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Circulation During January

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 January, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday)	124,090	17	103,030
2	105,750	18	102,890
3	104,230	19	102,790
4	104,620	20	104,070
5	102,390	21	103,560
6	103,790	22 (Sunday)	124,180
7	103,970	23	111,650
8 (Sunday)	124,140	24	104,260
9	103,520	25	103,030
10	104,140	26	102,650
11	103,200	27	102,820
12	103,970	28	103,920
13	104,300	29 (Sunday)	125,610
14	104,070	30	103,060
15 (Sunday)	123,470	31	102,530
16	103,350		

Total for the month 3,323,320
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 93,526

Net number distributed 3,229,794
Average daily distribution 104,187

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of January was 14.96 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of January.
J. F. FARISH.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

HONORABLE J. N. FOOTE ON "TREATING."

The Honorable J. N., familiarly "Jim," Foote, formerly of Knobnoster, et cetera, forwards some decided opinions to The Republic on the subject of the Deputy bill, now before the General Assembly. He says:

Dear Editor: If I may presume on your valuable space it occurs to me that the bill to prevent one person from treating another person of persons, as the case may be, is very unconstitutional, to say the least. While it is not my business to defend the practice of treating, I can conceive that it's none of the law's business who pays for the drinks, just so somebody pays for them. We are not prohibitionists or customers down here in old Taney, not, for that matter were we back in old Knobnoster. As for myself, I do not wish to assume a false light before the public. My habits are well known and I make no bones of them and never did and never will. I am a glorious free and independent citizen of these United States of America and go and come when I please and where I please, and no man may say to me you shall or you shall not, so far as eating or drinking is concerned or whom I eat or drink with, or which of us pays, or is and will always claim the right to enjoy the hospitality of my friends or constituents. So I value my personal liberty as one of the most important of my birthrights. These things we hold to be self-evident, that all men were created equal, and if a friend or acquaintance or constituent offers to set them up I stand squarely on the Constitution and defy a legislature to interfere. Look back, I say to my fellow citizens upon the glorious part the Commonwealth of North Carolina and the Commonwealth of South Carolina. History contains no finer page than that of the executives of the great Commonwealth extending an invitation to the executive of another great Commonwealth in immortal and eloquent phrase. No arbitrary legislature threw a forbidding hand between those noble exponents of constitutional privilege and I commend the Legislature of this State to pause and consider. Moreover, such a law as the extended statesman, M. Deputy, advocates would raise the price of beverages and impoverish poor Spot, the pride for the benefit of the barroom industry, which, as an industry, no man could be put in the position of indorsing, however as a patriot he might struggle to encourage. Whereas now the price of beverages is two for a quarter, the single purchaser would have to pay 15 cents and two would cost 30 cents. Or the sale law might result in another way, if the price remained the same, viz: the two friends might each buy a quarter, go to bar at the same time and each take two beverages; which would be but an evasion of the law, and which operation of the law I think would be pernicious as tending to increase and multiply the habit of indulgence. On the whole, therefore, I am in favor of the law as it now stands as being better for the State and better for the individual.

Foote's frankly expressed views may be taken by the Legislature for what they are worth. They certainly have the merit of genuine, warm earnestness, and are not without thoughtfulness. It he seems to be too eloquent in behalf of personal privileges, he must not be misunderstood as an advocate of a too free indulgence, or as imbibing too freely himself. Yet we could wish that, for the sake of his public position and his influence upon others, the Honorable J. N. were indeed a teetotaler and prohibitionist. Foote may well be commended to the excellent example of Doctor Yates of Nevada, with whom he lately discussed in these columns the senatorial problem at Jefferson City. Foote's influence would no doubt be largely increased and greatly strengthened if he would adhere to strict temperance.

Should the Standard Oil investigation be thorough it may disprove that old theory that oil and water do not mix.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

Those State legislatures, including Missouri's, which are occupied with the divorce question should have before them a recent careful compilation of statistics showing the growth and the influence of divorce since it has become a considerable matter in American life.

In the United States during the last third of a century the number of divorces mounted up to 700,000; 1,400,000 men and women took the status of divorced persons, whose homes had been broken up; and the number of children estimated to have been robbed of their rights to a real home is four million, approximately 4 per cent of the population.

At the present growing ratio, the number of divorces in the next third of a century would be in the neighborhood of three millions, with the other figures raised appallingly. These considerations certainly impress the now widely recognized need of legislation to combat an evil which, in the language of President Roosevelt, goes "straight to the root of things." Unquestionably the divorce problem touches the vitals of the nation.

Mr. Roosevelt has dealt so generally in moral topics, and in some instances has departed so far from what seemed to be the prerogative of his office, to exhort, lecture, and advise the people, that his remarks upon social and moral problems have not always been received with the fullest appreciation. The public has not been enthusiastic over his "discovery of the Ten Commandments," as some critic termed it. But every man will soberly agree that the eternal verities are worth frequent emphasis, and Mr. Roosevelt deserves sincere respect for his pronounced high stand on questions of fundamental morality. Both his influence and his example, his preachings and practices, are for a high moral standard in American life.

The President's recent address on the subject of marriage and divorce deserves profound consideration. It presents nothing new, but it presents the old in a forceful manner, and one which should appeal to the men who are charged with the responsibility of legislating on the subject.

There is, he said, a certain tendency to exalt the unessential in dealing with our public questions, and public men especially are apt to get their attention concentrated on questions of immediate importance, but importance wholly ephemeral when contrasted with the deeper and vital problems of national life. Questions like the tariff and the currency, he affirmed, are of literally no consequence whatever compared with the question of preserving the unit of social life, the home.

"If the average husband and wife fulfill their duties toward one another and toward their children as Christianity teaches them, then we may rest absolutely assured that the other problems will solve themselves. But if we have solved every other problem in the wisest possible way, it shall profit us nothing if we have lost our own national soul; and we will have lost it if we do not have the question of the relations of the family put upon the proper basis."

There will be no issue taken with this view. It is with a thorough realization of the gravity of the divorce problem that the legislator should address himself to the remedy. That our divorce laws generally are dangerously lax and often carelessly administered is accepted as the explanation of much of the "divorce evil," and that the laxity of laws is a larger cause than the careless administration is probable. Divorce must be rendered less easy and consequently less attractive as an alternative to the imperfect marriage, so that the effort of the mismatched couple will be rather to repair and strengthen the marriage than to dissolve its bond. Laws rendering remarriage more difficult and postponing the opportunity therefor, such as the Missouri Legislature has under consideration, are in the right direction, and, as The Republic has previously argued, the possibilities of collision should be decreased by drastic legislation penalizing the offense and holding not only the parties but their attorneys to strict accountability.

As this paper has so often insisted, the best regulation of divorce can only come through assimilating the laws of the several States. It is not an impossible consummation, and should by proper effort be accomplished within a reasonably short time. With uniform laws governing the length of residence required before divorce can be granted, and prohibiting divorces from marrying again within a short period, and especially touching the matter of collusion, the divorce rate in the United States would be greatly restricted.

GARBAGE AS AN ISSUE.

In the House of Delegates there is pending a bill which provides for the establishment of a municipal system for disposing of garbage. This bill has the approval of Mayor Wells and the Board of Public Improvements and has been passed by the City Council. The garbage question is now before the House.

The bill is vigorously opposed by the chief organ of the Republican machine and by other Butler publications. This opposition strengthens the opposition on the part of Butler's representatives in the House and is calculated to promote the Butler interests to the detriment of the municipal and the public interests.

Meanwhile, those leaders who make loud professions as to municipal ownership are neither doing anything nor saying anything to assist the Wells administration in removing the Butler influence from local politics and municipal business.

Notwithstanding this opposition to the administration's plans, Mayor Wells positively insists that the garbage will not be removed within the city limits, that Butler will not be favored with another contract, that those evils which have been found by all the people to be pernicious will be permanently eliminated, and that the city will maintain supervision over the collecting, hauling and disposing of garbage. The administration now has in operation a municipal collecting and hauling system, and also a municipal disposal system, and the pending bill provides for a permanent municipal disposal system.

That Mayor Wells is determined in his decision to oust the Butler influence from politics and municipal business is conclusively manifested by his adherence to this policy during an important campaign. He does not court the Butler votes at the election, and will not stop his fight on Butler for any political consideration. Garbage affairs have had an evil effect in public business for many years; and he purposes to remove the cause.

The House Committee on Sanitary Affairs, to which the bill has been referred, should not delay in submitting a report. Garbage is an issue, and it is an issue which must be settled definitely and finally. A report should be made at the earliest possible date, as there has been ample time to study the proposition, that the House may act on the bill.

Public opinion is heartily with the Wells administration for a complete municipal garbage system. The administration has offered statistical information showing that considerable economy will be effected and better service rendered by the present arrangement of municipal collecting, municipal hauling, and municipal disposal on an island, outside the city limits. But economy is not the most important feature, after all. Though the complete municipal system should cost more—as it will not—the public would still earnestly wish to have the Butler influence eliminated.

This is a time when faithful legislators, who value the municipal and public interests above other interests, and when good citizens will give hearty, active support to the administration's plans. The city has a municipal collecting and hauling system and a temporary municipal disposal system. Such progress has never been made before toward solving the garbage problem. Vigorous action now will settle the difficulty and free the city from well-known evils.

WHY CAUCUS?

The recent large amount of talk about another Republican caucus at Jefferson City has come to nothing.

After all, why should the Republicans caucus? A caucus means nothing to the Missouri Republican who is defeated therein, and he will bolt with no more compunction than a mutineer would have in scuttling a ship.

"Obligation" is not in the bright lexicon of Missouri Republicanism, and "performance" is a mere phrase borrowed from Democrats, but which when borrowed becomes empty and meaningless.

The Republican record at Jefferson City to date is twenty-nine stale, flat and unprofitable days of doing nothing but to disgrace the State and discredit its high ideal of government as exemplified in Governor Folk's executive function.

It is a record of attempted nullification of all that the people of Missouri have striven for in the way of decent politics and clean, competent government, and the end of that record must be complete ignominy and political banishment forever.

We are going to find out in St. Louis whether good government can be beaten by a few ill-mannered personal insults and a few fabricated tales. If the gang can win a victory so cheaply the next gang era will be an unbridled loot.

Mayor Wells has shown all the qualities of the model executive. He has chosen his assistants well. He has yielded to no interested pressure. He has established strict system. And he has been eminently successful.

In all the long fight against corruption the local gang and its organ have contributed nothing but snarls and insults. Mayor Wells pays in this campaign only the price which Folk paid.

Look at the parks and learn what good government is worth. The bathtub tells the story of improved water and the paved streets tell the story of money spent to advantage.

The Wells administration has produced great improvements without increasing taxes. The tax increases are due to the added school rate and the World's Fair bonds.

Yesterday the Globe had an article on George Washington. It ought to be ashamed to remind people that there ever was a man who could not tell a lie.

From the vote in the House on the breeders' law repeal it seems that the running qualities of some things are much improved.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Three Graces.

John Williamson Palmer.

Tell me, little trembling rose,
Thou whose sweet, coy crimson glows
Where her lilies, chaste and pale,
Mutely tell their pensive tale—
What your name, and whence you came?
Whence your rapture, or your shame?

Tell me, faint scollah moan,
Thou whose plaintive monotone,
Like the widowed dove's at night,
Chides a cheerful chirp's delight—
What your name, and whence your pain?
Why that trouble in your strain?

Tell me, brilliant, pure and clear,
Loth to leave thy purer sphere—
Some dumb sorrow's darkened plight
Broke in eloquence and light—
What thy name, thy pleading charm?
Who would do thee any harm?

Blush am I; but by and by,
If I live, they'll call me Sigh.
I'm a sigh; but if I grow,
Tear they'll name me, for my woe.

Call me Tear, dear, if I move
Thee to pity; if I prove
Wanton vanity above,
I was Blush once, I was Sigh;
I'll be Memory by and by—
But our story's name is LOVE!

The Poisons We Eat in Foods.

Doctor Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, in Pearson's Magazine.

The most popular idea of food adulteration is a manipulation of food products in such a way as to make them injurious to health. It cannot be denied that the ultimate effect of many forms of food adulteration is harmful, but the immediate object of the food adulterator is pecuniary gain.

Dairy products have been more generally investigated for adulterations than almost any other kind of foods. The addition of water to milk is probably not very extensively practised, but the abstraction of part of the cream and selling the residue as whole milk is still in vogue. A more common method of adulterating milk is to milk the cow only partially, leaving the greater portion of the cream in the udder. The part first obtained is sold as whole milk, and the remaining portion serves as cream.

The most common adulteration of butter is the use of artificial coloring matters. Formerly only vegetable colors, such as annatto were employed, but in late years the development of the chemistery of dye stuffs has offered to the deft dairyman many beautiful yellow dyes, which are not only cheaper, but more easily mixed with the fat than the old-fashioned vegetable colors. In the United States, especially, has the sin of butter coloring been pushed to an almost unlimited extent, and it is difficult to find upon our markets uncolored butter, even in June.

Cheese is not only artificially colored, but sometimes the milk fat is removed and a fat of another kind substituted. The product is known as "filled cheese."

Honey is probably as extensively adulterated as any other common food product. Glucose, made from Indian corn starch, and resembling honey in its physical characteristics is the most common adulterant. Sugar, which has been treated with an acid to make it resemble honey more closely is also at times used, or mixtures of the two. One method of adulteration is to place a small part of genuine honey in the honeycomb in a jar and fill the jar with glucose or a mixture of glucose and the sugar mentioned above.

The condiments, pepper, salt and spices of all kinds have been made the subject of debasement to a large extent. The ground condiments are mixed with inert matter in order to increase weight and diminish activity. The manufacture of "fillers" resembling the ground spices in color and texture is largely practised.

There Is Warrant for This Optimism.

Chicago Tribune.

East St. Louis has a 30.00 club. Here, now, is an example of optimism that calls for prompt recognition and encouragement.

MISS RUTH SLATTERY WEDS CAMPBELL LOCKE OF NEW YORK

Ceremony at Christ Church Cathedral Followed by Large Reception at Residence of Bride's Sister—Cottrell-Doerr Nuptials—Other Marriages and Happenings in Society.

MISS CORA FRANCES ROBINSON.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson of No. 3936 Lindell avenue, whose engagement has been announced to Thomas D. Thirlmont, Santa Barbara, Cal. Miss Robinson is now visiting in California, where the wedding will take place early in April.

Miss Ruth Slattery's marriage to Mr. Campbell Locke of New York was the important nuptial event yesterday. The ceremony was set for half after 4 at Christ Church Cathedral, but it was fully 5 before the bridal party appeared.

Only a limited number of guests were present, and the reception, from half after 6 until 9, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. John Holliday Wear, No. 633 Berlin avenue, was also very small.

The bridal party arrangement was exceedingly effective. Mrs. Wear was her sister's matron of honor, while Miss Elva Locke, sister of the bridegroom, assisted as maid of honor.

The ushers were Mr. John Holliday Wear, Mr. Ross Glasgow, Mr. Francis Spies and Mr. Harry Armstead, the last two of New York. Joseph Grace, also of New York, was Mr. Locke's best man.

The bride came into the cathedral with her uncle, Mr. Henry P. Wyman, who gave her away, and who also officiated in that capacity at the wedding of Miss Susan Slattery to Mr. Wear four years ago.

The bride wore cream satin messaline, trimmed with thread lace, the unlined corsage being of the lace, while orange blossoms were used as garniture on the full shirred bodice and in clusters on the skirt. Her tulle veil was fastened with a small spray of the bridal flower, and worn entirely at the back, with no part covering the face. A crown of bridesmaid diamonds was worn at the corsage as a brooch, while she carried a round bouquet of white sweet peas, the flowers being particularly large and luxurious.

The matron and maid of honor were gowned exactly alike and very becomingly. Their frocks were French handmade affairs of sheer white mull, elaborately embroidered in sprays and flowers, and with girdles and sash ends of pale pink and blue. The same French combination was used on their white lace hats, roses of pink and blue wreathing the crowns and forming nigrettes in front, while their bouquets were the prettiest of the winter, being tight, round effects made of blue bachelor-buttons, fringed with pink roses and carried in silver holders. The ushers wore pale gray puff ties, gray gloves and the bride's flowers, white sweet peas, were their boutonnieres. The church was simply decorated, only vases of pink roses on the altar, but at the Wear house, the floral arrangements were quite profuse, being all in pink roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Locke will spend their honeymoon in the South, and go later to live at Woodmere, Long Island, where the bridegroom has just purchased a handsome home. His mother, Mrs. Charles Locke, arrived this week for the wedding, and wore yesterday a handsome costume of black thread lace, built over white satin and chiffon, and ornamented with jet paillettes. Her hat was a black-lace effect, trimmed in large white roses.

Among the wedding and reception guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, General and Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. Max Kotany, in cream voile and lace, with pale-blue satin bretelles; Mr. George Herbert Walker, Mrs. J. H. Wear, in pale-gray crepe and gray lace; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wear, the latter in pink silk, made 1830 style, with flounces and much shirring; Miss Bessie Finney, John Douglass, the Misses Holland, Mrs. John Waterworth, Mrs. Harry Blodgett, Mrs. Charles Scudder, Mrs. Otto Merseman, Miss Bessie Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Nicholas, Mrs. O. H. Peckham and Miss Graham Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Smyth, Mrs. Genevieve Calhoun, Mrs. George To Bryan, Mrs. Joel Wood and Miss Mabel Wood, Miss Edwina Tutt, Miss Gladys Crosby, Miss Gertrude Phillips, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Frances Allen, Miss Mary Mitchell and Miss Lillian Mitchell, Miss Louise Espenschied, Miss Mary Scudder, Miss Isabel Lane, Mrs. Frank Johnson and the Misses Mary Lemcke and Nannie Johnson, Mrs. Douglas Boyce, in pale-blue cloth, box pleated; Miss Ruth Dodd and Miss Alice McBlair and Miss Margaret Long, in lavender broadcloth and a black-plumed hat.

COTTRELL-DOERR WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Susie Doerr and Mr. George Cottrell took place last evening at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride, No. 3846 Raymond avenue. The wedding was a small affair, with only intimate friends and relatives present.

The bride, who wore white satin messaline with duchesse lace, a tulle veil and lilies of the valley for her bouquet, was assisted by Miss Turner of Belleville, as the only bridesmaid, who wore white silk mull with a pale green girdle, and carried white carnations tied with green tulle. The wedding was entirely white and green throughout, the house being adorned with Southern smilax, combined with white roses and carnations. Frank O'Leary was Mr. Cottrell's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell have gone South for a trip, and later will go to housekeeping in the West End.

RICE-SOWERS NUPTIALS.

Miss Nella Sowers, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Sowers of No. 4439 Delmar boulevard, and Mr. Powell Rice of Louisville, Ky., will be married this evening at 8 o'clock, the ceremony to take place at the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Reverend H. H. Greig performing the ceremony.

The bride will wear a robe of Venise lace, built over chiffon and taffetas, and will carry lilies of the valley for her bouquet, her tulle veil being fastened with the same flowers.

Mrs. Henry Shield, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Miss Clad Carpenter will be the only bridesmaid. Both will wear white-dotted Swiss, over taffeta, with girdles of rose-pink silk, made very high, and will carry bouquets of daybreak carnations.

Charles Elliott of Louisville will be best man, and Frazier Bonnie, also of Louisville, will be the groomsman. Guy Alexander and William Shield will usher.

Miss Margaret Hammett will provide some vocal music before the entrance of the bridal party. She is to sing "Heaviest" and several other solos. A small reception will follow at the Sowers residence and to-night the bride and bridegroom will take their departure for Florida. After the 15th of March, they will be at home at No. 1520 Second street, Louisville.

LINDENBERG-TOWNSEND WEDDING.

Cards were sent out yesterday by Mr. Henry C. Townsend for the wedding reception of his daughter, Amy Bokehart, to Mr. George Walter Lindenberg, on Tuesday, March 7, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, at the Buckingham Club. The ceremony will be at 8. At home after May 1 at Columbus, O.

SURPRISE PARTY.

A surprise party was given last evening in honor of Miss Anna Liebing. Dancing and singing were the features. Supper was served at 12. Among those present were:

Misses—
Kate Gropper, Rosie Leibinger,
Mamie Gropper, Emma Gusell,
Josie Leibinger, Kate Hebert,
Celia Dixon, Nellie Burnsch,
Rose Speth, Lillie Hirsch.
Frances Haeberle,

Messrs—
Alois Kunz, E. Flasch,
Hermann Koch, Fred Strickhoff,
Anthony Menne, W. Speth,
meyer, Harry Gusell,
Fred J. Leibinger, Harry Strickhoff.
Frank H. Leibinger.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Mary Grace departed Monday for New Orleans, to visit her two daughters, Miss G. Grace and Mrs. S. T. Wooldridge. She will remain until after the Mardi Gras festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Udell will depart for Hot Springs this evening.

Mr. Melville Martin, fiance of Miss Lucile Hopkins, arrived yesterday and will participate in the nuptial gayeties. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King will give a dinner to the bridal party this evening.

Miss Helen Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grayson of No. 1115 South Grand avenue, entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Delaney of Hannibal, Mo.

Mrs. S. C. Martin and Miss Frederick, after spending the winter in Florida, will go to New Orleans before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Martyn and daughter, Miss Elva Martyn, have returned from California, where they have spent the last two months, and are stopping at the Hamilton.

PUBLISHERS HEAR REPORT.

Commissioner Driscoll Tells of Labor Troubles.

New York, Feb. 22.—The representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, attending the annual meeting of the organization, held a short business session and then visited a newspaper office. At the business meeting the report of Commissioner S. J. Driscoll of Chicago on labor troubles was read and discussed. No conclusion was arrived at, acceptance being over until to-morrow.

Officials will be elected and the annual banquet held to-morrow.

BANKERS FAVOR WEBB LAW.

Texas Financiers Also Indorse Reduction of Cotton Acreage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 22.—A largely attended meeting of the Seventh District Bankers' Association was held here today, with many prominent bankers of the State attending. A resolution was adopted which favors the Webb State banking law with amendment authorizing loans on real estate to half its value, not exceeding 25 per cent of the bank's assets.

J. W. Blake believed the Webb bill would pass, and was sure it would lead to the establishment of many loan and trust companies. Cutting down the cotton acreage was also favored. Good roads and cattle loans were other topics discussed.

For a persistent Cough Piso's Cure for Consumption is an effectual remedy.

SOLDIERS AS FIRE FIGHTERS.

Bucket Brigade at Jefferson Barracks Saves Buildings.

The energetic work of a brigade of soldier fire-fighters at Jefferson Barracks yesterday afternoon saved the post bakery and possibly other buildings from destruction. An alarm was sounded shortly after the noonday meal, while the troopers were resting about their quarters.

At the sound a company seized buckets and formed a line from a hydrant to the roof of the bakery. After half an hour's work the blaze was extinguished.

The roof of the bakery was partly destroyed.

APPETITE FOR CAKE LANDS BOYS IN JAIL

Robberies of Grocers and Bakers Lead to Arrest of Three Youths Charged With Thirty Cents Theft.

Boyhood appetite for cake yesterday landed Sylvester O. Callahan and John Meyer, each 14 years old, and Joseph Greeley, aged 15, in the holdover at the Ninth District Police Station.

As told in The Republic Tuesday, grocers and bakers have been making complaints to the police about bread and cakes being taken from boxes in front of stores which had been left by the drivers.

Special Officers Hiare and Sweetin, after William Smith, a grocer at No. 3920 Easton avenue, and another grocer at Whittier street and Evans avenue, had complained yesterday of cake being taken from their boxes, began an investigation, with the result that Callahan, Meyer and Greeley were arrested.

Callahan lives at No. 2912 North Market street, Meyer at No. 2909 North Market street and Greeley at No. 1521 North Prairie avenue. Each has admitted having enjoyed a meal off the cake. The stolen cake is valued at 30 cents.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE.

Washington, Feb. 22.—After a brief but spirited debate the House to-day sent back to conference the army appropriation bill.

All Senate amendments were again disagreed to, with the single exception of one appropriating $95,000 for continuing the cable from Valdez to Seward, Alaska.

There was renewed discussion of the provision regarding retired officers on duty with the militia of the several States, the name of General Nelson A. Miles once more figuring conspicuously in the debate.

Determined opposition developed to a motion by Mr. Ames of Massachusetts to agree to the Senate amendment on that subject, which is favorable to the retention of full retired pay for General Miles and other officers of high rank serving with militia organizations.

The balance of the day was devoted to consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

DEBATE TOUCHES ON FEDERAL RAILROAD OWNERSHIP.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day considered at some length the bill providing a civil government for the Panama Canal zone. The question of the Government's ownership of the Panama Railroad and its relationship to the general question of government ownership of railroads was debated freely.

Mr. Gorman expressed the opinion that the general subject would soon come before Congress, and said that he was anxious now to place himself on record as opposed to that policy. Consideration of the bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of Judge Swayne in the impeachment proceeding against him. Washington's farewell address was read by Mr. Perkins at the beginning of the session.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR WALNUT PARK.

The Reverend Father J. C. Granville, who recently retired from a chaplaincy in the United States Army, is about to let the contracts for a new church in Walnut Park.

The building will be constructed of brick and will cost about $5,000.

The church is being built for the new parish formed by Father Granville, and will be known as the Church of the Nativity. Work on the proposed edifice will be pushed and, while no formal corner-stone laying will be held, elaborate preparations will be made for its dedication in the summer.

The new parish was formed out of two other parishes, and gives evidence of being one of the best in the outlying districts in the city.

TO PLAY EUCHRE FOR ORGAN.

St. Alphonsus's Church Planning to Raise Funds for Instrument.

Members of St. Alphonsus's (Rock) church are planning a euchre to be held in the hall of the parochial school March 1, for the purpose of raising funds for the reconstruction of the church organ.

The Reverend Father Distler, C. S. S. R., pastor of the church, expects within a short time to replace the composition statues now in the sanctuary with marble. The main altar is complete, but the two side altars, though constructed of marble, have only composition statues. Father Distler said yesterday that he expects certain members of the parish to donate marble statues to replace these.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 22.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here today were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—Mrs. F. R. Longstreth, A. R. Longstreth and Mrs. R. C. Kemper, Hotel Astor; F. R. Longstreth and C. Wagel, Holland; Mrs. J. J. Schlicher and Miss Schlicher, Albemarle; S. Frances, J. H. Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Woodcock; Mrs. J. J. Schlicher, Waldorf; A. F. Stockgrer, Imperial; H. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Herald; J. Ford, Murray Hill; I. I. Mechlenburg, Navarre; H. Strauss, Netherland; R. Hirsch, Belmont; H. E. Craig, Bartholdi; Miss Lally, Sherman.

Kansas City—D. D. Eastman, Netherland; C. S. Jackson, Broadway Central.

Kansas City—G. W. Lake, Broadway Central.

St. Louisans at Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.—These St. Louisans registered at hotels here today:

Auditorium—W. W. Butler, C. G. Clarke and wife, W. S. Simon.
Sherman House—M. J. Davis.
Morrison—M. C. Gage, G. P. Sargent.
Windsor-Clifton—E. R. Burgess, S. R. Hirsch, W. C. Lewis and wife, A. S. Reynolds.
Brunswick—J. H. Harris, C. F. Coney Jr., T. H. Hall and wife.
Great Northern—J. H. Anes, C. M. Alexander, E. J. Corbett, W. E. Daniels, D. F. Harris, T. H. Wilde, Robert B. Brewer.
Palmer House—W. W. Brown, R. P. Potter.
Majestic—A. W. Allison, L. A. Blatterman.
Grace—D. G. Henry.

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

From The Republic, Feb. 23, 1880.

The Reverend W. W. Boyd of the Second Baptist Church delivered a lecture on physical culture for members of the St. Louis Gymnasium.

The St. Louis University celebrated Washington's Birthday at its hall on Ninth and Washington. The Philalethic Society furnished the programme. Among those taking part were: Tom M. Knapp, Lee Rozier, Albert J. Meyer, S. Christy Church, John Mitenburger, James Butler, J. Edmond German, William K. Bandy and Paul J. Cullen.

A big mass meeting was held at the Lindell Hotel to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader. Among the men appointed on committees were: E. A. Noonan, B. P. Taaffe, Doctor P. S. O'Reilly, Richard Walsh, George E. Reynolds, Doctor J. J. Kane, John S. Marmaduke, George Knapp and Thomas F. Fitzpatrick.

The Immigration Society of St. Louis held a meeting to devise plans for promoting the settlement of immigrants in Missouri. The gathering was in the office of Governor Charles P. Johnson, and among those present were ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, Doctor Enno Sander and Colonel Slayback.