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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.

YATES AND TANNER.

It is significant of further developments in the Tanner-Cullom feud in Illinois that the Tannerites have so strongly taken up the work of organizing for victory under the Yates standard as to place the Cullom faction in the light of disgruntled politicians still sulking in their tents.

This is shrewd strategy, and it is very largely justified by the fact that young Mr. Yates does owe his nomination for Governor of Illinois to the Tannerites. He was not a strong candidate before the Peoria convention. The best that could be said of him was that his father had been the War Governor of Illinois. The Tanner faction gave him the nomination when it was seen that Haney's fight was hopeless and that Yates could be used to defeat Reeves, the Cullom candidate.

For these reasons, therefore, young Yates belongs more or less in the Tanner camp. It is but natural that the Cullom hosts have been slow to manifest enthusiasm in his cause. He was the club which knocked their man out. It is equally natural that the Tanner men should now be Yates men. He enabled them to rout the Cullomites in the fiercest convention fight known in the political history of their State. The "hurrah" feature of the Yates campaign must of necessity come from Tanner lips.

With an inherently weak candidate further weakened by the continuance of a feud in which he is helpless led, the chances for Illinois Democrats are proportionately brightened. In that State should strive as striven before for success. be to elect a Democratic nt, to send a Democrat States Senate in place of Cullom, to wheel Illinois into Democratic national ticket. ngs are now possible to effect- nization and intelligent and dar- Barbeert.

SYNDICATED PLATFORMS.

In the "splendid unanimity" with which successive Republican State conventions are putting forth declarations of party principles almost letter perfect in their resemblance one to the other there is a suspicious atmosphere of machine-made sentiment which cannot escape the notice of the general public.

It is apparent that certain issues demand a Republican method of treatment which it was not considered safe to leave to the possible bungling of party leaders in the various States. Consequently, there is every reason to believe a stock Republican platform has been "syndicated" to the party throughout the country, and its manifolded declarations are now what we read as representing the independent action of respective State conventions.

The voice thus apparent to the comprehending ear is the voice of Hanna, solicitous for the delicate and noncommittal handling of the trust issue, apprehensive of the effect of a too frank indication of the ultimate aims of imperialism, eager to bring party pressure to bear for the passage of the ship subsidy bill, determined to stand true to the syndicates even while bunkoing the people with anti-syndicate pronouncements. The trust representative in American public life is plainly the framer of the Republican State platforms of 1900.

It remains to be seen if the people will be tricked by these job-lot declarations of principle, crowned by the utterance which the Republican National Convention will voice when Hanna presses the spring. The facts of the Republican party's abandonment of Americanism and betrayal of the people have been patent for months. Talk is cheap, but the truth of Hannaism is found in its record of acts. On this record the voters of the United States should pass judgment in November, putting an end to Hannaism, McKinleyism, trustism, imperialism, militarism and toryism once and for all.

RUN THE CARS.

It will be two weeks to-night since the street railway strike was begun. For two long weeks the people of St. Louis have endured an almost intolerable infliction. Toleration is no longer a virtue to either preach or practice. The interference with business, the depredations upon property, the assaults upon inoffensive and innocent people must cease.

Responsibility for the existing situation rests equally upon the police authorities, the management of the St. Louis Transit Company and the leaders of the striking union. Neither can escape the burden of duty the situation imposes, and the public, which is so grievously suffering, has a right to insist upon united effort by all responsible parties to restore peace, quiet and order.

Upon the Police Department naturally and properly rests the gravest responsibility. Disorder, turbulence and violence continue, to a greater or less extent, in various quarters of the city, and the Police Department must redouble its efforts to bring about such a condition of order and safety as will permit the operation of the street railway lines without danger to life or property. It is not for The Republic to point out how this shall be done; it is incumbent upon the police authorities to devise the way and accomplish the result.

When this condition shall have been brought about The Republic will not be backward in demanding that the St. Louis Transit Company proceed vigorously in performance of its public duties. It must conduct its business with due regard to the public convenience. That it is not doing now and has not been doing for two weeks past, but the prevailing turbulence and disorder have afforded ample excuse for its failure to fulfil its charter obligations. Not until the streets are made safe for its cars and its employes can we demand that the railway company do its full duty and run all its cars.

The strikers, or at least disorderly persons among their number and among their sympathizers, have foolishly played into the hands of the railway company. The daily assaults upon the street cars have made it possible for the company to claim that it is ready to operate a complete service if its property and men are protected from lawless attacks. There is no answer to make to this claim so long as lawlessness continues.

There have been no more pernicious and active enemies of the striking union than the roughs and outlaws who have created and maintained the disorder of the past week. It is they who have made it impossible for the public to discover whether the railway company has or has not enough men to run its cars and operate all its lines. They are the enemies of the public, and every decent, honorable citizen should join the work of hunting down these depredators and driving them into the jail, where they belong. In no other way can a good union man do more to help the union cause than by giving evidence that unionism is against disorder, lawlessness and rioting.

Let good people in every part of the city co-operate to uphold the law and restore quiet. Let them join earnestly and vigorously in a war against the marauders who damage wires, obstruct tracks and assault nonunion men. Let every good citizen constitute himself a peace officer and hand over to the police any one caught in a criminal assault or depredation. Let the strikers band themselves together to crush out the hoodlumism that continues to disgrace certain quarters of St. Louis.

This is the paramount duty of all who respect the law. It is the duty of the Police Department primarily, but secondarily of every law-abiding citizen, be he union man or nonunion man. We must clear this situation of the haze of doubt and uncertainty. We must give the people of St. Louis a chance to see whether the St. Louis Transit Company or the disorderly element of the city's population is most responsible for the imperfect car service. The demonstration of responsibility can be quickly made when disorder is once effectually and permanently put down.

NOT LIKE JEFFERSON.

Those imperialists who, having discarded Lincoln as an example, have tried to put Jefferson forward instead, are having some trouble making their expansion "jibe" with the expansion of Jefferson. It is not hard to destroy the parallelism which the imperialists try to establish between Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase and McKinley's Philippines policy. Congressman Cowherd's recent speech in Congress did it perfectly.

The intent fixes the character of an act and makes it either laudable or reprehensible. Two influences urge the party in power to annexation, the military spirit and commercial advantage. The military spirit produces such utterances as, "Who will pull down the flag?" "Taking our place among the nations of the earth," "Doing our duty in policing the world." That spirit, if it does not keep us continually at war, compels us to be continually preparing for its coming.

The commercial spirit produces references to the rich soil, the beds of coal, the gold deposits and the possibilities of Oriental trade in the Philippines. It proposes to increase our commerce with battleships instead of merchantmen, with the quality of our guns instead of the quality of our goods.

The motive that led Jefferson to the acquisition of Louisiana was a desire for permanent peace. In one of his letters he says, "The benefit of the acquisition of Louisiana is inestimable because, giving us sole dominion of the Mississippi, it excludes those bickerings with foreign nations which we know of a certainty would have put us at war with France immediately; and it secures to us the course of a peaceable nation."

Compare this with the present policy. The imperialists propose to take territory 7,000 miles away, which American citizens cannot inhabit and which is of no earthly use to them, for the avowed purpose of taking a hand in European policies and Asiatic diplomacy, and in spite of the fact that instead of securing us the career of a peaceable nation it will compel the United States hereafter to take part in the wars of both hemispheres.

Jeffersonian precedent for such a policy cannot be set up. Except that in each case there is an enlargement of our territory there is no similarity. The robber who shoots down his victim might as well cite as a precedent the soldier who kills to protect his country. In each case there is killing, but that is the only similarity.

HANNA'S BIG BALANCE.

The United States Investor seems to reason logically in taking Senator Mark Hanna to task for his speech before the Ohio Republican Convention in which he boasted that during McKinley's administration exports had exceeded imports by $1,400,000,000, which was $1,100,000,000 more than the excess for the previous hundred years.

Senator Hanna drew from this excess a glowing tribute to the McKinley administration. The Investor takes a different view. It asserts that the excess of exports—merchandise, gold and silver—over imports—merchandise, gold and silver—is in large measure the interest, rents, dividends, etc., which the people of the United States have sent abroad to European absentee landlords, to European owners of American mines and factories and to European investors in American securities. This wealth, it maintains, has left the United States forever, and no return of any kind will ever come. The Investor presents the following illustration:

> Years ago an English lord bought very large areas of land in Illinois. In whatever form wealth was sent over to pay for them it would figure in our imports, adding to the wealth of the country. It is said that the yearly rents from this land now exceed the original purchase price. These rents figure in our exports. They are part of the balance of $1,400,000,000, which Mr. Hanna boasts about, and calls "a balance in our favor." Evidently the nation was enriched by the wealth which bought the estates; that is, by imports, and it is impoverished by the rents which are sent out as exports. The bulk of this favorable "balance of trade" is made up of similar payments to foreign creditors, and to a very large extent it consists of rents sent out of the country to satisfy the demands of foreign landlords. Interest on stocks and bonds owned by foreigners, rents paid to absentee landlords in Europe, and exported cargoes that are lost at sea, all help to swell "the balance of trade in our favor."

"That a man of Mr. Hanna's large business experience and capacity," the Investor continues, "could regard a positive drain of wealth from this country as 'a balance in our favor' is a remarkable instance of the strength with which an ancient superstition dominates the human mind."

JUST BEFORE ELECTION.

The activity in Congress regarding trusts coming in the wane of President McKinley's term and just a few months before the Presidential elections smacks of insincerity. It has the appearance of being designed to tide the question over until after election, and not for the regulation and control of the evil.

An indication of this lies in the fact that the legislation for trust control recommended by the House Judiciary Committee is glaringly self-contradictory. It consists of an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law. The pretended purpose is to increase the effect of that law. A constitutional amendment is proposed conferring on Congress power to regulate trusts. This proposal implies that such power is wanting at present.

The committee has not tried to explain the inconsistency of asking for new power to regulate trusts and declining to use plainly existing powers. Its attention was too much taken up in explaining why the tariff could not be used as a trust regulator. The reason the committee assigned for not resorting to this short and effective method of trust regulation was that "the remedy would be worse than the disease in striking down protection in an experimental effort to destroy a monopoly or repress a combination."

Trust regulation by means of the tariff is not an experiment. Any person who can reason from cause to effect can see how protection has produced large numbers of the trusts. It does not require great reasoning power to infer that removing protection for such trusts will end them.

There is not much danger that this ante-election activity will fool the people who have been clamoring for relief for two years. Especially will this guile prove ineffective when on the same side with it is ranged every element against which it pretends to operate.

The announcement of Mr. James J. Corbett that he is a candidate for Congress seems to indicate that he has found the pace of the strictly heavy weights too fast, and that he desires to enter a scrimmage at catch weights.

Instead of Patrick, the Duke of York's son has been named Henry William Frederick Albert, with the German Emperor as godfather. Britain's Irish enthusiasm seems to have died in the cradle.

No matter what services Ratisbone rendered in Mark Hanna's campaign for the Senate, his administration of the Cuban Postal Department should be rigidly investigated. Two wrongs never make a right.

An investigation of the Havana postal scandal is demanded for the honor of the United States Government. The imperialists will take a dangerous course if they attempt suppression of the truth.

St. Louis's water-supply problem must be wisely settled by the adequate filtration of Mississippi River water in a filter plant built and owned by the municipality.

Following the relief of Mafeking the gallant Colonel Baden-Powell faces a greater peril than that of siege. He is now to be nationally heroized.

It has now been discovered that President McKinley has a tobacco heart, but the Boer Peace Commissioners still believe it's marble.

It isn't hatred of England but love of liberty that causes Americans to sympathize with the patriot Boers.

Just Lazy Thoughts.

Just lazy thoughts, that's all they are,
Unfettered, drifting wide and far;
White clouds up yonder in the blue,
A bird that sings its lesson through,
The wind's soft touch, a faint perfume,
The glory of a flower in bloom;
These now one's reveries enthrall—
Just lazy thoughts, that's all!

Just lazy thoughts, that's all, and yet
Who would their wondrous charm forget?
With summer's beauty on their face
And her fond teaching in their grace?
Thoughts that made Eden seem more fair
When Adam and sweet Eve were there;
'Tis these now woo us with their call—
Just lazy thoughts, that's all!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

WESTERN APPEALS COURT CONVENTION.

Timmonds, Field, Wood, Broaddus and Crawley Seem Very Evenly Matched.

GOOD FEELING AMONG THEM.

Delegates Are Arriving at Moberly—Claims of the Candidates Are Somewhat Conflicting—Prospects of a Close Contest.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Moberly, Mo., May 21.—The convention which meets here to-morrow to nominate a candidate for the position of Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals promises to be lively. The contest is between H. C. Timmonds of Barton County, Richard Field of Lafayette, W. W. Wood of Johnson, E. J. Broaddus of Livingston and C. B. Crawley of Chariton.

All of the candidates arrived to-day and established headquarters at the Merchants' Hotel. Probably 150 enthusiastic delegates are in the city, each working for his candidate. The fight seems to be an even one. The friends of the delegates make claims, but in the matter of instructions there are only slight differences.

The feeling between the candidates is of the best. Four of them sat in the lobby of the hotel this morning and discussed their prospects in a friendly manner.

The convention will meet to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Judicial Committee will meet at 1 o'clock and name the temporary officers. The meeting will be held in a big double storeroom on the first floor. Ample seats have been provided and a large stage has been erected on one side. The hall has been tastefully decorated with American flags.

The convention will be composed of 289 delegates, and 191 votes will be necessary for a choice. There are 164 delegates under instructions and 216 are uninstructed. The claims of the various candidates are somewhat conflicting.

Judge Crawley's friends say the following counties are instructed for him: Cooper, 6 votes; Chariton, 9; Carroll, 7; Linn, 7; Sullivan, 5. Total, 34 votes. On the first ballot they declare he will have 70 votes.

Judge Broaddus's friends this evening say he has 140 votes, including thirty of the votes from Jackson County. The counties instructed for him are: Daviess, 6; Schuyler, 3; Livingston, 7; Harrison, 5; Caldwell, 4; Gentry, 6; Clay, 8; Ray, 8. Total, 47.

Judge Timmonds's friends refuse to make a statement. He has instructions from the following counties: Barton, 6; Dade, 5; Miller, 3; Morgan, 3; Vernon, 10; Camden, 3; Jasper, 14. Total, 44 votes. It is said that Judge Timmonds expects to secure several votes from the Kansas City delegation.

Judge Field's friends make a claim of twenty-nine votes from the counties of Saline, Lafayette and Pettis. They also say he will receive votes from Jackson, Boone, Platte and Buchanan counties. They say he will have sixty-five votes on the first ballot.

Judge Wood has about 100 votes instructed and pledged, according to T. C. Hornbuckle of Johnson County. He has instructed delegates from these counties: Marion, 3; Johnson, 8; Class, 8. His friends claim ten from Bates and nine from Henry.

According to these figures the chances of the candidates are even, and it will require a number of ballots to determine the result. In fact, it is predicted by several good politicians that the convention will result in a deadlock which may not be broken for several days. This seems to be the optimistic view. When to-morrow's delegations arrive it is prophesied that combinations will be effected which may change the appearance of the candidates' chances.

It is rumored that efforts will be made to prevent the adoption of any resolution to drop the low man after so many ballots have been taken. If any candidate proposes this, friends of the candidates declare, the others will combine against him. This will undoubtedly prevent any combination that cannot win on the first ballot.

So far few of the candidates for nominations for State offices are present. Among the arrivals to-day were Chairman Sam Cook and Secretary Virgil Conkling of the Democratic State Committee, State Auditor Seibert, Perry Roder, T. M. Bradbury of Jefferson City, Senator John Morton of Ray, G. J. Miller and J. T. Bradshaw of Chillicothe, Judge W. L. Jarratt of Cass, Tom Moreen of Barton, Frank Walsh of Kansas City, Judge Thomson of Sedalia, Ben Gill Guthrie of Kansas City, G. J. Davis and E. T. Miller of Brunswick.

It is estimated that one-half of the delegates are lawyers. To-morrow a delegation of 150 from Keytesville is expected to arrive to boom Judge Crawley. Delegations from Central Missouri, from Bates, Henry, Buchanan and Jackson counties and from North Missouri are expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

The subcommittee of the Democratic State Committee will hold a meeting in the morning to decide upon a building at Kansas City in which to hold the State Nominating Convention. E. S. AUSTIN.

Republican Club Meeting.

The regular meeting of the St. Louis Republican Club was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last night. Reports were received from the Kansas City convention, and names were proposed for membership. Among those proposed were D. M. Houser, D. P. Dyer, George P. Weishtenner, G. A. Finkelnburg, Charles Warrum, W. K. Stannard, F. F. Foale, B. J. Taussig, Doctor Barnes, Ford Lewis, E. S. Lewis, C. E. Udell, Doctor Joseph W. Charles, T. A. Johnson, A. B. Ecoff, E. E. Paramore, W. S. Brown, Hugh McKittrick, A. M. Rhodes, Walter McKittrick, F. W. Leonard, Thurston Wright, R. A. Hranan, H. Ellis, H. H. Green, S. T. Fitzpatrick, Robert A. Belle, D. E. Smith, J. H. Holmes, S. A. Blasland, W. G. Simmons, Charles Valier, J. R. Meyers, S. P. Merriam, E. W. Duncan, A. M. Lewis, W. Burg, E. H. Whitelaw, J. A. Laird and W. B. Dean.

Knox County Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Edina, Mo., May 21.—The Knox County Democratic Convention was held here today and delegates were instructed as follows: W. J. Bryan for President; Dockery, Governor; McClintle, Lieutenant Governor; Lee, second choice; Crow, Attorney General; Cook, Secretary of State; Pitts, State Auditor; Williams, State Treasurer; Gantt, Supreme Court; John M. Wood, Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals; W. H. Phelan, Railroad Commissioner; Herrington, second choice; Ball, Stephens, Stone and C. C. Forle, delegates-at-large to National Convention; L. F. Catley, delegate to National Convention from First Congressional District.

Lawrence County Republicans.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Aurora, Mo., May 21.—The Republicans of Lawrence County met in County Convention at Mount Vernon to-day and nominated the following ticket: For Representative, J. L. Maynard; Prosecuting Attorney, I. V. McPherson; Sheriff, John Manlove; for Collector, William Gatton; Treasurer, J. B. Moore; Assessor, C. F. Porter; Surveyor, H. E. Davis; Judge, Eastern District, J. W. Underwood; Judge, Western District, C. K. Doyle.

Pulaski County Democrats.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Richland, Mo., May 21.—The Democracy of Pulaski County met in convention today and selected five delegates to the conventions. Instructions were given for Dockery, Farris, Crow and Cook.

MRS. POTTER MAY CONTEST.

Counsel Engaged to Protect Her in Divorce Proceedings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Newport, R. I., May 21.—There are indications that Mrs. Urquhart Potter is to contest the divorce proceedings brought against her by her husband, James Brown Potter, for Messrs. Howe & Hummel of New York and Colonel William P. Sheffield of Newport have entered a formal appearance for Mrs. Potter.

It is definitely learned here that proceedings in the case are already under way, for Colonel Samuel R. Honey, counsel for Mr. Potter has obtained authority from the Supreme Court to take evidence in the case in New York, and this, it is ounrdvbgkqd in New York, and this, it is understood, is now being done in New York. This evidence is in the form of depositions that will be sealed and opened in court at the formal hearing of the case on Monday, June 4. According to practice here, the appearance of counsel for the respondent in a divorce case does not necessarily mean a contest, and in this case may only mean that Mrs. Potter merely wishes her rights protected. Colonel Sheffield, when seen to-night, declined to say what would be done or for what purpose he and Messrs. Howe & Hummel had entered an appearance for Mrs. Potter.

HE SAW SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

New York Veteran Takes Issue With General Manning.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 21.—Officer George A. Phillips, one of the oldest and best-known members of the New York police force, and who has charge of the valuable records of the Board of Aldermen, is indignant over the declaration of General Stephen H. Manning, that General "Phil" Sheridan's famous ride at Winchester was "all poppycock."

When Officer Phillips read in a morning paper that General Manning, in an interview, printed in Boston, had said that the lines had been re-formed before the arrival of Sheridan; that he did not meet a rable, and that he did not rally his men, Phillips, who has a reputation for being anything but talkative, could not contain himself. He denounced General Manning roundly.

"If Manning really believes what he says," said Mr. Phillips, "why did he wait thirty-six years before he said it? Does he imagine that everybody who saw that great ride is dead? Perhaps I am the last New Yorker who saw it. General Manning does not know what he is talking about. It is a fact that General Sheridan rode along the disordered lines of the Federal forces and rallied them so that they went into the battle again and won a great victory.

"I was in the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Regiment, in charge of a wagon train. When we were attacked I was told by our Quartermaster to do what I thought best. I took my wagons back about ten miles and then formed them in a park on either side of the road. Perhaps 'rabble' is too strong a term to use, but it was mighty close to a rabble. Infantry, artillery and cavalry were in a tangle and all were headed away from the enemy. It was about as disorderly a retreat as I ever saw. In the midst of it all Sheridan appeared. I can see that scene and see him now. He rode a black horse. The animal was flecked all over with foam. Sheridan was riding about 100 yards ahead of his staff. His hat was off and he was shouting to the men to re-form. I was probably half way between Winchester and Cedar Creek. I followed Sheridan with my eye down the road, and until he was lost to sight I saw him rallying his men. I saw hundreds—yes, thousands—of soldiers who were fleeing for their lives turn about in their tracks and make back for the fight.

"Sheridan's ride 'all poppycock!' Why, it makes my blood boil to hear such an accusation. I was on the spot. I saw the great cavalry leader dash down our disordered line and by his example turn a rout into a victory."

WILL MEET TO-MORROW.

Music Hall Directory to Confer With Manager Southwell.

Mr. Charles M. Southwell, manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, will meet the Exposition Directory to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of discussing terms for next season. It is generally believed that a new contract will be made, although the Odeon management is vigorously at work to secure the English opera for the new theater on Grand avenue. Mr. Southwell has received the plans for the proposed theater at Tenth and Olive streets, but he declines to discuss them. Whatever arrangements are made for next season will be completed this week, for the reason that Mr. Savage, the Castle Square proprietor, will leave for Europe the week following.

Illinois National Guard.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—Adjutant General Reece to-day issued an order assigning the entire Fourth Division of the Naval Militia of Illinois, which was mustered out May 15, to the First Ship's Crew as First, Second, Third and Fourth divisions. Another order confirms the election of the following new officers of the Naval Militia:

First Division, First Ship's Crew—William J. Wilson, to be Commander; Samuel W. Stratton, Executive Officer, with rank as Lieutenant Commander; Claude E. Fitch, Navigating Officer, with rank of Lieutenant; E. C. Lindley, to be Aide, with rank of Ensign; Charles W. Tuttle, to be First Lieutenant; F. H. Atkinson, to be Ensign.

Second Division, First Ship's Crew—Louis C. Roberts, to be Lieutenant; Walter V. Aikman, to be Lieutenant, junior grade.

Third Division, First Ship's Crew—Daniel De La Fountain, to be Lieutenant; William H. Quindlan, to be Lieutenant, junior grade; Claude B. Jacobs and C. W. Corzens, to be Ensigns.

Fourth Division, First Ship's Crew—B. R. T. Collins, to be Lieutenant; George Hileman, to be Lieutenant, junior grade.

Other National Guard orders were issued as follows:

Resignations Accepted—William C. Stein, as Captain, Company A, Third Infantry; George A. Trentlen, as Captain, Company L, Third Infantry; Louis A. St. John, as Second Lieutenant, Company L, Third Infantry; Clarence E. Hall, as Second Lieutenant, Company G, Fifth Infantry.

Elections were ordered as follows: In Company L, Third Infantry, Monday, June 4, for Captain, Major Louis F. Strong; with precedence in Company G, Fifth Infantry, Thursday, May 31, for Second Lieutenant, Captain Thomas J. Simpson presiding.

Discharges from the military service of the State were issued to the following members of Company H, Fifth Infantry: Privates Claude Murray, Winfield J. Hunt, Henry Hobson and Fred L. Schmert, non-resident. He will get a big vote in Carbondale, but will not carry this county. He has issued a circular intended especially for the people of Murphysboro and Carbondale, and his tender references to Carbondale "as the home of his early boyhood," and to "the necropolis, near Carbondale, which contains the remains of my father," have wrung many a salty drop from the eyes of the people of Carbondale, who are extremely sensitive.

Judge Robarts's principal point is a desire "to place on the political map of the country the Twenty-second Illinois District." He "has no brags to make" about getting little offices for Republicans, for "my clerk will do that." He expects to inform the people of the United States "from the floor of Congress" that he is alive and representing his district, "and if that grand old flag yonder needs a defender in the halls of Congress, Joe Robarts will never shirk his duty. He will be found in the front rank championing the pure principles of Republicanism and defending the Stars and Stripes." (Loud applause and continued cheers.)

Judge Robarts's long suit is oratory and words, principally words, and it is said he is working harder now than ever before in his life. His friends claim for him Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Pope and Saline, with a chance at Massac and Johnson.

Young Yearns for Terrapin.

George W. Young is likely to surprise the other two. He is making effective speeches wherever he goes, and he does not spare Smith or Robarts. The salaries his rivals have already received from the State and Government, and the services rendered therefor, form the burden of Colonel Young's addresses. He never neglects to remind his audiences that he is an old soldier and served for four years in the war between the States. Another strong point he makes is the fact that Williamson County has received nothing from the State or Government in the way of office that is worth shucks.

"Why do I want to go to Congress?" he generally closes. "Because I want to know how it feels to have my shoes blacked every day. I want to eat terrapin and celery—real terrapin, and celery with the stalk as white as milk and as big as your thumb. I want to shave every day and have my clothes made at a tailor's, and ride on railroad passes, and get invitations to banquets where they drink real champagne and wine 15 years old. Congressmen have lots of nice things, and I want to sample them for just two years of my life."

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ENDEAVOR MASS MEETING.

General Secretary Baer Addressed St. Louis Young People.

J. Willis Baer, the general secretary of the International Christian Endeavor Society, spoke at the spring mass meeting of the St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union in Pilgrim Congregational Church last night. There was a very large attendance which would probably have been considerably larger if the facilities for travel had been better. Some delegations came in a body in vans and similar vehicles.

Before the opening of the service there were several songs by Pilgrim Church Choir and hymns by the congregation, under the leadership of R. O. Bolt. The Reverend F. O. Fannon read the scriptural text and offered the prayer. Wells H. Hurlbutt, Jr., president of the St. Louis union, introduced Secretary Baer.

Mr. Baer is a young man, but he has acted as the general secretary of the union for several years. He travels all over the world in his capacity as secretary and speaks very entertainingly. He began his address last night by referring to the fact that his maiden speech was made at a general convention in Music Hall, St. Louis, and therefore he felt some affection for the city. He praised the work of the St. Louis Endeavorers, and said that the new constitution they were about to adopt was good. His headquarters are in Boston, Mass., but, he said, he was seldom there. No one, he averred, should accuse him of being an Easterner, as he was born in Minnesota. He then told how, two years ago, in his native State, he saw the militia depart for Cuba and the Philippines, escorted to the railway station by their fathers, the G. A. R. men, who walked in front. So should the formation be in Endeavor work. The fathers and mothers should lead and the young people should follow.

Nineteen years ago, he said, one little society was organized in Portland, Maine. Now there are 58,000 societies. The first had fifty members, and now there are 2,000,000 members.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Baer held an informal reception.

SMITH-ROBARTS RACE IS EXCITING.

Each Is Working His Best for the Republican Nomination for Congressman.

RIVAL TANNER AND CULLOM.

They Have the Machine and the Judges—Benefits and Promises Their Themes—Young's Unique Plea.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carbondale, Ill., May 21.—Second only to the bitter fight between Senator Cullom and John R. Tanner is the contest between Judge Joseph P. Robarts and Congressman George W. Smith of this (the Twenty-second) district. The victor will be announced some time on the night of June 2. There is a district primary election, and the principal provision of the mill is that the candidate receiving the most votes in the district shall be declared to be the Republican nominee by the Congressional Committee. There are the usual promises and agreements against unfair counting, against buying votes or permitting Democrats to vote and for allowing each contestant a watcher in the voting booths.

George Washington Young of Marion also is a candidate, and has more real enjoyment out of the race than the other contestants, although he is not regarded as an important factor. He has a nephew in Marion in the person of Deputy Sheriff Jimmy Young, who is a politician and a wag.

"Uncle George," says Jimmy, "is goin' to make the other fellows 'hump' themselves before the fair is over. It's no hippodrome, either. It is a battle for the office, and it is worth $5,000 a year. My friends"—referring to the Tanner-Haney clique in Williamson County, of which Jimmy is a star member—"my friends secretly want Robarts to win. You see, it opens up an alley for Judge Duncan, and he has wanted to be a Circuit Judge for a long time.

"Of course, now, you mustn't misrepresent me, for I am for Uncle George," and the deprecating and patronizing air of young Mr. Young would make the fortune of a photographer. "Uncle George is no slow man when he gets riled up, and the steam has been raising in his boiler for several years. Uncle George has a trump or two, and I guess the other fellows will know he is runnin' before the race is over. He's no quarter hoss. But my fellows all want Robarts to win, and I expect it will have to be that way."

Smith's Appeal for Gratitude.

Congressman Smith is making his race on what he has accomplished for the district, and has added up a formidable array of appropriations he has secured for every county in the district, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands, and thousands are still in sight. He tells how much he has done for Daniel Hogan, the boss of the district, and for his lieutenants, Bradley and Wall of Pulaski, for Robarts himself in Alexander, and for Secretary of State Rose's county of Pope. The list includes the saving from starvation of several hundred people during the high waters some years ago, the building of hard roads to the Mound City Cemetery, owned by the Government, and the employment of a lot of negroes and 'po' white trash' in the district.

Altogether it is a formidable array of benefits. I am reminded by Bert Burr that one of the good things the Congressman is now engaged in procuring is rural mail delivery for half a dozen villages and hamlets, and before the election comes around the entire Congressional District will have gray-coated postriders on nearly every road in the brush and mountain. Smith is making it rather expensive for the Government, but he is doing his people a great deal of good.

He is making the race a hot one in Pulaski County, where Robarts formerly lived, and the present home of Daniel Hogan. The Republican newspaper was controlled by the Robarts-Hogan fellows. Smith's friends bought up a rival plant and established a Republican newspaper, which prints Smith matter. Union, also, is regarded as fallow ground, and is being plowed over hill and through dale by all candidates. I am told that Smith appeared at the Yates ratification meeting the other day and made the best speech of the occasion. This was in Anna, the habitat of a covey of Tanner quails, of whom the Anna Hospital for the Insane is the cover. Massac County is another place where the battle rages. Smith has canvassed nearly every county in the district, visiting school districts in the backwoods and the cave-dwellers in Pope have not escaped him. He will end his campaign in his own county of Jackson next week.

The Smith following are counting on carrying Jackson, Johnson, Massac, and expect a big vote in every county, particularly in Pulaski and Pope.

Robarts's Buggy Campaign.

Robarts is making a buggy campaign, which includes every schoolhouse and hamlet in the district. He will get a big vote in Carbondale, but will not carry this county. He has issued a circular intended especially for the people of Murphysboro and Carbondale, and his tender references to Carbondale "as the home of his early boyhood," and to "the necropolis, near Carbondale, which contains the remains of my father," have wrung many a salty drop from the eyes of the people of Carbondale, who are extremely sensitive.

Judge Robarts's principal point is a desire "to place on the political map of the country the Twenty-second Illinois District." He "has no brags to make" about getting little offices for Republicans, for "my clerk will do that." He expects to inform the people of the United States "from the floor of Congress" that he is alive and representing his district, "and if that grand old flag yonder needs a defender in the halls of Congress, Joe Robarts will never shirk his duty. He will be found in the front rank championing the pure principles of Republicanism and defending the Stars and Stripes." (Loud applause and continued cheers.)

Judge Robarts's long suit is oratory and words, principally words, and it is said he is working harder now than ever before in his life. His friends claim for him Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Pope and Saline, with a chance at Massac and Johnson.

Young Yearns for Terrapin.

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PERSONAL NOTES FROM THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The students of Forest Park University gave a gymnastic drill, basket ball contest and military review last evening on the grounds of the university. The guests were conveyed by carriages from Sulphur avenue in Cheltenham to the school.

Miss Marie Whitmore, who has been visiting Mrs. Zach Tinker for a fortnight, returned last Saturday to the Brown School in New York.

Miss Frances Stickney has issued invitations for a recital of her violin pupils on Saturday afternoon, May 26, at the residence of Mrs. Edward Randall Hoyt, No. 4681 West Pine boulevard.

Miss Susan Thomson, who went abroad in February with Mr. and Mrs. George Mepham and Miss Lodge, for the opening of the Paris Exposition, has returned to St. Louis.

Miss Anna Force is entertaining the Misses Duncan of Osborne, Mo., who have arrived for the closing festivities of Mary Institute. Both the Misses Duncan were members of the class of 1899.

Mrs. T. B. Price of the Southern Hotel departed on Saturday for