the man. After a day passed at home, his hungry heart eased of its pain by the sight of the faces of his mother and father, Roucamp went straightway to the Detective Department and surrendered himself to its Chief, M. Rochefort. And so astonishing a performance was this that it got to the ears of President Loubet and so keenly appealed to the peasant heart of that sturdy ruler that he forthwith unconditionally pardoned Roucamp.

It is not likely that French playwrights and novelists will miss the value of this story as material for book or play. There should be a Victor Hugo, however, to do it full justice. Roucamp, the convict with a sense of honor, would appeal irresistibly to Hugo. And, come to think of it, this man Loubet, President of France, is a man very much after Victor Hugo's heart.

The water-rate-reduction movement seems to have passed the skyrocket stage and to have entered upon the burnt-stick period of its short but brilliant existence. It has, however, left behind it in the House of Delegates a bill for water-rate reduction which should be given decent burial at the earliest opportunity.

The Republican organs which are asserting so confidently that Porto Rico has died out completely as an issue would do well to wait until they read the platform framed by the convention which meets at Kansas City July 4, 1900.

Kansas City has a lugubrious crowd of Missouri Republicans on her hands just now, but that'll only make the bliss of entertaining Democratic State and National convention delegates all the greater.

Illinois seems to be a fixture in the doubtful column. Other important States will presently follow the lead of the State which has belied its nickname by refusing to be beguiled.

It is now pretty well understood that the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil ship subsidy bill is for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil gang.

If Uncle Sam wants to share in the final profits of the World's Fair his appropriation should be so available from the start as to increase the assurance of those profits.

In the recent matter of the local street railway strike the patient and now indispensable Dobbin seems to have had the merriest kind of a horse-laugh coming to him.

In the present status of the Meier investigation there isn't much encouragement to future Grand Juries to point out faults of administration in municipal departments.

Certainly the Republican party is opposed to the trusts—bitterly opposed to each and every one of them that refuses to contribute liberally to Mark Hanna's slush-fund.

There will always be a reproach to the United States in the history of how the two little Republics of South Africa were transformed into British crown colonies.

It is not too much to say for an impulsive Western town that St. Louis welcomes the dainty delegation of visiting Mexican schoolgirls with open arms.

That would indeed be a valuable World's Fair "concession" which should place the control of St. Louis's water supply in the hands of private parties.

No one St. Louisan and no one body of St. Louisans can get good streets for the city. A pull all together is needed.

Pan and Politics.

The great god Pan his pipe of reeds
Lays down in deep despair,
Since none his woodland playing heeds,
However sweet the air;
For now no rustic scene remote
Is known to mortal man
But there the candidate's brass throat
Strikes mute the pipe of Pan!

The great god Pan is sick at heart,
The great god Pan is sore;
Another's lungs lead in the part
Where his were chief before;
Spellbinding wind-work was his boast,
And now his sufferings scan!
Since candidates a mighty host
Outblow the great god Pan!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET THURSDAY.

Twelfth Annual Session of the Representatives of the Presbyterian Church.

THE TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

Question of Revision of the Confession of Faith—Moderator Selected—Foreign Missionary Meeting To-Day.

The one hundred and twelfth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of North America will convene at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city on Thursday, May 17, at 11 a. m. Already delegates have begun to arrive, and it is expected that at least 1,000 will be here by to-morrow evening or Thursday morning.

The assembly proper will be preceded by a Foreign Missionary meeting, which will convene this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Reverend Doctor A. Woodruff Halsey of New York will preside. The first hour will be devoted to a conference on the topic, "Foreign Missions as a Vitalizing Principle of Christianity," and the Reverend Doctor Wilson Phraner of New York will lead in the discussion. The afternoon session will close with a social hour, in which the missionaries present will be introduced. This evening the opening devotional exercises will be conducted by the Reverend Doctor C. G. Vinton of Korea. A "Symposium of Testimony and Experience" will follow, and the Reverend T. M. McNair of Japan will follow. An extensive programme has also been arranged for to-morrow.

REV. D. W. FISHER, D. D., LL. D., President Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

Candidates for Moderator.

The question of the moderatorship is one of the first that will come before the assembly. There are at least five candidates in the field. One of the first named was the Reverend Doctor William L. McEwen of Pittsburg, Pa., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. Last year he was wanted for this position at the Minneapolis meeting, but, not being a commissioner, he was not available. Doctor McEwen is a Kentuckian by birth, was educated at Center College, which has already furnished three moderators for the assembly, and was formerly pastor of the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church, and has a host of friends in St. Louis and the Synod of Missouri. He was a commissioner to the assembly when it met at Saratoga, N. Y. It is further urged in the doctor's favor that the Presbyterians of St. Louis and the Synod are relied upon to secure for him the plum.

REV. DR. DAVID R. KERR, President of Bellevue College, Omaha, Neb.

Another prominent candidate is the Reverend Doctor Charles A. Dickey, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and president of the Presbyterian Hospital of that city. Doctor Dickey is a Virginian and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city from 1872 to 1875, and is also well remembered by the Presbyterians of St. Louis and the Synod of Missouri. The doctor has several times been commissioner to the General Assembly and has been mentioned often for the moderatorship. In 1893, when the assembly met in New York city, he was defeated for this position by the Reverend Doctor William H. Roberts, secretary of the Board of Home Missions, and declined nomination at Detroit in 1896, and at Washington in 1898. A strong local influence is at work in favor of Doctor Dickey.

REV. WILLIAM McKIBBIN, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Another prominent candidate for the position is the Reverend Doctor William McKibbin of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati. The Doctor is a Pennsylvanian, was educated at Princeton and the Western Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was the Seventh Church of Pittsburg, Pa., and his next was the Central Church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he became pastor of the Second Church, Pittsburg, and since then has been a resident of Cincinnati, connected with the Lane Seminary. The doctor is spoken of as a man of fine executive ability, and his name will be presented by the Presbytery of Cincinnati.

A prominent Western candidate is the Reverend Doctor David Ramsey Kerr, president of Bellevue College, Omaha, Neb. The doctor is a native of the Buckeye State, is a graduate of Franklin College and the Western Theological Seminary, and received the degrees of Ph. D. and D. D. from the college, over which he now presides. His first pastorate was at Jamestown, Pa., and his subsequent pastorates were Mercer, Pa., and West Church, Omaha, from which he was called to his present position.

Another prominent Western candidate is the Reverend Doctor Daniel Webster Fisher, president of Hanover College, a native of the Keystone State, who has held his present position for twenty-one years. Doctor Fisher is a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and of the Western Theological Seminary. He has been pastor of the Thalia Street Church, New Orleans, La.; of the First Church, Wheeling, W. Va., and of the Second Church, Madison, Wis. The Indiana delegation will be solid for Doctor Fisher, and he will draw strongly from Illinois and Western Ohio.

Question of Revision.

The question of the revision of the Confession of Faith will in all probability be sprung on the assembly by the so-called liberal element, and the resignation of the Reverend Doctor N. D. Hillis of New York, together with the subsequent action of the Chicago Presbytery, will only serve to emphasize the question. Ten years ago, when the assembly met in Saratoga, N. Y., a committee on revision was appointed, and this committee reported to the assembly of 1892, recommending the striking out of sections 3 and 4 of chapter 3. The report was adopted, and the matter referred to the presbyteries for indorsement. It appears that a majority of these reported back to the assembly favorably, but did not secure the necessary two-thirds vote by that body.

The following are the sections to which exception is taken, and which figured prominently in the Hillis matter: Section 3—"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others foreordained unto everlasting death." Section 4—"These angels and men, thus predestined and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished."

A number of presbyteries have taken action petitioning the assembly to appoint a committee to which the whole matter may be referred for report to the next assembly. These overtures will be referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, of which the Reverend Doctor Robert F. Sample of New York, the retiring moderator, is chairman.

The Warszawiack Case.

Next to the question of revision, in interest, if not in importance, will be the Warszawiack case, which has figured in several previous assemblies, which will be presented by Silas B. Brownell, a member of the Session of Fifth Avenue Church, New York. Mr. Warszawiack's lawyer is the Reverend Doctor James G. Patterson of New York, who has represented him at each assembly. The question involved is in reference to funds received by Mr. Warszawiack, for which, it is alleged, he did not properly account.

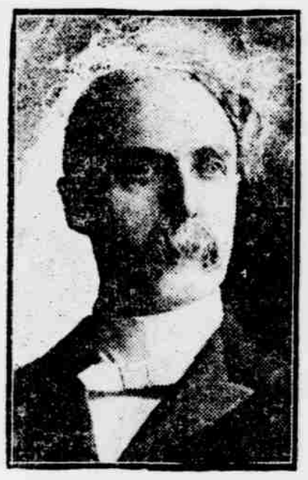
In 1896 the late Reverend Doctor Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, asked the Presbytery of New York to take Mr. Warszawiack under its charge, with a view to licensure, but the presbytery declined to do so, and this refusal became the ground of an appeal to the Synod of New York, which remanded the case to the presbytery for retrial. But the presbytery declined to obey the order of the synod and the case was carried to the assembly at its meeting at Minneapolis last year. This body remanded the case to the Synod of New York, which, at its meeting last October, referred it to the coming assembly. In the meantime, the Fifth Avenue Church has restored Mr. Warszawiack to full membership, ignoring entirely the appeal to the higher court.

Selection of Clerk.

There will be considerable excitement over the choice of a permanent clerk for the coming assembly, the vacancy having been caused by the death of the Reverend Doctor Wm. E. Moore. There are already some twenty or thirty candidates in the field, prominent among them being the Reverend Doctor Charles S. McClelland of Pittsburg, Pa. The doctor is a Pennsylvanian, a graduate of Wooster University, and at present pastor of the Herron Avenue Church. Among others are the Reverend Doctor Henry Branch of Ellicott City, Md., and the Reverend Doctor John H. Miller of Nevada, Mo., who is also clerk of the Synod of Missouri.

Local Chairmen Appointed.

The local committees have completed arrangements and the chairmen are as follows: Sunday school, the Reverend Doctor W. J. McKittrick; pulpit supply, the Reverend Doctor F. L. Ferguson; reception, the Reverend Doctor S. C. Palmer; finance, the Reverend Doctor S. J. Nicolls; business, W. L. Green; entertainment, W. C. Butler. The Reception Committee is divided into two sections, as follows: For Union Station, the Reverend D. R. Leland, chairman; the Reverend Charles Stelzle, the Reverend H. M. Campbell, the Reverend C. W. Parr, and Edwin McClelland. At the Washington and Compton Avenue Church, the Reverend Doctor H. Magill and the Reverends J. G. Kiene, F. O. Seamans, J. G. Kessler, M. Yeaman, S. I. Lindsay and Henry Redman. The Reverend Mr. Leland was appointed to take a room at the Terminal Hotel to meet the delegates at such times as would not be convenient for the others to come. W. C. Butler, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will have his headquarters at the Washington and Compton Avenue Church, and can be reached by both Bell and Kinloch phones.



REV. DR. CHAS. S. McCLELLAND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Unusually Small Attendance, Owing to the Strike.

On account of the strike, the attendance at all the ministerial meetings yesterday was unusually small. At the Presbyterian Association the paper of the hour was read by the Reverend J. G. Kessler, pastor of the First German Church, who took for his subject "The Greatest Christian Privilege." The Reverend Doctor Claggett of Texas University was present and presented the ministers badges in the form of buttons, illustrating the character of the institution he represened.

At the Methodist Episcopal ministers' meeting the Reverend Geo. E. Stokes was chosen to preside, and the Reverend Mr. York conducted the devotional exercises. The Reverend B. P. White, pastor of Goode Avenue Church, read a paper on "The New Old Way of Church Finance."

There was no paper at the Southern Methodist meeting, but in lieu thereof the Reverend Doctor R. D. Smart, pastor of the Cook Avenue Church, gave a talk on the ecumenical conference. Doctor J. H. Early, pastor of the First Church, explained his method of raising conference collections. Twenty-eight additions were reported. It was announced that the revival meetings in progress at the Mount Auburn and Marvin churches will be continued.

There was no paper at the Christian minister's meeting, and the time was spent in hearing from the churches. The First Church reported three accessions, and Ellisville fifteen. The Fourth Church reported $7 raised on Sunday, and it was stated that it was the intention to make it $100.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

Presbytery of St. Louis Holds Its Monthly Meeting.

The Presbytery of St. Louis held its monthly meeting yesterday, and the principal business was the examination of T. T. Hays for licensure. His examinations were sustained and arrangements will be made for his licensure at the next meeting of the presbytery. The Reverend Mr. Jurka was presented with a call from the Cline Presbyterian Church, which was accepted, and arrangements for his installation will be made in the near future. The Washington Church requested the services of the Reverend Doctor J. W. Shearer for one year, but under the rules of presbytery the request could be granted for only six months.

A trip on the river has been arranged for the commissioners to the one hundred and twelfth Presbyterian General Assembly and their friends, for Saturday, May 19. The excursion steamer City of Providence will leave the foot of Olive street at 1:30 p. m., returning at 6:30 p. m.

The revival meetings at the Marvin M. E. Church, South, will be continued throughout the week and there will be services each night. The pastor is being assisted by the Reverend George L. Becker, the New Jersey evangelist, and good results are being obtained.

POEPPERLING—LEBER WEDDING TO-MORROW.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Leber and Mr. John Poepperling will take place to-morrow morning at a quarter after 8 o'clock, at the Holy Trinity Church. Miss Leber will have a maid of honor, her younger sister, Miss Julia Leber. The bridegroom will be assisted by Mr. Henry Fichter of Quincy, Ill., as best man.

The bride is to wear white satin duchesse, the bodice made with guimpe and unlined sleeves of shirred tulle. The satin skirt will be trimmed elaborately in pleatings. A tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms will be worn, and she will carry a prayer-book bound in ivory beside her bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor is to wear white Paris muslin over pink silk, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace. With this she will wear a large hat of pink straw wreathed in roses and foliage. Her bouquet is of pink sweet peas and smilax.

After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Later in the day the bride and bridegroom will depart for a lengthy trip.

The entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. August Busch in celebration of their tin wedding anniversary, was an elaborate affair. Fifty guests were entertained at dinner on board the Busch yacht, the Alice Edna. The toasts were amusing. August Magnus, brother-in-law of the host, responded to "Friendship." Edward Proetorius had "The Ladies;" Otto Teichman, the subject of "Love," and Edward Faust made the hit of the evening on the topic, "How a Roast Should Be Administered Without Giving Offense." Other toasts were responded to by Emil Clauss, Paul Hoefel and M. Mathi. Doctor Runge and Mr. Clauss were toast masters.

Dancing on deck in the moonlight followed the dinner, with music from an orchestra. The guests included: Doctor and Mrs. Runge, Doctor and Mrs. Robert Luedeking, Messrs. and Mesdames William Buttmann, Otto Teichmann, Emil Clauss, Charles Zukoski, Harry Hodde, G. Kingsbury Busch, William Cook, Edward A. Faust, Charles Baxter, Mrs. A. D. Giannini, Misses Elsa Sonmedje and Alma Holm, Messrs. Paul Hoefel, August Magnus of Chicago, Ernst Holm, Paul Schubert, Arthur Gempp, A. Lapp, M. Mathi, Edward L. Proetorius, Tony Faust, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Zach Tinker are entertaining Miss Marie Whitmore of New York, who will be their guest for several weeks. They gave a dinner for Miss Whitmore last evening at their home in Longfellow boulevard. The table was arranged with white and cream-tinted sweet peas and maiden-hair ferns, and lighted with pale yellow candles. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker's guests were: Mrs. Clara Koehler, Miss Rumsey, Miss Queen Rumsey, Miss Tinker, Pierre Carneau, John Davis, David Walker, Harry Turner and Fritz Rumsey. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Tinker will entertain with a luncheon for Miss Whitmore.

Friends in St. Louis have received announcement cards of the wedding of Miss Mamie B. Courtney of Winchester, Ark., and Wallace L. Briscoe of St. Louis, at Memphis, Tenn., on May 7. The bride was in Memphis during the Dewey celebration, visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ogburn of Arkansas City.

Miss Fanny Donaldoe, who has been visiting friends in New York since January, returned to St. Louis on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Forrester will sail for Europe early in June, to be gone several months. She will be chaperoned by relatives from Argentina, who are now on from South America, and who will meet her in New York.

Mrs. James Peacocke has taken up her residence with her father, J. E. Burleigh, at No. 3903 Morgan street.

Mr. John Doran of Dublin, Ireland, is the guest of his brother, Laurence J. Doran, No. 1928 Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. Curtis Rohrer of Waverly, Ill., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon E. Williamson, at No. 4027 Page boulevard. Mrs. Rohrer is a bride of last season. She was Miss Desale Williamson.

The new officers and directors of the Union Club to serve during the coming year are: Mr. C. F. Blanke, president; Mr. C. E. Curby, vice president; Mr. Ford A. Beucke, secretary; Mr. Charles F. Miller, treasurer. The directors are: Mr. C. F. Blanke, Mr. C. E. Curby, Mr. C. F. Miller, Judge Leo Rassieur, Mr. William F. Homes, Mr. Louis H. Lohmeyer, Mr. Joseph M. Donovan, Mr. Harry L. Baur and Mr. Joseph Griesedieck. Messrs. Curby, Baur and Donovan are the new directors, who take the places of Messrs. Durant, Judge Klein and John D. Manley.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Two Days' Session of the Missouri Diocese.

The Episcopal Diocese of Missouri will begin its sixty-first convention at Christ Church Cathedral this morning, and will continue through the remainder of the week, closing Sunday afternoon with the celebration of the Missionary Host at the Exposition building. At 10 o'clock this morning there will be the celebration of holy communion in the Cathedral, and the sermon will be preached by the Reverend G. D. B. Miller, rector of St. Augustine's Parish. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Bishop will deliver his annual address.

To-morrow there will be the celebration of holy communion at 7 and 9 a. m., in the Mary Bolinger Chapel. At 10 a. m. the business session will open. The afternoon will be devoted to the missionary interests of the diocese. In the evening there will be a special missionary meeting at St. Mark's Church, Fortieth and Washington avenue.

On Thursday there will be the usual morning services and the forenoon will be devoted to business. In the evening the St. Luke's Hospital Association will hold its annual meeting. On Friday there will be the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Association. There will also be a business session during the forenoon.

Finally Adjudged Insane.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., May 14.—James W. Drain, aged 46, a well-known lawyer of this county, was tried in the Probate Court to-day and adjudged insane. Several years ago his father, Hugh Drain, aged 84, applied for a guardian for his son. The son hired lawyers and managed to hang the juries at three trials. At the trial to-day he conducted his own case, making the speeches and interrogating the witnesses. Drain was arrested at Columbia last week for misbehaving and sent to the asylum here.

A Type of the Present Styles.

This gown is of gray spider canvas with pleated skirt and a bolero made of bands or tucks held together by strappings of the same material, which glitter with tiny spangles. The under blouse is of accordion-pleated chiffon. A band of Renaissance edging borders the bolero.