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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901.

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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, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	74,060	16 Sunday	93,400
2 Sunday	96,730	17	71,350
3	72,530	18	72,020
4	71,920	19	71,660
5	72,090	20	71,480
6	71,730	21	72,080
7	71,900	22	73,120
8	75,760	23 Sunday	94,230
9 Sunday	97,865	24	71,930
10	72,620	25	73,230
11	71,500	26	72,980
12	71,750	27	72,970
13	72,130	28	73,090
14	71,650	29	73,820
15	75,570	30 Sunday	95,025

Total for the month.....2,296,230
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....69,320

Net number distributed.....2,226,910
Average daily distribution.....74,230

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 8.64 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

BUSINESS SENSE.

In the determination of the Board of Public Improvements to put the contracts for lighting the public buildings on a business basis is the assurance that a municipal generating plant for these structures has not been forgotten.

New contracts will be made with the lighting companies whereby the city will pay on the same footing as other large business concerns. The city will have the privilege of continuing or discontinuing the service as it pleases, and own the wires and fixtures, thus removing an element of risk that has hitherto raised the price of the lights.

There will be no difficulty in having the city's own lighting installed at the Waterworks by September 1, the date when the present contract with the private companies ceases. By renewing the contracts for lighting the other public buildings on the lines proposed, the Municipal Assembly and Mayor Wells may at the first opportunity proceed with the construction of the lighting plants contemplated in the bills vetoed by the Mayor. The element of time which prevented the immediate installation of the plants will be removed.

THE FOURTH OBSERVED.

St. Louis had a Fourth of July celebration of the right sort yesterday. Not for years has such a thoroughly old-fashioned and patriotic commemoration of the nation's birth been held in this city. It was almost a resurrection of the days when the Fourth of July was the day of the year for both young and old.

In the morning the parade through the downtown streets was surpassingly large. Every element of the nation's diverse character was represented in the collection of military forces, societies, athletic associations and secret orders. The marches of the many bands, the regalia, the flags and banners, the vehicles and the girls in the floats all made a moving picture recalling the old-time Fourth.

In the afternoon another feature of the celebration, delightfully reminiscent of those gatherings in the groves of the country, consisted of the reading of the almost forgotten Declaration of Independence, in patriotic songs and speeches in harmony with the spirit of the day. The great crowds that listened to these exercises amply testified to the popularity attending the old-fashioned method of recalling the past history and the present dangers of the Republic.

The day had the three essentials of a Fourth—a parade, speechmaking and fireworks. Everything was on a big scale. In contrast with the small celebrations of previous years, yesterday was especially noteworthy. Outbursts of patriotism and fitting commemorations are not so frequent in this country that St. Louis can afford to neglect congratulations to itself for the success of yesterday's celebration.

SPEED LIMIT IN YACHTS.

It begins to look as if the craft of yacht building has, for the time being, at least, reached a point where further improvement in the matter of speed is not attainable.

There is a serious doubt in the minds of American experts as to the superiority of the new cup defender, Constitution, over the old, Columbia. There is a serious doubt in the minds of British experts as to the superiority of the new cup challenger, Shamrock II, over the old, Shamrock I.

In the English trial races off Rothesay the new cup challenger has not by any manner of means outsailed the old. Unhappy accidents to the former have prevented the fullest demonstration of the merits of the two yachts. And, remarkable to relate, exactly the same conditions prevail on this side as affecting a judgment on the respective qualities of the new and old cup defenders. The trial races off Newport have been anything but satisfactory.

For this very reason, however, the contest for the America's Cup this year will be possessed of a peculiar interest. Preceding races have shown a steady improvement in both American and British yachts. There are grounds for the belief that the two nations have about reached the limit of speed in yachts, temporarily at any rate. Only the actual America's Cup races of 1901 can definitely settle this point. And the settlement of such a point cannot but attract an exceptional international attention.

THROW OFF THE CLOAK.

There has never yet been in any anti-Democratic paper a fair discussion of the Missouri election law. An example of the abandoned partisanship of the "great fraud issue" discloses itself in the continued abuse of the recent Supreme Court decision as if it were a consequence of the "Nesbit" law.

Many times it has been made plain that the Supreme Court decision had nothing to do with the Nesbit law, but simply construed old provisions of the election statutes. Moreover, it has been made plain that the Supreme Court could not have rendered a different decision without utterly destroying the fundamental principle of secrecy of the ballot. If on any claim of a defeated candidate the ballots could be compared with the voting lists, a party machine could always check up the vote of every man in St. Louis.

There are some men who do not believe in a secret ballot. If the Republican party, as the agent of trusts and magnates, wishes to put an end to secrecy, why not make the issue distinctly? Why not contend that the poor man should be compelled to vote openly and bear the consequences of the enmities he may bring upon himself? Is the Republican party going to labor for a change in the Missouri Constitution and statutes under which every voter must publish to the world his ticket?

Let the people know what the Republican party in Missouri means by its "Nesbit" law howls. Maybe the real Republican object of attack is not the Nesbit law, but the secret ballot.

MIDASES ON THE BRINY.

Ten American millionaires have just returned to this country on the good ship Deutschland. Their names are J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Clement A. Griscom, Claus A. Spreckels, William L. Elkins, P. A. Widener, Harry Payne Whitney, Pierre Lorillard, Timothy L. Woodruff and John T. Waterbury.

There's a muster-roll of Midases. The Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the ship-subsidy syndicate, the railroad "community of interests" trust, the Tobacco Trust—all these giant monopolies were represented in this notable company of plutocratic shipmates. Couldn't Captain Kidd have made a "killing" if he were alive to bear down on these men, capture them and hold them for a ransom?

But no—come to think of it, this outfit would have made old Skull-and-Crossbones Kidd look like a seersucker suit in an August rainstorm. They could beat him at his own game of persuading other people to give up money on the demander's say-so. Either the sinister-browed Kidd would have sailed shy of the Deutschland or else he would have signaled to those millionaires and proceeded to join one or more of their syndicates without delay. One of the secrets of Kidd's success was that he always knew whom to hold up.

Anyway, it's safe to wager that much of the policy of the Fifty-seventh Congress was settled during this voyage of the Deutschland. You can't get ten millionaires of the syndicate cult corralled in a bunch for five days, be they professedly Republicans or Democrats, without a consequent settlement of Republican policies. Mark Hanna will know now exactly what is wanted of the Congress which convenes in December.

A FRENCH PROBLEM.

Completion of the French census returns has started anew the discussion concerning the small increase in the population of that country. The estimates of the past year have all been verified by the official returns of the Government. France has gained less than any other European nation in the past fifty years.

Though social conditions in Paris have been generally pointed out as one of the chief causes of the small French increases, the figures show that 292,000 were added to the population in Paris and its suburbs during the last five years, while the rest of the country contributed only 38,000. Some claim that much of this gain of 330,000 consists of foreign immigrants, so that absolute reliance cannot be placed on the actual procreative increase.

Comparison with the growth in population of other countries does not furnish cause for congratulation to France. In the last half century the number of inhabitants in Germany has risen from 35,000,000 to 56,000,000; in Great Britain from 27,000,000 to 41,000,000; in Austria from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000, and in Italy from 23,000,000 to 32,000,000. In France the gain has been from 35,000,000 to 38,000,000.

There are three reasons for the evil, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times. The last fifty years have seen a great change in the distribution of land, the number of small holders of realty having increased wonderfully. This makes the raising of a large family a great hardship to parents. As a result there are thousands of country parents who have but one or two children.

Another reason is the custom which demands that a girl shall have a dowry. Marriage is such a matter of convenience that the poor girl has little chance to marry well unless her parents have provided a sufficient sum to go along with her. The more children, the smaller the dowry for the daughter.

French women are notorious for their extravagance in dress. This characteristic, while marking them as one of the best-dressed classes in the world, also serves to keep eligible young men at a distance. The prospective burdens of the matrimonial state are heavy. Naturally the number of those less useful members of society, as one writer puts it, "who continue single and only talk of population" is rapidly swelling.

Wonder enough that the question is arousing serious discussion in France. It is a national calamity, the growth of centuries. Of the causes leading to the deplorable condition, the prevalence of the idea that a dowry must be given with each bride seems to be responsible for much of the trouble. It breeds extravagance as well as discourages large families.

The old American idea is the best. Hard enough has been the first decade of many young married couples. Yet the product has justified the hardships endured. Money is a small consideration in the average American marriage. When the French learn that love suffereth long and is glad, the tendency of to-day will be changed.

SYNDICATE SOLDIERS.

One of the most picturesque developments now promised by the syndicate quarrel and possible war over the ownership of the Felicidad asphalt mines in Venezuela is that of a new figure in our national life—the American syndicate soldier of fortune.

We are told in the cable and telegraphic news that young Americans who have seen active service in our recent wars or who have received any notable degree of military training are in great demand as employes at these mines. Three of the West Point cadets recently expelled for insubordination have, it is said, been hired to assume command of the forces of one of the clashing syndicates. Several members of the First Colorado Infantry, which served in the Philippines, are also reported to have been engaged, together with their old regimental commander, Colonel Cassius M. Moses. These men are expected to fight, not to work in the mines.

The American soldier of fortune, battling for private commercial interests, has never before been seen in history. There was a time, immediately following the close of our Civil War, when certain ex-officers of the Confederate army sought service under the flags of foreign Governments, but this was a different matter. They were following the profession of arms in a legitimate manner, even though not fighting for their own flag as best befits a soldier. Martial glory was still possible to them. Advancement in arms was still the promise of their future. This promise is not contained in the "war" now pending in Venezuela. That conflict is a commercial war pure and simple, with hired fighters whose only incentives must be the pure love of fighting and the pay offered for fighting.

Syndicate soldiers are not pleasant American figures to contemplate. The young Americans taking service in Venezuela are brave and adventurous fellows, but their appearance in history has a sinister significance. The syndicates employing them are little different from the Robber Barons of old, who similarly hired professional fighting men for their wars of conquest and loot. The development is not in keeping with American tradition and is utterly hostile to the true American spirit.

CUBA ON TRIAL.

There should be an interesting exposition of Cuban intelligence and worthiness of national independence in the debates and final action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention on certain important problems of self-government coming before that body this week.

The form of election law to be adopted is one of the most momentous of these problems. The character of the Republic to be established, whether a strongly centralized Federal Government or one allowing the greatest possible amount of home rule to the Provinces and municipalities, is another. The final authoritative decision on the proposition for the granting of universal suffrage is a third. These are indeed vital issues as affecting the future of a free and independent nation.

The spirit in which the Cuban Constitutional Convention approach and dispose of these problems will definitely indicate the national capacity for self-government. The convention has reached the most important stage of its history. Its proceedings from this date forward deserve the closest attention of all who are interested in so grand an enterprise as the establishment of a new free government in the world of to-day.

By the purchase of Louisiana Territory the United States helped Napoleon and France when money was needed. Why could not the school children of France raise money for a Napoleon statue just as the children of this country did for the Lafayette monument?

By forming a Missouri-Texas Association, former residents of this State have shown that even the Lone Star State and its riches can't make some of the inhabitants forget the place of their birth.

When American asphalt mining syndicates begin to hire professional soldiers of fortune the old feudal days don't seem so long past.

The new cup defender and challenger are having trouble defeating the old. Well, there's a limit to all things, even to the speed of yachts.

Municipal lighting plants will be built in St. Louis because Mayor Wells and the people want them. That is a hard combination to beat.

If Weather Seer Hyatt gets into a more altitudinous office he may be able to see into the middle of next week and predict accordingly.

It was a glorious Fourth—and we should make all future Fourths glorious by our faithfulness to the Declaration of Independence.

Those who dance must pay the piper. Small boys with powder burns concealed about their person will please take notice.

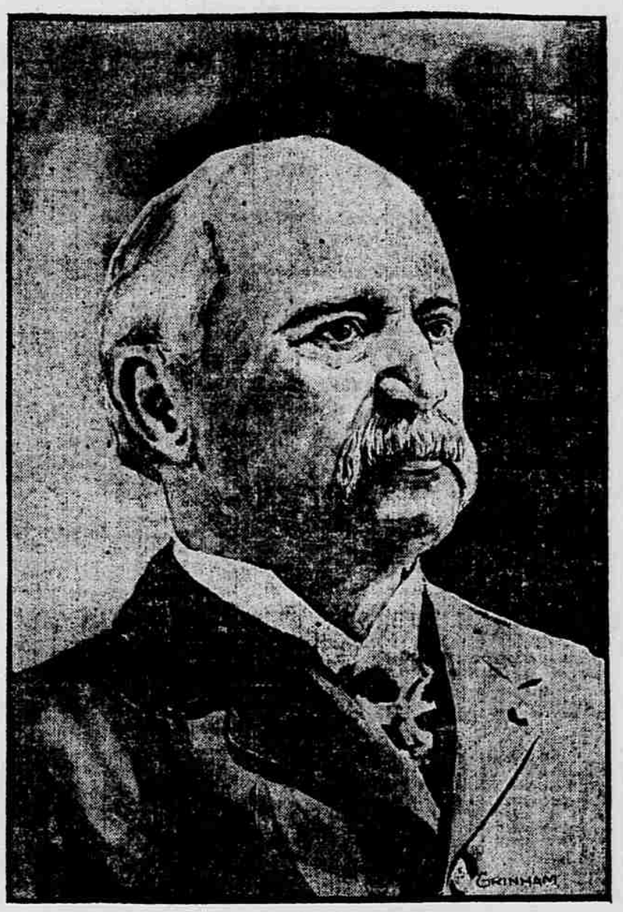
We surely ought to have a rainy season now, considering the heavy cannonading which took place on Independence Day.

Why not try commercial arbitration for the settlement of that Venezuelan mine dispute? The idea is worth considering.

What's this? Englishmen claiming that England's navy is unfit for active service? All hands prepare to repel boarders!

GEO. E. LEIGHTON DIES AT HIS SUMMER HOME.

Had Gone to New Hampshire to Recuperate—Was Provost Marshal in St. Louis in Civil War—Prominent Attorney and Capitalist—Review of His Career.



COLONEL GEORGE E. LEIGHTON,
St. Louis capitalist and lawyer, who died yesterday at his summer home, near Monadnock, N. H.

From Monadnock, N. H., a special dispatch to The Republic announces the death at that place of George E. Leighton, retired capitalist of St. Louis, at 10 a. m. yesterday. In the latter part of May Mr. Leighton left his home in this city, No. 803 North Garrison avenue, to go East for the benefit of his health, he having suffered for the last two years with severe attacks of indigestion and general stomach derangement. The change at his summer home did not benefit him, and he gradually grew worse until the end came yesterday.

His son, George B. Leighton, Mrs. George B. Leighton and his three grandsons were at his bedside when he passed away. The funeral will take place Saturday at Monadnock, the body being placed temporarily in a vault. In the fall it will be brought to St. Louis and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

George Eliot Leighton was 66 years old last March, having been born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1835. Eliot Leighton, his father, took up his residence in Cincinnati in 1845, and there the son received his education, having been graduated from Woodward when he was 18 years old. He studied law, and in 1856 was admitted to practice in the Ohio and United States courts. Two years later he came to St. Louis, where he continuously had his residence until the time of his death.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Leighton, being an ardent Unionist, entered the Federal service as Lieutenant in the Third Missouri Infantry, R. C. Later he was Major of the Fifth Missouri S. M. Cavalry, and was subsequently transferred to the Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry. In the fall of 1861 he was Provost Marshal of the St. Louis division under General Halleck, and was in charge of the city during the winter of 1861 and the year 1862.

Had Good War Record.

Colonel Leighton's war record was highly commendable, and when peace came in 1865 he resumed the practice of the law. He was general counsel of the Missouri Pacific for several years, and in 1874 was compelled to resign on account of pressure of other business. In 1875 he became president of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, and his other interests were large and diversified.

He was a director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the Union Trust Company and the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis. For seventeen years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington University, and in 1887, when Doctor William G. Eliot died, he was elected president of the board and served in that capacity for a number of years. He contributed handsomely to the endowment of the university, and always took an active interest in its affairs.

For more than ten years he was president of the Missouri Historical Society, served as president of the New England Society, and was for four years president of the Commercial Club. He was also a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion and the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He believed in the good fellowship of club life, and was an honored member of the St. Louis and University clubs and also of the Union and the Union League clubs of New York City.

In politics he was a Republican, though not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term. During President McKinley's first term he was appointed a member of the celebrated Monetary Commission, whose report to Congress had much to do with the establishment of the gold standard.

In 1862 Colonel Leighton married Miss Isabella, daughter of Hudson E. Bridge of St. Louis. She died in 1883. They had but one child, George Bridge Leighton, who is now 38 years of age, and who was president of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway and associated with his father in a number of other business enterprises.

Colonel Leighton as a soldier, a scholar, a business man and a gentleman of exceedingly refined and artistic tastes. His home surroundings bespoke his character. The paintings that adorn the walls and the choice collection of books in his library testify to the higher cultivation of his mind. He was a Unitarian and president of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Messiah.

Tribute From Friends.

Friends and acquaintances of George E. Leighton joined in universal tribute to the man, upon learning of his death yesterday, and it was conceded on every hand that Mr. Leighton should be considered typical of the best class of citizens from a standpoint of public spirit and citizenship.

Those of opposite politics to Mr. Leighton gave him full credit for the best intentions in his political moves and those opposed to him in the Civil War, when he was Provost Marshal of St. Louis, speak with the greatest esteem of his character and administration.

Jefferson Meek of No. 3168 Easton avenue, an ardent Southern sympathizer in the war, well remembers Colonel Leighton's administration here, in 1861 and 1862, and talked of him last night with great respect.

"I was on the other side myself," he said, "but I recollected Colonel Leighton's administration, and, though this was a Southern city, I can say that the only recollection of it to most of us is admiration for the man himself.

"I can't say that we indorsed al lhis moves, of course, but most of his orders were worded with great humanity, and were carried out in the same manner so long as he was personally present to supervise them. He was not responsible for the doings of some of his subordinates.

"I can only pay a tribute to the Colonel for being the high-minded gentleman that he was, and for being actuated by the best impulses always."

In his connection with the Commercial Club of this city Mr. Leighton was one of the hardest workers for the club and the city. A fellow-member of the club and an old friend of his stated last night that he was public-spirited to a marked degree.

"Mr. Leighton was a prominent factor in the movement instigated by the Commercial Club in 1881," he said, "which resulted in the downtown streets being paved with granite. At that time many of the principal streets were paved with the old wooden blocks or were of macadam, and their condition was fearful at times.

"Mr. Leighton used to talk the matter up at the club, and worked as hard in stirring up public interest as any man has ever done. His earnestness on the point finally stirred up many city politicians, as well as influential business men of St. Louis, and a large part of the credit for the new era of paving is due to him.

"He was vice president of the Commercial Club from 1884 to 1887, and president from 1887 to 1890. Edwards Whitaker was secretary of the club for two years, in the course of Mr. Leighton's administration. He was always a leading figure in the banquets given by the club, and it was at one of these that he made his last appearance at such a function.

Attended Mr. Wu's Banquet.

"The occasion was the dinner tendered to Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Ambassador, last winter. Mr. Leighton had been sick for so long that it was not expected he would be able to attend. He was so feeble that the evening of the dinner I carried over a silk cushion for him to sit on at table and propped him up as best I could, yet when the supper commenced he sat as erect as any man and gave no hint of illness. To see him sitting at a banquet of the sort without being one of the leading speechmakers of the evening was indeed sad to his friends.

"What may be called his last public appearance was made last fall at the laying of the University Hall corner stone, the main building of Washington University. He spoke on education at that occasion, and his speech was one of the most striking of the day. He was in bad health at the time and his spirit is shown in the way he pulled himself together for the occasion. He had been one of the chief helpers of Washington University, and he was determined to see the new university started on its course."

Another friend spoke at length on Colonel Leighton's connection with politics.

"Mr. Leighton was always a stanch Republican," he said, "but I can well remember his attitude towards the City Hall gang when that outfit had control of politics here. He regarded the whole administration as a disgrace to the city.

"He believed in the purity of politics above all things, and most of his efforts in that line were along reform moves. He was vice chairman, in 1897, of the Monetary Commission, which recommended a currency to the Government. George F. Edmunds of Vermont was president of the commission, which was composed of representatives from the various boards of trade, chambers of commerce and commercial clubs of the country.

"He was appointed by Congress to make recommendations upon the currency question, and the City Hall gang did not dare to work against him in any way, in spite of his antipathy. His attitude towards that body was deserving of the highest praise."

CRUSHED UNDER FALLING ROOF.

Little Girl Killed and Twenty-Two Persons Injured.

Canton, Ill., July 4.—Letha Suydam, aged 8 years, was killed and twenty-two other persons injured by a brick coping of a building with twenty people on the roof, falling on the heads of the crowd on the sidewalk below. Two others probably will die.

Ava Will Be a Chartered City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Ava., Ill., July 4.—Ava has received its charter as a city and an election has been ordered to be held on August 6 for the first Mayor and city officers.

Appointed Postmaster at Ava.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Ava., Ill., July 4.—The post office fight here has been long and bitter. A. J. Hatfield, the present incumbent, was an applicant for reappointment, but Roger Walwark was to-day appointed as his successor.

Killed in Runaway Accident.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quincy, Ill., July 4.—Herman Wichman was killed in a runaway here to-day. He was an old citizen.

SOCIETY SPENT FOURTH AT THE COUNTRY CLUBS.

The hot weather yesterday drove all society that is in town to the green lawns and shady piazzas of the various country clubs. Early morning cars took out many persons toward the Country Club and Glen Echo, while the first afternoon Burlington train was filled with Field Club members going up to golf and spend the afternoon.

Only the most indefatigable golfers, however, found the game to their liking yesterday. Most people preferred to spend the day under the trees engaged in sipping cool drinks with as little exertion as possible. All the clubs had a table d'hote dinner betwen 6 and 8 o'clock and a display of fireworks in the evening.

The crowd at Glen Echo was particularly large. Colonel McGrew estimated that dinner was served to nearly 200 persons. The fireworks at that club were particularly good, and the evening one of enjoyment.

Miss Mary Mathews of Lampasas, Tex., is visiting her cousins, the Misses Esther and Sophie Mathews of North St. Louis.

Miss Helen D. Timm of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. F. F. Kuehnsr, No. 2312 Eads avenue.

Miss May Ashby is visiting friends in Decatur, Ill., where she will remain for several weeks.

Captain B. C. Spiekerman and the Misses Spiekerman have gone to Buffalo, and from there will visit Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Miss Jessalyn Dolen will spend the summer with Mrs. Harry Hodaff of Seymour, Ind.

Miss Mary Phillips has gone East for a lengthy visit. She will remain until early in October.

The Misses Florence and Sadie Jessup Cave will go to California on July 10, to remain a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Cook, Miss Cook and D. Dockson Cook will depart for the East on Sunday, going first to Buffalo for a short visit, and later to Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson and their children have gone to Boston, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Thompson's parents. They will visit Buffalo on the return trip.

Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludlum was elected to the office of secretary of the National Association of Elocutionists at its annual meeting at Buffalo this week. Mrs. Ludlum gave several successful demonstrations of her art before the Buffalo convention, and received much hearty commendation. She is now in Chautauqua for the summer.

A party of High School boys departed Wednesday morning for a vacation visit in the Ozarks. They will spend a month, and are prepared to hunt, fish and variously enjoy the outing. Messrs. Siebert, Schuyler, Heemans, Hamilton, Daughaday, George Jones and Barnes composed the party. A bevy of pretty girls went down to Union Station to see them off.

Miss June Beaumont, No. 1027 Bates street, was surprised by a large number of her South Side friends on Wednesday evening. Dancing on the lawn was the chief diversion of the evening. Among those who participated were:

Misses—
Ellen McMillan, Bertha Junker,
Rose Speis, Josie Jones,
Nellie Fuess, Florence Kralemann,
Birdie Chapman, Jennie Collins,
Viola Braner, Lulu Cochrane,
Mollie Montgomery, Jessie Cochrane,
Pearl Collins, Lillian Kralemann.

Messieurs—
Hugo Speis, Harry Doering,
Ed Haas, Albert Meyer,
George Kropann, Chris Dall,
Herman Beyer, F. H. Mathews,
William Chapman, Jr., Ed Foristel,
Cal Haas, Henry Nolte.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beaumont.

Judge Amos M. Thayer and Mrs. Thayer will go to Jamestown next week to spend the major part of the summer.

The Reverend M. J. McLoughlin, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Hannibal, Mo., is spending the week with his friend, the Reverend Father Francis M. Kielty, of the Holy Angels' Church.

WILL GOVERNOR YATES PERMIT A CANTEEN?

Arrangements Have Been Made to Maintain One at Illinois Militia Encampment.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., July 4.—It is up to Governor Yates to determine whether or not a canteen shall be maintained at Camp Lincoln during the annual regimental encampment of the Illinois National Guard, which opens Saturday. Unless the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the soldiery, declares against the sale of beer upon the grounds the canteen will be opened when camp is established, the same as last year.

Plans for Canteen.

Preparations have been made by the First Infantry, which will arrive from Chicago early Saturday morning, to conduct a canteen under regulations similar to those that have prevailed in the regular army. The officers of the regiment declare that they last year found it of inestimable benefit in improving the standard of conduct and discipline among the soldiers. Nothing but beer is sold at the army canteen and the quantity allowed each soldier is limited to an amount that insures sobriety. Officers say that in this manner the temptation to leave camp is removed from the men, and absolutely no drunkenness is found among the ranks.

When it was announced a year ago that beer would be served to the men in camp, indignant protest was raised by temperance workers all over the State. Governor Tanner was flooded with petitions and resolutions calling upon him to abolish the canteen. The executive, however, did not see fit to interfere with the rules as laid down by the regimental officers and the canteen was allowed to continue in operation. It is generally known that Governor Yates has pronounced views on the liquor question and it is confidently expected by many that he will prohibit the sale of liquor to the military, either upon the camp grounds or within the limit specified by law.

Will Go Into Camp Next Saturday.

The First Infantry Regiment, under command of Colonel J. B. Sanborn, will occupy Camp Lincoln next Saturday morning, opening a tour of duty that will continue nine weeks. The First Regiment will remain in campt one week and immediately upon its evacuation the grounds will be occupied by the Second Regiment of Chicago, under command of Colonel James E. Stuart. Each regiment in succession will remain in camp one week, during which time the men will receive instructions in drills, target practice and the practical routine of camp life.

Captain William Knopf, Quartermaster of the First, arrived in Springfield Tuesday with a detail of forty men to prepare for the incursion of the militia, and everything is in readiness now for the reception. The special trains bearing the troops will reach Springfield early Saturday morning, and will be switched to the camp grounds side track. Camp already has been established, so far as the erection of tents and establishment of general, regimental and company headquarters is concerned. In fact, within an hour after the debarkation of the troops the routine of the week will have been taken up.

Officers of First Infantry.

Following is the roster of field and line officers of the First Infantry:

Colonel, J. B. Sanborn; Lieutenant Colonel, Frank O. Lowden; Majors, James M. Eddy, Jr., M. L. C. Funkhouser and James Miles; Captain and Adjutant, William J. Sanderson; Captain and Quartermaster, William Knoch; Captain and chaplain, Hiram W. Thomas; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Rush C. Butler; Major and Surgeon, William G. Willard; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Thomas E. Roberts; First Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons, Samuel C. Stanton, C. Bruce Walls, William S. White; First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants, Charles F. Frink, Frank L. Cheney and Benjamin Zweig.

Company A—Captain, Percy B. Coffin; First Lieutenant, Benjamin J. Stacey; Second Lieutenant, Shirley T. High.

Company B—Captain, Walter H. McComb; First Lieutenant, Edmund G. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, James W. Burns.

Company C—Captain, Everett W. Peckham; First Lieutenant, Alfred Perrell; Second Lieutenant, Harry F. Keator.

Company D—Captain, Henry W. Kweig; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, Robert J. Barnett.

Company E—Captain, Albert F. Lott; First Lieutenant, Jacob Judson; Second Lieutenant, Abel Davis.

Company F—Captain, Charles A. Towne; First Lieutenant, Archibald McLeish; Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Ronan.

Company G—Captain, Adolph J. Rosenthal; First Lieutenant, William J. Reed; Second Lieutenant, William H. Wilson.

Company H—Captain, Charles H. Warren, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Edgar Hart; Second Lieutenant, William J. Nixon.

Company I—Captain, William H. Chenoweth; First Lieutenant, John A. Sauerberg, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Nicholas J. Budinger.

Company K—Captain, George K. Herman; First Lieutenant, John B. Clinnin; Second Lieutenant, Hiram C. Castor.

Company L—Captain, Burnell Gunther; First Lieutenant, Joseph J. Rockwell; Second Lieutenant, Eugene E. Edwards.

Company M—Captain, Horace J. Mellum; First Lieutenant, Charles O. Berg; Second Lieutenant, Henry R. Lundblad.

MR. JUDSON'S COMMITTEES.

Men Named to Take Up Work of the Tax Conference.

Chicago, Ill., July 4.—Frederick N. Judson, chairman of the Tax Conference, held recently at Buffalo, N. Y., under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to-day announced the Executive Committee of fifteen, authorized at that meeting, to promote interstate comity in taxation and taxes in general, as follows: Edwin R. A. Seligman, chairman, Columbia University, New York City; John A. McCall, New York City; Charles S. Fairchild, New York City; Lawson Purdy, New York City; Arthur T. Hadley, president Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Charles S. Hamlin, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Taussig, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati, O.; James R. Garfield, Cleveland, O.; Frederick U. Upham, Chicago; T. E. Howard, South Bend, Ind.; N. P. Gilson, Madison, Wis.; William Wirt Howe, New Orleans, La.; John Francis, Colony, Kas.; J. W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Colo., Ex-officio Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph M. Easley, Chicago.

This committee will have its headquarters in New York, and will begin active work in September. The first problem to be taken up will be taxation of the same property by two State jurisdictions, to meet which difficulty the conference declared unanimously that if the title deeds or other paper evidence of the ownership of property or of an interest in property are taxed, they should be taxed at the sites of the property, and not elsewhere.

TIMELY SHIFT OF BREEZE.

Several Mattoon Business Buildings Had a Narrow Escape.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mattoon, Ill., July 4.—Last night's conflagration, which destroyed the Demaree Block on Broadway, would have swept away the First National Bank, Dale Hotel and six-three-story business houses had it not been for a western breeze which sprung up and carried the flames away from the threatened establishments. The losses will aggregate $125,000 in all.

The Daily and Weekly Star lost everything, including books and subscription lists. The office of W. Ed. Millar, city engineer, was destroyed, and with it the city engineering records of Mattoon and Charleston.

To-day the city is without telephone facilities, as the central exchange of the Mattoon Telephone Company was consumed, and it cannot be replaced in less than two months. Among the losers and insurance carried are:

Mrs. Carrie Kingman, owner of Demaree building, loss $30,000, insurance $11,000; Sterling Clothing Company, loss $30,000, insurance $9,000; Ahrens & Wilson's furniture store, loss $15,000, insurance $3,000; Richardson Bros., stationers, loss $8,000, insurance $3,200; Mattoon Daily and Weekly Star, loss $15,000, insurance $2,500; W. B. Hinds, editor Star, personal loss, $2,000; W. Ed Millar, city engineer, personal loss, $3,000; J. D. McCarty, furniture dealer, loss $4,000, insurance $2,000; Doctor C. H. Tillotson, dentist, loss $1,000, insurance $550; Mattoon Telephone Company, loss $15,000, insurance $3,000; Doctors Freeman and Voigt, loss $1,500, insurance $300; Board of Trade, fixtures, loss $1,000; Chicago Record-Herald office, loss $600; Leslie Butler, agent Baldwin Piano Company, loss $600.

The building was erected in 1897 by Mrs. Kingman. It was regarded as almost fireproof, which accounts for the small amount of insurance carried. This is the fourth time the block erected on this site has been destroyed by fire.

The Mattoon Daily Star will resume in two weeks. Sparks from the conflagration were carried hundreds of feet to the Big Four yards. Two cars of lumber were consumed, and valuable freightage was in imminent peril for some time.

TWO SOLDIERS FIGHT A DUEL.

Use Krag-Jorgensen Rifles and Both Are Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbus, O., July 4.—Thomas Spolding and Elmer Johnson, Sergeants in the regular army, are both dead at the United States military post here as a result of a duel. Spolding was shot through the heart and Johnson's jaw was torn away and his brain pierced. Krag-Jorgensen regulation army rifle bullets did the work.

Spolding's home is in Louisville, and Johnson entered the army from Indiana fifteen years ago. The two Sergeants, with Sergeant O'Leary, bunked in the same room, off from the main bunk hall, but O'Leary was not present when the tragedy occurred.

The shooting was done in their room behind closed doors.

A woman was at the bottom of the trouble. Spolding was married, his wife living in East Main street, but he and Johnson had been paying attention to another woman.

Johnson came in from a spree and a few minutes later Spolding was called to the telephone by the woman. She wanted him to come to her. Johnson thereupon quarreled with Spolding.

Shots were heard in the Sergeants' room. Some say there were four and others only two.

When Post Tailor Mackenzie and others rushed into the room, Johnson was on the floor dead and Spolding lay across his bed breathing his last.

HAD BEEN DOING WELL.

Burglar Had Made Rich Hauls From London Houses.

London, July 4.—George Howard, who was arrested at J. Pierpont Morgan's house recently, where he pretended to be repairing electric wires, was sentenced to-day to four years penal servitude, on indictments charging him with stealing jewelry to the value of £10,000 from various houses.

Fire Destroys Business Buildings.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Douglas, Ill., July 4.—The business building occupied by McPherson's millinery store was, with the residence attached, burned this morning.

Fire Destroys Wheat Field.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quincy, Ill., July 4.—Sparks from a railroad engine set fire to the wheat field of George Kennedy near Hull Station, destroying 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Farmer Killed by Lightning.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Assumption, Ill., July 4.—Robert Herdman, a farmer, living seven miles northwest of here, was killed by lightning.