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CIRCULATION DURING JULY.

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 St. Louis Republic printed during the month of July, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Shows daily circulation from July 1st to July 31st, with a total of 3,614,540 for the month.

Total for the month 3,614,540. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed. 82,288.

Net number distributed 3,532,252. Average daily distribution 110,943.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 7,000 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1903.

The St. Louis carrier forces of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

HANNA'S SIX-DAY GABFEST. Now that it seems to be settled that Senator Hanna will "talk for a week" in Indiana during the approaching campaign, the oratorical deluge with which the country has been threatened by Republican managers is evidently so certain that many wary persons will take to the woods.

Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the situation is sufficiently serious, from the Republican viewpoint, to justify Mr. Hanna in his six-days-go-as-you-please windjamming stunt in Indiana.

Thanks to a more fully enlightened public sentiment, the monopoly corporations whose interests Mark Hanna represents in public life are in considerable danger, in so far as a permanent enjoyment of their monopolies is concerned. If ever there was need of the crafty Hanna tongue to talk its cunningest in behalf of the trusts, that need exists right now.

The chances are, however, that it is too late for even so shrewd a campaigner as Senator Hanna to turn the tide of the political flood now setting against the Republican party. Recent events have taught the people so convincingly that the tariff is but an oppressive tax which they must pay, and that the trusts, created by the tariff, are robbing them to the bone under the protection of the tariff, that even six days of uninterrupted gab from the great apostle of the trusts will be without avail to save the trusts.

Senator Hanna will be wasting his breath on the stump. The time for talk has passed. The American people are prepared for action.

ST. LOUIS BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD.

St. Louis's receipts of wheat during the month now just ended broke all local records for the corresponding month in previous years, reaching a total of nearly 6,000,000 bushels, which is 400,000 in excess of July, 1901.

This is a significant showing, especially so in view of the fact that the receipts for August and September are also expected to be exceptionally heavy, and justifies the sincerest satisfaction on the part of St. Louis's great grain houses. The truth is made manifest that this city is more than holding its own in competition with other markets.

The development is also in keeping with those in many other lines of trade in which St. Louis stands in the lead. The spirit of safe enterprise which has controlled the policies of St. Louis merchants is making itself felt to a greater extent than ever before.

The confidence of her customers is the basis of the splendid business which St. Louis has gained and held against all rivals. The city is the natural market and distributing point of the richest trade territory in the world. Her great mercantile and manufacturing establishments are making the most of this advantage.

TOM LEWIS AND BILL SCOTT.

Thomas Lewis, nearly 80 years old, and William Scott, past 70, should shake hands and make friends again and be friends forever after when the latter recovers from the pistol wound in his breast inflicted by the former.

Did you ever hear of two such confirmed old fire-eaters as these East Side ancients? Both are old soldiers, Lewis having fought in the Mexican and Civil wars, and Scott was his comrade throughout the latter, since which time they have been inseparable friends. Yet, in the deep shade of the valley of declining years, they quarreled the other day and the one old soldier got his hand on a pistol and shot down the other, who was his "bunkie" in the fierce days of the '60s.

For shame, Tom Lewis and Bill Scott! You've both had fighting enough in your time, the good Lord

knows. You ought to be thinking about making your peace with all the world now, not behaving like two young hot-bloods of 20. The most comforting thing in each of your lives has been the friendship of the other. Renew it and hold it dear for the few years that are left to you. It'll be mighty lonesome traveling for both of you if you don't.

TARIFF REDUCTION THE FIRST STEP.

There is a sane spirit of regard for all affected interests in the urgent demand of the New York Journal of Commerce for legislation to restrict and control the power of the trusts. That conservative paper's arguments will find favor among thoughtful students in all parties.

Unquestionably, the time has now arrived when the trust evil must be dealt with firmly and effectively for the protection of the people from monopoly, but in this dealing there must also be a careful avoidance of extreme action which would work damage to general business. The end to be attained is that of eliminating the malign features of trustism without causing disaster in the business and industrial world.

The suggestions in this direction advanced by the Journal of Commerce are admirably practical. Anti-trust legislation, to be equitable, must be conceived in the fairest temper. Assuredly, the first step to be taken is that of a reduction of the tariff to a moderate revenue basis, especially on trust products.

Next in importance is reasonable publicity and supervision of the affairs of big corporations; this to be best effected by means of compulsory sworn statements to the Government and by providing for Government inspection of the books of such corporations.

Fictional capitalization of corporations, which is stock watering, must be prevented by law. The State corporation laws should be made as uniform as possible. The field of trade must be kept open to competition.

These are the most vital reforms now being urged, and the American people should insist upon their being put into execution. There is no hope of honest anti-trust action on the part of the Republican organization. Giving President Roosevelt credit for utter sincerity in his desire to restrict the trust evil, he is powerless to accomplish his desire. He can no more secure a reduction of the Dingley tariff to a simple revenue basis through the Republican party than he can without wings. The whole question of trust restriction hangs upon this. Without a reduction of the tariff the trusts can never be reached. A tariff for revenue only is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. The American people must look to the Democracy for whatever is done in this field. There is reason to believe that they now realize this truth and are preparing to place the Democratic party in control of the Government on the issue of the trusts and the tariff.

GIVE THE PROVED SOLDIERS A CHANCE.

President Roosevelt's personal friendship for General Wood should not lead to the latter's elevation to the head of the army. The effect of such a promotion would be prejudicial to the President himself and could not but prove of injury to the service.

General Wood is a capable man, but there is absolutely no proof that he possesses the military ability warranting his advancement to the rank of General commanding. He is not a trained soldier, his only connection with the army, prior to the war with Spain, having been in the capacity of an army surgeon. In the Cuban campaign he was Colonel of the Rough Rider regiment, of which Mr. Roosevelt was Lieutenant Colonel, the latter succeeding to the command of the regiment when Wood was made a Brigadier General. The service seen in that campaign would be justly classed by a Civil War veteran as but a series of skirmishes.

The entire world would have reason to stand amazed at the naming of such a man as General Wood to command the United States army. He has never taken part in a campaign of importance. He has never organized a large force. He has never commanded an army, or an army corps or division, in active service. He is not an educated soldier. Veteran Generals like Chaffee or Bates, for instance, are worth ten such untried commanders as Wood. Why, then, save that he is the President's intimate friend, should General Wood be placed in command of the army?

SENTIMENT AND COMMON SENSE.

While the sentiment which leads the wives of army officers to protest against the proposed change in the color of the army uniform from blue to olive green is natural and, in one way, commendable, the advantage of practical common sense is with the advocates of the change.

The truth having been demonstrated that olive green is far less distinguishable from grass, foliage or earth than blue, the argument in favor of the former at once becomes unanswerable. The first essential in warfare is to cause the greatest loss to the enemy at the least loss to yourself. An army uniformed in inconspicuous olive green will suffer far less from the fire of an opposing army than one clad in the more easily discernible blue. The Secretary of War must act in conformity with this significant truth.

There is more science and less sentiment in war now than ever before. The contemplated change of color of the American army uniform is in line with other developments in the science of warfare. Of course the people will regret the passing of the historic blue uniform, but that it is "for the good of the service" may not be questioned. Our officers and enlisted men will fight just as well and much more advantageously in the new than in the old color.

SHOW US—WE'RE FROM MISSOURI!

Mr. Charles Pechette of Long Island City, whose wife is a lineal descendant of one Joseph Valliers, Captain of a French regiment stationed in the Province of Louisiana in 1763, lays claim to about 6,000,000 acres of land in Missouri and Arkansas, covering six counties in the former and a dozen in the latter State.

Records of the grant upon which this claim is based were found, it is said, in the Louisiana Purchase archives in New Orleans. The grant was made by the Baron Carondelet, then Governor of the Province of Louisiana, in lieu of pay for the services of Captain Valliers. The value of the land involved is now estimated at \$15,000,000.

Without attempting to speak for our sister State of Arkansas, it may be said that Mr. Pechette of Long Island City will have to show us—we're from Missouri—a mighty valid title before six Missouri counties will be surrendered to his ownership.

Owing to the genial interest developed by the World's Fair, we're willing to do almost anything to oblige a Louisiana Purchase man or woman, but giving up six counties of the richest land in the world is a little too much of a good thing. We await Mr. Pechette's papers with the profoundest interest. He may be getting in line for fame as the Great Claimant of the World's Fair period.

COULD IT HAPPEN HERE?

Chicago's crusade against winerom attachment to saloons, which terminated some time ago in a triumphant announcement that every winerom in the city had been permanently closed, has, according to the Tribune of that city, now developed a most amazing situation.

A day or so ago the Chicago newspapers found it

necessary to chronicle the apparent fact that a young woman had been found dead in the winerom of a certain Mr. O'Hara's saloon at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Commenting editorially on this item, the Tribune feels called upon to contend—can it be ironically?—that such a happening was impossible. In the first place, the Tribune claims, the Chicago police assert that all saloons in that city are closed at midnight. In the second place, they assert with equal positiveness that there are no wineroms in Chicago. How, then, the Tribune asks, could this young woman have been found dead in an "imaginary" winerom attachment of a saloon that was closed at midnight and yet open at 1 in the morning?

The incident thus commented upon by the Chicago Tribune is certainly astounding. It must be that such a contradictory and seemingly impossible thing could happen only in Chicago. Now, in St. Louis, for instance—you don't suppose this city could duplicate the Chicago tragedy, do you? Let us rejoice that we, at least, have abolished the winerom evil and the open-all-night saloon. Have we?

FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION.

Friends of Senator Frank H. Farris, who are insisting that if Democrats refuse to vote for him his followers will scratch Democratic legislative nominees, are furnishing the very best reason why an independent Democratic candidate should be supported in preference to Farris.

If Farris is so desperate that he must resort to threats of this sort, even though confessing that the legislative candidates have nothing to do with the opposition to him, it is time for the better sort of Democrats to call the bluff which his friends make.

The boycott which his friends propose is characteristic of the political school with which he has been identified. It is a hold-up method similar to those practiced by the combination of Republicans and so-called Democrats in the State Senate.

Even if Farris were foolhardy enough to undertake such a scheme, it is doubtful whether he could carry out the threat. If the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District are to submit to bullying tactics, they will let him proceed as his friends claim he can and will do.

Legislative nominees will hardly allow themselves to be bluffed by such threats. Any man who is afraid to run on his merits will take up the challenge of the vaporizing friends of Farris. The lobby can go only so far in this State and the length marked out for its work by the friends of Farris in the Twenty-fourth is beyond possibility of success. No Democratic legislative nominee will or can be defeated by the opposition of Farris.

There should not be even a remote likelihood that the Meriwether sideshow of the Republican circus in Missouri will be supported by any considerable number of Missouri voters. The proceedings of the Meriwether convention held in St. Louis yesterday were controlled by the Kerens machine and constituted a part of the Republican campaign. The efforts of the Meriwether crowd will be directed to benefit Republican candidates. The close partnership of Kerens, Phelps, Meriwether and the Allied Third party leaders is a partnership entered into for the purpose of furthering Kerens's ambitions. This truth is so plain that Missouri voters cannot be fooled by the scheme now set in motion. The stamp of the Kerens machine is indelibly impressed upon the Meriwether movement.

In the debilitating heat of August days and nights the sufferings of the tenement-district children are pathetically intensified. Help to save the babies by contributing to the Fresh Air Mission Fund. Every dime contributed gives some poor little one a strengthening day in the open air of the country.

Public sentiment demanding tariff revision has become aggressive. A mock Republican acquiescence to this demand should not fool the people. The Democratic party is the party of tariff reform. The Lingley tariff will remain untouched as long as the Republican party remains in power.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Primeval North American. August Harper.

The primeval peoples of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the subequatorial belt some 10,000 years ago, while the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread northward as the ice receded. Routes of exodus diverging from the central point of departure are plainly marked by ruins and records. The subsequent settlements in Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and California indicate the successive stages of advance, as well as the persistent struggle to maintain the ancient civilization against reversion and catastrophes of nature. The varying architecture of the valleys, cliffs and mesas is an intelligible expression of the exigencies which stimulated the builders. The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after years was supplemented by accretions from Europe and Northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbus. Wars and reprisals were the natural and inevitable results of a mixed and degenerating population with different dialects. The mounds which cover the mid-continent area, isolated and in groups, tell the story thereof. The Korean immigration of the year 64, historically cited, which led to the founding of the Mexican Empire in 1325, was but an incidental contribution to the growing population of North America. So also were the very much earlier migrations from Central America across the Gulf of Mexico.

New York as a Foreign City. Leslie's Weekly.

In the city of New York there are only 72,474 white persons born of native parents, or but 21.4 per cent of the population of the city. This statement means that out of every one hundred persons living within the municipal boundaries of New York seventy-eight are either foreigners, or the children of foreign-born parents, or colored people. New York, however, is not the first but the second city of the country having the largest foreign-born population. Fall River, Mass., is first in that respect. Official figures show that there are in New York City more males under 21 years of Slavonic parentage than of any other people and the number of Slavonic males under 21 years of age exceed that of any other nationality except Germans and Irish. In the Fourteenth Assembly District of New York County the percentage of Hebrew families with nine children each is six times as great as the Protestant percentage, while the number of Hebrew families with no children at all is but about one-half the Protestant percentage.

The Coney Island Appetite. August Almslie's.

After you come out of the water and lie around in the sand for a while something inside begins to trouble you. It isn't remorse of conscience, though it's like it. It isn't sleepiness; it isn't pain of any kind. It's a kind of proper discomfort you know, but somehow you can't place it. And then the women folks bring out a big pasteboard box full of sandwiches and pickles and hard-boiled eggs and bananas and ginger-snaps and lady-fingers, and all of a sudden you know what's the matter with you. You are hungry! It is only about two hours since you had a big dinner, and here you are ravenous as a bound, able to devour anything short of wire nails, and you eat and eat and eat and eat till you begin to think you must be hollow to your heels. It's the sea air does it.

George Broadhurst's Retort. Everybody's Magazine for August.

George Broadhurst, the clever playwright, is remarkably quick at repartee. On the eve of the first production of "The Wrong Mr. Wright," by Roland Reed, a dinner was given in his honor at which sat Mr. Reed and his daughter and the leading lady of the company, Isadore Rush, and her daughter. The manager of the company rose at the auspicious moment to propose a toast.

"Here's to Broadhurst, the Moses who we hope will lead us into the promised land of success."

"Moses, indeed!" said Broadhurst. "I suppose that's because I'm here among the Reeds and the Rushes!"

STATUE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



Photograph of work executed by Sculptor J. E. Kelly and recently presented to President Roosevelt. Mr. Kelly made a similar statue of General Sherman, which attracted the admiration of Mr. Roosevelt while a student at Harvard.

HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY AND PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Alvena Flebbe of the South Side celebrated her sixteenth birthday Wednesday afternoon. The dining-room was decorated with roses and palms and a repast was served at 6 o'clock. Among those present were: Messieurs and Mesdames—E. Sandusky, A. Steinhauer, H. Kiebler, Anna Duff, Lydia Clark, Helen Kurten, Lillian Frickie, Anna Siegel, Emma Rabacka, Anna Hocke, Pauline Stewart, Alvin Flebbe, Cornelia Stewart.

Mrs. Charles M. Clark of Webster with Mr. Forest K. Woodruff of St. Louis will depart to-morrow for a two-weeks' trip, to include Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. W. E. Huette and little son, Carl Meyer, are visiting Mrs. Julia Bryan of Waterville, Minn. Before returning they will spend some time at Chicago with their cousin, Captain Hayes's family.

Miss Mamie L. Roddy of St. Louis was married to Walcott Banks Elliott of New York Wednesday morning at St. Agnes's Church, Far Rockaway.

Mrs. J. H. Walker and daughter, Miss Cholye, have gone to spend a few weeks with friends and relatives in Perryville, Mo.

Mr. Joseph H. Tumbach of the South Side will depart to-day for a trip to Colorado and Southern California. A farewell reception was given to him last evening by his sisters and friends.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald of the South Side departed last week for Milton Springs, Colo., and other Western resorts, to be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Smith, No. 468 McMillan avenue, have returned from a two weeks' visit at the Thack Cottage, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Miss Emma A. Mott of Compton Heights has gone for an extended trip through the West. She will spend some time in Tacoma, Wash., returning the latter part of August with her mother, who has been in Tacoma since May 2.

Mr. D. B. Pettiford of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Miss Fletcher, No. 3431 Morgan street, has the Misses Katherine and Patricia Hunt as her guests this week.

Miss Louise Fox of Fredericktown, Mo., is being much entertained by St. Louis friends, and is the guest of Mrs. Barclay of No. 2844 Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. John Witbeck of Salt Lake City, Utah, with her daughter, Miss Alta, and son, Dess, are visiting another daughter.

Miss Jennie Bradley, No. 585 Cote Brillante avenue, accompanied by her brother, Master Jack, has departed for Danville to spend a few weeks with their uncle, James Ensminger.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark and Mrs. E. E. Miller and daughter have gone to Huntsville, Mo., to spend a few weeks.

Miss Gertrude Dieterich is spending the summer months at the Rock River Assembly, near Eureka Springs, Ark., where they have been during the past five weeks.

Mrs. Herbert D. Hissdon and mother, Mrs. Daniel O'C. Tracy, are sojourning at Eureka Springs, Ark., where they have been during the past five weeks.

CHAUTAQUA AT DIXON, ILL. Rock River Schools Have Been Organized.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dixon, Ill., July 31.—The various schools of the Rock River Assembly were organized this morning. Mary Della Chowder of Boston will have charge of the classes in elocution and physical culture.

In the afternoon the Reverend George McNeill lectured on "The Dinner-Pail Man," speaking especially of the laboring people. Mr. McKeckey left his pulpit for several months to become a day laborer, that he might learn their condition from experience. This evening Frank Robinson delivered his second and last illustrated lecture on the Philippines. To-morrow will be Women's Club Day.

FROM THE GREAT POETS. THE CANTERBURY. BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

Charles Graham Halpine was born in Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, November 29, 1827, and died in New York August 3, 1893. His father, the Reverend Nicholas J. Halpine, was for many years editor of the Evening Mail of Dublin. Charles was graduated from Trinity College in 1846, became a journalist, went to New York in 1852, became assistant editor of the Boston Post with Benjamin F. Shillaber (Mrs. Farrington), established a humorous journal called the Carpet Bag, secured employment on the New York Herald, later was associate editor of the New York Times, of which he had been Washington correspondent and for which he wrote the Niagara correspondence at the time of Walker's expedition. In 1856 became principal editor and part proprietor of the New York Leader, wrote poetry for the New York Tribune, edited the sixty-eight New York at the beginning of the Civil War, and was soon Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Hunter. While with General Hunter, at Hilton Head, he wrote a series of poems in the assumed character of a private, Miles O'Reilly. He was afterwards Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Halleck, accompanied General Hunter on his Shenandoah expedition, and resigned after receiving the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers. In New York he became the editor of a reform paper called the Citizen and in 1857 was elected Register of the county.

HERE are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours, Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers, And true-lovers' knots, I wene; The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss, But there's never a bond, old friend, like this: We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk, And sometimes apple-jack, fine as silk, But whatever it was, the triple has been, We shared it together, in hane or bliss; And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this: We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine, And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine, From glasses of crystal and green; But I guess in their golden potations they miss The warmth of regard to be found in this: We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together, And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather, And hungry and full we have been; Had days of battle and days of rest, But this memory I cling to and love the best: We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when I'm wounded I lay on the outer slope, With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope, Upon which my faint spirit could lean; Oh, then, I remember, you crawled to my side, And, bleeding so fast it seemed both must have died, We drank from the same canteen!

Chas. Halpine

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH WILL VISIT AMERICA.

Advent at Newport on August 23 Expected to Open a Gay Season.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Newport, R. I., July 31.—It was learned positively to-day that the Duchess of Marlborough will come to Newport with her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Mr. Belmont, arriving here August 23.

Till this morning society was skeptical about the report from abroad stating that the Duchess was coming, in view of the fact that reports of her proposed visit have been circulated each year, but what was apparently the very best possible authority, but only with the result that when the time for her proposed arrival came it was stated that she had been delayed and that her visit would be postponed.

It was definitely learned this morning that the Duchess of Marlborough, who will leave Carlsbad August 12, as stated, and that in Paris Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would join the party and together would sail from Europe for the United States as soon as possible, teaching Newport Saturday, August 23.

The news came in cablegrams received here this morning, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted. In them were orders that Mrs. Belmont to get Belmont ready for occupancy by August 20.

The coming of the Duchess means that Newport will have the gayest summer in its history.

The visit of the Duchess will come just in time for the Mrs. Alice Roosevelt and President and Mrs. Roosevelt, which will cause the round of brilliant functions with which August will open to continue to the very end of the summer.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

Contest Narrowed Down to James Hereford and Henry Albers.

The contest for the vacancy in the St. Louis County Court, caused by the death of Judge James B. Brouster, is said to have narrowed down to James A. Hereford of Ferguson and Henry B. Albers of Florissant.

Governor Dockery conferred with a delegation of county Democrats yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock about the matter of Hereford and Albers were the only ones before him.

The Governor would not give any intimation of the men he would appoint. He said the matter would not be made for two or three days.

Pendleton W. Page of Ferguson, one of the candidates in the appointment, withdrew in favor of Hereford.

The friends of both Hereford and Albers were active all day yesterday in behalf of their respective candidates.

A petition was circulated Wednesday and Thursday in behalf of Doctor G. C. Eggers. His brother, Doctor Edward Eggers, said yesterday that it had 750 signatures. For Edward Eggers it was said that his brother would get the appointment, saying that he had assurance to that effect. Doctor Eggers was the nominee for Coroner two years ago and made a vigorous campaign. He was in addition a large crowd from St. Louis.

Religious services were held at the Brouster funeral in behalf of Doctor G. C. Eggers, pastor of the Clayton Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lantry also preached the funeral sermon, the subject being "My God, to Thee," and "Asleep in Jesus," were sung by a quartet at the house and at the grave. The pallbearers were Clayton Henry L. Wilson, Fred L. Kerth and George Horneke. Prosecuting Attorney F. A. Heford, Ed. Elmer, Charles B. Black, John Pfaff and Henry Graeber.

The body was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, which is a branch of the Fox Fee Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE BROUSTER.

County Court Magistrate Buried Yesterday.

The funeral of Judge James B. Brouster took place yesterday morning from his home in Ascalon, St. Louis County. About 300 friends of the County Court Magistrate from all parts of the county assembled at the house and the grave. With but few exceptions every official in the county was present. The minister was Judge Henry L. Wilson, Fred L. Kerth and George Horneke. Prosecuting Attorney F. A. Heford, Ed. Elmer, Charles B. Black, John Pfaff and Henry Graeber.

The body was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, which is a branch of the Fox Fee Cemetery.

BIG LOG ROLLING AT ROLLA.

Modern Woodmen Will Celebrate There Next Month.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Rolla, Mo., July 31.—September 9 and 10 are the days set apart for the annual Frisco Log Rolling Association of Modern Woodmen at this place. This association comprises seventy camps, each camp having a large membership. Rolla Camp of Modern Woodmen numbers over 100 members, and in conjunction with the business men of Rolla, Mo., are expected to receive One thousand dollars will be given away in prizes. The Woodman who has the nerve to be distributed as the annual prize. A band contest will be held on the second day, for which a silver medal will be awarded to the best band. Several prominent speakers will be present to address the crowd. Among the number will be the United States and States W. A. Northcott, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

PEOPLES CONVENTION.

Nominated County Ticket at Gibson City, Ill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Paxton, Ill., July 31.—The People's Convention at Gibson City—in reality a Democratic convention—placed in nomination the following county ticket:

For County Judge, C. S. Schneider; County Clerk, A. A. Swan; both of Paxton Township; Superintendent, A. J. Gardner; Treasurer, A. A. Burrow of Dixon Township; Sheriff, J. W. White of Roberts.

Osage Indians Are Paid.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Vinita, Mo., July 31.—The Osage Indians are receiving a per capita payment of \$100 a week. There is a fund amounting to \$350,000 to be distributed as the annuities due the tribe and each annuitant will receive \$125. The largest amount of this will go to the traders in the Osage Nation.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, August 2, 1877.

Young ladies advocated a plan to organize military companies among members of their sex to assist brothers and fathers in times of trial such as they had just passed through on account of the strike. A card was published by Misses Elizabeth Brown, Anna Mills and Fannie Taylor, in which they called on the subject