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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.
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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.

IT PLEASES ENGLAND.

It is not always that one great Government's proof of unshrinking loyalty to the cause of another of equal rank meets with such immediate appreciation as in the case of the attitude maintained by the United States toward the Boer Peace Commissioners in behalf of England.

These men have come to this country on what now appears to be a foolish and vain mission. They seem to have thought that because American institutions were originally founded on the principles of liberty and the rights of man the justice of their own struggle for national independence and self-government would be recognized by us. They have been promptly disabused of this idea by President McKinley, and the Senate of the United States has distinctly refused to grant them the privilege of appearing in the Senate Chamber of this great free Government.

It has evidently been noticed by England that this action is refreshingly different from that of France when Benjamin Franklin appealed in person to the French for aid and encouragement of the American war for freedom in 1776. If France had been as loyal to England then as we are now, this country would probably still be a colonial possession of England. It is natural, therefore, that the British should feel keenly grateful to President McKinley and the United States Senate for the sternness with which they have dispelled the Boers' last hope for freedom.

The hearty English commendation of the administration's course now being voiced by the English press must be a source of intense satisfaction to President McKinley. It convinces him that his loyalty to England is approved by the Queen and her people. All that is now left to the misguided Boer envoys is to return to their native land to share in the final sacrifice of a patriot people. They came to the wrong country with their foolish sentimentality about freedom and human rights.

RIGGING UP BOGEY-MEN.

While it is eminently natural that the national leaders of the Republican party should be dismayed by increasing proofs of Democratic unanimity of choice as to the party leader and platform for 1900, their panic is of itself doing much to insure the certainty of Republican defeat.

In no way is this panic shown more clearly than in the evolving of all sorts of weird stories as to the existence of numerous plots and counterplots on the part of "Democratic conspirators" by means of which the will of the Democratic people is to be ignored at Kansas City and all sorts of devilment perpetrated under the authority of a Democratic National Convention. There seems to be a "prize story" contest on in the Republican camp—the winner to be that Republican who can concoct the most thrilling and blood-curdling story of Democratic intrigue inside the Democratic party.

A number of "raw head and bloody bones" figures have already been rigged up by these contestants, the dramatis personæ of whose awesome stories would put Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators to shame in the matter of deep-dyed villainy and saturnine aspect. These scarecrows, according to the Republican fictionists, are now nightly at work on their betrayal of Democracy. Knives glisten and fangs are bared as they work. The only sound to which they give mouth is an occasional long howl of the most harrowing and vengeful note. It is hard to go to sleep after reading a Republican newspaper these times.

Nevertheless, it is certain that these "bogey man" Democrats exist but in the jim-jam fancies of Republicans scared into delirium. They will not materialize at Kansas City. They will not be in evidence during the campaign that follows. There are no Guy Fawkes Democrats this year. The national Democracy is united for the preservation of American institutions, and all its sons are loyal. A close study of events in the near future will prove the truth of this statement.

HIGHER RIGHT FIRST.

While St. Louis is by no means a scene of general disorder, and while most people can manage to get about in street cars on necessary business during daylight hours, the prolongation of imperfect service is endured with less patience each day. The public cannot be persuaded that its rights are sufficiently considered by either side.

But, as long as every day produces assaults on working employes and depredations on property, public opinion will be unable to insist, as it would like to insist, upon a full regular service of cars from the company with or without the Union.

That fact of daily disorder makes it apparent that there is more or less danger in operating the lines. Nobody can guess how far turbulence would multiply if the police were withdrawn. Nobody can trust himself to judge whether the company is bound to render more car service than it does. In short, spasmodic and irregular outbreaks do now, just as the more serious onslaughts of the first two days did then, more than anything else to assist the company in carrying out its conception of what are its best interests.

No case can easily be decided on its merits in the presence of violence. The law of safety to person and property—the law of society's self-preservation and the first of laws—must be respected before other questions can be calmly analyzed.

If strikers and their sympathizers cannot learn the lesson of peace and order, it is not too much to predict that their contest will end in the company's being able to operate the lines without them. It is only, perhaps, a few foolish persons, for whom the body of strikers are not responsible, who create these daily troubles. None the less is it true that enough disorder is going on to give the company the time it needs to organize its lines in its own way. The public cannot step in to assert its legal claims to an adequate service as long as the police are every day compelled, in one quarter or another, to fight for the assertion of the higher right of safety to person and property.

IT AFFECTS ST. LOUIS.

The completion and occupation of the new buildings of Washington University, on which work has just been begun, will mark an important era in the progress of St. Louis. This event will put St. Louis in position to show to the world a collegiate institution that yields in nothing but age and the accumulations and prestige that result from age to the great Eastern colleges—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, etc.

The buildings of Washington University, which now are spread over a considerable area of downtown property, and which thus lose the effect which comes from massing, will be gathered with every attention to art and use on as attractive a strip of land as can be found anywhere near St. Louis, combining accessibility with isolation in the ideal proportions.

The occupation of the new buildings will give St. Louis a college with boarding attachments which will bring to it the students whose parents declined to subject their children on their own resources to the temptations and dangers of a big city like St. Louis. St. Louis will then have a college equipped in concrete belongings as well as in charter, principles and precedents to take its place among the best in the land.

St. Louis should look forward to September, 1901, at which time the opening is likely to take place, with as much anticipation as Washington University looks forward to it.

IT IS INSOLENT.

Late news reports from Washington announce that Major Rathbone, director of posts in Cuba, makes the definite boast that the administration will not dare remove him from office owing to his knowledge of the methods by which Mark Hanna was elected to the United States Senate.

President McKinley should promptly and sternly disabuse Mr. Rathbone of this conviction that it is within his power to blackmail the administration into a policy of suppression of the truth in the Havana postal scandal. The way to do this is to insist upon an inflexible investigation of the facts in the case and the punishment of every man who shall be found guilty of corruption.

President McKinley should take such action as shall convince the people that Mark Hanna was not elected to the United States Senate by corrupt methods, as this man Rathbone insinuates. Mr. Hanna himself should insist that this be done. The way to do it is to searchingly investigate the Havana postal scandal and to punish Rathbone if Rathbone be found guilty. It will be unfair to Senator Hanna if such action is not taken.

Director of Posts Rathbone has flung an insolent challenge at President McKinley's feet. The challenge must be accepted. The people of the United States will look to President McKinley for immediate action along these lines. They do not wish reason to believe that Senator Hanna, the leader of the Republican party, bought his way into the United States Senate, or that President McKinley is now willing to become an accessory after the act.

ORATORY MADE UNEASY.

It would seem at first glance that his Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, has added new terrors to an ordeal that was already sufficiently fearsome to the minds of modest men.

Recent gossip of society from London informs an interested world that Wales is now in the habit of appearing at banquets armed with a pair of field glasses. It is likely that his princely vision is not so keen as it once was—he is somewhere in the neighborhood of 60 years of age—and that the complete pleasure of ceremonial dinings has not been possible to him, owing to his inability to catch the changing expression on the faces of the post-prandial speakers. Anyway, field glasses are now a part of his banquet equipment, and the fashion thus set threatens to be quite widely followed.

It is difficult to imagine a keener torture than this custom will inflict upon sensitive persons who, for any reason, are called upon to "orate" when they would much prefer to enjoy their digestive coffee and cigar in ruminative quiet. The sudden leveling of scores of unpitying field glasses at such a man when he rises at the call of the toastmaster may well create panic of the most demoralizing description. It has from time immemorial been agreed that the nerve required for an ordinary man to make an after-dinner speech about reached the limit possible to human intrepidity. What shall be said of the test now that the unhappy victim goes into action with microscopic lenses searching out every weak point of the physical defenses behind which his soul cowers in its moment of supremest trial?

The new fashion set by the First Gentleman of Europe should be discouraged by tender-hearted folk. There is something of the scientific mercilessness of vivisection in it. Let's draw the line at field glasses in sentencing any of our fellow-men to the rack of after-dinner oratory.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL.

Probably the most marked significance of the exceptional degree of attention and appreciation now being devoted by the British reading public to the books of American writers is found in English recognition of the fact that those writers are at last beginning to make a proper use of the rich native material lying so abundantly within their reach.

It is to be noted that the American novels most popular in England are those which utilize just such material. Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum," Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel," Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold"—these books are having a tremendous sale in London. It has been more than once pointed out to American writers of fiction by their brothers of both England and France that they have in American history and American character probably the finest field for effective literature now known to the world. And it is plain that the reading public of England stands ready to indorse this pronouncement in the most practical way possible.

The next ten years should mark a very bright era in American fiction. Encouragement is contained in the amazing success of the American novels mentioned and of certain other recent ventures in the same spirit. It has been demonstrated that it is well worth while for American writers to cultivate their native soil. The rewards following adequate cultivation have been shown to be of the richest description. It is not unreasonable to expect exceptional literary activity under this stimulus, and a record of achievement worthy of the new and brighter conditions.

Before June 9 the Louisiana Purchase territory will know just how proud Uncle Sam is that he added it to his possessions. That is the date by which the World's Fair bill must be passed if it is to become a law at the present session of Congress.

During the first two weeks of June every citizen who loves St. Louis should see to it that he is recorded as a St. Louisan by the United States census. He should also see to it that all his St. Louis friends who are out of the city are so recorded.

Little Porto Rico is pretty well beggared already, but the carpetbaggers may even find some loot there in places not yet discovered by the trusts which compelled the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill.

It seems that the War Department needs only to announce the end of the Philippine insurrection to bring out immediate and copious proof to the contrary from the Filipinos.

If this thing of imperial thievery and carpetbag corruption keeps up, the Republican party will have to be quarantined and fumigated in order to go before the people.

It is evident that young Senator Beveridge knew just what the imperialist gang wanted when he sounded the loot and booty cry as the slogan of imperialism.

Bogus Governor Taylor didn't "flee as a bird to the mountains" when things went against him in Kentucky, but he skedaddled for the shelter of an Indiana Mount like a scared rabbit.

It's a pity that General Manning waited until Phil Sheridan was so much farther than twenty miles away before springing that denial of the truth of the famous Winchester ride.

Pure, clear water, streets that carry no reminder of a country road and an efficient municipal government are among St. Louis's most urgent World's Fair needs.

Well, after all, let's be thankful that Secretary of State Hay didn't kick the Boer Peace Commissioners out of his office when they called on him.

If General Otis is correct in his view of prevailing conditions, imperial corruption in the Philippines is even more pronounced than in Cuba.

With a tobacco heart and a chocolate eclaire backbone President McKinley should be a star museum card after November 6, 1900.

While we're all singing the praises of the horse these troublous times don't let's forget the useful services of Shanks's mare.

It is not possible to whitewash the Cuban postal scandal without placing a dark stain on American national honor.

Any attempt to hush up the Havana postal scandal will logically and rightfully cause a great hullabalioo.

Good Comradeship.

It may have been only a cheerful word,
A grasp of the hand in meeting;
But if hope revived at the message heard,
Or courage came from the greeting,
How fine to think of a soul waxed strong,
Of a burden lighter growing,
Because you happened to come along
When life made its dreariest showing!

For this is the true good comradeship
In the life we live together,
That holds to a friend with a firmer grip
The rougher the way or weather;
That sings to gladden the hearts of all,
Till, with the echoes blending,
The tranquil shadows of twilight fall
And the road has reached its ending.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

SPOONER DEFENDS COLONIAL SYSTEM.

He Wants the President to Rule the Philippines Until Congress Acts.

TILT WITH MR. PETTIGREW.

Order Purporting to Be From the Filipinos Is Declared to Be Manufactured for Effect Here.

Washington, May 22.—In the Senate today Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin made a notable speech in favor of his bill to provide that, upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines, the government of the islands should devolve upon the President until such time as Congress might direct otherwise.

Mr. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible and none other could have been offered, without dishonor to the country.

Later in the afternoon Senator Carter of Montana presented the credentials of Senator-Clark of that State. They will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. Wellington of Maryland presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city on Sunday evening last, to welcome the envoys from the South African Republics. He gave notice that on Monday he would speak on the subject.

Messages of Presidents.

Mr. Platt of New York, chairman of the Committee on Printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

Mr. Gallinger inquired of Mr. Platt if his committee had taken any action upon a resolution he had introduced to provide for the publication of 20,000 sets of the work. Mr. Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part of the Government of more than $200,000.

Mr. Gallinger said the cost of the work to the Government was about $7 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at $34 a set. He thought an arrangement ought to be made to print the work and sell it at cost.

The report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate translations of the Constitutions of the South African Republic and Orange Free State. It was adopted.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Penny of Delaware, calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information regarding the situation of our affairs in the Philippines and the military operations in these islands, was laid before the Senate, and, after some colloquy, objection being made to matters of phraseology, a similar resolution introduced by Mr. Allen and reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs was substituted for Mr. Penny's resolution, and, after being slightly amended, was passed.

Mr. Kenny, in a part of his remarks, the Associated Press dispatch from Marshfield, published to-day.

A bill to appropriate $120,000 for the erection of a public building at Grand Junction, Colo., was passed.

Mr. Spooner's Speech.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin then addressed the Senate on his bill—the unfinished business—in relation to the suppression of insurrection in the Philippines. It would provide that when insurrection "shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Mr. Spooner said he supposed it would be admitted that if there had been no war with Spain, and she had tendered to us a section of the Philippine archipelago, the proposition of its acceptance would have received hardly a vote in the Senate and would have been very unattractive to people. He did not believe that the problems now presented to this Government were presented because it had devolved upon the United States to Christianize the world. While there was a unanimous people the Government is not a missionary government.

"We have problems of our own," declared Mr. Spooner, "and our first duty is to subserve the interests of our own people.

"I did not take kindly to the acquisition of the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, and at one time, I think, I might have voted against the treaty's ratification. But I have never been able to see how the President could have concluded a treaty with Spain that did not include a cession of the Philippine Islands. The sentiment for the acquisition of those islands pervaded our entire people.

Alleged Extermination Order.

"It has been contended that we ought to have demanded that Spain relinquish the sovereignty of the Philippines," said he, "and then left them to be governed by their own inhabitants. But this could not have been done. We could not quit-claim them to the world, in the interest of philanthropy. There never has been an hour since the capitulation in Manila in our forces when, without dishonor to our country, we could have sailed away from Manila. Our duty was there to maintain our honor, and to protect the inhabitants of the city."

Mr. Spooner then referred to "those Senators who have seemed to exult sometimes in coupling the names of the half-caste Filipinos with that of our own Washington," and he read a portion of a proclamation issued by one of Aguinaldo's leaders, warning the Filipinos in Manila that upon a specified date, "all others will be exterminated, without compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation."

Mr. Pettigrew interrupted Mr. Spooner to declare that no such order or proclamation was ever issued.

Mr. Spooner replied that it was contained in an official document issued by the Government.

"I asked for and received from the War Department, six months ago, a copy of that very order," interjected Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I deny that any such order was ever issued," said Mr. Pettigrew, "either by Aguinaldo, or any of his subordinates."

"The trouble with the Senator from South Dakota," replied Mr. Spooner, "is that everybody is a liar who does not help to make his case against this Government." (Applause.)

"I protest against the use of such a document," urged Mr. Pettigrew. "It is false and it ought not to be here."

"Well, anyway, it is here," said Mr. Spooner, hotly.

After a defense of the President's policy in the Philippines, Mr. Spooner suspended his remarks until to-morrow, and Mr. Carter took advantage of the lull to present the credentials of Mr. Clark as a Senator from Montana, under the appointment of Acting Governor Spriggs of that State. The credentials consisted of the Governor's certificate of appointment. Mr. Carter simply asked that the certificate be read and laid on the table. This was done. The incident created a ripple of interest in the Senate, but caused no further remarks.

Then after a brief executive session the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Wheeler's Sharp Sally at the Administration's Expense.

Washington, May 22.—The House devoted the entire day to the Alaskan civil government bill. Slow progress was made, and only twenty-four pages were disposed of.

On the assembling, a Senate bill was passed to reserve certain lands in Hawaii for cemetery purposes.

Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, in explaining the bill, said: "In this cemetery the old Kings and royal families of the islands lie sleeping, unconscious that they have been annexed to the United States."

"I trust there will be no objection on this side to the passage of the bill," interrupted Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, "A few Kings dead or alive are all that is necessary to complete the policy of the present administration." (Laughter.)

The House then resumed consideration of the Alaskan civil government bill.

There was a long contest over a Democratic amendment to reduce the number of Judges in Alaska from three to two in the interests of economy. It was finally defeated by a party vote.

There was much debate over the sections relating to the mining laws, but no action was taken.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted. The Senate amendment for the liquor at Manila had been stricken out.

An invitation to the members of the House to attend the tenth session of the Interparliamentary Union at Paris, July 2, was read, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER OF NEW YORK.
Who is the most recently mentioned possibility for vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

MISSOURIANS'S MEASURES.

Vandiver, Clark and Cooney Speak for Legislation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—Representative Vandiver is working with the committee in charge to get a favorable report at this session upon his bill to provide for a bridge across the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau. He hopes to get this matter disposed of before Congress adjourns.

Mr. Vandiver also will go before the House Committee on Election of President some day this week and urge a report upon his bill to prevent the coercion of voters by their employers. Mr. Vandiver believes that in due time he can get a favorable report upon this measure. He probably will leave Washington for his home by June 1.

Representatives Champ Clark and Cooney to-day appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and urged the establishment of a national park on the site of the battle of Wilson's Creek in Southeast Missouri.

EFFORT FOR ECONOMY.

Republicans Reject Mr. Lloyd's Amendment to Alaskan Bill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—There was a spirited debate in the House to-day, led by Mr. Lloyd of Missouri, on the question of the number of officers to be provided for Alaska and the salaries to be paid them.

The Alaskan civil government bill would provide for three District Judges, three clerks, three Marshals and three District Attorneys, with deputies for each. Mr. Lloyd insisted on an amendment to provide for only two of each.

The salaries of the officers as provided by the bill would amount to $7,000. If reduced in numbers, as suggested by Mr. Lloyd, it would reduce the salaries $2,000 per annum, and if the salaries were cut down in accordance with amendments offered, it would save $12,000. The amendments were defeated by almost a strict party vote—59 to 61.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Not Much Chance of Getting One Through at This Session.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—A compromise bill amending the oleomargarine law was agreed upon this morning by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture. The bill is practically the measure of Chairman Wadsworth of the committee, proposing more careful branding of retail packages of oleomargarine, but not changing the rate of taxation. Mr. Wadsworth refused to give out the text of the bill to-day, upon the ground that it would have to be submitted to the full Committee on Agriculture to-morrow. A lively fight over the matter is likely to occur at to-morrow's meeting. There is not now much expectation of getting the law upon the statute books, but an effort will be made by some members to go on record in favor of a high tariff upon oleomargarine.

PORTO RICAN APPOINTMENTS.

President Soon Will Announce the New Colonial Officers.

Washington, May 22.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of Porto Rican appointments under the new Government. The act provides for a council of eleven, five natives and six Americans. Governor Allen has sent in recommendations as to the five Porto Ricans, and the President now has under consideration several names from which he is likely to select the six Americans. A number of these appointments will be made very soon.

The financial affairs of the island also were discussed at some length.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

Alabama—Molder, Madison County, T. H. Ragsdale, vice J. L. Hawkins, resigned; Whitesburg, Madison County, C. H. Rice, vice J. D. Rice, resigned.

Arkansas—Adamsville, Bradley County, E. E. Edwards, vice A. A. Adams, dead; Collins, Drew County, J. D. Hunt, vice W. J. Bolly, resigned; Fairmount, Prairie County, J. R. Kitley, vice J. I. West, resigned.

Illinois—Honey Bend, Montgomery County, George Sivars, vice D. W. Stewart, resigned; Loran, Stephenson County, E. R. From, vice S. J. Pledelt, resigned; Yantisville, Shelby County, I. L. Baird, vice Henry Yantis, resigned.

Iowa—Big Rock, Scott County, F. M. Foleti, vice J. C. Barrison, resigned; Carpenter, Mitchell County, Robert Jensen, vice W. C. Frank, resigned; McBride, Madison County, G. M. Powell, vice Grant Taylor, resigned.

Mississippi—Hickory, Newton County, L. A. Dease, vice E. E. Riley, removed; Morrow, Lauderdale County, L. A. Smith, vice W. J. Morrow, Jr., resigned.

Missouri—Caverna, McDonald County, Elisha H. Sooter, vice W. W. Fuller, resigned.

Tennessee—Heltonville, Grainger County, Maggie Helton, vice Ida S. Helton, resigned; Hixson, Hamilton County, G. T. Plumlee, vice E. F. Hixson, removed.

Texas—Eulo, Callahan County, A. T. Ford, vice D. E. Pool, resigned.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, May 22.—Presidential nominations:

John C. Freeman of Wisconsin to be Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Postmasters:

Illinois—W. S. Rice, Carmi.
Kansas—J. A. Constant, Babetha.
Nebraska—John F. Diner, Syracuse.
Arkansas—Nettie A. Hudspeth, Nashville.

PROSPECTIVE WEDDINGS—PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Katherine Walsh, youngest daughter of Mrs. Catherine Walsh of No. 4352 Delmar boulevard, and sister of Mrs. George Willard Teasdale, will be married late in June to Mr. Francis Xavier Barada. The wedding will be very quiet, with only members of the family present.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stewart of No. 3338 Morgan street, to Mr. George Williams, is set for June 12.

The St. Louis colony at South Haven, Mich., this summer will be much the same as in former seasons. Doctor and Mrs. M. P. Morrell will open their cottage early in June. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Widen and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fornheim will go to the Michigan shore, as usual. Mr. and Mrs. Duthiel Cabanne will pay their first visit to South Haven, journeying there early next month with their family.

Doctor and Mrs. Burleigh have purchased a house at No. 4352 Delmar boulevard and will remove this week from their Franklin avenue residence to their new home.

Doctor and Mrs. S. E. Parsons and Mrs. Clarence Gill, their daughter, are expected home to-day from Lake Minnetonka, where they have spent a month. Doctor Parsons is quite recovered from his recent serious illness.

Mrs. Elroy Platt of McPherson avenue is seriously ill at her home.

Miss Ramsey and Miss Queen Ramsey have gone to Mobile, Ala., for a short visit with Miss Eedine Russell.

Miss Louise Filley has returned from St. Joseph, where she visited Miss Lucille Nave.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Revis are in North Carolina for a short visit with relatives. Mrs. Revis is recuperating after a dangerous illness.

Mr. and Mrs. August Spitzbarth and Miss Ella Spitzbarth will depart for New York to-morrow, sailing for Europe the first of next week. They will spend the summer abroad.

Miss May Goldman, who will be graduated from the Blewett Seminary on May 31, will be the honoree at a reception given by her father, Mr. Jacob Goldman on Friday evening, June 1, at the Columbian Club.

Miss Ida McLagan and Mrs. Louise Corley and their pupils gave a recital last evening at Hennemann Hall.

Miss Harriet Maguire of Dickson street entertained a number of friends informally last evening.

Mrs. William C. McClure and little son, Donald, of Glenridge, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Fisher at the West End Hotel.

Mrs. R. P. Tansey and Miss Mollie Tansey are visiting in New York.

Mrs. A. C. Cassidy and Miss Lula Andrews of Dallas, Tex., are visiting in Washington. They will remain in the East for a fortnight longer.

Mrs. M. Schmidt of Geyer avenue will depart before the end of the week for Chicago and New York, where she will visit for two weeks. In June she will sail for Germany.

Department Orders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—The premises now occupied by the post office at Maryville, Mo., have been leased by the Post Office Department for a period of ten years from July 1, at an annual rental of $50.

An order was to-day issued by the Post Office Department establishing a substation at 207 North Adams street, Peoria, Ill., July 2.

The following changes of reserve agents for national banks have been approved:

Indian Territory—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, for the First National Bank, Marietta.

Kansas—The Chemical National Bank, New York, and the First National Bank, Kansas City, for the Lyons National Bank, Lyons.

The application for authority to organize the Delta National Bank of Cooper, Tex., with a capital of $25,000, was to-day approved.

Application for authority to convert the People's State Bank of Madison, Kas., into the First National Bank of Madison, Kas., with a capital of $25,000, was approved to-day.

Also authority was granted the Cherokee State Bank, Cherokee, Kas., to convert to the First National Bank of Cherokee, Kas., with a capital of $25,000.

Charles R. Siegel of Missouri has been appointed a wireman in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Army Orders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 22.—The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed from the places designated opposite their respective names to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty:

F. S. Macy, from Somerville, Mass.; F. H. Purcell, from Utica, N. Y.

First Lieutenant G. W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe and will proceed to join his battery.

The following transfers are made in the Thirteenth Infantry: Captain A. B. Scott from Company A to Company F; Captain H. T. Ferguson from Company F to Company A.

The following transfers are made in the Eighth Infantry: First Lieutenant H. A. Eaton from Company G to Company D; First Lieutenant VanLeer Wills from Company D to Company G.

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are made: Sergeant S. S. Seaton, Fort Grant to Wilcox, Ariz.; Private John C. Clay, Fort Myer to Jefferson Barracks.

Private F. E. Carpenter, Company A, First Infantry, Fort Logan H. Roots, will be discharged the service.

WOMEN ADMITTED AS LAY DELEGATES.

Methodist General Conference So Disposed of a Long-Standing Problem.

FINALLY ELECTED BISHOPS.

Doctors Hamilton and Moore Selected as Members of the Board of General Superintendents on Seventeenth Ballot.

Chicago, May 22.—The Methodist General Conference today elected two members of the Board of General Superintendents after a battle of ballots lasting nearly a week, and also finally disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in Methodist conferences—the admission of women to the general conference. This was settled in favor of the women.

Doctor J. W. Hamilton of the New England Conference, general secretary of the Board of Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, and Doctor David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, were elected to the episcopacy on the seventeenth ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

Besides the action on the episcopacy and the question of the admission of women to general conferences, and therefore necessarily to lay electoral conferences, the general conference adopted the constitution as submitted by the special committee on organic law.

Great Interest Manifested.

Belief that to-day's balloting would end the long-drawn out episcopal contest attracted a large audience to to-day's meeting of the Methodist General Conference, nearly every seat in the Auditorium being occupied when Bishop H. W. Warren rapped for order.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Reverend W. F. Oldham of Ohio and the reading of the journal the result of the sixteenth ballot, taken yesterday, was announced as follows: D. H. Moore, 426; J. W. Hamilton, 411; J. R. Day, 258; H. Spellmeyer, 90; J. F. Berry, 78; T. B. Neely, 65; necessary to choice, 433. The seventeenth ballot was then taken.

Consideration of changes in the organic law of the church, interrupted several days ago by the debate over the pastorate time limit, was then resumed.

Various changes recommended by the Committee on Revision were adopted, with little debate, until Doctor Buckley reported that the committee was unable to agree upon any recommendation as to sections 1 and 3, article 3. These involve the questions of admitting women to general conferences, but recess cut off debate.

At the conclusion of the recess the seventeenth ballot was read.

"Doctor D. H. Moore received 534 votes and is elected," announced Bishop Warner, and great applause ensued. "Doctor J. W. Hamilton received 519 votes and is elected," and again the hall rang with applause.

Bishops-elect Hamilton and Moore were escorted to the platform, and amid applause and the waving of handkerchiefs, were introduced to the General Conference. The ballot was as follows:

D. H. Moore, 534; J. W. Hamilton, 519; J. R. Day, 194; H. Spellmeyer, 71; T. B. Neely, 41; J. F. Berry, 22. Necessary to a choice, 444.

Sketches of New Bishops.

John William Hamilton was born in Lewis County, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1868, with the degree of A. B., and from the Boston University in 1875 with the degree of D. D. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union College and pastor of a church at Newport, O., and at Malden, Mass. For twenty-five years he has been a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society and has held that position ever since.

He is tall, straight as an Indian, and of striking appearance.

David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, was born near Athens, O., September 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Rushville Circuit as junior preacher in 1860, having graduated from the Ohio University. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, O., but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected Captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He followed Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the conclusion of the war returned to his ministerial duties. During his career later he served as editor of the Western Christian Advocate, to which he was elected in 1884. He is a ready writer and recognized as one of the greatest editors and pulpit orators of the church.

Woman Question Settled.

Debate over the question of the admission of women to the General Conference continued at some length. The majority of the speakers favored the admission of women. Doctor Charles W. Smith of the special committee closed the debate on the question, which, he said, "covered a wide range—from the Garden of Eden to the day of judgment." Amid tremendous applause the motion to substitute the words "lay member" in sections 1 and 5 of article 3 for the word "layman" was adopted, and a question which has been agitating the Methodist Church for a generation was settled in favor of the women.

The constitution as approved by the General Conference will now go to the 124 annual conferences for final action. The conference then adjourned for the day.

The report of the Committee on Itinerancy, involving the question of pastorate time limit, will probably be disposed of to-morrow.

The methods used by the projectors of the American University were called into account by Doctor John F. Goucher, in the Committee on Education to-day, and the matter was submitted to a subcommittee, with instructions to prepare a report, which, after being passed upon by the general committee, will be presented to the General Conference.

It was stated that the university did not have the required $5,000,000 when it was opened, and that, further, through its chancellor, Bishop John F. Hurst, it had invaded other institutions' territories.

The committee on Book Concern cut down the appropriation of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and refused the request for financial assistance of the Methodist Advocate Journal, published at Chattanooga.

The committee adopted a report directing the managers of the churches' book depositories to close out their stocks of miscellaneous books and confine the business in the future to the distribution of Methodist literature. This will mean the closing of the book stores now operated in Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The book store in Chicago was excepted from the list. The report recommends that the salaries of all employes be reduced and that smaller quarters be leased with a view of decreasing the operating expenses.

The action of certain managers in employing their relatives in the depositories is strongly condemned. Selection of employes by civil-service rules is recommended. The committee also advises that an auditor be engaged to examine the books of the various depositories yearly and report to the Book Committee.

Illinois Appellate Court.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., May 22.—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, to-day were as follows:

Sears vs. Manion; motion by appellee for leave to file briefs instanter; motion by appellant to strike briefs of appellees from file.

Farrell, admr., vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company; cross motion by plaintiff for leave to prosecute as a poor person.

Van Horn vs. People, use, etc.; motion by appellee to tax cost of additional abstract against appellant.

Bernard & Co. vs. County of Sangamon; motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

Mathewson, exr., etc., vs. Davis et al.; motion by appellee for leave to file briefs not in conformity with the rules allowed.

Iowa Life Insurance Company vs. Zeller; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Whitlow et al. vs. Trustees