THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
Any three days, except Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday	1.50
Sunday Magazine	1.50

BY CARRIERS, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per Week, daily only	6 cents
Per Week, daily and Sunday	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—one year—$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express, money order or registered letter.
Address, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.	PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages	1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages	2 cents for one or 3 cents for two pages.
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2078	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Park 158	A 674

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.
Vol. 50 ..... No. 4

JUNE 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 June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	82,470	17 Sunday	83,910
2	83,805	18	81,550
3 Sunday	85,580	19	82,670
4	81,850	20	84,080
5	86,090	21	83,930
6	82,830	22	83,260
7	82,150	23	84,765
8	81,160	24 Sunday	84,990
9	83,325	25	82,150
10 Sunday	85,860	26	82,460
11	82,900	27	82,890
12	81,850	28	82,490
13	81,590	29	82,090
14	82,340	30	84,550
15	82,090		
16	82,660		

Total for the month 2,494,335
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 40,580
Net number distributed 2,453,755
Average daily distribution 81,791

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 8.10 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.

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

REPUBLIC FIRST AGAIN.

In its extra edition of Monday night, giving to the people of St. Louis the first news of the settlement of the street railway strike, The Republic again justified the estimation in which it is held as the most alert and enterprising newspaper in the local field.

The news was essentially of tremendous importance to the people of St. Louis. For exactly eight weeks the street railway strike had prevailed. During a large portion of that time the entire street railway system in St. Louis, with the exception of one line, the Suburban, had been tied up. Business had suffered to an appalling extent. Acts of violence had caused something of a reign of terror in certain quarters of the city. Local conditions caused by the strike were well-nigh intolerable. The people were longing for the strike to be settled and for normal conditions to be restored.

The Republic never at any time relaxed its vigilance in the close watch kept on the strike negotiations. It made the exclusive announcement of the secret meeting called on the occasion of the visit to St. Louis of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, at which a new proposition was made to the Transit Company's management. It has invariably had the first and the latest news on all strike developments. The truth of this assertion was amply demonstrated on Monday night, when The Republic scored a "beat" on all its contemporaries in the announcement of the settlement of the strike.

It is not the desire of The Republic to indulge in any bombloving at having thus again outclassed its competitors. Its reward is found in the gratitude with which the people of St. Louis received the news of the strike's termination. The Republic will continue to publish the first, fullest and most reliable news of all happenings in the news field. It is exactly for this purpose that its unsurpassed news service has been organized.

MR. BRYAN'S POWER.

Mr. Bryan, as the accepted leader of the national Democratic organization, is receiving from his party such proofs of absolute confidence and recognition of his authority as have seldom been given to a political chief in this or any other country.

Putting to one side the fact that Mr. Bryan's claim to a renomination for the presidency has never been questioned since the close of the campaign of 1896, the further and even more significant fact remains that in no details of the party's policy for the campaign of 1900 is his right to dictate the party's course denied or opposed. The national platform to be adopted by the Kansas City Convention will be that most acceptable to Mr. Bryan. The Democratic nominee for Vice President will be chosen in accord with Mr. Bryan's wishes. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who will have charge of the campaign now opening, will be of Mr. Bryan's selection. The campaign will be conducted as Mr. Bryan directs.

When it is remembered that there is no "Bryan machine" to enforce this obedience of a great party—as there was a "McKinley machine" at Philadelphia under Mark Hanna's control to dominate that convention and to now take charge of the Republican campaign—such an instance of a great party's compliance with the wishes of one man is remarkable indeed. It is a tribute to Mr. Bryan's personality which is at the same time eloquent in its proof of Democratic harmony. It should contain the brightest promise and assurance of Democratic success at the polls.

Under these conditions, should the Democratic National Convention see fit to invite Mr. Bryan to deliver an address at the close of its labors the act would be peculiarly appropriate. His speech would possess all the authority possible to a party leader of undisputed supremacy. It would, next to the platform declaration of principles, sound the keynote of a campaign in which Mr. Bryan is the dominant figure, embodying the issues which demand a settlement.

AN AMERICAN CONVENTION.

To-day, the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence which brought into being the world's greatest Republic, the Democratic party will assemble in National Convention in Kansas City for the purpose of adopting a platform and nominating a presidential ticket in accord with the fine spirit of that immortal utterance.

But little more than a week ago the Republican party, in National Convention assembled in Philadelphia, completed its surrender to trustism, to imperialism and to militarism. In so far as lay in its power, that party betrayed the people into the hands of the syndicate caste and committed the Government to a policy which means the substitution of an Empire in place of the Republic whose corner stone is the Declaration of Independence. The Republican party stands now unmasked for the right of the strong hand, for the denial of liberty to the weak, for the spoliation of peoples not able to resist invasion or oppression—for the very sins, in fact, against which the Declaration of Independence made protest.

The Democratic National Convention beginning to-day, the Fourth of July, will prove anew its party's unswerving devotion to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, to the pure and just teachings of the American Constitution, to the sound wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine, all now distinctly repudiated by the acts of a Republican administration. The national platform to be adopted in Kansas City will be such a platform as would meet with the hearty approval of the splendid Americans who signed the Declaration of Independence. The Democratic nominees for President and Vice President will be just such Democrats as signed the Declaration—earnest, simple, high-minded and true as steel to the sacred cause of liberty and the rights of man.

The American people will not fail to respond to the magnetism of the finely American assemblage that gathers together in Kansas City to-day. The people are still faithful to the teachings of the American fathers. They are not prepared to substitute an Empire for the great and free Republic founded by those early Americans. They are awake to the peril of the administration's surrender to imperialism. They will vote in November to save the Republic from overthrow at the hands of the plotters for Empire. They will support at the polls the ticket and the platform to be nominated by the Democratic National Convention whose opening session is held to-day in Kansas City.

IT IS THE PLAIN TRUTH.

There is a very firm foundation for the New York Evening Post's warning to the Republican campaign managers that Mr. McKinley's policy of imperialism and militarism will result in the loss to the Republican ticket of the German-American vote that has heretofore contributed so largely to Republican success in certain States.

This element of American citizenship has taken pains to impress upon the President a realization of the fact that German-Americans cannot follow the Republican party in the path of Empire. From the day when Mr. McKinley, forgetting his Americanism in his imperial greed, refused to treat with or to recognize the Filipino patriots and thus forced the war in the Philippines, the German-Americans have been frank with the President. They have repeatedly served notice that it was not possible to men of their blood to assist in fastening upon their adopted country the twin curse of militarism and imperialism under which they had been compelled to exile themselves from their Fatherland.

It would seem that Mr. McKinley and his advisers have counted confidently on a German-American fealty to Republicanism so blind that no mistake of policy and no sin of false doctrine could alienate them from the Republican party. The new Republican dream of Empire, the Republican plot of an imperial alliance with England, the stern Republican refusal to recognize the justice of the Boer cause, the Republican hostility to Germany so unfailingly manifested, these developments have come in rapid succession to amaze and to antagonize the German-American vote. And through it all the continued protests of the German-Americans have gone unheeded.

The effect of this astounding indifference to German-American sentiment will surely be felt in November. The New York Evening Post, which earnestly supported Mr. McKinley in 1896, is now telling the President a plain truth. The German-American vote against imperialism, militarism and toryism will defeat Mr. McKinley for re-election to the Presidency of the United States.

MASTERFUL HANNA.

When Governor Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President by the Philadelphia convention he testified to his gratitude for Hanna's kindness in permitting the nomination by promising that potent Boss: "I will not do or say anything until I have first consulted with you."

This docile spirit of submissiveness to the dictation of the Hanna machine was somewhat surprising to the country at large. Save for a partial surrender to Platt and the Platt machine in New York, by virtue of which he was nominated and elected Governor of that State, Roosevelt has been noted for an independence of thought and action which was the prime secret of his strength with the people. He has until recently been classed as one of the few Republicans brave enough to refuse to wear the Hanna collar.

Now, however, it is apparent that McKinley's master is also Roosevelt's master. The pledge of submission and obedience to orders shows that Hanna, though forced to accept Roosevelt, got all he wanted in return. The Governor of New York and Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States announces that he is not yet ready to discuss his plans for the campaign. He is waiting for the signal from Hanna. At the proper moment, according to the machine plans, Hanna will give the signal and Roosevelt will begin talking. But until that moment arrives he is dumb.

There must be something exceptionally masterful in the make-up of this man Hanna. For four years and more he has absolutely owned William McKinley and controlled every public act of McKinley. It seemed that he was about to encounter a tougher proposition in Teddy Roosevelt, but this was a mistaken expectation. The Rough Rider has come as gently under the Hanna spur and bit as ever ambled the little Major from Canton. Senator Hanna of Ohio is the champion political broncho-buster of his time. It only remains to be seen whether he can again dominate the national round-up and put his skull-and-cross-bones brand on the whole American people.

NOT AT ALL FLATTERING.

The Republicans have little cause for the self-laudation which the reports of the British Consuls in Luzon have elicited. The following passage from the report of the Consul at Manila would alone suffice to puncture the iridescent bubble:

"The continuation of this prosperous state of affairs is very much dependent on circumstances," he says, "for, although the ports are safe, the interior of this island and of many others is quite the contrary. When the accumulated cargoes now in these ports are disposed of, it will depend on the state of the country whether further exports are forthcoming."

Even the American who clings to the Philippines with a fierce tenacity born of his commercial instincts can find little encouragement in such a report. When the accumulations now in the ports are disposed of the country must replace them with fresh products. With half the population in insurrection and the other half distracted from its ordinary pursuits the islands will not be as productive as the commercialists anticipated.

Americans can only hope for results after the islands have been pacified, and this pacification will never come under an administration which refuses to deal with the inhabitants as though they had an interest in the land. A new administration which is willing to substitute reason for rancor in the Philippines can deal with the situation.

THEY KNOW.

It will probably be demonstrated at the November elections that the policy of McKinley has estranged large numbers of Americans who formerly owed allegiance to other countries. Their vote and influence will be against the re-election of McKinley.

Men who have had experience with the militarism which is an established policy in Germany, who saw in that country the best years of a man's life taken from him by the nation—years when his character should be shaping itself and he should be laying the foundation for early competence—are impatient of any symptom which threatens a like condition in America. They look askance on the large standing army which possessions in far-removed lands necessitate.

Irishmen, who with their earliest intelligence gathered a strong bias against Great Britain and who took the earliest occasion that offered to change their allegiance from Great Britain to the United States, are equally impatient of the close alliance which events have shown to exist between Great Britain and the United States, for which McKinley is directly responsible.

These policies are opposed by all Americans. Americans see in them danger to the Republic, a tendency toward the governmental systems of Europe. Americans have always been satisfied to regard their system of government as immeasurably superior to that of any European country.

The strike being settled, the hot weather and the absence of St. Louisans on vacation tours form the only barriers to the resumption of the work to complete the big popular subscription for the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair. These obstacles will remove themselves presently.

When in the course of human events a party loses sight of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution an effective means is supplied of taking the steering gear out of its hands and July 4 is an excellent day on which to do the work.

McKinley imperialists will have to do a remarkable spread-eagle act indeed to show any great amount of freedom extending to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines on this Fourth of July.

At the moment of the street railway strike's settlement the newsgathering forces of The Republic's esteemed contemporaries seem themselves to have been out on strike.

A number of events notable in the history of the United States have taken place on the Fourth of July and the one at Kansas City the present year is not the least notable.

It would warm the cockles of old red-headed Thomas Jefferson's heart to take a hand in the Democratic National Convention assembling in Kansas City on this, his day.

The Republic's exclusive extra giving the news of the settlement of the street railway strike again proved that you don't get the news if you don't get The Republic.

Places on the map shrink mightily under the changing news pressure. You wouldn't think that South Africa was much bigger than a pinhead just now.

This is the Fourth of July—a good day for all Americans to align themselves anew on the side of the Republic against an Empire.

Kansas City July 4, 1900.

Where Kansas City's hills uplift
Their summits to the sky
The Democratic hosts now meet
With spirit proud and high;
They're ready for the conflict,
They're eager for the fray,
And they'll sound the winning slogan
On this Independence Day!

There may be good Republicans,
I'll take your word for that,
But nature did her best work when
She made a Democrat;
And next to reaching Heaven,
If I could have my way,
I'd be in Kansas City
On this Independence Day!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

FRANCE RECEIVED WASHINGTON STATUE

Gift of Patriotic American Women to the French Republic.

KIND WORDS FROM DELCASSE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Returns Thanks on Behalf of the Nation and Praises the Great American.

Paris, July 3.—The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washinton, the gift of "an American association of American women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France," passed off to-day according to programme and under favorable circumstances. Sousa's band was in attendance. The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, presided and delivered an address.

Consul General Gowdy, in the course of the presentation, spoke as follows:

"We are here to express again the gratitude we owe to France for her friendship and help during the War of the Revolution. It is fitting that the patriotic women of the United States erect this statue. They have kept burning the fire of patriotism since the days of '76. They have taught us to love liberty, revere the memory of Washington and Lafayette and honor the flag and the nation that helped us to make it. We shall ever realize that the face of the American Republic depended on the activity of France with her Lafayette and Rochambeau and her soldiers, not only as defenders, but as patriots. With the aid of her army and munitions the cause of America was not abandoned.

"American women offer to France this memorial, which shall convey to the present and future generations their grateful remembrances. As we stand in the dawn of a new century, may the wreaths intertwined with the garlands of victory and the good will of the soldiers of 1776 never wither nor the stars cease to shine on the friendship of the two Republics."

France Honors the Name.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in accepting the statue, said:

"The thought of offering France a statue of the hero who was the incarnation of the virtue of his race could not but go to the heart of this country, but it touched it more particularly when coming from American women, who unite perfect valor with grace. I beg the women of the United States to accept with my respectful homage the profound thanks of the French nation. He whose noble image has been unveiled may be cited as an example for the world, but to the citizens of a democracy especially. I doubt if another could be found in history who would reunite in the same degree the qualities demanded for the guidance of a free people,—the will from the abnegation and the full appreciation of the conditions necessary to the strength of the government and to the health of the nation.

"Nothing was spared him, not even temptation. The struggle approached its end and victory appears to have passed definitely to the American camp. With the aid generously given and nobly acknowledged of France, independence won. A solemn treaty is about to be consecrated. Is it true gentlemen that a Republic cannot survive its triumph? Several officers approached Washington to show him a crown. Must we glory him for having turned aside his eyes?

"When he died two nations mourned. The nation he had founded and the nation which aided him to found it, and the same crepe drapes the starred banner and the cockade of Lafayette to-day, and two peoples are more united than ever, and more than ever convinced that they will never cease to be so. To-day they celebrate with the same hearts his memory, both as a lesson and pledge for the future. I do not think the world could witness a more cheering spectacle."

Description of Statue.

The equestrian statue of Washington is in bronze and is about fifteen feet in height to the top of the head of Washington, and from twenty-two to twenty-three feet to the point of the uplifted sword.

Washington is represented in full military costume, taking command of the American army at Cambridge (July 3, 1776), and dedicating his sword to the service of his country.

The pedestal was designed by Charles F. McKin of McKin, Mace & White, and it is of Milford granite and Knoxville marble, and is about fourteen feet in height and classic in treatment.

The statue was cast in bronze in New York, and the pedestal was executed in the United States. The architect is an American, and the two sculptors, Daniel D. French, who modelled the figure of Washington, and Edward C. Potter, who made the horse, are both American. The whole monument, therefore, is essentially American.

MONTANA RAILWAY WRECK.

Two Persons Killed and Thirty-Three Injured.

Butte, Mont., July 3.—A wreck occurred on the Montana Central Railway, a branch of the Great Northern, at Trask Siding, twelve miles from Butte, in which two persons were killed and thirty-eight injured. The dead are:

John L. Kelly, 8 years old, Salt Lake.
John Luceskel, middle-aged, Great Falls, Mont.

The injured:

W. H. Lucas, Anaconda; contusion on head and hip badly wrenched.
George Smith, Minneapolis; badly cut on head and back injured.
Mrs. Lillie Deming, Great Falls, Mont.; injured back.
Mollie Drew, Butte; left hand lacerated.
The Reverend G. G. Rector, Bozeman; bruised about shoulder and leg.
Howard Reeves, mail clerk, Butte; cut on head and back bruised.
Frank D. Smith, Great Falls; head and back hurt.
William Duffy, Butte; slightly injured.
Mrs. Elmer Woodman, Helena; slightly injured.
Charles Phillips, Chicago; head lacerated.
Mrs. I. M. Farrell, Butte, slightly hurt.
M. Roth, Helena, hip injured and generally bruised.
A. Porter, Butte, hand, leg and head cut.
Robert E. Stone, Butte, head and chest hurt seriously.
C. M. Atkins, Butte, injured slightly.
T. H. Klemschmit, Helena, leg injured.
Mrs. George Goddes, Butte, badly injured on back.
J. E. McCormick, Butte, badly hurt in back, ribs broken.
D. Dewey, Jr., Boston, ankle and knee hurt.
W. E. McCormick, Spokane, leg bruised.
H. R. Hoffman, Buffalo, lacerated hand.
Mrs. Porter, Butte, head and side hurt.
H. McCarthy, news agent, St. Paul, back hurt.
S. W. Scott, Chicago, head cut.
M. Cosgrove, Butte, arm and ribs broken.
Tom Smith, Salt Lake, back hurt.
Mrs. S. J. Kelly, Salt Lake, back hurt.
S. J. Kelley, Salt Lake, head cut and ribs broken.
Mrs. Luceshel, Great Falls, badly hurt; her daughter, Laura, leg broken; the husband was killed.
Wm. Stack, aged 7, Butte, head cut.
Mrs. John Cameron, arm broken.
A. L. Zick, conductor, shoulder and hip dislocated.

The train left Butte at 5:50 last night, and was on its way to Helena. It had made the climb up the Continental Divide in safety and was rushing along at top speed on comparatively level ground, when the rails spread, ditching the baggage car, smoker, day coach and sleeper.

The engine and one baggage car remained on the track. The cars were thrown over on their sides, and the passengers who were not injured, or only slightly so, climbed out through the windows. All the lights were extinguished, and from different portions of the wreck came calls for help and groans and cries of the injured.

Conductor Zick, who was injured, made his way back to Woodville, five miles, and telegraphed to Butte for help. A special train, with doctors and nurses, was dispatched from this city and brought to the injured, who were taken to the different hospitals.

Steel and Wire Directors.

New York, July 3.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, was held at the company's office here to-day. Chairman Clifford, in speaking of the meeting, said that the question of wages did not come up, and that there was no intention of closing down any of the mills, nor was the matter of dividends broached. Two factories, one at Pittsburg, Pa., and another at Allentown, N. Y., he said, were running with half of the forces, while new heating arrangements were being put in.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON POLLARD
Of St. Louis surveys the hills on Wyandotte street.
—By a Staff Photographer.

DEPARTING CHRISTIAN PASTORS

If Mr. Hamann Accepts a Call, He Will Be the Fourth to Go.

There will be an unusual exodus of the pastors of the Christian churches of the city in the near future.

One of the latest announcements is that of the Reverend W. F. Hamann, pastor of the Fifth Christian Church, who has received a call to the Christian Church at Windsor, Mo. The invitation came unsought. The church has a membership of about 300, and is located in a flourishing town of about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the leading church of the place, and in addition to paying a good salary furnishes a parsonage.

The Reverend Mr. Hamann expects to visit the field the fifth Sunday in July, when he will decide definitely in reference to the call. He has been pastor of the Fifth Church seven years, and it has flourished under his ministrations.

The Reverend Doctor D. R. Dungan is another of the Christian Church pastors who will leave St. Louis. About the first of September he will assume the presidency of the Christian University at Canton, Mo. The doctor has been pastor of the Mount Cabanne Church for a number of years, and his leaving is a source of deep regret not only to the membership of the church, but to the entire Christian Church of the city.

Then the Reverend Baxter Waters, pastor of the Central Church, has also announced his resignation, to take effect October 1. The Reverend Mr. Waters leaves to undertake work in a field where he can have more time for study than is possible in the pastorate of a large city church.

The Reverend Mr. Cook, assistant pastor of the First Church, has also resigned his position, and will go to a pastorate in Ohio.

ASTOR STIRS LONDON.

Announces That Milne Attended His Concert Uninvited.

London, July 3.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has set all London talking by publishing in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, the following paragraph:

"We are desired to make known that the presence of Captain Sir Berkely Milne of the Military and Naval Club, Piccadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening was uninvited."

As Captain Milne is one of the most distinguished naval officers and a member of the best clubs, and a former commander of the royal yacht Osborne, no end of speculation has been caused by this remarkable announcement. The Astor concert was largely attended, and those questioned by a representative of the Associated Press did not notice Captain Milne. But so far as can be learned, nothing occurred during the entertainment to justify Mr. Astor's present action. In fact, it is freely stated that Mr. Astor was pretty bold in making the assertion that a man so well known in London, although, perhaps, not personally invited by Mr. Astor, did not come in some one else's party.

The papers comment on Mr. Astor's dragging in one particular club to which Captain Milne belonged, as if Mr. Astor, it is pointed out, had a grudge against it as well as against Captain Milne, and the general opinion is that Captain Milne is not likely to submit to such a slur without taking some action.

PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

Will Spend the Fourth at Home—Many Callers.

Canton, O., July 3.—Decorators began on the McKinley residence to-day and in honor of the nation's birthday a liberal display of bunting and flags will be made at the private home of the Chief Executive. Many townsmen and old acquaintances paid their respects during the forenoon. A number dropped in to shake hands with the President. One of the visitors was L. J. B. Wall of Perth, West Australia. He is making his first visit to the United States, buying machinery for his firm. He was cordially greeted and congratulated the President on the condition of the country under his administration. They had a brief talk on industrial development in the two countries. The President spent some time attending to matters forwarded from Washington.

Refined Sugar Higher.

New York, July 3.—All kinds of refined sugars were advanced 1-10 of a cent per pound to-day by the American Sugar Refining Company. Raw sugars have been advanced 1-16 of a cent per pound.

All of the independent refiners have followed the advance made by the American company.

Gold From Klondike.

New York, July 3.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce of this city has received a shipment of $600,000 in gold from the Klondike. It is rumored that this institution has on the way from Dawson City about $2,500,000 in gold.

R. V. Davidson Nominated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galveston, Tex., July 3.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention met at Alvin to-day and nominated R. V. Davidson of this city for the State Senate.

Albert Rose a Suicide.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Canton, Mo., July 3.—Albert Rose committed suicide by shooting himself this evening. He is a barber and formerly resided in St. Louis.

WEDDING FEAST IN "LITTLE SIX."

Invited Guests and Many Not Invited to Attend Festivities at Granite City.

FIGHTS ALL HELD OUTDOORS.

Beer Lasts Until Midnight, When Dancing Is Suspended—Belated Officers Decide to Arrest Nobody.

One of the most fashionable receptions of the summer in Little Six society at Granite City, Ill., took place last night after the marriage of Miss Colophine Janses to Mr. James Malker Smacki at the bride's home in the Little Six neighborhood. All the invited guests were present, together with many others who were not invited. In the course of the evening one of the honorary attendants fell down the cellar while carrying a keg of beer, but outside of this incident there were no disturbances to mar the pleasure of the bride and bridegroom. Night Officers Dumay and Wood closed the doors behind the departing guests early in the morning, in time to prevent a general melee.

Mrs. Smacki is a daughter of Callaeo Janses, one of the best-known workmen in that section of Granite City. She was educated in Bohemia. Her husband is an American Steel and Foundry employe, and has molded car wheels for the transportation of many of the wealthiest families in the country.

Chinese lanterns, strings of garlic, and theatrical posters adorned with colored fly paper constituted the decorations of the Janses apartments. Both the partition and outer doors were thrown open. This scheme of ventilation afforded plenty of air. It also connected the entire first floor, which was utilized for dancing purposes. In the cellar and rear rooms were several kegs, which up to midnight contained beer. Near the first-floor kegs was spread a long table. Although the wedding supper was not served until 8 o'clock, a menu of pork and beans and shredded beef, with onions as a relisher, was prepared early in the afternoon. On account of the warm weather soup was entirely dispensed with. Spaghetti, cheese and macaroni made up the bill of entrees.

The wedding ceremony, which was performed in the presence of only a few intimate friends of the Janses and Smacki families, took place at sunset, as is a custom in many Bohemian families. The bride wore a white dress, white veil and white slippers. The overjoyed bridegroom was simply attired in a double-breasted black coat, with wide trousers and white canvas shoes. Those present at the ceremony later described the couple as the handsomest that had been married in that locality this summer.

At the conclusion of the wedding the bride and bridegroom joined the reception guests in the dining-room, where supper was immediately served. Here Mr. and Mrs. Smacki received the congratulations of their friends. All disputes started at the festal board were settled later in the evening, each fight taking place outside of the house, in deference to the newly mated couple.

Happy couples danced to a one-man-band musician, who played rag-time selections on a violin, at the same time accompanying himself with a mouth organ, held to his lips by a metal frame.

A feature of the wedding was the lack of showy wedding presents. This prevented trouble before the arrival of the officers, as the fistic encounters were confined entirely to men, no lady present having cause to remark that another's gift of a sugar spoon was purchased at a bargain counter.

By midnight those present were advised to get home as speedily as possible, as it was reported on good authority that the night police were on their way to the wedding celebration. This statement was verified by the arrival of Officers Wood and Dumas, but as the principals of the various fights were nowhere to be found, no arrests were made.

NO MORE SIBERIA.

Law of Banishment Abolished by Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The official messenger to-day published an imperial ukase providing in a large measure for the abolition of banishment to Siberia. In May, 1899, the Czar commissioned the Minister of Justice to draw up a law abolishing such banishments. The Minister's draft, as finally sanctioned by the Council of the Empire, has now been signed by the Czar and the law is gazetted.

SMITH-SCOBEE WEDDING AND OTHER EVENTS.

The wedding of Miss Annie R. Scobee, daughter of Mrs. Alexander E. Ruggles, to William E. Smith of St. Louis took place last evening at Cote Brilliante Presbyterian Church. The original intention of the bride was to have the ceremony and subsequent reception at her home in Labadie avenue, but owing to sickness in the family cards were sent out on Monday announcing that the ceremony would take place at the church, with a reception afterwards in the church parlors.

The edifice was simply and effectively decorated with palms, most of the greens being placed about the altar. The Reverend M. M. Campbell read the service. Charles A. McAllister and Glenn Hutchinson served as ushers. There were no other attendants, the bride entering the church with her mother, Mrs. Ruggles.

White Paris lawn, trimmed in many puffings and white satin ribbon, formed the wedding toilet, with a bouquet of white roses.

Late last night, after an informal reception, Mr. and Mrs. Smith departed for the East. They will visit at Niagara Falls first, then going to New York and the seashore. After July 29 they will be at home at No. 4533 Labadie avenue. Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Ruggles and family of Chicago arrived on Monday to be present at the wedding.

Miss Pierce went to Chicago last evening, where she will visit in Oak Park and other suburbs for a fortnight. Later she will go to Cape Cod to spend the summer with Miss Simpkins.

Miss Simpkins will depart for the Simpkins summer home at Yarmouth on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Pierce are now in Paris. Late in the summer they will go to Russia for an extended trip, and do not expect to return to St. Louis for a year.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Fallon and Miss Lina Mastin of Washington boulevard departed on Tuesday evening for their summer home at Coburg, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Fitzsimmons have returned from their wedding journey to Manitou and the Colorado resorts.

Mrs. David R. Francis departed last week for Jamestown, where she will spend the summer with her sons in the handsome new cottage which Mr. Francis has this season erected.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pierce of Lindell boulevard will go to Canada on July 15 for a stay of two months. They expect to spend most of the time at a resort near Toronto on Georgian Bay, where Mr. and Mrs. William Gregg, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Dwyer go annually, and where the fishing is said to be especially fine. Miss Lily Belle Pierce, who is now in Louisville, Ky., for a visit, will join her parents in Canada later in the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griswold returned last Saturday from their short trip to Chicago and the lakes, and, with Miss Nellie Griswold, departed on Sunday night for the West. They will go to the California Coast, and after visiting San Francisco and other cities will take the Alaskan trip. Salt Lake City, the Yellowstone and the Colorado resorts will be visited on the return trip. They do not expect to reach St. Louis before autumn.

Mr. Anthony A. O'Hallaron departed for Seneca, Mo., last Saturday to spend the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Neill and his fiancee, Miss Jean O'Neill.

Mrs. Stephen Moriarty has taken a cottage at Jamestown, R. I., for the summer and will depart for the East with her family the last of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Holmes, Miss Holmes and Miss Mabel Holmes will summer at Jamestown this season, going there the last of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Simmons have gone to Oconomowoc to spend the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons. They will return the last of the week, and expect to take charge of the Simmons house in Westmoreland place during the summer.

Miss Fannye Long of No. 3008 North Market street departed last evening for Kansas City to attend the Democratic Convention.

Mrs. S. M. Von Hatten of Chicago is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. S. Cooke, of No. 3501 Shenandoah avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Weiller and Miss Eurice H. Weiller of Shreveport, La., will remain here a few days before going to Petoskey to spend the summer.

The marriage of Miss Stella Marie Ferris and Francis A. Thornton, whose engagement was announced several months ago, will take place in the New Cathedral Chapel July 5, instead of in the latter part of the month, as was originally intended. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, the ceremony will be private, only the relatives of the couple being present. After the wedding the couple will depart on a trip North.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pancake of No. 2846 Chestnut street tendered them a farewell surprise party at their residence last Saturday night, June 30. Mr. and Mrs. Pancake will shortly go to Okmulgee, I. T., where they expect to reside permanently, accompanied by their only daughter, Miss Pearl Pancake.

Games and pastimes lasted until a late hour, when refreshments were served. Some of those present were: Messrs. and Mmes. A. Merrill, L. Froning, R. Schneider, J. Chenery, W. Campbell, Mrs. Brown; Misses M. Dillon, A. Fravel, O. Johnson; Messrs. Charles Wolff, H. Burgher, J. H. May.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Stephenson and Miss Rebecca Stephenson have departed for Atlantic City and Old Point Comfort, to be gone all summer.

NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE.

Twelve Persons Perished—Family Almost Wiped Out.

New York, July 3.—Fire in the crowded tenements Nos. 127 to 131 Adams street, Hoboken, early to-day, caused a loss of twelve lives. Up to noon four of the bodies had not been identified. Three were bodies of men and one was that of a girl about 16 years old. The names of the identified dead follow:

Joseph Nicolaus, aged 28.
August Bachman, aged 24.
August Bendel, aged 25.
Ella Winkler, one-half year old.
Edith Winkler, 6 years.
Charles Winkler, 11 years.
Frederick Winkler, 9 years.
William Winkler, 5 years.

Out of nine members of the Winkler family but four were saved, Mr. and Mrs. Winkler and their two children, John and Martha, an infant.

Mrs. Winkler was badly burned while clinging to her infant. Her husband had to drag her and the infant through a window to save their lives.

The building was a frame structure, three stories high, and several families lived on each floor. When the flames started they burned rapidly, and the firemen could do little either to extinguish the fire or to save life.

AMERICANS GREET THE QUEEN.

Civil Engineers Shown Over Windsor Castle.

London, July 4.—The American Civil Engineers were shown over Windsor Castle this afternoon. After tea the Queen drove in the grounds and, at her special request, the representative American visitors were presented to her at her carriage by Sir Douglas Fox, the president of the British organization. President Wallace of the American Civil Engineers and Mrs. Wallace and President Morgan of the American Mechanical Engineers and Mrs. Morgan were presented to the Queen, who was most amiable.

Her Majesty said she hoped her visitors were having a pleasant time and said she was delighted to have the American engineers "look over my castle." After a few such remarks and hoping the visitors would have a profitable stay, the Queen was driven away.

Mr. Wallace said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"I was never more courteously treated. I am surprised to find the Queen looking so well and so young. From her kindly, bright, clear eyes one would never have thought she had attained the age she has."

The American delegates will be presented to the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, at the guildhall Thursday.