THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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

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

One year	$8.00
Six months	3.00
Three months	1.50
Any three days except Sunday—one year	3.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday	1.75
Sunday Magazine	1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

One week, daily only	6 cents
One week, daily and Sunday	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year	$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC.
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

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

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

IN EUROPE.

The Republic is on file at the following places:
LONDON—Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7.
PARIS—10 Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera and 53 Rue Cambon.
BERLIN—Equitable Gebaude, 59 Friedrichstrasse.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2018	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Main 2856	A 674

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.
Vol. 96 ..... No. 358

Circulation During May.

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 May, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday)	123,810	17	106,360
2	104,970	18	107,840
3	105,480	19	107,490
4	106,640	20	107,030
5	106,930	21	108,780
6	107,490	22 (Sunday)	121,920
7	107,080	23	107,230
8 (Sunday)	123,920	24	108,560
9	105,830	25	107,880
10	107,550	26	107,980
11	108,250	27	107,100
12	107,220	28	108,210
13	106,370	29 (Sunday)	121,800
14	107,390	30	106,230
15 (Sunday)	123,640	31	106,400
16	105,950		

Total for the month	3,399,390
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	81,869
Net number distributed	3,317,521

REPUBLICAN GUESTS.

St. Louis and the World's Fair appreciate the coming visit of delegates from the Chicago convention. St. Louis echoes the big "aye" with which the convention accepted the invitation to adjourn bodily to the Exposition. The occasion will rank among the pleasantest features of the period and will be as gratifying to the visited as pleasing to the visitors.

It fits the national character of the Exposition that these Representatives of all sections should come in a body. The governments of every State and Territory have generously contributed to the making of the magnificent enterprise, and the general government has co-operated to produce a display thoroughly representative of American progress and development.

As President Francis says, the exhibit of the United States itself is well worth the visit. No showing within the history of the country has been so well calculated to create profound respect for Uncle Sam. And, incidentally, it is well for delegates to a national convention to possess profound respect for Uncle Sam. There are, indeed, some persons who contend that patriotism should be put above party loyalty.

Politics, however, cuts no figure in the welcome to be accorded the Chicago convention. We shall be glad to have the delegates with us none the less as Republicans. But they will attend the Exposition as representative citizens of the various parts of the country which have combined to commemorate a great American event and to record the enlightenment of the people in the progress of the world.

ST. LOUIS DAY.

Good judgment was shown by the Executive Committee in deciding to abandon the plan to celebrate St. Louis Day at the World's Fair on August 11 and to select instead a day in the autumn. The former date chosen was appropriate, historically, but was unsatisfactory in a practical way.

An autumn date will serve all purposes better. There are so many special events scheduled for the next few months that postponement is justified, if for no other reason than to prevent conflict. Postponement gives more time in which to make preparations, and therefore insures a bigger celebration than might be held at an earlier date.

The committee desires to get special features and make St. Louis Day the event of events. Its action in deciding to hold the celebration in the autumn meets with general approbation.

TENNESSEE'S BUILDING.

What strongly impresses the World's Fair visitor, and particularly the foreigner, is the deep interest which is manifested in the State buildings and displays. The State building is the first place that is seen after a general glimpse at the main picture, the frequently sought resort during a sojourn in the grounds, and the final stopping-place upon departure.

Foreign visitors may not quite understand this special form of patriotism. They may imagine that State patriotism is inconsistent with the idea of unity and national patriotism. But they have in their own countries, where other systems of government prevail, not dissimilar demonstrations of special affection. Federation does not crush individuality; but, on the contrary, promotes the best type.

The latest State edifice to be opened is the Tennessee building. Perhaps none of the commonwealths better exemplifies the individuality which is both the strength and the life of the entity than does this neighbor of Missouri. The people of Tennessee made claims to individuality more than 100 years ago, when, after the territory was ceded to the general government by the State of North Carolina, they sought to establish the commonwealth of Franklinia. Conditions and issues were different then, as were views and aspirations; but, whatever the definite differences were, the spirit foreshadowed the State individuality and patriotism of this time.

Tennessee was admitted as a State in June, 1796, and in its century of existence it has taken an important part in the country's development. Its sons have distinguished themselves in public life, in discovery, in invention, in manufacture and in all of the better pursuits. Tennessee has furnished Presidents of the United States—and may furnish others—thus portraying practically the consistency of State individuality and patriotism with national entity and patriotism.

One of the most attractive States, Tennessee is also one of the most progressive. It is making great strides and is giving impetus to its resources. Missouri is gratified that Tennessee, one of its nearest and best-loved neighbors, is fittingly represented at the St. Louis World's Fair.

MR. ROOT ON THE BOODLE ISSUE.

In Mr. Root's Chicago speech it was perfectly natural that, having got past the platitudes which precede matters of real interest, he should attack the boodle issue first. That issue seems to lie heaviest on the Republican mind, and it is the part of a brave orator to address himself to the disagreeable and dangerous things first. These being disposed of, sailing becomes smooth.

This is how Mr. Root attacked the boodle issue:

> Have we not had an honest government? Have not the men selected for office been men of good reputation, who, by their past lives, had given evidence that they were honest and competent? Can any private business be pointed out in which lapses from honesty have been so few and so trifling, proportionately, as in the public service of the United States? And when they have occurred have not the offenders been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished without regard to political or personal relations?

Mr. Root does not undertake to answer these questions. Having delivered this interrogatory solar plexus punch, he turns to other things. But the public is competent to provide the answers for themselves.

Have we had an honest government? Considering the difficulties of securing information about the malfeasance of protected officials, the public is reasonably justified in attaching some significance to the facts which have been developed in the Federal service. It is more than a coincidence that graft of one class and general method should exist at the same time in nearly every department of government. We have had samples of graft from the departments. They "assay" pretty much alike, as the miners and chemists would say. From facts secured as it were at random we find that a number of people are systematically doing the same thing. We have not had honest government, as the daily news has shown for many months past. We have had postal frauds, land frauds, supply frauds, contract frauds and frauds in every sort of business which has been undertaken by the Roosevelt under-administration.

Have men been selected for office because of honesty and competency; or because their past careers pointed to special fitness for the positions to which they were assigned? Mr. Payne, the gentleman at the head of the department most conspicuous for crime, is a fair answer to this question. He was taken from the semiobscurity of the Milwaukee Post Office and given the postmaster generalship. He was a master at wire-pulling and practical politics, and it was Mr. Roosevelt's intention to have him manage the campaign. Mr. Payne has shown himself an adept at smothering scandals, pigeonholing reports, shutting off investigations.

But the plea which Mr. Root offers in his next question is the weakest and most significant of all. "Can any private business be pointed out in which lapses from honesty have been so few and so trifling, proportionately, as in the public service of the United States?" Yes, assuredly! We do not tolerate dishonesty in our private businesses. We do not excuse even a single instance of dishonesty. Much less would we tolerate, for instance, fraud in the cashier's office, stuffed pay rolls, swindling buyers, crooked salesmen, defaulting collectors. The average private business is honest from president to porter and prides itself thereon. Honesty is the best asset of business. It is bound up with credit. It is the watchword. It is sacred. Mr. Root's comparison of the present Federal service to the sphere of business is an insult to the American business man.

Finally Mr. Root asks, "And when they have occurred have not the offenders been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished without regard to political or personal relations?" There have been a few, a very few prosecutions. But the Washington juries acquit the indicted men. There have been no convictions. Tyner and Barrett, whom Mr. Roosevelt characterized as the worst offenders discovered, have been set free. Where is the stern punishment of which Mr. Root speaks? It is not visible. The tangible result of the "thorough investigation" ordered by the President so stentorously and exploited with such publicity is zero. The mountain of scandal has not brought forth even a mouse. There is absolutely nothing which the Republican orators can magnify into the semblance of an honest or successful endeavor to purge the Federal service of its vast devouring system of graft and corruption; but it is interesting to observe the orators trying to paint white a spotted picture.

ANANIAS'S NOTION OF A COURT.

Nothing promulgated by the Ananias organ of late equals for absurdity, as well as for venom, its attack on the Supreme Court from the standpoint of partisanship. It scores the court for failing to render decisions in the interests of the Republican party. Says the Globe:

> Not once has the Supreme Court of the State, as constituted in recent years, decided any question against the interests of the Democratic party.

Is it, then, the duty of the court to render decisions for or against political parties? Ananias seems to demand that decisions be balanced between parties without regard to law. Nowhere in its editorial disquisition is there any criticism of the court's decisions from the standpoint of law or right. Nowhere is the constitutional function of the court considered or a legal principle mentioned. Ananias's theory of judicial duty seems to be that decisions are to be determined by politics and distributed equally between the parties. First there should be, Ananias infers, a Republican decision, then a Democratic decision. This is a queer notion illustrating the depths of partisanship to which a gang organ may sink. It shows how malignance overcomes rationality.

The duty of a court, as intelligent persons and newspapers know, is to interpret the law and to decide cases solely with reference thereto. But the Constitution, the laws and principles of right cut no figure with a blind gang organ. They do not enter into the calculations of the Globe. Its logic is the logic of a lobster, while the morality embodied in its utterances is of a nature to disgust the community.

AN INCONSISTENCY OF POLITICIANS.

The self-exposure of one example of arbitrary politics at the St. Joe convention carries its own condemnation. The State Committee, in the interests of the anti-Folk contingent, adopted a rule to seat all contested delegations possessing the prima facie credentials, but when it developed in the Credentials Committee that the Folk delegates from St. Louis County possessed the prima facie claims, the shoe pinched and a switch was ordered. A "compromise" was ordained and Folk's delegation allowed half the votes.

A member of the committee subsequently declared that it had been decided to give the Hawes people all the votes, but that the division was made "in the interests of harmony." It was a "heads-I-win-and-tails-you-lose" trick of which Missouri Democrats are not proud. The "compromise" was not applied to Jasper and Clinton counties; an inconsistency which shows the spirit of the procedure.

Fortunately for citizenship the politicians who resort to such methods soon defeat their own objects. It may be said that they can never rise above the character of an annoyance to the dignity of a danger. Their short sight is the public's best guaranty of safety.

The people's resentment is keen at all efforts to embarrass the expression of the Missouri principle by the rank and file of Missouri Democracy through their chosen representatives. Such actions as that which deprived Folk of the benefit of the adopted rule make a deep impression on the public mind, and the result will appear when the people shall have had time to let their opinion be known.

At St. Joseph the judiciary convention decided that there was no evidence of invading gangs at the St. Louis County primaries. Not to reopen the question but just to keep the record straight, The Republic begs to say that there were invading gangs at Clayton and that they fiercely opposed the idea of being photographed; going even so far as to get excited when nobody was trying to photograph them.

The Republican is a platform of illusion, in which tariff revision is declared unnecessary and still is promised. It's a danger maze-light that casts a lurid glow on one path and a shadow on the other.

Perhaps the logic of Fairbanks's nomination is that the United States are a corporation from the Vice Presidential standpoint, as they are an empire from the Presidential point of view. The Republican party remains true to its trusts.

Harper's Weekly refers to a time when Mr. Cortelyou acted as President for a week. The acting President is much more entertaining, however.

St. Louis begins the summer with formal roof-banquets. Some morning a missing husband will be discovered clinging to a minaret.

Papa is the fellow who can prevent Fourth of July weeping. The Chief of Police has sent an admonition to papa.

A New York man who brought a breach of promise suit was awarded $200 by a Sheriff's jury. Justice at last.

The famous-notorious suicide club of Bridgeport, Conn., is said to be extinct now. Bridgeport still is on the map.

RECENT COMMENT.

How Far Can Power Be Transmitted Electrically?
Cassier's Magazine.

How far can power be transmitted electrically?

What is the cost of transmitting electric power?

What per cent loss takes place in transmission?

These will be recognized by any electrical engineer as typical of the questions that are continually being asked by the inventor in electrical enterprises, by the users of electric power, and by the interested laymen in general.

The crucial question in any commercial enterprise—and an electrical transmission scheme is always a commercial enterprise—is, will it pay? There is no real limit beyond which it is impossible to deliver electric power, provided no limit be put upon the amount of money to be spent. The engineer could easily be found who would undertake to deliver Niagara power in South Africa. The difficulty would be to find the financier to put up the necessary cash. The law of supply and demand operates no less in the realm of power transmission than in any other department of commercial enterprise.

If the price that could be demanded for power in South Africa were sufficient—say a million times its present cost—the idea of delivering Niagara power to that region would not seem the absurdity that it is under present conditions. In fact, there are in operation to-day dozens of transmission lines exceeding 3,000 miles in length that have been for years transmitting power sucessfully, both from an engineering and from a financial standpoint.

The success of these enterprises is simply a question of the price which can be successfully demanded for the power delivered. In the case to which reference is made, this price is perhaps one billion times that for which Niagara power is sold in Buffalo, or, say, $25,000,000,000 per K. W. per year. The writer refers to the transmission of energy in the Atlantic cables. The motion of the syphon recorder at the end of the cable is just as truly the result of power transmission as the running of a printing press or the driving of a factory. The same laws of transmission apply, whether the power transmitted be used for operating the syphon recorder or the factory. It is in the value of power transmitted that the great difference lies. If the power for driving factories were worth as much as that for operating a syphon recorder, Niagara power would, perhaps, have been sold in the markets of Europe long before this.

The distance, therefore, to which power can be successfully transmitted by electricity depends almost entirely upon the price which can be successfully demanded for such power. The price is regulated by the law of supply and demand. The power user will buy power where he can get it cheapest and will install his own steam plant unless the power transmission company can sell him power as cheaply as he can generate it. The most important single item in the cost of steam power is the cost of fuel. An electric transmission scheme which might fail utterly among the coal fields of a country with coal at say $1 a ton might succeed brilliantly in places where coal costs $10, or in South Africa, for example, with coal at say $50 a ton.

Wireless Telegraphy in War.
Black and White.

The position of the wireless telegraphy ship in warfare has aroused considerable discussion among students of international law; for as yet it is not certain that messages cannot be intercepted, and that information sent to a land station for transmission to a newspaper may not be made use of by an enemy. There is always the danger that such messages will cease to be "private and confidential." The value of the system was clearly demonstrated in the attack on Port Arthur, which led to the destruction of Admiral Makaroff's flagship; it will be remembered that a weak force was sent close up to Port Arthur, on the appearance of which the Admiral steamed out with his full fleet. Immediately the maneuver was seen to be successful, a message was sent by wireless telegraphy to Admiral Toga, who with the main body of the Japanese fleet was lying some forty miles off, and who immediately steamed up. But for the lifting of the fog, the entire Russian fleet would have been destroyed.

"Jones the Man."
Punch.

In a review of a book entitled "Theodore Roosevelt," we read that "one day the President and his biographer traveled in a crowded car. A factory girl got in, and Roosevelt the Man rose and gave her his seat." Roosevelt the President probably fined the car company for overcrowding. The distinction is a subtle one, and might be carried out further, as follows:

"Mr. Josiah Spifkins, the well-known editor, was out dining the other night. After 'one crowded hour of glorious life,' Spifkins the Man, who had partaken somewhat freely of the numerous courses set before him, was handed a cup of coffee by the footman. Spifkins the Editor was compelled to return it, owning to unusual pressure on space.

"We understand that Hall Caine the Man, in a recent speech, expressed his undisguised admiration for Hall Caine the Novelist."

LAWN PARTY FOR YALE PROFESSOR; MANY WEDDINGS ARE SOLEMNIZED.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Kroeger Entertain at Their Suburban Home for Distinguished Guests—Miss Ella Schaefer Weds Oscar Burg—Eastern Party to Attend World's Fair Handicap—Other Events in Society.

MRS. EDWARD FENNESSEY,
Who was until yesterday Miss Martha Rung.

Professor and Mrs. Ernest R. Kroeger gave a lawn party last evening at their suburban home in Webster Park for their guests, Professor Horatio N. Parker, of Yale, and Mrs. Parker. The spacious gardens were used for the entertainment and refreshments were served al fresco, by the light of gay Chinese lanterns and a fine young moon.

The guests were mainly St. Louis friends, with a few from Webster and the suburbs. Among them were:

Messieurs and Mesdames—
Halsey C. Ives,
Doctor and Mrs. W. E. Fischel,
Safford Delano,
George Taussig,
Howard J. Rogers,
George C. Vieh,
Charles Claflin Allen,
Doctor and Mrs. George Gellhorn,
Ashley Cabell,
John Taussig,
Professor and Mrs. William Trelease,
Harry J. Walker.

Professor and Mrs. Parker will depart to-day for their home in New Haven, being obliged to return before they intended. Professor Parker's latest orchestral work, "The Northern Romance," will be played by the orchestra in Festival Hall Friday afternoon, but he will not be able to remain for this first rendition.

BURG-SCHAEFER WEDDING.

Miss Ella Schaefer, daughter of Louis Schaefer, of No. 3322 Russell avenue, and Oscar Burg, of No. 3251 Hawthorne boulevard, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride, the Reverend Doctor Palmer officiating. A small number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed later in the evening by a large reception.

The bride, who wore white chiffon and lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Lulu Schaefer, as maid of honor, who wore a white French mull gown with lace insertions and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Phil Burg. After an Eastern wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Burg will return to St. Louis and begin housekeeping on the South Side.

FENNESSEY-RUNG NUPTIALS.

The wedding of Miss Martha Rung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rung, and Edward Fennessey took place at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Teresa's Church in the presence of friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. A reception followed at the home of the bride.

FRANCK-WANGLER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Matilda Wangler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Wangler of No. 2241 St. Louis avenue, will be married at St. Liborius's Church to Charles H. Franck of the South Side on next Tuesday at 8:30 a. m. After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast for the relatives at the home of the bride's parents, and in the afternoon the young couple will start for a trip to California via Texas and Old Mexico.

On their return, August 1, they will temporarily live at No. 2241 St. Louis avenue until they have furnished their own home.

DAUER-DAUER WEDDING.

George J. Dauer and Miss Roselie B. Dauer were married on Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. Dauer, No. 422 North Twenty-sixth street, East St. Louis. Those present were intimate friends of the family. After the ceremony a luncheon was served and the Mr. Bergmann and the bride's sister, Miss Florence Dauer, departed for their home in Sparta, Ill.

TO ATTEND BIG HANDICAP.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas of New York, accompanied by a large private-car party, will arrive in St. Louis on Friday night for the World's Fair Handicap. Mr. Thomas is the owner of Hermis, who will race in the World's Fair Handicap. In the party will be Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, the latter a sister of Mr. Thomas, also several other members of New York's exclusive society set. Several boxes have been engaged in the grand stand for this party for the races on Saturday afternoon.

John W. Gates of Chicago and New York has also engaged boxes for the afternoon and Charles Gates will entertain friends in the grand stand.

PINKLEY-WARING CEREMONY.

A pretty wedding of last evening was that of Miss Sophie Waring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Waring of Lilbourn, Mo., to Roy H. Pinkley of St. Louis at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hinton, No. 720 Aubert avenue, the Reverend Doctor Michael Burnham officiating.

The rooms were decorated with smilax and white carnations and the bride carried a bouquet of white roses.

About fifty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinkley have gone for a trip to Chicago and Northern Michigan.

FIRST HONEYMOON RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lloyd of No. 2906 Dickson street gave the first of their honeymoon receptions Monday evening. The hosts returned home last week after a pleasant sojourn at the Northern resorts. Among those present at the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. McFarland, Mrs. Etta Hitchcock, Miss Palfrey, Miss Burgess, Miss Peters, Miss Heerfield, Miss Etta Hotchkiss, Miss Jeannette McFarland, Miss Nina Lloyd, Mrs. H. Roberts and Messrs. Harry Knapp, Robert Lloyd, Harry Roberts, Arthur Roberts, Joseph Roberts, Weidman, Martin, Shaw, Harbart Bell, L. A. Burgess and C. Cowgeshaw.

MISS KNICHEL ENTERTAINS.

Miss Cecilia Knichel entertained on Tuesday in honor of Miss Nettie Peters and Ed Stormfels of Pittsburg, Pa. The evening was spent in singing and music. Those present were:

Misses—
Emma Kuhn,
Gretchen Noll,
Gussie Mueller,
Carrie Soiblein,
Cecilia Knechel,
Messieurs—
Edward Stormfels,
Henry Noll,
Alfred Knichel,
Charlie Noll,
George Soeblein,
Herman Spotze.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Baarent Ten Broek of Maryland avenue will depart for Charlevoix next Monday, accompanied by her three children. They have taken a cottage at this Northern resort for the summer. Mr. Ten Broek will go up for a short time late in the season.

Miss Julie C. Nicholls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Nicholls of Westminster place, sailed from New York Tuesday on the Pannonia for a three months' trip abroad with a party of Eastern friends. They will take the Mediterranean trip and return by way of London.

Mrs. Coonley Ward of Chicago is being entertained at the home of Mrs. Bradley D. Lee of Westminster place and enjoying the World's Fair.

Miss Grace Young of Milwaukee is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charles E. Whitman of Washington avenue.

Miss Julia Wingate-Castleman Carroll is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bell Castleman Carroll, at No. 3620 Washington boulevard.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE ROSE.

BY PIERRE RONSARD.

COME, my Mignonne, let us go—
Let us see if yonder rose,
That this morning did disclose
Robes of crimson to the sun,
Now that evening has begun,
Still with tints like yours does glow.

Ah, my Mignonne, look and see—
Look there, underneath the bough;
But its beauties all are past!
Short the space from then till now,
Scarce from morn till eve they last—
Such is nature's harsh decree.

Ah, my Mignonne, trust to me;
While your youth as yet is seen
In its freshest, fairest green,
Seize the moments to enjoy;
Old age hastens to destroy
Roses, beauty, youth and thee.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—Charles R. Haig, Jr., of Philadelphia is registered at the Hotel Jefferson.

—G. C. Bickensderfer of Stamford, Conn., is at the Planters.

—Patrick J. Egan and Edmund Williams of Tullamore, Ireland, are registered at the Planters.

—W. R. Wright of London is at the St. Nicholas.

—Among yesterday's arrivals at the Southern were Ivan E. Allen of Atlanta, W. C. Barry of New York and J. M. Evans of Chihuahua, Mexico.

—A. S. Caldwell of Memphis is at the Southern.

—J. W. Aikin of Madison, Wis., is at the Madison.

—William Jefferson of Louisville is registered at the New St. James.

—George J. Green of Kansas City is at the New St. James.

—H. E. Alexander of Cape Girardeau is a guest at the Laclede.

—H. B. Hoy of New York is at the St. Nicholas.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

Auditorium—R. O. Bailey, E. F. Bradley, E. N. Gregory, S. S. Elliott, J. C. Miller, A. Silverthorne, R. B. Wheeler.

Great Northern—W. R. Brown, J. H. Kinney, J. B. Greensfelder, J. W. Sedlacek, C. S. Severson, M. S. Shoenberg, G. C. Wilmot.

Palmer House—C. C. Brown, H. Becker, R. F. Harris, G. W. Meade, G. H. Shields, V. Whiting, A. W. Wolley.

Brevoort—R. L. Beatty, M. Forsythe, W. N. Hill, T. S. Wagner.

Sherman House—R. E. Corrigan, E. M. Stuart.

Victoria—H. O. Blair, C. A. Conklin, E. W. Kenney, H. Maneral, W. K. Owen.

Grand Pacific—W. W. Chapman, M. C. French, C. M. Lamb, E. S. Severson.

Kaiserhof—A. C. Atherton, O. G. Fox, W. W. Oliver.

Windsor Clifton—R. N. Ryan, J. R. Joselyn, C. P. Wood.

Briggs—M. D. Hall, F. P. Miller.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 22.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—E. D. Taylor, J. Ramsey, Jr., Holland; B. Schumacher, H. F. Vogel, C. E. Pitts, Imperial; Mrs. J. T. Davis, Miss A. Skinner, A. R. Strain, Waldorf; N. H. Cobb, L. How, Albert; W. H. Blodgett, Murray Hill; A. Euston, Hotel Wolcott; R. S. Zewe, Metropolitan; W. H. McClain and Mrs. McClain, Gilsey; J. Brown, Jr., Grand Union; L. W. Post and Mrs. Post, Seville; E. Havat, Park Avenue; C. H. Y. Brown, Continental.

Kansas City—W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Pendleton, Criterion; W. S. Smyth, Astor; E. L. Frink and Mrs. Frink, Grand Union; W. E. Herring and Mrs. Herring, Park Avenue.

St. Joseph—B. S. Musser and Mrs. Musser, Fifth Avenue.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—Proceedings in the Supreme Court were to-day as follows:

Schuknecht vs. Shultz; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for leave to file amended record allowed.

People ex rel. vs. Sherbourne; motion for leave to file information granted and respondent ruled to show cause by first day of next term.

People ex rel. vs. Quigg; motion for leave to file information granted and respondent ruled to show cause by first day of next term.

People ex rel. vs. Bristol; motion for leave to file information granted and respondent ruled to show cause by first day of next term.

People ex rel. vs. Coleman; motion by relator to refer to Circuit Court of Cook County for trial of issues.

Wenom vs. Fossick; motion by plaintiff in error to set aside order of submission; also to set aside papers filed.

Jones vs. Scott; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota Railway Company vs. Estabrook et al.; submitted on briefs.

Hopman vs. Quick; submitted on briefs.

Glos vs. Hanford et al.; submitted on briefs.

Miller et al. vs. Lanning et al.; submitted on briefs.

Rostad vs. Chicago Suburban Water and Light Company; continued.

Russell vs. High School Board of Education et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument by Mr. F. J. Griffin for appellee.

Gunning vs. Sorg et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument by Mr. Arba N. Waterman for appellee.

Shaffner vs. Shaffner; submitted on briefs.

McNeil vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs.

Illinois Central Railway Company vs. Swift; submitted on briefs and oral argument by Mr. W. A. Howett for appellant and Mr. A. G. Welch for appellee.

Doreman et al. vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Mitchell; submitted on briefs and oral argument by Mr. N. W. Hacker for appellant and Mr. C. W. Greenfield for appellee.

People, ex rel., vs. Coleman; motion by relator to refer to Circuit Court of Cook County for trial as to issues; denied and referred to Jeremiah Leaming, Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to take proof and report evidence to this court at next term.

Wendm vs. Fossick et al.; motion by plaintiff in error to set aside order of submission and to strike papers from files; denied.

Jones et al. vs. Jones et al.; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal allowed and appeal dismissed.

Leathe vs. Thomas; time extended to plaintiff in error fifteen days from June 21 to file reply briefs.

People ex rel. vs. Payson; motion by relator to refer to Honorable Stephen C. Malo of Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., to take evidence and to report same to next term.

Kantzler vs. Beninger; submitted on briefs and oral argument by George W. Wall for appellant and I. H. Mayer for appellee.

Ferns, conservator, vs. Chapman and trustees; submitted on brief.

Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; submitted on briefs and oral argument by M. F. Gallagher for appellant.

Chicago City Railway Company vs. McClain; submitted on briefs.

Chicago City Railway Company vs. Unter; submitted on briefs.

Chicago City Railway Company vs. Lennon; submitted on briefs.

Chicago City Railway Company vs. Matthieson; submitted on briefs.

Henderson vs. Kibbie et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument by J. H. Rowell for appellant.

In the matter of the estate of Leonard B. Merrifield, deceased, submitted on briefs.

Clemens, individually and extrx., etc., vs. Kaiser; submitted on briefs.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company vs. Schmitz; submitted on briefs.

Dinsmore vs. Rouse; submitted on briefs.

Chicago Telephone Company vs. Hiller; submitted on briefs.

Court adjourned to court in course.

Boodle Trials Monday.

The cases of Charles F. Kelly, Charles A. Gutke, Edmund Bersch and Charles Denny will come to trial in Judge McDonald's court next Monday. A special venire of sixty jurymen has been asked for and ordered. The defendants are charged with boodling in connection with the city lighting deal, and the cases are said to be similar to those on which Lehmann and Hartmann were recently sent to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Case Continued.

The case of the Reverend Fred C. Thomas, charged with obstructing the streets, was called in the First District Police Court yesterday and continued until June 29 at the request of the prosecution, owing to the absence of an important witness. Mayor Wells was present and ready to testify. The case will be tried by jury.

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

From The Republic, June 24, 1879.

The twenty-eighth annual examination exercises of the College of the Christian Brothers was held at the college, at the corner of Eighth and Cerre streets.

Resolutions of respect were adopted at an adjourned meeting of the St. Louis Bar Association on the occasion of the retiremnt of Judge John F. Dillon from the bench, at a meeting in the Federal courtroom.

Henry Collet's wagon was knocked zigzag in a collision with car No. 4 of the People's line, and he entered suit to make the company pay the repair bill. The car should have obeyed the law of the road and turned to the right.

The directors of the Missouri Gymnasium met and organized an athletic club. An offer of Julius S. Walsh to allow the club to use the grounds formerly held by the Stock Baseball Club was adopted and Mr. Walsh was tendered a vote of thanks.

The annual commencement exercises of the Sacred Heart Convent, Maryville, took place. Bishop Ryan was to have bestowed the honors, but because of pressure of business ness matters he was unable to be present. Five young women were graduated.

A. P. Morehouse of Maryville, Mo., who was in the city, said that the cars on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad would be running into Maryville within sixty days.

Professor J. L. Denton of Little Rock, State Superintendent of Public Schools of Arkansas, arrived in the city to address the State Teachers' Association.