ARCHBISHOP SUBMITS FINAL PROPOSITION.

Offers Ters of Settlement of Legal Controversy Over Church of Immaculate Conception.

IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION

Parishioners Given Until April 1, 1902, to Reach a Decision—Nature of the Terms Submitted Not Given Out.

Archbishop John J. Kain of the Diocese of St. Louis has submitted in writing to the parishioners of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, through its pastor, Father Gerard D. Power, a final proposal for the settlement of the legal contest between his Grace and the congregation over the matter of disposing of the parish property at Jefferson avenue and Locust street, and applying the proceeds toward the erection of the new Catholic Cathedral.

Edward Butler, Sr., Henry McNichols, John M. Sellers and others of the wealthiest members of the parish met last night at the residence of Daniel P. Byrne, No. 2321 Lawton avenue, to consider the proposal of the Archbishop. Those members of the church who were in conference brought suit in the Circuit Court some time ago to restrain Archbishop Kain from selling the church and its grounds and abolishing the parish.

Mr. Butler told The Republic after the meeting that the letter from the Archbishop gave the parishioners until April 1, 1902, to reach a decision, with reference to the proposition contained in the communication, but he declined to discuss the terms which had been offered other than to say that the proposal was more generous than anything of a similar nature which had been submitted. He added that it would be necessary for the committee in charge to spend more time over the matter before they framed their reply.

Archbishop Kain admitted last night that he had written the letter, but referred to Father Power for information concerning its contents. Father Power asked to be excused from even giving a synopsis of the Archbishop's terms of settlement, on the plea that he had transferred all responsibility to those members of his parish who were most interested. Another influential member of the church, who requested that his name be withheld, said that sometime ago the Archbishop offered to turn over to the parishioners $10,000 of the proceeds realized from the sale of the property, to enable them to purchase a new site for their church.

This inducement, it was explained, followed the first formal announcement by the Archbishop that he had decided to sell the church property and abolish the parish, dividing its membership between the parishes contiguous to that of the Immaculate Conception. It was at this stage of the matter that the members of the parish entered suit to enjoin His Grace from selling the property. Archbishop Kain has a cross bill in court, in which he has asked permission to dispose of the disputed ground.

One of the grounds of action by the parishioners was that the property occupied by the church had been deeded by Mrs. Ann Hunt to Archbishop Kendrick, the predecessor of Archbishop Kain, with the understanding that the property was to be used exclusively for the erection thereon and the maintenance of a church. The Archbishop's contention was that, owing to the encroachments of business in that locality, the property had become undesirable for church purposes. In his suit, asking for authority to sell the property, he named, as defendants, several of the parishioners, and stated that he was unable to mention all of them. He also stated in his petition that, owing to the action of the parishioners in resisting his ecclesiastical prerogatives and wisdom, he was unable to dispose of the property for its full value. Both suits are still pending.

MENDING IN EVIDENCE.

Judge Henderson Inspects Some Patched Garments.

"I don't think any old grandmother who would patch a garment like that, would mistreat her grandchild," said Judge Henderson yesterday afternoon in the Probate Court, holding up a shirt belonging to Paul Hagan, a 12-year-old boy, for whose custody the Golden Chain Children's Humane Society was contending.

Mrs. Mary Calkins, president of the society, made application for the boy, claiming that he had been ill-treated by his grandparents, James Hagan, and his wife, of No. 1720 Franklin avenue. The boy left his grandparents, who were caring for him some weeks ago.

Mrs. Mary Bailey, who lives next door to the Hagans, testified that the boy came to her house October 22 last and said he had been harshly treated at home, and that he would not go back. Mrs. Bailey brought to the court several articles of wearing apparel, which she stated the boy wore when he called at her house. The garments were pretty well worn, and the shirt to which Judge Henderson called attention, was mended in many places. Judge Henderson inspected each article carefully when the garments were presented to him.

The boy testified that his grandparents had punished him severely, and neighbors testified to the same effect. Hagan, who is over 80 years old, admitted that the boy had been punished, but denied that he had been abused.

Judge Henderson said he was satisfied that the boy had not been mistreated, although he may have been harshly dealt with. For the purpose, however, of relieving his grandparents of his care, the Judge stated he would order the boy to be removed from their custody. He said he would withhold his decision as to where the boy will be sent in order to give both sides an opportunity to agree on the matter.

William Luster Charged With Murder.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Harrisburg, Ill., Dec. 4.—William Luster was taken before Judge Vickers this morning for the murder of Ed Travis. Judge Vickers appointed the firm of Cholsser, Whitley & Cholsser attorneys for the prisoner, and, acting upon their advice, Luster pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until the April term of court.

MEMORY FOOD.

A Case Where Memory Was Strengthened by Grape-Nuts.

Food that will actually help the memory as well as agree perfectly with a delicate stomach is worth knowing of.

A good wife out in Alta, Ia., who did not know which way to turn to get food that would agree with her husband, who was left in a weakened condition after a serious illness and could scarcely retain any food in his stomach, was one day induced to try him on Grape-Nuts, the famous ready-cooked breakfast food, and from the first he began to improve rapidly. In three months he had gained 20 pounds.

She says that his stomach has recovered so completely that he can now eat any kind of food.

She mentions the boy of an intimate acquaintance, who was so delicate and thin that his appearance was pitiable and he had no appetite for any ordinary food. He was put on Grape-Nuts and liked the crispness and sweetish taste of the new food and took to it. His improvement began at once and he is now a healthy, plump boy.

"I know that Grape-Nuts will do more for weak stomachs than any medicine. The claim that it will build up and strengthen the brain has been proven to my certain knowledge. Sister, who writes for the press, and is compelled to memorize a great deal, has been using Grape-Nuts and says she is surprised at the result. There is a marked improvement in her memory and the brain works more perfectly and with better results.

"Please do not publish my name." Name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan.

BROADWAY PROPERTY SOLD FOR $420,000.

Siegel-Hillman Building, Which Will Be Opened as a Department Store, Changes Owners.

E. C. SIMMONS THE PURCHASER.

Realty on Olive Street Taken in Part Payment—Corner on McPherson Avenue Sold—Sales in Cabanne.

The northeast corner of Broadway and Washington avenue, on which stands the five-story building formerly occupied by the Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, was sold yesterday by the Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Company from William L. Huse to E. C. Simmons for $420,000. Represented by Moffett & Franciscus, Mr. Simmons traded in part payment his old home on the northwest corner of Beaumont and Olive streets, at a valuation of $100,000, paying the balance in cash.

The property purchased fronts 127½ feet on Broadway, with a depth of 44 feet and an L at the north end 36x19 feet. The Olive street property fronts 300 feet by a depth of 135 feet, and is improved with the old Simmons residence, which was built in 1878 at a cost of $45,000, and the old Ludwig home, both three-story structures.

The Broadway property was leased some weeks ago for seven years to the Julius Meyer's Sons Dry Goods Company of Richmond, Va., at an annual rental of $24,000. The lessees agree to assume all taxes and expenses for repairs. The building will be improved for occupancy at an expense of $40,000, 25 per cent of which is to be paid by the lessees.

Mr. Simmons had hoped to build a hotel on his Olive street property. To this end he tried to acquire the lot at the west end of the block, on which stands the old Wells home, erected in the seventies by Erastus Wells. Mayor Rolla Wells is the present owner. He refused to sell, though offered $15,000 for 35 feet. Unable to acquire the entire block, Mr. Simmons determined to sell.

Sales in Cabanne.

Cornet & Zeldig report the sale of the southeast corner of Vernon and Goodfellow avenues, 102x133 feet, improved with four stores, four flats and two dwellings; from Miss Jessie D. Claudy to Mrs. L. B. Sanford for $28,000. The property was bought for an investment.

Also No. 1335 Clara avenue, a two-story brick house, with nine rooms and 30x135 feet of ground; from James Haywood, assignee, to J. Lukens, for $3,300 for a home.

Also from the Phipps heirs of New Jersey, to the Balson Real Estate and Investment Company, 700 feet of vacant ground on Page, Minerva, Wells, Ridge and Easton aveues and King's highway, for $20,000.

Also 33 feet of vacant ground on the west side of Broadway, south of Mullanphy; from the D'Este estate to Weber Bros. Wagon Company, for $3,250.

McPherson Avenue Property.

Claude E. Vrooman of Vrooman & Co., real estate agents, sold the six new residences at the corner of Whittier street and McPherson avenue to Mrs. Eliza A. How for $35,000. The houses are all new, having been built by Mr. Vrooman last spring, and are rented at $3,400 a year. They are all two-story brick buildings, with mansard roofs. The purchase was made for investment.

Trust Officers Appointed.

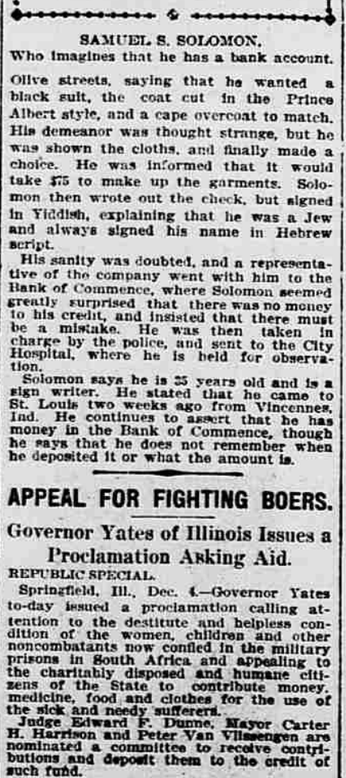
The Executive Committee of the Mercantile Trust Company yesterday appointed Virgil M. Harris, the well-known attorney, trust officer. Mr. Harris entered immediately upon the discharge of his new duties.

THINKS HE HAS BANK ACCOUNT.

Samuel Solomon, a Hospital Patient, Gives Worthless Check for Fine Clothing.

Believing himself the possessor of a bank account, Samuel S. Solomon of No. 811 North Eleventh street ordered an expensive suit and overcoat yesterday at King & Co.'s tailoring establishment, and offered in part payment a check for $25, which was found to be worthless.

He walked into the store at Sixth and



SAMUEL S. SOLOMON.
Who imagines that he has a bank account.

Olive streets, saying that he wanted a black suit, the coat cut in the Prince Albert style, and a cape overcoat to match. His demeanor was thought strange, but he was shown the cloths, and finally made a choice. He was informed that it would take $75 to make up the garments. Solomon then wrote out the check, but signed in Yiddish, explaining that he was a Jew and always signed his name in Hebrew script.

His sanity was doubted, and a representative of the company went with him to the Bank of Commerce, where Solomon seemed greatly surprised that there was no money to his credit, and insisted that there must be a mistake. He was then taken in charge by the police, and sent to the City Hospital, where he is held for observation.

Solomon says he is 25 years old and is a sign writer. He stated that he came to St. Louis two weeks ago from Vincennes, Ind. He continues to assert that he has money in the Bank of Commerce, though he says that he does not remember when he deposited it or what the amount is.

APPEAL FOR FIGHTING BOERS.

Governor Yates of Illinois Issues a Proclamation Asking Aid.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 4.—Governor Yates to-day issued a proclamation calling attention to the destitute and helpless condition of the women, children and other noncombatants now confined in the military prisons in South Africa and appealing to the charitably disposed and humane citizens of the State to contribute money, medicine, food and clothes for the use of the sick and needy sufferers.

Judge Edward F. Dunne, Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Peter Van Vlissengen are nominated a committee to receive contributions and deposit them to the credit of such fund.

SECRETARY GAGE POINTS OUT WEAKNESS OF BANKING SYSTEM.

Issues Warning That a Repetition of the Panic of 1893 "Awaits Only Progress of Time."

HE SUGGESTS MODIFICATIONS.

Support of Weaker Members of Association by Stronger Ones Through Central Governing Institution His Plan.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Gage shows that the revenues of the Government from all sources (by warrants) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were:

From internal revenue	$307,189,663.77
From customs	238,585,455.99
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	12,731,256.94
From revenue of the District of Columbia	3,986,176.19
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3,414,823.49
From sales of public lands	2,965,119.65
From navy pension, navy hospital, clothing, and deposit funds	1,778,454.91
From tax on national banks	1,681,472.05
From sales of Indian lands	1,493,321.24
From payment of interest by Pacific railways	1,316,516.62
From miscellaneous	841,216.02
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	711,791.42
From sales of ordnance material	703,054.42
From Immigrant Fund	585,082.70
From trust funds, Department of State	557,621.58
From Soldiers' Home Permanent Fund	492,623.66
From sales of Government property	459,638.49
From deposits for surveying public lands	267,258.99
From sales of lands and buildings	236,897.53
From tax on seal skins and rent of seal islands	222,630.75
From prize money to captors, Spanish War	217,490.60
From prize money to navy pension fund, Spanish War	217,477.76
From proceeds of Arkansas bonds redeemed	85,000.00
From depredations on public lands	70,977.79
From license fees, Territory of Alaska	44,087.90
From part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness	4,676,347.10
From sale of claim of United States against Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	2,122,841.24
From dividend received for account of Kansas Pacific Railway	133,942.83
From Postal Service	111,631,153.39
Total receipts	$609,316,559.92

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$117,227,240.83
For military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	144,615,097.20
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	60,506,578.47
For Indian Service	10,896,073.35
For pensions	139,223,631.99
For interest on the public debt	22,342,979.04
For deficiency in postal revenues	4,954,762.21
For Postal Service	111,631,153.39
Total expenditures	$621,598,546.84
Showing a surplus of	$77,717,984.38

In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amounts received on the indebtedness of Pacific railroads, the cash in the Treasury was increased $1,550 by the issue of 4 per cent bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year.

Securities were redeemed on account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of $56,484,690.73.

Operations of the Treasury.

The Secretary recapitulates the operations of the Treasury in the following language:

The Reserve Fund and the Trust Fund have been maintained. The redemptions of United States notes have been each day adjusted by exchange for gold, so that the full sum of $150,000,000 has been kept unchanged in coin and bullion.

Upon the withdrawal of Treasury notes as the bullion of 1890 was coined into standard dollars, silver certificates under the act of March 14, 1900, were substituted to the extent of $19,743,000 to July 1, 1900, and $28,244,000 additional to July 1, 1901. By November 1, 1901, the total exchange reached $45,236,000. The gold certificates upon deposit of the metal were increased during the fiscal year by $45,160,270, and in the first quarter of 1902 by $51,801,420 additional. The gross gold in the Treasury, including the Reserve and the Trust Fund, against certificates, received an addition of $71,270,345.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of $34,304,225.50 by October 1, while $13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to $542,821,849. This sum is gold was never before equaled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other Government ever held so much of that precious metal.

In the bonds held by the Treasurer for the circulation of national banks, an increase is shown for the fiscal year of $41,741,190, and for the first quarter of 1902 of the further amount of $4,573,950. As security for public deposits, the bonds held amounted to $1,488,130 less at the close of the fiscal year than at its beginning, and an addition of $2,444,300 took place in the first quarter of 1902.

While the circulation per capita was $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $26.52 on October 1, 1901, gold certificates more and more entered into the field of large denominations, and were used almost exclusively in the payment of customs duties and in the settlements at the Clearing-house in New York. The United States notes are undergoing a change into the denomination of $10, as larger ones are redeemed, while the silver certificates are taking the place of $1, $2 and $5 notes.

Growing Use of Gold Remarked.

Two features are marked in the currency—first, the growing use of gold, and, second, the constant addition to the small denominations of paper. The gold, including certificates, in circulation, which was 33.8 per cent of the total circulation on July 1, 1897, was 39.5 per cent on July 1, 1900, 40.2 per cent on July 1, 1901, and 40.8 per cent on October 1, 1901. The average denomination of notes and certificates issued by the Treasury, which was $6.34 in the fiscal year 1900, fell to $4.46 in 1901.

Condition of National Banks.

On the subject of national banks, the Secretary says:

Under the law national banks are required to make not less than five reports each year to the Comptroller of the Currency, in which are set forth in detail their resources and liabilities. These reports are made at nearly equidistant periods, the dates of reports during the year being September 5 and December 13, 1900, February 5, April 24 and July 15, 1901.

On June 29, 1900, there were in active operation, as shown by reports of condition filed, 3,732 banks, with paid-in capital stock of $471,526,461.45; surplus and undivided profits, $358,249,448.51 and $135,298,356.62, respectively. The outstanding note circulation was $305,300,015, the individual deposits $2,458,092,757.67, and the aggregate resources $4,944,165,622.87. The loans and discounts of the banks amounted to $2,623,012,300.72; bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits, $282,424,040 and $197,348,780, respectively. The specie held in bank amounted to $256,013,799.08 and legal tender notes, including United States certificates, received as an addition of $71,270,345.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of $34,304,225.50 by October 1, while $13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to $542,821,849. This sum in