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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903. Vol. 35, No. 232

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL. 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 April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day of the month, including totals for the month and less all copies applied in printing, left over on hand.

Net number distributed.....3,487,089 Average daily distribution.....116,236

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.42 per cent. W. B. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of April, 1903.

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

THOROUGH REFORM.

Under the caption "The Worst Things Become the Longer They Stay Bad," the Century Magazine, in the current issue, editorially discusses public corruption and concludes that "there is need, at the present crisis in our history, of an ethical revival, both inside and outside the churches." It believes that this revival "is needed at once, and not merely in certain cities and commonwealths, where political corruption has been advertised of late by efforts to overcome the evil, but throughout the nation."

What is needed is not what might be characterized as an emotional demonstration of intense indignation over crimes committed and earnest longing for betterment, but a full realization of civic duty that will lead the voters to the polls during the revival and afterwards. The author appropriately says that the trouble is not so much with the "tough" as with the churling "head of the family," who is absent-minded on election day.

Ignorant as the "tough" may be, he puts a real value on influence and officeholding. He never fails to go to the polls and never falters in devotion to his "boss." He is out bedfellow when there is work to do, having left his conscience in the garret or cellar, and hustles from the first whisper of a campaign until the last election returns are computed. He "delivers the goods"; and that would be impossible if he and his band were dormant.

The churchgoer, "the head of the family," the business man and the upright citizen generally lack the enthusiasm displayed by the "tough." The latter has private interests at stake; politics is part of his business. The former puts all confidence in his neighbor, and, thinking his vote is not needed, goes to his office or his shop and lets the election machinery grind out a large vote for the "gang."

Redemption follows every great revival, but it is usually temporary only. The upright citizens then make war on the "tough" and make an actual profession of faith at the polls. At the next election they neglect to confirm their former profession, and they either the old gang or a new gang intruded in office and the old methods again in full swing.

The revival urged would be timely and productive of good. The principal point, however, is that the good citizen should be impressed with his civic duty; that he should be taught to put public interest before personal convenience. Permanent good government will become a reality if the "head of the family" will always be active at elections and show concern in public business. It is one thing to desire good government and another thing to vote. Voting is the more effective.

SMOKE OUT THE GUILTY.

Barbaglia's partial confession, some of the details of which have been verified, points to the participation of other persons who call themselves politicians. The court and the public wait expectantly to learn the names. Nothing less than the exposure and conviction of every individual guilty of defiling the naturalization process will meet the demand of a community thoroughly aroused on the subject of political corruption.

If men connected with a reputable political organization have committed this crime, then the organization itself, for the sake of its standing and repute, becomes concerned for their exposure and punishment.

If such men have also participated in city or State Democratic organizations, the city or State party generally also becomes concerned for their proper punishment and expulsion from the ranks.

Respecting the offenders, should they be discovered in positions of honor under a Democratic organization, there will be no such condonation as that shown by the Republican leaders toward Busche, a confessed hoodler, retained in full credit on the Republican State Central Committee.

Democrats are earnest in the hope that no motive of any nature will prevent Barbaglia's confessing in full. Every consideration and inducement prompts his confession. The court has suspended his sentence,

presumably with the desire to learn whether any further extenuating circumstances exist in his case. Public opinion has also suspended its judgment of the forger whose plea of ignorance, though not good in law, seems plausible. By shielding others he foregoes his opportunity to set himself right with the people. Unless he speaks frankly he must be looked upon as a knowing offender and conspirator. But even if he persists in withholding his knowledge, it is largely probable that the law's processes will ultimately "smoke out" the guilty in hiding.

CONSIDER THE PUBLIC ALONE.

While urging that the passage of the Terminal Railroad ordinances should be expedited as much as possible, The Republic does not counsel neglect of any public interest. These ordinances should be considered with careful regard to the benefit the public will derive from them. They are of distinctly public character and should never become laws in any form that does not fully conserve every public interest.

Through a long term of years The Republic has constantly and consistently labored to secure adequate compensation for the municipality in all franchise grants. It only reiterates its many declarations of the past when it says now that individuals and corporations who seek privileges through legislation should pay for them according to the value of the rights conferred. More than this. Privileges that accord exclusive rights should be subject to public competition and go to the bidder making the best offer, when they are of such character that this method of disposal is practicable. This is a declaration of public policy that is familiar to the readers of these columns.

Quite obviously, however, the present case does not permit competitive bidding. There is no question of granting rights that would enable the establishment of an independent terminal system. The Terminal Association is only seeking authority to enlarge and improve an existing system. There is no competitor ready to bid on what would constitute only unimportant fragments of a complete terminal system. The municipality, therefore, can only exact such compensation for these new grants as may be reasonable and fair, equitably measuring the private gain and the public benefits to which they may contribute.

In what way this compensation shall be paid and what shall be its amount may readily lead to differences of view. Annual payments may be fixed to run through the life of the grant or a lump sum may be called for, to be paid over to the city in a single payment. The Railroad Committee of the City Council has deemed it wise to ask for a lump payment of \$150,000 in the case of the first of these three ordinances they have reported, that authorizing what is known as the Levee loop. No one conversant with the situation can fairly claim that this is inadequate compensation. If reasonable allowance is made for the great benefit the public will derive from the projected change in the route of passenger trains using the Eads bridge.

It is true some critics have attempted to make out that there is no popular demand for the abolition of the tunnel as a passenger route. They have gone so far as to say that, properly lighted and ventilated, the tunnel is preferable to an elevated track in the open air. It may be these critics believe in their own arguments, but there is nothing to indicate that the public at large has ceased to regard the abandonment of the tunnel by passenger trains a matter of the gravest importance.

The general public will be no more easily convinced that widening the present elevated structure on the Levee for half a dozen blocks south of Market street so as to accommodate four tracks instead of two means turning the whole Levee over to the Terminal Association. They are not prepared to explode in hysteria because the Terminal Association has refused to put up \$700,000 to purchase a private right of way through these blocks. It may not be that the outcry over this feature of the loop has been incited in order to foster a real estate deal, but the clamor is at least contemporaneous and the coincidence carries its own warning.

Neither of the other two ordinances has as yet been reported in either branch of the Municipal Assembly, but it is fair to assume in the case of the Council committee that its recommendations for each ordinance will as fully cover the public interest as they do for the one upon which they have reported. Both the municipality and the railroad companies now dealing with it in their associated capacity should be reasonable and tolerant. Guided by that spirit, the outcome will do no violence to public right or unduly burden private interests.

Notwithstanding a deluge of mild and reckless misstatements about the disposal of public property under these ordinances, the city neither sacrifices nor surrenders much. It has been said in print that they convey two hundred acres of ground, but the foundation for this misstatement is not discernible. Portions of certain streets are vacated, but only in the case of a short stretch of Atlantic street is there a change of the public being even inconvenienced by the vacation. In all other cases the ordinances vacate streets that either lead nowhere or exist on the map alone and are in reality already gridironed by tracks. There is a single exception in a block of Twentieth street, which can possibly serve no public purpose that Tom street, a short block further west, does not fully meet.

Far more important to the public than the question of compensation is assurance that the privileges of the Terminal Association will at all times be open to all railroads on exactly the same terms as apply to the proprietary lines. The necessity for this was emphatically stated in the report made by the Citizens' Committee and the point should not be overlooked.

It would rejoice every one concerned in the business prosperity of St. Louis if the pending legislation could also be utilized to wipe the bridge arbitrary out of existence. But there would be equal rejoicing if the bridges and the terminals could be made absolutely free highways. But these Utopian aims we know are impossible of present realization, and their intrusion now serves no purpose but to delay action where expedition is of vital importance. It is little less than criminal to thus protract consideration of matters in which the public concern is as great as the private interests of the railroads. The necessities of the hour demand that the members of the Municipal Assembly face the issues with the courage of honest conviction. Prompt action, not an endless frittering away of time on impossible theories, is urgently called for.

ILL-GOTTEN FORTUNES.

Retribution, in overtaking many of the corruptionists and criminals of this and other cities, has not defined a lesson so stern and complete that other evilly disposed and gain-seeking men will be deterred from attempting to build machines, establish legislative combines, intercept money belonging to municipalities and rich financial spools from general revenues. The temptation will exist as long as the people are confiding and unconcerned, and the criminal practices will not cease until the temptation is removed.

Great fortunes have been founded on flagrant infractions of the law. Some highly respected families in the United States have derived their standing from wealth procured in iniquity by unsuspected forerunners. Some large and potent corporations owe their existence and their influence to the sins of unscrupulous promoters and faithless public servants.

What share of the vast fortunes, immense capital stocks, large profits and squandered money rightfully belongs to the public could not even be estimated.

But it is certain that, if public officials had invariably regarded public interests, the bonded indebtedness of many a city would be less than it is and the tax rate would be lower.

The bribe-giver, seeking a valuable franchise, is probably spurred by inordinate love of riches, by the easy prospect of amassing wealth at little effort. The bribe-taker is usually poor and the opportunity to get a few thousand dollars is a temptation that cannot be resisted, as the small fortune insures to him independence.

In one respect the public is to blame for the downfall of some public servants. The demands of public office are greater than the compensation. This is particularly true in regard to legislators. The salary is so small that only a man of means is beyond temptation.

The compensation was fixed at a nominal figure because it was supposed that the honor of the position and a sincere civic pride would actuate toward honest and capable performance of duty. It was supposed that, in order to serve their city, the best citizens would run for office, and that, adhering to this theory, the voters would elect such men.

If this theory had operated as well as was intended the salary of \$25 a month would be enough for a member of the City Council or House of Delegates. But the theory has been a failure, despite the worthy ideas of the framers of the Charter.

The demands on a public officer are quite clearly shown in the case of Mayor Wells. He has expended a large part of his salary, perhaps half of it, in a public way, although without giving a hint of his acts. For months he paid the salaries of inspectors at the new City Hospital. He has paid for entertaining guests of the city. He subscribed \$1,000 to enable Circuit Attorney Folk to carry on the boodle investigation. When the House of Delegates refused to pass the bill appropriating \$15,000 for Mr. Folk, he subscribed \$500 more and secured subscriptions to the aggregate from wealthy friends.

The compensation of members of the Municipal Assembly is far from adequate, and this is, to an extent, the cause of much wrongdoing. Assemblymen are at times compelled to devote an entire day, very often a half day, to public business, and many of them cannot afford to do so. However, the small compensation offers no excuse for those who have done wrong, as they were aware in advance of what would be expected of them and what remuneration they would get.

Many improvements in municipal systems could be made that would help to prevent the building of fortunes at the expense of the public. The salary question is only one of them.

Even such a reluctant and superficial investigation as has already been made in the Post-Office Department has led to the exposure of a scandal of extensive proportions. The probe must be inserted more deeply still and the searchlight be kept turned full on until the bottom facts are reached. It is beginning to be the general conviction that there's something unmistakably rotten in Washington.

Prussian Minister von Rheinbaben, after having visited the World's Fair site, says that it seems to have been nature's choice for such a purpose, and that the World's Fair architecture is of the highest standard of ancient art in harmony with the progress of modern times. Good for the Freiherr von Rheinbaben; he's true blue—true Prussian blue.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Rod and the Child.

The testimony of New York school principals, in the proportion of nearly three-quarters of those who gave evidence in favor of conservative restoration of corporal punishment in school discipline, causes widespread comment. Yet if any impartial investigator would take the trouble to start a private inquiry in the schools of his vicinity where this punishment has been abolished he would probably come to the same conclusion.

It is natural that the abolition of the punishment for insubordination is barred, presume upon the fact. We know of one school in this vicinity where, from the accounts given by some of the pupils of the pranks played, this is egregiously the case. It is pleasant to record that at this school there was one instance recently where retributive justice arrived after the manner related by Josephine Dodge Daskam, in "The Madness of Philip." An energetic mother happened to visit the school at the exact moment when her turbulent son was engaged in some defiance of order. Informing the teacher tersely, "You're not strict enough," she seized her offspring by the collar, retired to the cloakroom with him and supplied the lacking discipline with an energy that reduced him to order for an entire half day.

If all parents would attend to this part of the business there might be no need of restoring corporal punishment to schools. But as there is no way of assuring that desirable consummation a properly graded restoration of the rod to the schools would result in marked benefit for the child.

English Newspapers Lack Influence.

Booklovers' Magazine for June. English newspaper owners are expected to know their place and to remain in it. Decorations and even peacocks may come as reward for party service; but, meanwhile, they must not aspire to political leadership nor possess a view of their responsibilities. The Times in Mr. Delane's day may have made or marred the fortunes of ministers and have held the balance of power between political parties. It is now chiefly conspicuous as an ornamental pulpit for controversy and grumblers. Its general correspondence on questions of the day is as valuable as its costly news service from foreign capitals. The owner of the half-penny Daily Mail has attempted to arm it with power and authority for reforming the military administration, disciplining and inefficient Ministry, and directing the relations alternately for the Liberals and the Tories; but there is a technicality growing out of the lack of it. But from 1710 to 1720 it was in full vogue, and whatever we may think of the propriety of personal independence and of the good fortune of the democratic authors of to-day, we do a cruel wrong to the unselfish and enlightened noblemen whose hospitable permitted the higher literature to exist in the earlier part of the Eighteenth Century if we grudge the admission that in the main they were generous, unassuming, and tactful in their beneficent action.

Eighteenth Century Patrons.

Edmund Gosse in June Harper's. If, in 1757, when Johnson issued the "Plan for a Dictionary," Chesterfield had come forward frankly with a handsome present of money, and if during successive years he had continued his protection, the world would have missed a splendid piece of literature, and the illustrious name of Doctor Johnson would have been added to those who owed to the help of an enlightened nobleman the opportunity to complete an important literary monument. Johnson showed that it was possible, by a tremendous effort, to finish a work without the aid of a patron and patronage was of fashion. Fifteen years later it was already so discredited that Chesterfield died for the lack of it. But from 1710 to 1720 it was in full vogue, and whatever we may think of the propriety of personal independence and of the good fortune of the democratic authors of to-day, we do a cruel wrong to the unselfish and enlightened noblemen whose hospitable permitted the higher literature to exist in the earlier part of the Eighteenth Century if we grudge the admission that in the main they were generous, unassuming, and tactful in their beneficent action.

The Faulkner-Lehmann Decision.

A full synopsis of the decision received by mail sustains the indictments and Prosecuting Attorney Folk's action thereunder in every particular. It also lays down certain rules as to the admission of evidence which will materially aid Mr. Folk in his further proceedings. The case was reversed only on a technicality growing out of the use of certain words by the trial Judge in his instructions to the jury. Both the criminals are now to be tried for bribery, and retried on the original indictment for perjury, and the chances are that, with the aid of additional evidence secured since their first conviction, they will now get severer punishment than the two years' imprisonment which would have been the limit had they not appealed to the Supreme Court. So, after all, St. Louis's boodling gang may be as handsomely "done for" as that of Minneapolis.

VINSON-STATION ENGAGEMENT; HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY



MISS RUTH ONETA VINSON, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vinson of Jerseyville, Ill., who will be married to Mr. Frank Fleming St. Louis on Wednesday, June 3.

The announcement of the wedding of Miss Ruth Oneta Vinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vinson of Jerseyville, Ill., to Mr. Frank Fleming St. Louis of St. Louis has been announced to take place on Wednesday evening, June 3, at the home of the bride's parents in Pleasant street, Jerseyville.

The bride is well known in St. Louis, having frequently visited with her sisters, Mrs. Dudley G. Pogue of No. 516 Fairmount avenue and Mrs. Edwin Patton of No. 402 California avenue.

During the last week Miss Vinson has been favored by many social functions given for her by her young lady friends in Jerseyville.

PLUMRIDGE-NOIRSE WEDDING. West Presbyterian Church, Maple and Maryville avenues, was the scene of the wedding last night of Miss Mamie Plumridge and Mr. Will Noirse, Doctor Samuels, Nicolaus performed the ceremony.

The bride entered with her father, Mr. T. P. Plumridge. As attendants she had little Maria Plumridge, who carried the ring; and her bridesmaids Miss Marie Plumridge and Miss Edna Williams. Captain Ned Murphy and Edward Lieber were groomsmen. The ushers were Messrs. Rogers and Park, Earl Gordon, George Flint, Roy Campbell, Griffin and Koff. Miss Carolyn Allen presided at the organ playing, while the guests gathered, a nuptial programme, as follows:

Occurrence—Midsummer Night's Dream. Serenade—The Wedding. Musical—The Golden Wedding. Musical—Marie Plumridge. Musical—The Wedding. Musical—The Golden Wedding. Musical—Marie Plumridge.

DANCE AT MAPLEWOOD. A pleasant evening was spent at the home of the Misses Lemle at Maplewood Wednesday night. The dance was given in honor of Miss Hilka Lemle. The hostesses were Misses Rogers and World's Fair hunting, and at a late hour luncheon was served. Those present were:

Misses: Ella Luckhaus, Fay Allen, Gladys Johnson, Nellie Morris, Grace Smith, G. M. Diemer, A. Wagner, J. Hausman, C. Johnson, C. Turner, M. McConnors, Brooks.

THE MISSES AHEARN'S DANCE. The Misses Ahearn of No. 360 Pace boulevard, St. Louis, were decorated in honor of their son, Mr. Edward Condon, of Denver, Colo. The guests were:

Misses: A. Brennan, E. Turpin, M. Farrell, N. Ahearn, J. Condon, C. O'Connell, C. Connel, E. O'Neil, E. Bartlimer, H. Ahearn, J. Ewanger, S. Stevens, E. Condon, J. McCann.

MISS MEYER ENTERTAINS.

Miss Flora Meyer gave the last dinner party of the season on Tuesday to members of her club. Music and games were the main features. Each lady received an American beauty rose. Those present were:

Misses: Louise Jansen, Norrine Stewart, George Oberst, Lolla Weber, Belle Wright, Amy Holmes, Charlotte Schnalder, Carole Barthold, Gerrie Kuffmann, Flora Meyer, Joseph Beber, William Tiemeyer, Harry Pollock.

CLUB GIVES AN OUTING.

The L. A. B. Club gave an outing to Normandy last Sunday. Music and dancing lasted until a late hour. Luncheon was served. Those who enjoyed the trip were:

Misses: Laura Kleibstein, Marie Kubitsch, Emma Hering, Lulu Fischer, Grace Hoffman, Katherine Sack, Elizabeth Sack, Eva Jackman, Ed Moore, John Sack, Harry Tease, Jean Jackson, Will Herst, Miss Hoffman, Fred Kleibstein, Ed Hoffman, Ben Stry.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Harvard Club will give a shirt-waist party this evening at No. 911 North Vandeventer avenue. This promise to be an enjoyable affair, entertaining many of the young set of the West End.

Mrs. Charles H. Delinger of Euclid avenue has sent out cards for an home Saturday afternoon, June 6, in honor of Miss Lotta Brockman, who is to be a June bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Morrison of Windsor place celebrated their first wedding anniversary Monday evening with a "cotton shower" and received many pretty and useful presents. Those present were: Messrs. and Mrs. E. E. Steele, A. L. Rutledge, E. McElhinney, Chas. Farmer, Harry Sibley, G. B. Patterson, the Reverend C. V. Cook, Mrs. S. W. Gamble, Misses Krebsbaum, Kimersons, Hawken, McLaren, Willoughby, Smoyer, Peters, Morrison, Gamble and Mories, Messrs. Waggoner, Moser, Willoughby, Peters, Purriano and Steele, Master Lasher Patterson, Ethel McElhinney, John and Mildred Steele.

Mrs. Howard Talley of Westminster place will give a lawn-party and supper

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE FAMOUS SONNET OF ARVERS.

TRANSLATED BY MRS. E. W. LATIMER.

Felix Arvers was born in Paris in 1856 and died in 1881. He received a careful training from his father, who was a lawyer. At 25 he published a volume of poems called "Mes Heures Perdus," "My Lost Hours." The principal pieces are "La Mort de Francois L." "The Death of Francois L." and a comedy, "Plus de Peur que Mal." "More Frightened Than Hurt." The address of the book received so great success Arvers's mind that he contracted a fever. He was taken to the hospital of St. Louis, and, according to an account, fell in love with the beautiful nurse who nursed him back to life and health. According to another account the man episode is a myth. Arvers kept his secret honorably and upon his death a sonnet was found among his private papers, which, says M. Jules Janin, has made him immortal. It is called "Le fameux sonnet d'Arvers," and was published in "Mes Heures Perdus," in the edition of 1876. According to a writer in Pictorial the heroine of the sonnet was the daughter of Charles Nodder, the poet. She became Mme. Memmoisier.

The following is a literal prose translation of the sonnet as Arvers wrote it: "My soul has its secret, my life has its mystery, an eternal love begetten in an instant; my trouble is hopeless, moreover I must conceal it, and she who caused it never knew it. "Alas! I shall pass by her unnoted, and though forever by her side I shall be alone and shall come to the end of my journey upon earth, daring to ask nothing and receiving nothing. As for her, she whom God made sweet and tender, she shall go her way unaware and without hearing the murmur of my love rising above the sound of her footfall. "Fidelity faithful to austere duty she will say, when she reads these verses full of her, 'Who can the woman be?' and she will not understand." The translator, Mrs. Elizabeth Weener Latimer, was born in London July 26, 1822. She lives in Baltimore, Md. Her father was Rear Admiral Worsley of the British Navy; her mother was Caroline Preble of Boston. She passed her childhood in Boston and in England. She lived in Boston in 1842 and in Paris during the revolution of 1848. She afterward lived in Boston and in Newport. In 1852 she became the wife of Randolph B. Latimer. She is known in literature as Mrs. E. W. Latimer and socially as Mrs. Randolph B. Latimer.

Y soul has its own secret, life is care, A hopeless love that in one moment drew The breath of life. Silent its pain I bear, Which she who caused it knows not, never knew.

Alas! by her unmarked my passion grew As by her side I walked—most lonely there, And long as life shall last I am aware I shall win nothing, for I dare not sue.

While she, whom God has made so kind and sweet, Goes heedless on her way with steadfast feet, Unconscious of love's whisper murmured low; To duty faithful as a saint, some day, Reading these lines all filled with her, she'll say: "Who was this woman?" and will never know.

In honor of her son, Douglas, on next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. T. M. Kearney will depart for New York next week.

Miss Josephine Wehrtrich and her sister, Mrs. Daniel Dippel, have returned from a visit to their parents at Mound City, Ill.

KIRKWOOD.

Icy Lodge, the home of Mrs. Lorraine Farquhar Jones, was the scene of a brilliant reception yesterday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock. The house was decorated in the drawing-room in pink roses and carnations. Library all in green, the fireplace banked with red granules. The reception hall was done in American beauties, similar and asparagus. There were in the hall and parlors and a large bunch of roses fastened to the newel post.

The dining-room was in green and white. The table was covered with a handsome cloth of white with a large centerpiece of ferns and white carnations. Silver dishes held salted almonds, peanuts and green and white bonbons.

Mrs. Jones received in the drawing-room. She was dressed in black embroidered net over white silk. She wore white gloves and her hair was dressed high. Her ornaments were diamonds.

She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. John B. Pitman of New York, and Mrs. Joseph R. Matthews of St. Louis, who were wearing gowns of satin. Mrs. Pitman's is a Paris gown, elaborately fashioned and trimmed with lace. She wore her hair low, and it was ornamented with pink roses and white carnations. Mrs. Matthews' gown was décolleté; her hair was dressed high, and she wore roses.

Mrs. E. F. Berkley Jones—a bride of this month—was also present, wearing a gown of crepe, almost covered with spider-webs lace.

Miss Fontaine Jones was formally presented to society on this occasion, and she wore a girlish gown of white mill-trimmed with embroidery.

Under the stairway mistletoes were concealed behind gaily arranged, and an elaborate programme was rendered.

Among the guests were Messrs. Walker Hill, James L. Blair, Ben Gratz, Davis Higgs, George Goddard, John H. Jones, Daniel S. Brown, T. Boyd, J. S. Tomkins, Ashley Cabell, Shepard Knapp, T. M. Ambler, John Johnstone, H. W. Hough, Anderson Gratz, L. E. Porter, John Pitman, Ben Crosby and John G. Matthews.

TO DEDICATE ORGANS.

The new organ at the Methodist Church at Kirkwood will be dedicated this evening at 8 o'clock. The organ is a new one of St. Louis gives his recital. The following is the programme:

Contato Solo—Show Me Thy Way, O Lord. Solo—Mrs. Lawrence Hill. Organ—The Organist and the Organist. Organist—D. Flat. Organist—E. S. Somers. Organist—My Father, My Father, My Father. Organist—The Organist. Organist—The Organist.

Organ—Prayer and Credo—Solo—Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Smith. Organist—Allegro Moderato, Largo, Allegro Vivace. Solo—Mrs. Hill. Organist—Pavane Tosti. Organist—The Organist. Organist—The Organist.

BREWERY STRIKE SETTLED.

St. Louis Company Lost \$90,000 in Chicago Lockout.

August Busch, Jr., returned yesterday from Chicago, where he settled a strike among the drivers and beer haulers in the Chicago branch of the Anheuser-Busch brewery.

The strike lasted nine days, and during that time the company lost \$90,000 in sales. A peculiar phase of the case was that a combine seemed to control the Teamsters' Union, and the paramount issue of the strikers was that the St. Louis company should join the Chicago association.

Mr. Busch, not recognizing the president of the Teamsters' Union, held a conference with the strikers and members of the union, and the strike was settled Wednesday, unknown to the members of the brewery committee of the Board of Young, president of the Teamsters' Union.

NEW CHURCH AT DECATUR.

Methodists Secure a Site for Structure to Cost \$75,000.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Decatur, Ill., May 28.—The members of the First Methodist Church, who now meet in a building on one of the most valuable business corners of the city, have decided to build the property there and rebuild out of the business district.

This week they bought for \$12,000 a site opposite the new Gastman School, on which they will erect a \$75,000 building. The old building, which was destroyed by fire during the Civil War, at a cost of \$60,000, and is one of the largest and best-known church edifices in the State.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Eight Trainmen and Five Tramps Meet Death on the Southern.

Birmingham, Ala., May 28.—It is now reported that, in addition to the eight trainmen killed in the Southern Railway wreck at Bryan yesterday, five tramps (four negroes and one white man) were killed and burned.

The bodies of none of the missing men have been recovered.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 30, 1878. A concert was given at the Merchants' Exchange, in which the artists who took part were Miss Clara Louisa Bell, Tom Karl, Charles and Jacob Knapp, T. G. Cauffman, Mme. Bertuccia Martezek, Miss Marjorie Rose and George A. Conly.

At a meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee Henry W. Williams was elected to represent the Third Ward and Eugene Miltenberger the Twenty-first ward.

The heirs of Zachariah Wilber entered suit for possession of the Mortard tract of property at Chouteau avenue and Compton Hill.

A bottle of champagne exploded in the hands of Adolph Stable of No. 207 Cass avenue and seriously cut him.

E. L. Adreon, City Comptroller, submitted his annual report.