TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearances, $4,396,877; balances, $768,945. New York exchange, 25c premium bid, 40c premium asked; Louisville, par bid, 10c premium asked; Chicago, 15c premium bid, 25c premium asked; Cincinnati, par bid, 10c premium asked; New Orleans, par bid, 10c premium asked.

The local wheat market closed higher at 70c May, 67⅞c n. July, 68⅝c Sept., 71½@72c No. 2 red. Corn closed higher at 56⅞c n. May, 56⅝@56⅞c July, 57⅛c Sept., 58c No. 2 white. Oats closed at 22¼c n. May, 21⅝c n. July, 21½c n. Sept., 22½c No. 2.

At Chicago wheat closed higher at 66c b. May, 67⅛@67⅛c b. July. Corn closed higher at 55c May, 57⅛@57⅝c July. Oats closed at 21⅝c May, 21⅝c July.

The local market for standard mess pork closed steady at $12 for new. Prime steam lard closed steady at 6.70c; choice at 6.72½c.

The local spot cotton market closed steady.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Austin Babcock has sued the directors of the Merchants' Exchange for $20,000 damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment, growing out of the trouble between them four years ago.

Samuel Cupples and Robert S. Brookings have given to Washington University the entire property known as the Cupples Station and Cupples block, the value of which is estimated at $3,750,000.

The block system of enumeration is to be employed in taking the census of this city, and the work promises to be more thorough and valuable than that of any previous enumeration.

In the Council yesterday, after a public hearing, the committee reported adversely the Kelly bill repealing the street railway franchise. The bill was then amended and sent back to the committee.

The G. A. R. and other patriotic societies will observe Memorial Day by decorating the graves of soldiers at the National Cemetery. The Mayor has proclaimed a holiday.

Many protests were presented yesterday at a public hearing on the proposed reconstruction of several streets.

In the First District Police Court "Louie," a dog owned by Ernest E. Kusch, was ordered to be shot, but disappeared before the sentence could be executed.

A supplemental bill in the Federal injunction against the street railway strikers was filed by Postmaster Baumhoff, who asserts that the collecting of mail is hindered by obstructions of the tracks.

Alumni of St. Louis University will meet to-night.

A warrant charging the obstruction of a mail car was issued against Joseph Vorack.

Six persons were injured on South Broadway during riots attending efforts to operate street cars.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

J. H. Colcock, an ex-Confederate, was drowned in the Gulf at Galveston, Tex.

L. Mecker, who disappeared five years ago in Arizona and was thought to have been murdered, turned up alive at Rogers, Ark., having spent three years of the time in an insane asylum.

Hot r Garvin of Quincy, Ill., who was married a week ago, returned from his wedding trip and was adjudged insane.

Gustax Jorms, who married Bertha Garms despite his father's will disinheriting him if he did, effected a settlement, giving him his share of the estate.

The Government crop report said the drought conditions were more serious and rain generally needed. Spring wheat is suffering, and winter wheat damaged by Hessian fly. Corn is better, but backward in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

Judge Barnard of the District of Columbia Supreme Court dismissed Master Workman Parsons's proceedings against Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor. Foreman Chamberlain announced that he had assumed charge of the order, alleging that Parsons was disqualified.

The American live stock and meat exhibits at Paris Exposition were reported to be in danger of practical prohibition by French restrictions.

The Tanner crowd in Sangamon County, Illinois, proposed to make peace with the Cullomites by referring the dispute to the State Committee, which is a Tanner-Yates machine.

The State Senatorial Convention at Burnett, Tex., has taken 2,237 ballots, each a tie between two candidates.

WASHINGTON.

The House rejected the Senate's armor-plate amendment and adopted a substitute. It accepted the conference report on the post office appropriations bill, which now goes to the President.

Consul General Guenther at Frankfort reported that Germany had more than $2,000,000,000 invested in foreign countries.

The Senate Committee on Commerce added an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill, to provide for a survey in the harbor at Harrisonville, Ill.

Congressman Bartholdt's beer barrel bill, passed by the House, was favorably reported to the Senate.

Admiral Dewey will leave Washington next week on a tour that will take him as far as Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ex-Confederate Senators and Congressmen held a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Wheeler attended.

The Grout bill, to put a heavy tax on oleomargarine, was favorably reported to the House after a hard fight lasting many months.

The Supreme Court decided several cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the United States District Courts under the bankruptcy law.

RAILROADS.

After a heated argument, which nearly resulted in blows, President Burt of the Union Pacific elected Superintendent Harris from his private car.

The Texas Railway Hospital Corps will meet at Fort Worth on July 10.

Colonel C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville, died of apoplexy at his home in Louisville.

Representatives of Texarkana lines met in conference yesterday.

The M., K. & T.'s extension from Jefferson, Tex., to Shreveport, La., is nearing completion.

The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis will build a new station at Lock Haven, Ill.

The National Association of Railroad Commissioners held its annual convention at Milwaukee.

SPORTING.

Russell R., Golden Harvest, Pinochle, Siddara and Theory were the winners at the Fair Grounds.

Marine Intelligence.

Moville, May 29.—Arrived: Furnesia, New York for Glasgow.

New York, May 29.—Arrived: Trave, from Genoa, etc.

New York, May 29.—Arrived: Belgravia, Hamburg.

New York, May 29.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen.

Sydney, New South Wales, May 28.—Arrived: Myora, Vancouver, via Honolulu.

Glasgow, May 29.—Arrived: Furnesia, New York. Sailed: Astoria, New York.

Southampton, May 29.—Arrived: Kaiser Maria Theresa, New York, via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

New York, May 29.—Sailed: Cafic, Liverpool; Saale, Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

Boulogne, May 28.—Sailed: Palatia, from Hamburg to New York.

New York, May 29.—Arrived: Steamer Belgravia from Hamburg.

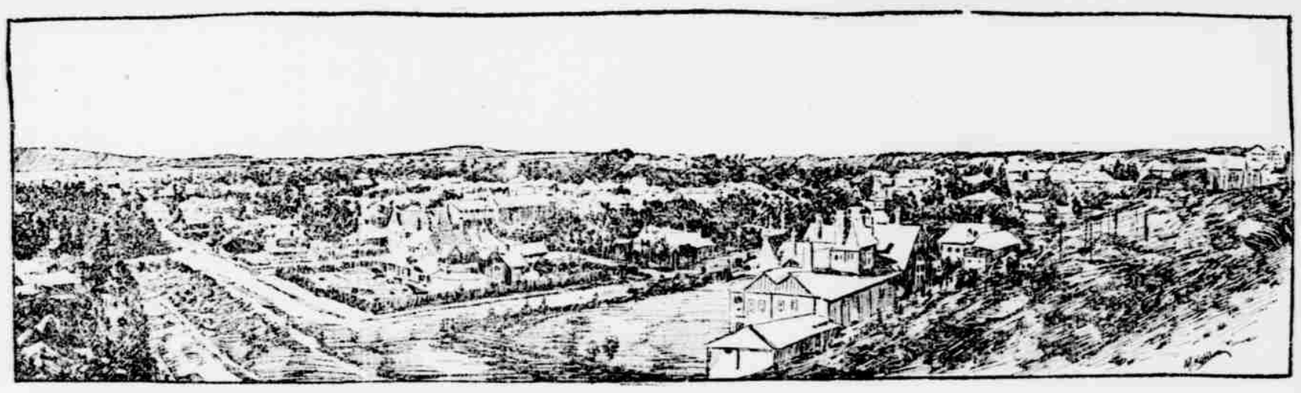
Plymouth, May 29.—Arrived: Steamer Graf Waldersee from New York for Hamburg, and proceeded.

Quentin—Horigan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 29.—Otto Quentin, a prominent young business man, and Miss Anne Horigan, a wealthy society girl, were married to-night at the residence of the bride. They will visit Europe on their bridal trip.

During the Past Fifty Years
rs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been
d by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for
r CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING,
PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES
CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, AL-
S THE PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC,
is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA.
or "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."



JOHANNESBURG.

To-day Lord Roberts is leading his great army into this, the Transvaal's richest city. The Boers had threatened to destroy the gold mines at Johannesburg before evacuating, but, evidently they did not do so.

THREE MILLIONS FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Continued From Page One.

ples & Co. In 1856 he purchased the interests of his associates in the enterprise and conducted it alone until 1864, when Thomas Marston became associated with him under the firm name of Cupples & Marston. At the end of a prosperous career a dozen years in length, this firm was dissolved, to be succeeded by the firm of Samuel Cupples & Co., Messrs. H. G. and R. S. Brookings being admitted at that time as junior partners. In 1883 this copartnership was in turn succeeded by the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, the present name of the concern.

The mammoth establishment which bears the name of Mr. Cupples is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, the annual volume of its trade being equal to that of all other woodenware houses in the country combined. Around this have clustered many other enterprises which have contributed in no small degree to the growth and prosperity of the city, chief among which has been the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company.

Mr. Cupples has been especially interested in the development and improvement of the public school system of St. Louis, and for many years rendered valuable services in this connection as a member of the St. Louis School Board. To him also the city is largely indebted for the Manual Training School, a department of Washington University, of which all other manual training schools in the United States have been modeled.

Mr. Cupples was married in 1856 to Miss Kells of St. Louis, and three children were born of their union, none of whom, however, survives. His wife died several years ago.

The palatial residence at No. 2673 West Pine boulevard, which has been Mr. Cupples's home for more than a decade, is one of the handsomest houses, both in its exterior and in point of interior surroundings, in St. Louis.

Residence of Samuel Cupples, West Pine Boulevard.

BUSY LIFE OF MR. BROOKINGS.

Financier Had to Make His Own Way Since Boyhood.

Robert S. Brookings was born near the noted old Carter homestead, at Walnut Hills, Cecil County, Maryland, January 22, 1850. He is the son of Doctor Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings. Both the Brookings and Carter families were represented among the early colonists of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and Mr. Brookings's immediate ancestor, in the maternal line, was Jeremiah Carter, who, in 1682, founded Carlertown, Pa., now a part of the city of Chester. It was at the original home of Jeremiah Carter, known as "Essex House," that William Penn was entertained immediately after his first landing in Pennsylvania.

Sturdy character, sound morals and vigorous mentality were distinguishing characteristics of the ancestors of Mr. Brookings, and these qualities constituted his chief inheritance when he turned his back on the old homestead and began life for himself while still a boy. He was brought up in Maryland, and completed his education at West Nottingham Academy, his course of study being abridged by necessities which caused him to seek remunerative employment before he was 17 years old. In 1867 he came to St. Louis and shortly afterwards found employment with the firm of Cupples & Marston, thus connecting himself with the business in which he has ever since been engaged and to the conduct and management of which he succeeded by force of his ability. He began as a clerk, and as a clerk he evidenced the fact that he possessed that kind of genius which Goethe declared "could always be known by its doing first the duty that was nearest."

At the end of a three years' term of service in a clerical capacity his usefulness to his employers prompted them to make him a partner in the establishment, which then became Samuel Cupples & Co. His intense energy, keen perception and comprehensive grasp of business problems at once began making their impress upon the business, and it expanded rapidly.

New lines of manufacture were augmented, and before many years had elapsed they had become the greatest manufacturers and jobbers of woodenware in the world, the annual volume of their trade equaling that of all other woodenware houses in the United States combined. In 1896 this great enterprise was incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, Mr. Brookings becoming vice president and general manager, a position which he has ever since retained.

Mr. Brookings conceived the idea of establishing the Cupples Station, a central depot for receiving and collecting merchandise for shipment, thus avoiding the expense and delay incident to carting freight to and from the various freight depots of the city. Mr. Brookings is vice president of the Union Trust Company, vice president of the St. Louis Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, and a director of the State Bank of St. Louis. For many years he has been prominent in movements designed to promote the cause of popular education. He has also done much for charitable and benevolent institutions of the city. He has been one of the most earnest and helpful friends of the Mercantile Library, and for many years was a member of the Library Board of Directors, and for some years its president.

In November, 1895, Mr. Brookings assumed the presidency of Washington University, and immediately put into effect plans which he had previously conceived for practically refounding the college and scientific school, by removing them to a tract of land facing Forest Park. Mr. Brookings is a lover of music, and from 1882 to 1897 was president of the Choral Symphony Society. He was one of the founders of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Founded 47 Years Ago, Its Progress Has Been Steady.

Washington University, founded forty-seven years ago, owes its existence to Wayman Crow. While a member of the State Senate, in 1853, he decided to establish an educational institution in St. Louis. Without consulting any one he drew up a charter, authorizing in the most general terms the organization of the "Eliot Seminary."

The incorporators and first Board of Directors were: Christopher Rhodes, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, John Cavender, George Partridge, Chauncey R. Mayberry, John How, William Glasgow, Jr., George Pegram, N. J. Eaton, James Smith, S. A. Ranlett, Mann Butler, William G. Eliot, Hudson E. Bridge, Samuel Russell and Wayman Crow.

On February 22, 1854, the directors organized under the charter by the election of Doctor William G. Eliot as president, Wayman Crow, vice president; S. A. Ranlett, secretary, and John Cavender, treasurer. When Mr. Cavender resigned, after serving six years, Mr. Ranlett was made secretary as well as treasurer.

Doctor Eliot preferred to work for an institution not bearing his own name, so he suggested that the name be changed to "Washington Institute." This was done. The name Washington was recommended from the purely accidental circumstance that the charter was approved on February 22. Later, as plans for the various departments were more fully developed, the word "university" was adopted as more comprehensive than institute. No instruction, either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics, has ever been allowed in any department of the university.

In 1856 the charter was amended by making the name Washington University. At this time contributions of money and land were made amounting to about $40,000. Thus was the infant university born and cradled and from the very beginning its friends have been devoted and generous. The first actual teaching under the charter of the school was established in the school of 1854 and 1855. An evening school was opened in the old Rankin Schoolhouse, and was continued for four months under the direction of N. D. Tirrill, the teacher. The number of pupils was 270.

For years this and other evening schools were sustained by the university. Then the expense was shared by the Board of Public Schools, and finally, by special arrangement, the entire burden was assumed by the Public School Board. In September, 1856, the classical and scientific school on Seventeenth street and Washington avenue was opened. The school was in charge of J. D. Low and N. D. Tirrill, and the register for the first year showed a total of 198 scholars.

On April 22, 1857, the formal inauguration of Washington University took place. Edward Everett delivered an oration in the Mercantile Library Hall upon "Academical Education." At that time it was publicly announced that gifts to the university from the directors and their friends exceeded $200,000. During the year 1857 the chemical laboratory was built, and Professor Abraham Litton was appointed to the chair of chemistry. The appointment of Professor J. J. Reynolds to the chair of mechanics and engineering marked the opening of an advanced scientific school. In 1858 the collegiate department was opened, and Professor Joseph G. Hoyt was elected chancellor.

The Mary Institute was founded May 11, 1859, and opened in September of the same year, under the direction of Professor Erwin D. Sanborn. The law department was established March 19, 1860. At the close of the year 1861 the university was free from debt and held property valued at $60,000. The first class graduated from the university in June 1862, Chancellor Hoyt conferring the degrees. The present officers of the university are: R. S. Brookings, president; Henry Hitchcock, vice president; Winfield S. Chaplin, chancellor, and G. M. Bartlett, secretary and treasurer. The following departments are part of the university: Smith Academy, Manual Training School, Mary Institute, St. Louis-Missouri Medical College, Missouri Dental College, St. Louis Law School and St. Louis Art School.

UNIVERSITY'S NEW SITE IDEAL.

It Is Just West of Forest Park and Contains 157 Acres.

The site of the proposed new Washington University buildings is ideal. It is west of Forest Park, running from the Skinker road on the east to the Hanley road on the west, which is the eastern boundary of the town of Clayton. The tract is bounded on the north by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad and on the south by the new Forsythe boulevard that connects with Lindell boulevard and which is one of the pretti st driveways in St. Louis County. There are 157 acres in the tract, and the price paid for it by the university trustees exceeded a quarter of a million dollars.

Surveyors have been at work laying out the grounds for the last eight or nine months. The surveys were only recently completed, and Engineer Vandergriff is now devoting his attention to the construction of a spur switch from the Colorado, about 700 feet west of the Skinker road. The switch projects southward for a distance of 1,200 feet. It will be used for the transportation of the building material to the very center of the Washington University site.

CUPPLES STATION IS UNIQUE.

Bulk of St. Louis Freight Handled at That Place.

Cupples station is an institution of the greatest magnitude, and is peculiar to St. Louis, as there is nothing like it in any other city in the United States. From a commercial point of view it is more valuable to the interests of the city than any other institution in St. Louis.

It consists of a number of blocks of seven story buildings, all of which are occupied by mammoth wholesale establishments, and the basements of which are traversed by a network of railroad tracks. In the rather odd yards which are adjacent to the station, practically all of the railroads which enter the city form a junction, enabling the tenants of the station to reach any railroad in the country without difficulty.

In this vast business center the merchants are enabled to load and unload their merchandise in their own buildings, without any expense for drayage, saving thousands of dollars every year. In addition to the saving of time and trouble, as the expense of handling is reduced to a minimum.

The station is situated at the mouth of the tunnel and the railroad tracks at this point are low enough to permit switches to be run into the basements of the station. Merchants who are tenants of the buildings load their goods for shipment on trucks, which are taken to the cars in the basement on hydraulic elevators.

Goods are received in the same manner, and after being loaded on trucks are wheeled to the different warehouses. In this way St. Louis jobbers secure an advantage over their competitors in other cities which it is impossible to overcome.

The first block of ground for the station was purchased in 1883. The first building was completed in 1889, and the last of the great structures was finished four years ago. The company was incorporated under the name of the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company. Since it was founded St. Louis jobbers have saved millions of dollars in drayage charges, and a large proportion of the freight of the city has been handled there.

OTHER GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY.

Many St. Louis Men and Women Have Made Donations.

Within the last two years public-minded citizens have been active in giving their time and money to place Washington University on a sound financial basis. Within one year and four months nearly the entire amount of the present endowment fund has been donated and money sufficient has been raised to pay for new grounds and new buildings.

The plan to remove the university to a point outside the city limits has been under consideration for many years. Seven years ago the Board of Trustees voted to make the move, and, in the interim, continual effort has been made to raise the necessary funds. For a long time little success was met with, and it seemed that the only thing which would make St. Louis's principal educational institution truly a university, would never be accomplished.

It was early in February of 1899 that Robert S. Brookings, who had previously been a liberal giver to the university, offered $500,000 for a new university hall, immediately Samuel C. Cupples, whose name had also frequently figured as one of the institution's benefactors, promised $500,000 for the construction of two buildings to be devoted to the engineering department. Soon Adolphus Busch gave $50,000 for a chemical laboratory. He was followed by Mrs. Charles T. Lionett, who gave $50,000 for a dormitory.

Between the time of Mrs. Lionett's gift and the present they have been no large donations to the university project. Mr. William MacMillan gave $50,000 to the Mary Institute, and other branches of the institution have received small contributions.

The list of donors to Washington University previous to February of 1899 contains many of the names of St. Louis's most revered and admired citizens. Wayman C. Crow presented the Museum of Fine Arts. James Smith, early in the seventies, gave $100,000, part of which went to Smith Academy, which was named after him. Hudson E. Bridge endowed the chair of botany with $50,000, and Mrs. Ann Eliot did likewise to the extent of $50,000. Judge S. A. Moldt and Henry Hitchcock have given large amounts to the law school. Gottlieb Conzelman, Ralph Selby, William A. Harbaugh and also Mr. Cupples have contributed heavily to Manual Training School. Colonel George E. Leighton, at different times, has added much to the university funds.

ROBERTS AT GATES OF JOHANNESBURG.

Continued From Page One.

broken bridge and a wrecked railway behind him, has somehow managed to get forward sufficient supplies for his large force.

As he has been able to do so much, it is considered possible that he will be outside of Pretoria Friday. The rapidity of his advance is thought an extraordinary achievement, even by grudging Continental critics.

The Boers, who were expected to fight along the line of hills known as Kilpriversberg, abandoned the eastern end of the range, near Lord Roberts's advance line, but they stood their ground on the extreme right, near Vanwyckerust, where they met General French's turning movement. The fight continued all day, and the result is as yet mere conjecture. Possibly the Boer rear guard succeeded in keeping General French off and is now in the hills northwest of Johannesburg.

The Standard has the following advices from Pretoria, under Monday's date:

"The Transvaal Government has opened, or is about to open, peace negotiations. It has cabled a final inquiry to its agents abroad asking whether any hope exists of aid."

Without doubt the presence of Lord Roberts with 30,000 men at Johannesburg will hasten the Transvaal's decision.

Dispatches from Lorenzo Marquez yesterday described President Kruger as "wavering, but demanding a guarantee that he shall not be exiled to St. Helena."

The fighting burghers still continue to desert, and the total collapse of the Boer military organization is not far off. Bennett Burleigh, writing from Lord Roberts's headquarters at Vereeniging on Sunday, says:

"I doubt if President Kruger can muster 15,000 men, as many of the burghers have gone to their homes."

The stanch Boers are sending their families with wagons and stores to the Zoutpansberg district. Whether Pretoria will be defended is uncertain, although a Pretoria message dated Sunday pictures the work of defending the capital as going on "with feverish activity."

Pretoria is situated in a wilderness of kopjes and ranges and is provided with defenses that require at least 20,000 men to man them properly. There may still be one hard nut for the British to crack. The last message out of Pretoria is the following dated May 28, and censored by the Boer Government:

"Kranz, acting as special commandant at Johannesburg, has issued a circular to the officials concerned, warning them of the necessity of controlling the foreign elements in the town and directing them to resist all attempts to destroy property or life, meeting force by force."

The Netherlands Railway Company yesterday notified the authorities at Lorenzo Marquez that they must decline to accept goods for delivery at Johannesburg. Johannesburg telegrams are still accepted, subject to stoppage at Pretoria.

Sir Redvers Buller and the Boers had an artillery duel all day yesterday without marked result. The equilibrium in Natal seems still maintained. On Sunday the British killed two Boers and captured ten near Muller's Pass.

BULLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Newcastle, May 29.—The following proclamation has been issued by the General in command:

"The troops of the Queen are now passing through the Transvaal. Her Majesty does not war upon individuals but, on the contrary, she is anxious to spare them, as far as possible, the horrors of war. The quarrel which England has is with the Government and not the people of the Transvaal. Provided they remain neutral no attempt will be made to interfere with persons living near the line of march.

"Any of their property which it may be necessary to take will be paid for. But, on the other hand, those thus allowed to remain near the line of march must respect and maintain neutrality. The residents of any locality will be held responsible in both persons and property for any damage done to the railway or the telegraph, or for violence done any member of the British forces in the vicinity of their homes."

FREE STATE ANNEXED.

Roberts Renames It the Orange River State.

Cape Town, Monday, May 28.—Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State, which hereafter will be called the Orange River State.

136 Boarding Places
Advertised in The Republic this morning.

SENATE ACTS IN ONE MINUTE.

Continued From Page One.

kind of California. In all quarters there was the same response. The Appropriations Committee and Senator Vest's Expositions Committee had recommended the bill. It seemed to be a national measure, decided by all the people. The measure was acceptable.

Rebuke to Henderson.

The efforts of Chairman Tawney and Sherman of New York all came to naught. Crestfallen, they went back and reported to Henderson. The Speaker hastened back to the Senate to try once more to secure delay. It was too late. The amendment had been adopted without debate.

The slap administered to the Senate by Speaker Henderson is almost unprecedented in the records of legislation. It is the absorbing topic of discussion among the politicians this evening. The assertion is made in all quarters that the government growing out of the Speaker's arbitrary treatment of the Louisiana Purchase bill, his packing of the special committee and efforts to influence the Senate against the measure will extend far beyond the present Congress and end in the undoing of the Iowan if the House goes Republican in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Course of the Bill.

While the friends of the Fair do not venture to admit yet that the battle is won, there is a general belief that the House will adopt the Senate amendment. When the sundry civil bill is returned to the House, Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee probably will move nonconcurrence and ask for the appointment of a conference committee. A motion might be made by another member to concur in the amendment and force a direct vote immediately in the House upon that proposition. But that course hardly will be followed. The plan probably will be to let the matter go at once to conference. The amendment having been adopted unanimously by the Senate, the Senate conferees cannot well recede from it, especially when there are petitions known to be signed by 275 members of the House urging consideration of the measure. The moral effect of these protests against smothering the bill has been good. They may not be presented to the Speaker inasmuch as the matter now is in strong and commanding shape by the action of the Senate today. Their effect has been, nevertheless, noticeable about Congress.

An Anxious Day.

To-day has been an anxious one for friends of the great Exposition, and the favorable action of the Senate just before 6 o'clock came as a relief to a prolonged strain. Just before the vote, Governor D. R. Francis and Corwin Spencer were seated in the gallery waiting patiently for the consideration of the amendment, their minds divided between hope and fear. They realized that if one Senator raised a point of order against the amendment that it was "new legislation," the presiding officer probably would rule adversely. When Senator Frye announced the adoption of the amendment they looked dazed for a moment, as if unable to realize their success. Then a jubilant smile overspread their faces. They left the gallery at once and went to the floor of the Democratic side, where they asked Doorkeeper Edwards to send in for Senator Cockrell.

"Tell the Senator," said Governor Francis, "that we would like to embrace him."

Senator Cockrell came out in a few moments, and Governor Francis and Mr. Spencer grasped his two hands and assured him of their appreciation of his wonderful work.

Motion to Reconsider.

As Senator Cockrell re-entered the chamber, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire offered as an amendment to the bill a proposition to appropriate $500 to defray the expenses of a commission to investigate the conditions of Oriental trade. Senator Allison, in charge of the bill, raised the point of order against it that it was new legislation. Senator Gallinger made a short speech, in which he commented upon the fact that no point of order had been raised against the amendment of Senator Cockrell, which virtually carried an appropriation of $5,000,000. He concluded by saying that he hoped Senator Allison would not make the point of order. Senator Allison insisted upon the point, and the chair sustained him. Senator Gallinger then made a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senator Cockrell's amendment for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition had been adopted. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who was interested in the Gallinger amendment, seconded Gallinger's motion for reconsideration. Without action on this motion the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock Thursday morning. This was done in accordance with a previous arrangement entered into on suggestion of Senator Sewell, that the Senators might be afforded an opportunity of attending the Decoration Day exercises tomorrow.

While this request was somewhat undesirable, it is regarded by the friends of the measure as of little importance. A motion of that kind must be entertained by the chair. When the Senate meets Thursday morning, if Gallinger does not withdraw it, another motion will be made to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table. The Senate having adopted the amendment practically unanimously, there is no doubt that the amendment will be retained. In fact, the voting down of a motion to reconsider will have the effect of putting the bill in still stronger position in conference, as it is substantially a declaration that the Senate will not recede from the amendment.

Petitions Grow.

Congressman Bartholdt to-day continued the circulation of his petition for consideration. To-night he had the names of 137 Republicans on his list. The additional signatures are as follows:

Charles Dick of Ohio, Overstreet of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Sheldon of Michigan, Wright of Pennsylvania, Dable of Wisconsin, Mahon of Pennsylvania, Packer of Pennsylvania, Stewart of New York, Levering of Massachusetts, Grow of Pennsylvania, Pearson of North Carolina, Wise of Virginia, Wadsworth of New York and Hawley of Texas.

Champ Clark also continued the circulation of his petition on the Democratic side and added eleven names more to his list, giving him a total of 138. This makes a total of 275 signers.

With three-fourths of the House asking for consideration of a measure which the Senate has adopted without division, as a rider on one of the principal appropriation bills, Speaker Henderson's opposition promises to come to an inglorious end.

Governor Francis's View.

Governor Francis, Seth Cobb and Corwin Spencer were seen to-night at the Normandie Hotel. Governor Francis gave out the following interview in which Messrs. Cobb and Spencer concurred:

"You can say that we are highly pleased over the action of the Senate to-day in attaching the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair amendment introduced by Senator Cockrell to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Senator Cockrell for his wonderful work. The passage of his amendment by the Senate without division was a magnificent tribute to his popularity with his colleagues, Republicans and Democrats. Senator Vest, too, has rendered valuable service in securing the indorsement of the Senate. While giving the credit to our own Senators, which they so richly deserve, we do not overlook the assistance rendered by Senator Allison of Iowa, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, without whose co-operation the efforts of Senators Cockrell and Vest could not have succeeded."

Our Store Will Close To-Day,
Decoration Day,
At 1 O'Clock.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Burlington Route

COLORADO NEARER.

The low-rate excursions to Colorado and Utah for the coming season will bring those splendid summer regions nearer than ever before to the people of the Mississippi Valley.

DATES OF EXCURSIONS WITH ALL-SUMMER LIMITS:
June 20th, July 9th and 17th, August 1st.

DATES OF EXCURSIONS WITH 21 DAYS' LIMIT:
June 5th and 19th, July 3d and 17th, August 7th and 21st.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES EVERY DAY.

The journey is short, too. No. 5 at 2:05 P. M. One night on the road to Denver.

No. 15 at 8:45 P. M.—arriving Denver second morning.

Send 6 cents postage for "COLORADO," an artistically illustrated folder "TO CALIFORNIA THROUGH SCENIC COLORADO," at Ticket Office, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Olive Streets, or of the General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

OUT OF BRITISH ARMY.

American Boy Enlisted, but His Discharge Is Readily Granted.

Washington, May 29.—Ambassador Choate has advised the State Department that he has secured the discharge from the British army of Dennis Veazey, an American boy with the troops in South Africa. Veazey shipped from New Orleans on a mule boat for the Cape, and there joined the British army, being in straits and finding no other employment. Mr. Choate reports that Lord Roberts discharged the boy at once upon our application, without even asking for sworn proofs of age (Veazey was only 17 years old), or American citizenship.

ANGLO-GERMAN RIOT.

It Was Precipitated by Cheers for Kruger.

London, May 28.—While the townspeople at Fleetwood were cheering the announcement that Lord Roberts had occupied Johannesburg, the German crew of the Henrietta, an English vessel that was sold to a German firm, cheered President Kruger. Several conflicts occurred between the Germans and the English, and the chief officer of the Henrietta was mobbed. Ultimately the police force was doubled.

BOER ENVOYS' TOUR BEGINS.

They Leave Washington for Boston and New York.

Washington, May 29.—The three Boer envoys left Washington this afternoon for a trip north. They will go first to New York, and thence to Boston.

WAR OFFICE'S INQUIRY.

Anxious to Get Troops Back in England.

London, May 29.—Reports are current that the War Office has cabled to Lord Roberts asking if, in his opinion, he can send home of his troops to England, to arrive before October 1.

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AND RETURN.
Via B. & O. S.W. Good going 8:05 p. m. train, May 28, all trains May 29 and 30. Long return limit. For information call at Broadway and Locust.

ROCKEFELLER RECOVERING.

Operation Performed on the Stand ard Oil Magnate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 29.—William Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company and one of the world's wealthiest men, was operated upon for appendicitis on Monday afternoon. Although the operation now seems to have been in every respect successful, there were a few hours when great fears for his recovery were held by his relatives. He failed to recover from the shock as promptly as was expected. His condition to-night was said to be favorable and his recovery assured.

Several weeks ago Mr. Rockefeller had an attack indicating appendicitis. At that time his strength had been somewhat dissipated by the anxiety occasioned by the illness of his wife, who is now recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. When he had gained the strength sufficient to withstand an operation he went to his country place in Tarrytown. There the operation was performed on Monday by Doctor Robert F. Weir, assisted by Doctors Walker and James.

A Tower of Strength

Abroad is the good name Hood's Sarsaparilla has earned at home. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, this great medicine has accomplished many grand cures and its sales are very large. Its great laboratory is a monument to the wonderful curative power possessed by the medicine. YOU may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with perfect confidence that it will do you good.

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DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Agreement on Anti-Trust Bills and War Taxes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 29.—Protest against an adjournment of Congress until the people are relieved of at least a portion of the Spanish War tax burdens was made at a caucus of the Democrats of the House of Representatives to-night. Resolutions were also adopted by the caucus outlining a policy on the trust question.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, leader of the minority, introduced the following resolution at the beginning of the caucus:

"Whereas, there is known to be a large and growing surplus in the Treasury over and above the necessities of the Government arising from the taxes levied and collected under the war tax act of 1898, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we favor the reduction of the taxes provided for in said act, and we do not think the present session of Congress should adjourn until these taxes shall have been repealed as to certain articles and reduced as to others, until there is a total reduction in the aggregate of at least 50 per cent. We pledge ourselves at all times to support any measure or measures providing for such reduction."

Mr. Levy of New York offered a substitute for the Richardson resolution, but the Richardson resolution, providing for a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent of the war tax, was adopted by the caucus in the belief that that much relief could be granted at once, while time could be taken for the consummation of further reduction.

After the war-tax matter was disposed of the trust question was taken up. Mr. Ball of Texas introduced a resolution to pledge the Democrats to vote against the proposed constitutional resolution offered by the Republicans which takes the power of regulating trusts away from the States, and to urge the substitute anti-trust bill reported by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, but to vote for the bill reported by the majority, for the reason that any restriction of the powers of trusts is better than nothing. The resolution was adopted.

SAYS WOMEN LIVE TOO FAST.

Mrs. Hensley Thinks Nervousness a National Disease.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 29.—Members of the Hundred Year Club enthusiastically applauded a declaration by Mrs. Almon Hensley at a meeting of the club to-night that American women are living at too fast a pace. Mrs. Hensley, who is president of the Society for the Study of Life, said that nervousness is the national disease of American women. Mrs. Theodore Sutro presided over the gathering at the Hotel Majestic. Mrs. Hensley's paper was the feature of the evening. Her subject was "Nervousness of American Women."

"Women were not intended for business," she said. "It is a disgrace to our civilization that women should jostle and elbow men at the doors of public offices. The crowd of wretched, anaemic typewriters, clerks, saleswomen, fighting always a moral battle because of inadequate wages, physical unsoundness and contiguous temptation, is a melancholy sight, and one that we trust to a future of wiser and more rational social and economic custom to set right.

"Women need exercise, but hanging on straps in street cars or pushing around a bargain counter is not exercise.

"Our women are resorting more and more to narcotics and stimulants to keep themselves keyed up to the necessary pitch. Besides, the effect on themselves personally, a serious question arises: Are there not enough temptations to surround the youth of the coming generation that we must sow in their path the seeds of intemperance and sensuality through the careless selfishness in the young woman of to-day?

"I have never known or heard of a single girl or woman, who ever did a real work for her country, her race or religion who compressed her waist or squeezed a number five foot into a number four shoe."

Mrs. Hensley said that if men would buy corsets and wear them a month the object lesson would cure their wives of tight lacing.

PARSONS RETALIATES.

Hayes and Two Other Knights of Labor Arrested.

Washington, May 29.—To-night John W. Hayes, the secretary and treasurer; I. D. Chamberlain, the worthy foreman of the Knights of Labor, and Edward J. Lindblom, a chemist prominent in the order, were arrested charged with forcible entrance in the day time of the international rooms on B street, northeast. The warrant for their arrest was sworn out by Grand Master Workman John N. Parsons. The men were released on bail.

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