Duffy's Pure Malt

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

No Fusel Oil.

The World's Famous Medicinal Whiskey

(A distillation of pure malt)

has no equal. Prescribed and endorsed by leading doctors for nearly half a century as the only pure, invigorating stimulant and tonic. All druggists and grocers, $1.00 a bottle. See that the trade mark is on the bottle. Book sent free.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

MONEY to LOAN

The highest amount loaned on watches, diamonds, jewelry and all articles of value. Large loans a specialty, at low rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

S. VAN RAALTE & CO.,
12 and 14 S. 4th, also 213 N. 7th St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

PILES Fissure, fistula, and all rectal diseases a specialty; cures guaranteed. Piles permanently cured by painless treatment. Consultation free. Dr. M. Ney Smith, Specialist, Holland Bldg., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis.

FRECKLES,

Tan, rough and oily skin, moth patches, etc., removed by "Lepidus"; it beautifies the complexion; superfluous hairs, warts, moles, wens, scars, etc., permanently removed; deformity of the mouth, nose, ears, lips, corrected by plastic surgery. The St. Louis Dermatological Co., J. Webb M. D., physician in charge, 609 Chemical Building.

SCHWETER'S PENNSYLVANIA RYE, $3.60. Send $3.60 and receive by express, prepaid, four full quarts of this celebrated Whiskey, shipped in plain package. Address John Schweter & Co., Warehouse C. E., 611 W. Twelfth st., Chicago Ill.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. F. FARISH
REPUBLIC BUILDING.

CITY ITEMS.

HER DYING INJUNCTION.

The following was quoted the other day by a lady in Crawford's, who, speaking of the death of her mother, said: "My mother was never tired of singing the praises of Crawford's, whom she said she had dealt with for over thirty years, and nowhere else,' saying, 'They were the fairest and most honest people she ever knew.' And almost her last words being, 'Maggie, darling, keep on dealing at Crawford's. 'Tis a great store now, and you will be sure of never getting cheated.'" "A Grand Old Woman," says Crawford!!

MOTHERS give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to children for looseness of bowels.

CROWDS AT BLOOMINGTON.

Looking at the Ruins—Rebuilding Contracts Let.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bloomington, Ill., June 24.—Bloomington's fire ruins were viewed by thousands of strangers to-day. Excursion trains were run by the Big Four and Lake Erie and Western, bringing in multitudes from Danville, Lafayette, Peoria and intermediate points. Great throngs of country people and people from adjacent towns and villages also came, many bringing lunch baskets.

Most of the business houses and places of entertainment that remain were kept open. The streets were lined with refreshment stands, and scores of fakers sold pictures of the burned district and souvenirs of the conflagration. The hotels and restaurants were taxed to their utmost.

The work of clearing up the ruins has gone on all day. It was the noisiest Sunday in Bloomington's history. The assertion is made, apparently based on fact, that the fire of last Monday night was the most disastrous in point of loss in values that has ever occurred in a city of the size of Bloomington.

A contract was signed last night for the erection of a three-story building on the site of the Durley building, Main and Jefferson, the building to be completed September 1. A contract will probably be let to-morrow for the rebuilding of the destroyed dry goods houses of Stephen Smith's Sons, Center and Jefferson, on a similar time-limit.

ELOCUTIONISTS MEET TO-DAY.

Many Delegates Arrived in the City Yesterday.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the main dining-room of the Lindell Hotel. The meeting will be called to order by President Henry M. Soper of Chicago. At least 200 delegates are expected to attend. Several delegates from Eastern points arrived yesterday. Many more are expected to arrive this morning. The local members of the association are doing all within their power to properly entertain the delegates. The programme for this afternoon includes: Prayer by the Reverend Doctor Niccolls; address of welcome, Judge John A. Hanson; address, C. P. Walbridge; address, President Henry M. Soper. In the evening Mme. Ida Severen of Chicago will render scenes from "Polla and Francesca," and R. L. Cunnock of Northwestern University will give selections from Scottish anthems.

To-morrow evening the local association will take the visitors for a trolley ride over the Suburban system. The association will hold its election of officers Friday morning, after which it will adjourn.

Not a Question of Age.

Some need spectacles very much earlier in life than others. Doctor Bond, expert optician at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust, will examine your eyes without charge and fit you properly. Steel frames, $1 and up; gold, $5 and up.

Fine Silver Lorgnettes, $5 to $15.

TO SOME PRACTICAL JOKER.

Miss Mundinger Attributes Report of Her Marriage.

Miss Emily Mundinger of No. 1727 Pendleton avenue, who, it was reported, had been married to Mr. William J. O'Hare, denies the "soft impeachment." She declares that the report is unfounded; that she is not married and does not contemplate matrimony.

The report gained currency from a telephone message received in the pressroom at the Four Courts on Saturday, saying that Miss Mundinger had eloped. She attributes the message to some practical joker.

Delegates to Democratic State Convention, Springfield, Ill., should take the Illinois Central Railroad. Low rates on June 25 and 26.

S. A. Calwell.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mound City, Ill., June 24.—S. A. Calwell, aged 52 years, died at his home four miles north of this city to-day. He was a leading farmer and fruitgrower, and was for years secretary of the Pulaski County Farmer's Protective Association, an organization that has completely rid Southern Illinois of horse and cattle thieves.

In Our Basement Salesrooms.

Lowest Prices in America for fine goods.

CHINA DINNER SETS from $12.75 to $350. See them at Mermod & Jaccard's, BROADWAY and Locust.

New Post Offices.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 24.—Post offices have been established, with postmasters, as follows:

Kansas—Wittrup, Hodgeman County, Alexander M. Smith, Postmaster.

Mississippi—Chatahoula, Hancock County, Albert J. McLeod, Postmaster.

Alabama—Windham, Coffee County, William T. Sharpless, Postmaster.

Indian Territory—Wimer, Cherokee Nation, William T. Graham, Postmaster.

New Mexico—Colonias, Guadalupe County, Fidel Gallegos, Postmaster.

Tennessee—Vandever, Cumberland County, William H. Hyder, Postmaster.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FORCEFUL SERMONS ON STRIKE.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM THE STRIKE.

The Reverend J. K. Brennan's Vigorous Sermon at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

IS A "PUBLIC CHASTISEMENT."

He Declares That the Men Serving on the Posse Are Atoning for Past Sins of Negligence of Their Duty.

"Lessons of the Strike" was the topic of a vigorous sermon by the Reverend J. K. Brennan at St. Mark's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The rector gave his view of the existing trouble in words which could not be misconstrued, taking for his text Hebrews xii, 11: "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that are exercised thereby."

"There are public chastisements as well as individual chastisements," he said. Public chastisements come as the result of either public or private sin or folly or neglect of duty. They come through natural causes and in natural ways, nevertheless, they have spiritual significance. Behind the outward circumstance is the Almighty will decreeing that men shall reap what they sow and suffer for their sin.

"Our city has lately been undergoing a most irritating and unpleasant experience. It has tasted the bitter waters of mob violence. It has writhed under the results of official incompetence, cowardice and corruption. It has learned what it means to have a most important and vital department of city life in the hands of one or two men not responsible to the public nor bound to consider the welfare of the city above their own individual will or financial advantage. The good name of the city, the interests of business and the fundamental rights of individuals have been ruthlessly trampled on by a combination of commercial trust arrogance, labor union arrogance and stupidity, and political cowardice. It is not possible nor necessary to go into the details of the present strike in order to fix the blame and point the lesson.

Irresponsible Demagogues.

"So far as appears from the published claims of both sides it seems that the present trouble was started by professional agitators coming from other cities, irresponsible demagogues who fatten on the follies and ignorance of labor. The published demands of the strikers were almost insanely arrogant and foolish. No self-respecting business man would accept them. So far the strikers were entirely in the wrong. Where the public blames the company is not in contesting such claims, but in not being more willing to recognize the fact of ignorance on the part of the strikers, and so showing a kinder and more conciliatory spirit toward them, even though they were deluded and mistaken as to their rights as unionists.

"No thinking man who knows the immense power of organized capital to-day doubts that the company could have found a way to honorable peace, if it had sincerely wanted and sought for it. The powerful corporation that turned the city government and the State government around its little finger, and got all it wanted from them could not have been worsted by a few labor agitators if it had put its vast powers to work to defeat their plans. At least that is the general feeling in the public mind that prevents much sympathy being wasted on the company.

"The feeling is general that if it had shown genuine love and kindliness toward its old employes this trouble would have melted like snow in the sun. While this is so, it must be admitted that the men have not acted in a way to make the company feel kindly toward them. They have been violent from the beginning. They have trampled on the rights of men and women who had were compelled to use the cars as a means of attending to their business.

Violence Makes the Blood Boil.

"It makes the blood boil to think that violence should be used to make outsiders share in the boycott of the company. Has not each man or woman a right to decide for himself or herself, whether he or she has enough interest in the question to take sides? The cars are public conveniences.

"What insufferable insolence to demand that a public school teacher should walk miles in order to spite a company with which she has no quarrel, and which she has just as much right to think well of as the strike sympathizer to hate?

"It is the strikers' attack on this fundamental right of the individual to think for himself and act according to his own conscience that has roused the best element of the city and made them determined to put down this petty violence and tyranny at all cost. It is this spirit that has animated the posse and caused the best men of the city to act cheerfully on it.

"It is this fundamental right of the individual that the State and city authorities have failed to safeguard, and so brought upon themselves everlasting ignominy and scorn. For the most part the public feels that the company has been justly punished for its sin of arrogance and lack of the spirit of brotherly love toward the men whose lives it can largely make or mar. It would seem that the strikers, on their side, have been punished justly for their sin and folly in listening to professional agitators, in beginning a strike without any real grievance, for ridiculous claims, for their violence and disregard for the rights of others and of public law and order.

"It has often been said that the innocent business men and the innocent public have been the worst sufferers. But have the business men and the public been innocent? Are they not suffering now for negligence of public duty in the past?

"Who allowed one corporation to own our city streets without paying a just price for the use of them?

"Who allowed the worst elements of both parties to attain the power they have now disgraced by cowardice and incompetency? Is it not the sin of the business men and the public generally that these things are as they are?

Atoning for Sins of Negligence.

"The men who are giving their time to the posse are atoning for their sins of negligence in the past. They are learning at last the duty of the best citizens to uphold law and order. Men must not suppose that justice will run itself, that office will transform liquor dealers into efficient heads of police; that it will turn time-serving politicians into fearless administrators of justice.

"There is no magic in the forms of popular government. They must be administered by high-minded men.

"Let us hope that the results of this chastisement of the city will arouse the public mind to putting better men in office so that when the World's Fair comes we shall not have to blush for our Mayor and our Police Department and our Governor. As for the street railway strikes, the only real remedy for all interruptions to public business is the public ownership of public utilities. This is no socialistic propaganda, but a plain business proposition. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones, waterworks, gas-plants, street cars, electric-lighting plants all should be owned by nation or city as the case may be.

"This is the only cure for strike troubles. The only cure for corruption of politics and discriminations in favor of trusts and monopolies. Here and there over the world are examples of public ownership of all these utilities. Whenever public ownership is tried it is a pronounced success. The whole movement of modern ideas is toward this step. It is fast becoming a public necessity. The public need not fear large corporations provided public utilities are in the hands of the public. This is the lesson of final peace that should shine out of public chastisement in our city."

Cigarmakers Strike.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Burlington, Ia., June 24.—The cigarmakers of Burlington have struck for higher wages. The manufacturers refuse the demand and will not talk. The next step of the union will be to ask the assistance of the Trades Assembly in their fight.

SOME CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The Reverend J. W. Day at the Church of the Messiah Discourses Upon the Strike.

"A RIOT GUN IS NOT CRUEL."

"Their Sound Is Sweetness and Harmony, Their Ugliness Is Beauty," if They Stop Dynamiting."

"Some Causes and Remedies for Present Public Peril" was the subject of the Reverend John W. Day's discourse at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. The speaker presented the questions involved in the strike clearly, and gave his views as to the merits of each side, using as his text, Matt. xx, 15: "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?"

"The parable of the laborers was evidently intended to illustrate the saying that in the kingdom of heaven the last should be first and the first last," said he. "That is, in the realm of perfect righteousness those who, according to earthly standards, were satisfied, would fall short, and those who, according to human judgment, were of little account, would shine forth in their true worth.

"But as we read the story it bristles with other applications. We see in it an epitome of labor problems. 'Go thy way'—that was the employer's admission of the right of his men to strike. 'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?' That was his corresponding right to govern his own business. There is scarcely a phase of the relation between capital and labor that is not given expression in this masterly picture. On the one side is the assertion of rights; on the other side is the vindication of responsibility.

"Here is the great parable of labor. Its intrinsic interest carries it beyond its immediate purpose; and when we read it here to-day we might almost consider it as referring to the present agitation and put it in parallel lines with the critical history of the last few weeks.

"I shall not try to draw that parallel in detail, but I shall take as the starting point of what I wish to say this chief principle of the parable: that responsibility carries with it proportionate rights, and that rights cannot be claimed where responsibility cannot go. This is the central point in the story of the vineyard laborers. Their dissatisfaction came out of their ignoring the central fact of the whole matter.

Central Point in the Conflict.

"They were so filled with regret at having made a worse bargain than others that they overlooked the right on which their own employment rested—the right of a responsible employer to propose the payment he was willing to give and his right to expect others to stand by their agreement. Whatever their motive—envy, regret, dissatisfaction, or an unreasoning comparison which showed their disadvantage without showing that they had no one but themselves to blame, the fact was that personal feeling got in first and they judged the matter by personal feeling and not by equitable consideration of all the facts.

"The central point in the conflict which has given this city world-wide notoriety is precisely similar to the central point in the parable. There can be no doubt that the motive of the strike was something other than redress of wrongs. The main cause of the difficulty was the claim by irresponsible parties of a right to dictate to employers of labor certain terms of their agreement with their employes. It was in essence a usurpation of the duty of employers to select their servants by those who shared none of the risks of that duty.

"However mixed the situation, and however blame may be proportioned, the crux of the difficulty must be kept clear. It cannot be confused by plea for labor union. The right, propriety, and necessity of such union may be affirmed in the strongest way. But when any men unite together to perform that for which they together cannot be held responsible they initiate a tyranny.

"Here is an organization whose leadership is outside the interests involved, outside the community itself, assuming a far wider control than it can in any way answer for. Its purpose is the protection and furtherance of the interests of labor. Its attempt is to curtail the corresponding and essential interests of the capital which sustains labor. It has a mission in making protests against wrong efficient, but when its interference with unjust exaction amounts to a new series of unjust exactions, the purpose cannot excuse the wrong.

Monopoly Against Monopoly.

"Two wrongs never yet made a right, and to charge employers with violation of agreement, tyranny and cruelty, autocratic demands and interference with rights, and then remedy the trouble by breaking compacts, robbing laborers themselves of their freedom, dictating in the name of liberty compliance which takes away every one else's liberty, and stirring up a spirit of opposition and force which leads to anarchy, public oppression, innocent suffering and general terrorism, is to illustrate the very wrong that is opposed. When the bitterness and hostility shall clear away, and calmness and reason permit an impartial review of the struggle, I have confidence that the men who have most protested will see where their protest made an impossible assumption.

"No organization in a civilized community can endure except in its own strength. If it needs compulsion to keep it alive, if full membership depends on forcing men to join it, if its plans require autocratic methods, and if, in a free country, using the means democracy has provided, it makes its own members fear to act on their convictions and uses the methods of the inquisition, then these measures are an advertisement of weakness and a prophecy of downfall. There is sense in criticising monopolies when they are oppressive and corrupt. There is no sense in other monopolies making the criticisms and using methods still more open to reprobation.

"No man who knows the history of labor can say its uprisings have been without justification or deny that oppression and greed have brought laborers to many a desperate pass. But, say all we will on behalf of those who have suffered by exactions, we say the best and most helpful thing when we warn them against the temptations of their own power.

"To go to extremities reacts harmfully upon those who resort to extreme measures. A new slavery is no better than the old because it has a different name. Arbitrariness and force are not likely to be any better weapons for those who have revolted from them than they were to their oppressors.

The Boycott.

"The mediaeval church thought it could keep its solidarity by the instrument of excommunication; and if such an instrument could ever succeed it would have succeeded then. It had universal consent and all the powers of the world behind it. It was so remorselessly and minutely executed that a man might better be dead than fall under its ban. He was an outcast from all society. The beggars in the street were more fortunate than he. A leper wandering among Palestinian graves was not more abandoned than he. He could not live with others, he could not work with others, he could not buy or sell, he could not share the light of day or receive the peace at night, he could not exist as other people existed; he could not die, he could not even be buried, as a man. The beasts of the field were more protected; he was not the peer of the vulture who watched his wanderings, the only living creature who cared for his destiny, and that only to pick his bones.

"There was the one absolutely perfect boycott in history. Yet it could not succeed. The spirit of liberty was stronger than all the powers that confined it. That spirit burst bonds worse than chains and opened doors more impregnable than cells. That spirit was more sanctified than the power which held the keys of heaven and hell, and it rent asunder those invisible bands which made life a bondage and held its victims in relentless subjection wherever they might be. It dissolved as by magic the decrees of world powers, and as the mists about a mountain gather in drops of water which wear away its sides and split its primeval rock, so the atmosphere of freedom condensed to feed the springs whose streams tore the mountains of tyranny in sunder.

A Weak Weapon.

"The modern boycott cannot copy these ancient methods without falling under these irresistible laws of self-destruction. In its apparent strength it is the weakest weapon labor can use. The men who use it deprive themselves of the liberty it contradicts and set in motion an engine of destruction whose first victims will be in their own streets and their own homes. It is the weapon of barbarism, the weapon of animalism, the weapon even children can see is folly and unfairness, the weapon which the self-respecting laboring man, above all others, should despise, according as he has suffered by its meanness. I speak for him when I speak against the weapons he is using. I speak in sympathy with his real cause when I oppose the cause he has espoused.

"Familiar from earliest years with the sight of toil and inured to many sorts of work, knowing what it is to live on the earnings of nothing but my hands, and shaming still to take the solace of sleep till I have made the day as laborious with the brain as ever I made it laborious with brawn—is it a presumption and an interference for such a one to venture the word of counsel and affectionate warning? I think I speak from experience, and from observation tempered by experience, and from study of the conditions under which the evolution of labor continues. I am sure also that a great many who take this point of view do so from no enmity or contemptuousness. Most of the men who employ labor have themselves been laborers. All of them are themselves still employed as well as employing. They do not stand outside the process, but within it. They are subject to its conditions. They suffer by every wrong that labor suffers. They are the ones to whose advantage it is that labor should be free and prosperous.

Labor and Capital.

"There can be no labor without capital. It is just as true that there can be no capital without labor. Many of the hard conditions of the working man belong to the work they do and are not manufactured and maintained by their employers. Many things they complain of are things they would do, would have to do, were they employers of other men, things they actually do when they employ other men. If the officers of a trade union were conducting a business they could not for a moment permit their members to claim from them what those officers are now claiming on their behalf. The right they object to in the hands of those they now oppose is the right which is fundamental among themselves. It is the right to have just as many rights as do not prevent the just exercise of other people's rights. If requirements were exacted from labor unions equivalent to the demands made upon companies which hire their members, the unions could not last a day.

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? is the question which puts the principle in an abrupt and decisive way. Though easily misinterpreted, it is a popular way of stating what cannot for a moment be questioned; that those who have a responsibility must have undivided control of their responsibility; that rights go step by step with duties, and that men cannot require fulfillment of public obligation and at the same time take away functions on which the fulfillment of that obligation depends. In the long run the independence of the laborer rests on his employer's independence in selecting and directing him. Take away one independence and you cut the nerve of the others. You can limit one only according to principles applicable to the other.

"The neglect or dislike of this fundamental law is, I believe, the chief cause of present public peril. I cannot overlook, but must briefly state some other causes.

Requirements of Order.

"One must be somebody's fault in the management of men. The peculiar bitterness and hatred exhibited cannot be accounted for by the issues as stated. The kind of personal feeling shown and the explanations of it indicate more than can be accounted for by that discipline and strictness necessary in the management of men. No inquiry would be complete which did not investigate the personal relations between the employers and employed and judge whether as much consideration for each other's interests and views has been used as experience has shown is possible. Has there been as much of the diplomacy and kindness and tact as might be expected? Failure in this regard is one of those small faults which sometimes cause great troubles.

"Another cause has been imperfect education and experience as to the requirements of order. In well-regulated families it is easy to have important differences settled with no disturbance. In good neighborhoods it is so, in well-organized drums it is so, and in communities trained in the observance of law it is so. The abnormal exhibitions of disorder, and the still more abnormal excusings and even sanctions of it among men otherwise intelligent, is one of the most serious signs of public peril. It indicates that certain portions of the public are in that stage of vigorous adolescence wherein the mind has not kept pace with the body. The overgrown boy with an inexperienced temper is a type of what society becomes when size gets ahead of capacity.

"And with this has been prominent a criminal neglect of well directed force. The weakness and inefficiency of large numbers of men whose special business it is to be able to quell lawlessness with impartial strength has been one of the most shameful exposures of the time; as the spirit and skill of men drawn from the ranks of business to front an emergency that ought never to have been allowed to arise has been its most encouraging feature. There have been too few officials; too many men holding office.

Riot Guns—"Cheerful Weapons."

"There should be no heartless sentimentalism on the point—heartless because to avoid one kind of force it opens the door to every worse kind. A riot gun is not cruel. The lead in buckshot is just as harmless as the lead boys tear off old chimneys. In safe hands these cheerful weapons are as compatible with Christianity as the pen you write with. But in outrageous hands there exists an ingenious and instant connection between the hammer of a riot gun and the murderous disorder of a mob. It is the riotous and cruel mob that pulls the trigger, not the man who merely connects cause and effect.

"It is the riot that is cruel, not the gun, which is the kindest thing to the rest of the city which could be imagined. I have seen and touched one of these terrible weapons, and I testify that of itself it cannot hurt a living thing. If I disobeyed the law it defends, and the defense of which makes it a thing of joy, I should myself have wrought the havoc it would make with my organization.

"And I cannot, even with that possibility in mind, call that thing cruel and unchristian which can bring so much peace and good will into behavior. Where that gun has been only carried I am told that there is great quietness and good order. People have even ceased to be impolite at sight of it, though before they had been more than rude. I know a gentle and cultured young woman who has dwelt for months among Indians, living alone in savage tribes, sleeping in open wigwams; and she declared she felt safer there than in her native town. But since cheerful weapons of this city where chivalry is despised, and men and women are worse than savages, worse than brutish beasts; since inoffensive weakness stirs only fiendishness, and frightful persecutions evoke sneers and smiles, I could wish that these more effective persuasions to decency might more widely preach their elemental gospel. They cannot yet be withdrawn.

Use of Force.

"Their sound is sweetness and harmony, their ugliness is beauty if guns can make dynamiting less common, and drive the furies back to their hideous retreats. This is the redemption of force, that it should stand behind the public good and support it when nothing else avails. It is wrong to put force off in its own material repulsiveness and never give it a chance to rise to higher use. It is right to purify and perfect it, make it the servant of passionless integrity and the protector of peace and the destroyer of all that menaces righteousness.

"As civilization advances this preservation and use of force will be more and more necessary, though resort to it will, therefore, be less frequent. It must be taken along with civilization and made its guardian lest security be but a dream. Weakness is not respectability, nor is supineness peace. If the State had shown the power, as it has the right, there would have been no further disturbance of our peace. And who shall say that it is not a divine ministry which by its power restrains contagious passion and quells the uprising of vindictiveness and sanguinary hate, where gentler measures will not serve?

"I have spoken to such length of the causes of the disgrace which demands such recognition and condemnation that I have left scant space for a more positive consideration of possible remedies. I shall have to leave to another occasion the remainder of the topic announced.

Seat of Law Is the Bosom of God.

"Let me now reassert the great principle which underlies all prosperity and is the spring of all real freedom. This can never be a free country till individual liberties are insured in general subordination to that which gives equal rights. We can never realize the liberty which is our ideal till we restrain the expression of all that hampers and postpones that liberty. It is the duty and opportunity of every one to help on the cause of freedom by suporting the cause of law and order. All inflamed and hostile speech, all hasty and prejudiced judgment, all animosities and partialities should be put aside.

"So far as in us lies we should spread another spirit—the spirit of calmness and self-respect, the spirit of fairness and judgment, the spirit which allows to others all that we can rightly claim for ourselves. We should keep always before us to govern our action and our judgment that great definition of law which Hooker made classic. We should exercise the right claimed by the man in the parable—the right of directing what is our own—always remembering the basis and sustenance of that right in law.

"'What I will' cannot refer to caprice, injustice or greed. The right to do what we will with our own stops when we will the wrong. The right is maintained only in law, and of law, said Richard Hooker: 'Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men and creatures of what conditions soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy.'"

Special $2.50 Box of Stationery

Containing 75 sheets of our fine "Vassar" writing paper, in violet, sage green or organdie, and 75 envelopes to match, stamped with a 3-letter monogram. Mermod & Jaccard's, Society Stationers, Broadway and Locust.

Wedding Invitations in Correct Forms.

SNAKE STOPPED THE MESSAGE.

Coiled About Wires and Hampered Telegraph Service.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vinita, I. T., June 24.—A snake caused the telegraph operators on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad much trouble last Sunday afternoon. The operators especially between Vinita and Adair experienced considerable trouble with the wires between these two points and messages were interfered with when sent and a lineman was therefore sent out to investigate the cause and discovered something in the way of telegraph service on railroads. A large snake 4 feet long had crawled up a telegraph pole and fastened his tail around the top wire and wound another part of his body around a lower wire and in this way got out about 4 feet from the pole, where it twined to and fro on the wires. The snake, after having hung there for some time was electrocuted, but still hung to the two wires forming a circuit for the electricity and when a message was sent it went as far as the snake and passed through him to the other wire and returned making the circuit complete and cut off the two towns from telegraphic communication by these two wires.

MAJOR SCHAEFER'S SUICIDE.

Body Found in a Cemetery—His War Record.

St. Paul, Minn., June 24.—Word has been received here of the apparent suicide at New Prague, Minn., of Charles M. Schaefer, Major in the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers during the Spanish War and until fifteen years ago an officer in the regular army. The body was found in a cemetery at New Prague, a bullet wound in the head and a revolver beside the body indicating suicide. There is no known reason for suicide. Major Schaefer was 42 years of age and saw considerable service in Western Indian wars before his retirement.

Silk Umbrellas, $1.95 to $35.

See the attractive stock, newest designs in handles, at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. All warranted.

Western Visitors in Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 24.—Former Senator and Mrs. Mills of Texas and their daughter, Mrs. George Richards, are in town and are staying at the Hamilton. Mrs. Richards as Miss Fannie Mills was one of the most popular Southern belles in official society. Her marriage to Major Richards of the Navy took place two years ago in the Church of the Covenant on Connecticut avenue and was one of the few wedding ceremonies honored by the presence of President McKinley.

Major Richards is now on duty in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sidney Skinner of Galveston, Tex., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Baem.

Mrs. Louise Nash Lea will leave this week for a visit to her son, Howard Lea in Kansas City.

W. C. Crayton and T. V. McAllister of Vicksburg, Miss., are spending a few days in the city en route South from the Philadelphia convention.

Rent an Office in the

New Mermod & Jaccard Bldg., Broadway and Locust. Finest offices, best location, fireproof; $17.50 and upward per month.

Overdose of Medicine.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Waterloo, Ill., June 24.—John R. Sendelbeck, a prominent merchant here, was poisoned last evening by an overdose of medicine. He is in a critical condition. Mr. Sendelbeck formerly was a superintendent of the Alton, Ill., Glass Works.

LONDON WHIFFS

The filler is a combination of High Grade Havana and Domestic Tobaccos.

They are appreciated by critical smokers because this mixture produces the mild Havana aroma taste without the depressing effect of heavy all Havana Cigars.

Price, $2.25 per 100.

SCUDDER-CALE GROCER CO.,
PETER HAUPTMAN TOBACCO CO.,
Distributers, St. Louis.

Marcus Feder, Cleveland, O., Manufacturer.

DAD'S STRENGTHENING DETS
For Bilious Dispepsia and Loss of Appetite.

Revised City Ordinances in Book Form.

Lawyers, officials and others interested can obtain a copy of the Revised City Ordinances of St. Louis as adopted two months ago, by applying at The Republic Counting Room.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ST. LOUIS TIME.

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Union Station.

‡Sunday only. *Daily.
‡‡Saturday only. †Daily except Sunday.
**Daily except Saturday. ††Saturday and Sunday only.
‖Except Monday.

AIR LINE.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Express—Centralia, Mount Vernon, Mount Carmel, Princeton, Louisville, Washington, Philadelphia and New York	*8:08 am	*6:00 pm
Mount Vernon Accommodation	‡5:25 pm	‡8:12 am
Louisville Limited, to Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	*9:15 pm	*6:00 pm

BIG FOUR.

LAKE SHORE, NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER, BOSTON AND ALBANY AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Indianapolis Express	†7:00 am	5:20 pm
New York and Boston Limited	*8:01 am	*9:45 pm
Knickbocker Special—New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia	*12:00 am	*6:45 pm
Alton Express	‖12:50 pm	24:20 pm
Mattoon and Alton Accommodation	†4:20 pm	†9:50 am
Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia Express	8:06 pm	*7:30 am

Alton—Leaves *10:40 a. m., *5:45 p. m. Arrives *5:00 a. m., *1:44 p. m.

B. & O. S-W. R. R.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Express	*2:15 am	*12:40 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Fast Mail	*8:05 pm	*7:30 am
Cincinnati Accommodation	†7:16 am	†7:28 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Royal Blue Limited	*8:20 am	6:55 pm
Flora Accommodation	†5:50 pm	†8:32 am
Flora Accommodation	‡6:55 pm	‡10:32 am
West Baden and French Lick Springs, via Monon Route	*8:20 am	*6:55 pm

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. AND N. W. R. R.—UNION STATION.

Train.	Arrive.	Depart.
For Hannibal, H. & St. J. points, Quincy, Keokuk and Burlington	*2:05 am	*6:05 pm
Local to Hannibal	*7:50 am	*5:20 pm
For Quincy and North	†7:50 am	†6:05 pm
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, via East Side lines, Illinois and Wisconsin	*8:21 am	*6:21 pm
"The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express," for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Northwest Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Puget Sound, Portland and Oregon	*9:00 am	6:56 pm
"The Twin City Express," for Minneapolis, St. Paul and Iowa	*2:05 pm	*2:15 pm
The "Nebraska-Colorado Express," for Denver, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast, via St. Joseph	*2:05 pm	*6:56 pm
Local to Burlington	*7:50 pm	*6:59 am
For Northern Iowa, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	**7:00 pm	‖6:59 am
For Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast; also Northwest	*8:45 pm	*7:19 am
For Illinois via East Side line to Rock Island	*5:50 pm	*6:40 am
For Dubuque and La Crosse	**8:50 pm	5:40 am
Local from Hannibal	.....	*11:00 am

For Alton—Leave 7:50 a. m. daily; 8:21 a. m. daily; 11:00 a. m., daily; 1:20 p. m., Saturday only; 3:00 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday; 5:00 p. m., except Sunday; 5:51 p. m., daily; 7:40 p. m., daily; 8:50 p. m., daily.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Alton Limited for Chicago	*8:36 am	*5:30 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	*9:00 pm	*7:20 am
Chicago "Midnight Special"	*11:31 pm	*7:37 am
Chicago "Prairie State" Express	*12:01 am	*6:16 pm
Springfield Accommodation	*5:05 pm	*10:54 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 pm	*7:06 am
Kansas City Day Express	*8:00 am	*6:22 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	45:05 pm	†10:54 am
Peoria and St. Paul Express	*12:01 pm	*7:20 am

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (C., P. & ST. L.)

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Grafton	†6:03 am	†8:31 am
Peoria, Pekin and Springfield Express	*8:16 am	*7:30 pm
Grafton and Chautauqua	†8:18 am	*7:30 pm
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Grafton	18:25 am	.....
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Grafton	‡11:45 pm	‡11:33 pm
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Springfield	†4:56 pm	*10:55 am
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Springfield	‡6:26 pm	.....
Grafton and Chautauqua	†4:56 pm	†10:55 am
Alton, Clifton Terrace and Grafton	†9:45 pm	†10:33 pm

CLOVER LEAF.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Toledo and New York Express	*8:12 am	*5:56 pm
Toledo and New York Express	*7:15 pm	*7:45 am

COTTON BELT.

ST. LOUIS-SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (Illinois Central.)

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Cotton Belt Express	*3:18 am	*7:24 pm

FRISCO LINE.

Train.	Depart.	Arrive.
Valley Park Accommodation	†7:10 am	†10:20 am
Valley Park Accommodation	‡8:20 am	‡9:15 am
Valley Park Accommodation	†9:00 am	†1:25 pm
Texas and Kansas Mail, for Carthage, Joplin, Wichita, Arkansas City, Oklahoma, Dallas, Galveston and Fort Worth	*8:45 am	*6:20 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	†1:30 pm	†6:45 am
Pacific Accommodation	‡1:50 pm	‡10:25 am
Valley Park Accommodation	†6:30 pm	†8:55 pm
Pacific Accommodation	‡6:24 pm	‡7:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation	‡7:10 pm	‡7:00 pm
Texas Limited (Vestibule), for Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Paris, Dallas, Greenville, Ennis, Corsicana, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston	*3:50 pm	*7:20 am
Western Express, for Vinita, Oklahoma, Carthage, Joplin, Wichita, Burton and the West	*9:00 pm	*7:25 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.