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Vol. 97 No. 306

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	102,260	16 (Sunday)	127,930
2 (Sunday)	127,840	17	101,930
3	101,180	18	102,390
4	103,080	19	101,980
5	103,130	20	102,300
6	102,200	21	101,290
7	101,910	22	101,850
8	102,030	23 (Sunday)	128,330
9 (Sunday)	127,530	24	101,950
10	101,300	25	101,210
11	101,720	26	101,180
12	101,450	27	101,740
13	101,670	28	101,670
14	101,170	29	102,060
15	102,710	30 (Sunday)	124,810

Total for the month 3,218,650
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 63,034
Net number distributed 3,155,616
Average daily distribution 105,187

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 12.42 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of May.
J. F. PARISH.
My term expires April 23, 1909.

THE UNSOPHISTICATED SENATOR.

Major Warner has been in Missouri Republican politics for about fifty years, yet he declares that he is not "deeply wise" and doesn't quite know what is expected of him by the local politicians of his party.

Major Warner is not alone in inability to understand the Missouri push of the g. o. p. Postmaster General Cary remarked a few years ago that they were too much for him. In fact he said that "those Missouri Republican politicians are the ——— outfit I ever saw!"

Apparently the contrary factions of his party have their new Senator going "three ways for Sunday" at the present time. If their own stories amount to anything, he is for each one of them and against all the others. A genius of the Major's pacific traits should find it fairly interesting, this reconciling the Akins Niedringhaus and the Kerens factions, and the antagonistic agglomerations of Postmasters, bolters and independent patriots. There are enough hungry and wicked factions in the party now to eat up not only the Major's pie, but the Major himself.

CENTRALIZED LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Can municipal functions be increased and municipal authority be enlarged without creating a form of government too paternalistic? This is a question which bears immediately upon present tendencies.

To an extent the right to administer civic affairs has been transferred from the public to private groups, with the result that the practical system is changed. The theory of representative government has been modified, even fundamentally, and in some States and cities the influence of the people over public business is comparatively nominal. There is, consequently, a reaction toward the original idea.

What favor the policy of municipal ownership receives is but one indication of the trend of opinion; but it is among the clearest. Opinion now approves the vesting of large authority in the city government. It ratifies the movement to curtail individual or group power, and to construct a strong local government, with additional functions, and tending on the whole toward an all-encompassing public corporation.

It is apparent that there is danger of drifting to the opposite extreme and cultivating even worse evils than exist under group control. Unwholesome and tyrannical and undemocratic as the works of groups and classes are, a too-extensive paternal organization would beget conditions even more perilous and unbearable. If encroachments should be made upon individual rights or restrictions imposed upon individual liberty, the municipal organization would be a form of popular tyranny.

Some very able lawyers have taken a decidedly narrow view regarding the scope of municipal functions. Their purpose seems to have been to confine the local government's prerogatives to as small a field as possible, and they have left an impression that the Government is organized for nothing else than to administer general affairs. On the other hand, some reformers and many enthusiasts have shown an inclination to have the municipal functions endless and the municipal authority excessive.

There is a safe middle ground upon which the question can, and probably will, be solved. It is unlikely that the people would adopt or tolerate a form of injustice. Municipal functions can be increased and municipal authority can be enlarged without giving the substance or semblance of oppression. In fact, there is a demand, leaning from the state of affairs, for reforms in that direction; for municipal government in the United States has been too loose. The municipal system is bound to grow more comprehensive and authoritative; but conditions will prevent its becoming cast-ruling.

It is possible that reforms effected to restore original principles will not only improve the municipal system, but instruct the public upon such fallacies as contemplate common ownership of all property. The tendencies will go to a certain distance and will then stop. They will prevent serious mistakes.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.

These must indeed be days of progression when we hear confident talk of an international law-making authority and a universal disarmament. The Executive Council of the Interparliamentary Union is to meet next week in Brussels pursuant to the plan, adopted at its first organization in St. Louis last year, of securing the recognition of nations and their representation in a body which shall enact laws for the world. Two United States Senators, Allison and Bacon, and twenty-three Representatives have been appointed delegates to the meeting. Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis is chairman of the Executive Council. All these men talk confidently of the purposes of the proposed universal congress.

The establishment of The Hague High Court of Arbitration was a step in the direction of a world's legislative body. The Hague tribunal has proved itself an institution of convenient resort in minor international disputes, but has not been largely beneficial because lacking plenary authority. It has served as an umpire with but conferred authority. An international congress would give The Hague court a jurisdiction and power over the questions now determined by war—the supreme authority of the world coupled with supreme power to enforce its decrees; and virtually do away with the necessity for arms and defense.

Such a consummation of world-intelligence has long been hoped for by poets and dreamers and pleaded for by publicists who lament the inherent weakness of so-called international law, which is based upon nothing stronger than precedent and has no compelling force beyond comity. Philosophers have predicted a state of universal peace and understanding, but mankind in general has always flouted the idea that anything save might could establish right between nations and races. Now, however, without wild optimism, we may put a degree of faith in the accomplishment of humanity's reason. Intellectual forces are certainly at work upon the sources of power and rule. The consent of the civilized world is more than likely to be had for a consideration of a basis of agreement, and the ultimate formation of a code of laws is more than a mere possibility. The delegates of the United States are enthusiastic over the propaganda; South American States are eager to join it, and the European nations are manifesting a good deal of interest therein. The forthcoming session of the International Union may have much in store for the world.

PUBLIC WELFARE IN CITIES.

Since the civic-betterment and reform movements were vitalized a few years ago there has been a general tendency toward the elimination of partisanism from municipal affairs. While party lines are not as a consequence severed, they are decidedly less distinct.

Formerly municipal campaigns were conducted by strict party divisions, and public opinion was appealed to on broad and irrelevant platforms. The regular organizations emphasized party interests at large. Politicians managed the organizations, and through the organizations directed the city government. Officials were designated by their party affiliations and connected with certain bosses, and patronage was conceded to belong entirely to those who controlled the political machinery.

Partisanism has no longer a monopoly. The public welfare is the dominating issue. It has been found that big problems, new standards, improvements and reforms create a situation in which intense partisanism is a danger. From necessity, as well as facility and prudence, party interests are set aside for the common good.

Almost every big city has shattered party divisions in its elections, in order to effect unpartisan reform. In some cases party lines have been disposed of altogether, for the time being, but in most cases party lines, which were partisan in title only, have been maintained. The platforms have not been vague in nature, but local and specific, and the issues have been clearly defined. Most municipal elections have been conducted with just a semblance of party division. The actual distinction has been good government versus misgovernment.

As a result of this attitude in elections, many cities have mixed administrations, composed of members of both parties. It is not now considered unusual or objectionable for a Democrat to approve the appointment of a Republican, or vice versa, or for a bipartisan organization to support either a Democratic or a Republican official in carrying out a definite policy.

That the new point of view is favorable, at least for the time being, to betterment and reform, is not questioned. It is realizing improved standards and implanting higher ideals on an unpartisan basis and is fixing the foundation for permanent good government by business system. The tendency denotes a quickening and sounder interest in public affairs and a better understanding of the municipal institution.

THE OTHER VIEW.

Mr. Greet's production of Shakespeare's plays "after the Elizabethan manner" is a direct protest against the realism and rich investiture of the modern manner. The Elizabethan production questions the taste of our elaborate stagings and offers itself as a substitute.

Something may be said in favor of the modern style as contrasted with the Elizabethan offering, though dramatic critics are uniformly preferring the latter. Mr. Greet's methods commend themselves because of their uniqueness in this time and because of an undoubted charm of simplicity. They have that quaintness which always attaches to something old-fashioned, the suggestion and "atmosphere" of ancient tapestry.

But were not the old presentations a mere striving for what we have attained in this day? Were they not quite as pretentious in their way? If they are to be accepted as a substitute for our finely tricked out productions we must assume that they were the ideal vehicle for the dramatist's expression, the very material language of art and the perfection of suggestion; whereas we know that the manner, the costumes, the scenes, the music, were but artificial attempts and most imperfect aids, many of them the result of mere makeshift and circumstances, and that their simplicity is due to a lack of mechanics, material and money. Had the possibilities existed then, the plays would have been presented in a manner more in keeping with the playwright's own suggestions. They strive for but do not approach the garb in which his fancy dressed them. The Elizabethan revival seems to be asking credit for failure.

There are but two ways in which to enjoy a play. One is to read it and let imagination picture the scene. The other is to see it played suggestively. Our realism which spares no pains certainly approaches more nearly to suggestion than the cheap trickery and accouterments of olden times. If we are to have the plays at their best, then let us read them; let the printed line build character and place before our fancy as they best do. But if we are to have them played, let the presentation speak to the eye and the ear with all possible eloquence and without taxing and torturing the imagination. The Elizabethan style was neither a reading pure and simple nor a dramatic offering, but an ineffectual compromise.

Art is not to be condemned for costliness or for gorgeousness. Many of Shakespeare's scenes were gorgeous beyond even the possibilities of costumer, scene painter, stage carpenter and calcium lights, and fancy paints them finer than craft. How gladly would he, the actor and playwright, have realized them before the eye of the audience with the aid of artifice if he could have done so. The shade of Shakespeare must thrill with the success of some of our producers in doing what he and his immediate successors failed to do. The early managers merely tried stage art, while we of these times have fairly exhausted its possibilities.

In a sense, the costumer, carpenter and painter are publishers, and the magnificent modern offerings are editions de luxe. Nothing better deserves the best treatment than Shakespeare.

HORRORS OF MODERN WAR.

A few days ago General Linevitch lined his men up and kissed every mother's son of them. It is said that many of them wept. Nobody will blame them.

The growing horrors of modern war are getting to be too much for the stoutest heart. Our own Civil War was the most terrible in history up to that time, yet even old General Forrest of Tennessee would never have had the cruelty or the courage to do what Linevitch has done. General Grant would not have done it or dared to do it. Nor would Colonel Roosevelt have attempted any such thing with his Rough Riders in the last unpleasantness.

International agreement has abolished the dum-dum and other barbarities. It must speedily abolish the osculatory atrocities now developing, or peace is likely to become universal and permanent through the fear of men to forsake it.

St. Louis appreciates having the best weather guesser in the service in the person and capacity of Mr. Bowie. If the gentleman will just guess one or two more fine summers for us we shall be still more appreciative. Another good season or two will permanently establish St. Louis as a summer resort and haven for the heat-oppressed.

Ben Greet seems to have an ambidextrous mind. He chased it from the profundity of a lecture on the stage during Shakespeare's time to enthusiasm for a ride in an automobile in his own time—which was ten minutes to catch a train.

A St. Louis botanist addressed the Academy of Science about tulips which bloomed under ground. But this isn't nearly as interesting as the very old story of tulips abloom on a summer's night in the moonlight.

The Globe is maliciously disparaging the Million Club. It strikes the Globe as ridiculous that St. Louis should ever attempt to accomplish anything or get anywhere. The Million Club's cue seems to be pretty plain.

If Mr. Cortelyou quits the Cabinet for the Equitable, who will manage the third-term campaign which some politicians say will be "forced" on Mr. Roosevelt?

Rojestvensky has pressed on forty miles further. His problem soon will be either to come back or Togo.

RECENT COMMENT.

"The Simple Life" Not Needed in America.

George P. Brett, in The World To-day.

The conditions of life in America have been too easy for us in the past. Our days begin in the kindergarten with play and song and legend, instead of honest toil and real achievement, and our later life is given up too much to senseless amusements and sensational pleasures, with the result that our moral fiber has become flabby and our public conscience has gone to sleep. Dishonesty and malfeasance in public life no longer shock and horrify us as they should, and the public press treats of the scandalous matters above referred to merely from the standpoint of sensationalism. We no longer stand aghast that such things can be and have come to believe that honesty is not even the best policy, in defiance of the early teachings of our copy books.

It has been truly said that what is everybody's business is the business of no one, and herein lies one of the great dangers of a Republic, where everyone is of equal importance and influence in the eye of the law. This danger is an increasing one in these days of enormous aggregations of population, when the voice of the individual counts less and has less weight because of the crowded conditions of our modern city life. The tendency is for each of us to go his own way, attending strictly to his own affairs, burdensome enough usually for the strength of the man engaged in active business life. I venture to enter my protest against the message which Charles Wagner and Mr. Hilty bring and to urge that it be disregarded in favor of an attitude of mind much more needed at this time, which is a spirit of criticism and doubt as to the infallible goodness of existing conditions and a discontent in view of these many evils, which is the first step toward their cure.

Burmese Love Song.

Translated into English prose by H. Fielding, in "The Soul of a People," and done into English verse by Kenneth W. Millican of St. Louis for Literary World.

The moon beamed on the Lotus in the night,
From their embrace was born my Heart's Delight.
The blossom opened for her coming forth,
The petals moved, that she might thence alight.

What blossom is so beautiful as she?
What dusk more downy than her face, could be?
As nightfall on the hills, so is her hair,
Her skin as bright as diamond's brilliancy.

So full of health no sickness can come near;
And yet so light, so graceful, that I fear
And tremble at the breeze, lest the South Wind
Or evening breath should waft away my dear.

Her robes are rich of silk, with golden hem;
Fine gold her armlets, and a precious gem
Wears she, to deck each lovely ear, but ah!
Her eyes, what jewels can compare with them?

Proud is my mistress, proud as she is fair,
Men tremble at her pride and beauty rare.
Nowhere in all the wide world can it be
That any other can with her compare.

Too Keen a Bargainer.

Hustlers' Magazine.

The late Levi Z. Leiter now and then used to narrate incidents of his early life as a clerk in a dry goods shop of Leitersburg, Md. With one of these incidents he with a parable, Mr. Leiter would often illustrate some point he wished to make.

"Be frugal and careful in your dealings," he said to a young business man one day, "but never grasping. Never try to overreach. Such courses often make a man ridiculous, and give him besides a bad reputation that lasts all his life.

"A reputation of this kind was acquired in a moment in our Leitersburg store by a woman, and she could never shake it off.

"This woman came into the store and said to me, in the presence of a good-sized crowd of people:

"'How much is this gulmpe, young man?'

"'One dollar a yard, ma'am,' said I. But she was slightly deaf. She misunderstood me.

"'Two dollars a yard!' she exclaimed. 'Well it ain't worth it. I'll give ye a dollar and a half, and that's all I'll give.'

"'One dollar, ma'am, is the price,' I repeated, in a louder key.

"'Oh!' she said. 'That's much too high. I'll give ye 75 cents!'"

PLEDGE THEIR VOWS BEFORE ALTAR IN BAY WINDOW OF WEST END HOME

Wedding of Miss Helen Noel, Younger Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Noel of No. 3654 Delmar Boulevard, and Frank Rogers Ellis One of the Brilliant Afternoon Affairs—Mrs. Halsey C. Ives Re-elected President of Morning Choral Club—Personal Mention.

Yesterday's wedding of importance in the West End was that of Miss Helen Noel, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Noel, No. 3654 Delmar boulevard, to Mr. Frank Rogers Ellis, which took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A limited number of guests were invited to witness the ceremony, there being no subsequent reception except an informal one. The house was handsomely trimmed with flowers. The reception hall was arranged with great masses of snowballs and feathery deutzia, while purple and white fleur-de-lis added to the effect.

In the parlors white roses and greens were used, an altar arrangement being placed in the bow window, with tall Russian candlesticks on each side and an aisle formed by the ushers of ribbons reaching from the foot of the staircase to the altar.

The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Doctor H. H. Gregg, of the Compton and Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. The bride chose her sister, Mrs. James M. Carpenter Jr., for matron of honor, while Miss Rena Dula of New York was the only bridesmaid. Mr. Ellis was assisted by his brother, Mr. Rowland C. Ellis, as best man, while Mr. E. Fergus Noel was groomsman. The ushers were Charles Noel and Harvey Fonham. Two flower girls preceded the bridal procession. They were Miss Alice Noel and Miss Jane Shapleigh, while two little girls assisted in serving the punch—Miss Lois Noel and Miss Carrie Scott.

These last four were white lace and muslin frocks with baskets of sweet peas. The bride wore a Limerie lace robe, built over chiffon, with a tulle veil and bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her matron and maid wore gowns alike of pale-blue mousseline, with Irish lace, and carried bouquets of white sweet peas.

After a fortnight's trip, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will take up their residence in Webster. The bride will have two days at home with Mrs. Noel, at No. 3654 Delmar boulevard, the 23d and 30th of June.

Mr. Frank R. Ellis and Miss Margaret Ellis of Cincinnati arrived yesterday to attend the wedding.

MISS RENA DULA.
Who served as the only bridesmaid last evening at the Noel-Ellis wedding. Miss Dula, whose former home was in St. Louis, now lives in New York and will sail next week for Europe, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Dula, for a summer's tour.

CHORAL ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Morning Choral Club gave its annual luncheon, followed by the regular yearly business meeting and election of officers, yesterday afternoon at the St. Louis Women's Club. Nearly the entire roster of active members presented themselves and the luncheon proved interesting and enjoyable. The tables were decorated in green and white, and Mrs. Cope arranged a delicious menu of five courses.

The election, which took place a week ago by letter ballot, resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Halsey C. Ives; first vice, Mrs. William McCandless; second vice, Mrs. Willoughby S. Swingley; secretary, Miss Grace Farwell; treasurer, Mrs. William A. Hardaway; librarian, Mrs. Frederick R. Chamberlain, and three directors—Mrs. Dorsey Jamerson, Mrs. William C. Little and Mrs. Franklyn Knight. The ticket elected was practically the same as that which went through last year, the only change being in the Board of Directors.

Reports from various heads of committees were read—that of the treasurer, Mrs. Hardaway; Mrs. Chamberlain, librarian; Mrs. Douglas Phillips of the Music Committee, Mrs. Swingley of the Hall Committee, Mrs. Charles Lewis of the Monthly Recital Committee, Mrs. Milton Marshall of the Decorating Committee and Miss Peugnet of the Artists' Committee.

MUSICALE BY COMSTOCK.

Theodore Comstock gave a musicale last evening at Bollman's Recital Hall, entertaining a large number of friends. The programme, which was greatly enjoyed, was as follows:

Prelude and Fugue ..... Bach
Senza, in F Allegro ..... Mozart
Miss Beth DePieto.
Song Without Words, No. 9 ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Lily A. Wilson.
Resting of Spring ..... Stading
Mrs. F. C. Clark.
Sonata, Moonlight, Adagio Allegretto, Presto ..... Beethoven
Miss Elizabeth Evans.
Prelude ..... Chopin
Lettre Valsante ..... Poldini
Capriccio ..... Lange
Miss Claudine H. Hunt.
(a) Waltz Caprice ..... Newland
(b) Fantasie ..... Mozart
Mrs. E. Brenner.
(a) Traumerei ..... Schumann
(b) Waltz-Wiener Bonbons, Strauss-Rive-King
Miss Lilly Manewal.
Barcarolle ..... Nevin
Nocturne ..... Liszt
Chrysanthemum ..... Liszt
Miss Ella Frank.
Chopin—E Minor, Allegro ..... Reinecke
Miss Claudine H. Hunt.
Arabesque ..... Chaminade
Posthorn ..... Gillet
Waltz ..... Schott
Mrs. L. C. Day.
Waltz E Major, Op. 34 ..... Moszkowski
Miss Gertrude Wichmann.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Joseph W. Folk came down from Jefferson City yesterday morning to attend the annual meeting and luncheon of the Morning Choral Club, of which she is an active member.

Mrs. William Trelease's garden party for the federated clubs will be given tomorrow afternoon, and not this evening, at Shaw's Garden.

Cards have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Addison Field for the marriage of their daughter, Lucretia Lumsden, to Mr. William August Lippman on the evening of Tuesday, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church. At home Friday after June 16 at No. 1858 West Belle place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gimlley sailed last Saturday for a seven months' tour of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bogy of the Hamilton Hotel, have returned from a trip through California.

Miss Anna Dalton entertained her club Monday evening. Cards and games were enjoyed, followed by a repast. Prizes were awarded to the Misses Anna Amann and Stella Shea, the Messrs. Charley Maher and Joe Dillon.

Among those present were:

Misses—
Maude Quigley, Julia Shea,
Anna Dalton, Anna Amann,
Mamie S., Nora Shea,
Mae Rowe.
Messrs—
John Hands, Joseph Brennan,
Walter Lowe, Joseph Dillon,
John Tethers, Joseph McNeil,
Charles Maher.

The Misses Palmer of the Natural Bridge road gave an entertainment last evening. Dancing was the chief amusement, with refreshments served at midnight. Those invited included:

Misses—
Alma Bachman, Kitty McMillan,
Nellie L., Nettie Nelson,
Mayme Tay, Mary Palmer,
Loretta Raight, Henrietta Palmer,
Loretta Raight, Lillian Palmer,
Minnie Harrington, Dorothy Mueller,
Molly Meriam, Jane Palmer,
Annie Meriam.
Messrs—
E. Welling, H. Kirk,
W. Welling, Mickel,
H. Eggenseiler, Lipper,
H. Eggers.
Messrs—
Holland, J. Welling,
Smith, W. Welling,
Winters, H. Eggenseiler,
W. Palmer, F. Boers,
R. Palmer, J. Kirk,
G. Hafer, J. Hill,
T. Carroll, Weber,
Glass, Kopher,
Hoch, Smith,
Swartz, C. O. Rode.

Doctor and Mrs. J. H. Holton are at the Hamilton for the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Mr. Louis Block of St. Louis. At home Sundays, May 14.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

Mrs. Cole of Mexico City is at the Planters.

C. Garrie a of Detroit, Mich., is at the Laclede.

O. Jacob of Chicago, Ill., is stopping at the Laclede.

A. Janke of Atchison, Kas., is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

Neil Bassett of Chicago, Ill., is staying at the Jefferson.

L. Morton of Chicago, Ill., is stopping at the New St. James.

W. H. Trader of Louisville, Ky., is a guest at the Planters.

Miss Clara Keith of Macon, Mo., is staying at the Southern.

M. S. Shepherd of Chicago, Ill., spent yesterday at the Planters.

Jay N. Burgess of Paris, Mo., arrived yesterday at the Laclede.

Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Latham of Latham, Mo., are at the New St. James.

A. L. Sackett of Canton, O., arrived yesterday at the Southern.

H. H. Tuttle of New York City spent yesterday at the Southern.

J. M. Flood of Springfield, Mo., spent yesterday at the Laclede.

A. H. McKee of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived yesterday at the Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoe of New York City have rooms at the Jefferson.

Mrs. M. Hogan of Malden, Mo., is a guest at the New St. James.

Edward Hogan of West Plains, Mo., arrived yesterday at the Laclede.

N. S. Chang of Lyons, Mo., registered yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

D. M. Goodwyn of Louisville, Ky., registered yesterday at the Southern.

George Smith of Milwaukee, Wis., spent yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Russell of Omaha, Neb., have rooms at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warren of Springfield, Mo., have rooms at the Laclede.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartley of Aberdeen, Eng., have rooms at the Laclede.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

Auditorium: N. J. Colman, W. T. Compton, E. Stix and wife, Miss F. Stix, M. H. Wallace.
Grand Pacific: J. Dear.
Morrison: M. E. Watt, F. A. Knorf.
Kinsley: F. C. Clark, A. Fellon and wife, T. D. Sawyer.
Grace: H. H. Hunter, W. P. Tapley.
Metropole: M. Carter, W. E. Lucas, W. H. Moody, H. S. Moll, C. A. Murphy, T. S. Ridge, W. J. Roberts, R. Walsh.
Great Northern: M. S. Chatham, J. K. Orr.
Congress: R. C. Powell, F. H. Russell.
Palmer House: K. Allen and wife, M. C. Jackson.
Grand Pacific: W. H. Morrell and wife, R. Whitehead, J. N. Swanson, J. C. Harrison, Charles Carter, R. A. Lazar, J. H. Kyle.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 3.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis: H. Warbenstin, W. L. Frederick. Imperial: E. W. Grove. Hotel Astor: F. A. Goodrich. Netherland: H. S. Allen. Navarre: G. J. Johns, W. Evereman. Broadway Central: C. Gunn, Albert, Y. C. Emery and Mrs. Elliott. Westmoreland: P. Smith, Auburn. Kansas City: M. Dawes, Gresham, L. W. Lear, Gerard; D. D. Drake, Stuyvesant. St. Joseph: H. H. Lewis, Navarre.

RELATIVES ARE SEARCHING FOR DIETRICH MICHAEL.

DIETRICH MICHAEL.
Who has been missing from his home, 3500 Gaugen avenue, since last Friday morning. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, his eyes brown; clothes, light coat and vest and black Fedora hat.

HOCH TO CLOSE ALL SALOONS.

Kansas Governor Says He Will Enforce Prohibition Laws.

Topeka, Kas., May 3.—Governor E. W. Hoch has said that he will do all in his power to see that the prohibitionary law is enforced in Kansas.

This is believed to mean that he will soon take steps to close the saloons in the state, which have been permitted to run wide open in several cities upon the payment of monthly fines.

GRAND JURY QUIZZES A KERENS MANAGER

James E. Goodrich, Kansas City Attorney, Spends Two Hours Testifying in Senatorial Inquiry—Grace and Cook Held.

James E. Goodrich, an attorney of Kansas City, spent two hours before the April Grand Jury yesterday testifying about the senatorial deal. How what he talked about is not known, but that it was important is considered probable from the fact that Circuit Attorney Sager said that the inquiry would be continued.

Goodrich and Representative Moneyham of Green County were the chief witnesses yesterday. Moneyham had been detained by the Grand Jury since Monday, but was excused finally yesterday. Goodrich was excused to return later. He was connected with the management of the Kerens campaign last fall and winter.

Representatives Grace of St. Louis and Cook of Howell spent the afternoon in the witness-room of the Grand Jury, but were told to come back to-day. Grace was called first before the inquisitorial body Monday, and has now spent two days awaiting to be recalled. Cook first testified Tuesday. Just why they are asked to come back is not known.

One of the interesting features of the investigation is the fact that former Assistant Circuit Attorney W. Scott Hancock is acting in an advisory capacity with some of the witnesses. Mr. Hancock who formerly in charge of the Grand Jury during Governor Folk's term of office at the Four Courts, and is supposed to be an expert on matters connected with the conduct of the inquisitorial body.

Circuit Attorney Sager refused to state who several other mysterious witnesses before the Grand Jury were. Those witnesses spent quite a little time before the twelve inquisitors, but what is their connection with the investigation is not known.

The investigation will be resumed this afternoon.

McLEAN IS LIKELY TO WIN IN RACE FOR PLATT'S SEAT.

Connecticut Legislators Will Meet To-Day to Decide on United States Senator.

Washington, May 3.—Political interest in Washington is turning to the caucus of the Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature, to be held in Hartford to-morrow, to decide on a party candidate for the succession to the late Senator Orville H. Platt.

There has been a growing belief that former Governor George P. McLean has a good lead over all the other candidates and despite attempts to array all the other aspirants against him, it is thought he will win the nomination.

Since the withdrawal on Monday of Samuel Fessenden, long the State's National Committeeman, his strength has been claimed by Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk, whose service in congress has made him well known throughout the State.

However, some of the Fessenden followers are supporting Representative Frank B. Brandegee of New London, while others want to get onto the McLean band wagon without delay.

RAINMAKER IS SUCCESSFUL.

Hatfield Claims Credit for 18.96 Inches of Precipitation.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3.—Charles M. Hatfield, a "rainmaker," who has been working since December 15 to produce eighteen inches of rain for Southern California by May 1, on a pledge of a number of Los Angeles merchants to pay him $1,000 if he succeeded, has completed his demonstration, and has been paid a large proportion of the sum promised.

The remainder of the amount guaranteed him will be paid shortly, it is said. The fall of rain in Los Angeles during the season ending May 1 has been 18.96 inches, which far exceeds the fall of last season and is above the normal annual precipitation for this section.

Hatfield established his "rainmaking" plant in Altadena in the foothills of the mountains, some twenty miles from Los Angeles, on December 15, and the amount of rainfall from that date in the immediate locality of his plant has been 20.16 inches. Hatfield's method is a generation of gas and its discharge into the atmosphere from a chimney, which has the result, he claims, of attracting forces of nature, which compel moisture to form and be precipitated in the shape of rain.

HOCH WITNESS IS MISSING.

Disappearance of Nurse Causes Anxiety to State.

Chicago, May 3.—The disappearance of an important witness in the trial of alleged "Blackboard," Johann Hoch, is causing considerable anxiety in the State's Attorney's office.

The witness who is missing is Anna Holzapfel, a nurse who attended Mrs. Marie Welcker-Hoch during Mrs. Hoch's illness.

It is said the testimony of Mrs. Holzapfel is expected to supply a missing link in the chain of evidence which is being placed around Hoch.

Golden Wedding of Nevada Couple.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nevada, Mo., May 3.—Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Jackson entertained their children and grandchildren here this evening in commemoration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The only guests were their children and grandchildren, namely, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vedder, Miss Vera and Carlos Vedder, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hinton Jackson, Master Eugene Jackson and Miss Nellie Jackson, all of whom reside here.

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

From The Republic, May 4, 1880.

The rate and percentage of taxes to be levied and collected in St. Louis during 1880 were fixed by the Municipal Assembly as follows: One per cent for municipal purposes, seventy-five one hundredths of 1 per cent for indebtedness. In the old Dolle of the city.

Jailer Dickey's monthly report showed that there were 107 prisoners in the jail on May 1.

A new method of killing dogs at the dog pound was introduced to take the place of the old system of clubbing the canines to death. This was to smother them in an air-tight room with charcoal gas.

W. W. Channing lectured at Washington University by special invitation.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church held its general conference in St. Louis.

The funeral of Eberhardt Anheuser, the St. Louis brewer, was one of the largest in the city's history, there being more than 150 carriages in the procession. The honorary pallbearers were Mayor Henry Overstolz, Charles Speck, George Knapp, Charles G. Stifel, Jacob Pulitzer, L. C. Hirschberg, Julius Chester H. Krum, Elias Sandiz, C. Meister, Charles P. Warner, Julius Conrad, Charles F. Meyer, G. H. Kroh, August Waldauer, Doctor Schoh and Isaac Cook.