to Rev F. [illegible] & friends Kirk

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS UNDER MACEO HAVE BEEN BADLY DEFEATED. PAGE 13.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ARTHUR DUESTROW'S INSANITY INQUIRY OPENS TO-DAY AT UNION, MO. PAGE 7.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1895.---FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Silver Resolution Passed by Missouri House Democrats.

EXCITING CAUCUS MEETING.

The Vote Was 22 to 9, With Four Present Not Voting—Twenty Members Absent—Silver Campaign in Georgia — The First Illinois Primary at Jacksonville.

Special to The Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—To-night 35 of the 58 Democratic members of the House met in caucus and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth General Assembly, favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The vote on the resolution stood ayes 22, nays 9; not voting, 4. An effort was made to have the body adjourn as a caucus and vote as an assembly of individual Democrats, but they who had caused the caucus to be assembled voted the proposition down and bound the members to the caucus' action. The whole trend of the caucus was to precipitate a discussion which will probably result in a State convention.

When the call for the caucus was signed this afternoon only a few of those on the inside knew what kind of a firebrand would be sprung. Julian of Kansas City presided over the meeting and stated at the beginning the purposes of the call. Sullinger of Gentry County sprung the resolution forthwith, and the fight was on. It was from this time on a knock-down and drag-out affair. Buckner of Pike County declared that the sole purpose of the resolution was to force a State convention and that it must inevitably result in splitting the party.

Some of the Senate clerks had been allowed to remain, and began such a denunciation of those who argued against the resolution that Buckner left the caucus, and the fight against the resolution was taken up by Rothwell of Randolph, Pritchett of Howard, Armstrong of Henry and Drabelle of St. Louis. As a final result Pollack of Dunklin County offered a supplementary resolution inviting the Senators and State officers to be present at a second caucus to be held Wednesday next and unite in a call on the State Democratic Central Committee to call a convention at a time to be fixed by the State Committee for agreeing upon a financial policy for the Democrats of Missouri.

This resolution created the wildest uproar. The Democrats who opposed the resolution as an effort to gag and bind them kicked clear over the traces at this last resolution, and in order to prevent a general break it was withdrawn. The four Democrats who refused to vote were Armstrong, Rothwell, Drabelle, and Pritchett. The silver forces were intrenched behind Davidson, Avery, Arnett, Sullinger and O'Reilly. The caucus adjourned at 11:45.

SILVER AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Politicians Think They Will Be Next Leading Issues—The Fight in Georgia.

The Republic Bureau,
Penna. Ave. and 14th St.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—It is the general belief of nearly every politician in Washington, irrespective of party, that the next presidential campaign will be fought on two issues, only. These are to be free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and the attitude of the United States Government in international complications.

It is evident that the younger and more aggressive element of the Republican party, of which Lodge of Massachusetts is the most distinct and the ablest representative, will try to get an indorsement from the country of a spirited foreign policy that will embrace annexation of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific, contiguous territory and general aggression in our dealings with foreign governments.

Mr. Lodge and his friends will try to use the hoisting of the British flag at Corinto as an evidence of the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine by the Democratic administration.

While this claim or pretension would be utterly absurd when critically analyzed, a good many people will not be apt to investigate it too closely, and the fact that the British flag did flaunt from the public buildings of Corinto and the British marines occupied Nicaraguan territory will be admitted and the causes therefor lost sight of.

Mr. Lodge and his friends will undoubtedly try to get an expression from the next Republican National Convention distinctly favoring the annexation of Hawaii. The policy of aggression that Mr. Blaine left as an inheritance to the younger school of Republicans will be taken up and flaunted and the Democrats will be charged with timidity or subserviency to foreign powers.

The Democrats might as well prepare for a campaign of this kind. It is mapped out by the Republicans and will be shouted from every stump in 1896.

The issue of the coinage of silver will be a disturbing elemnt in both the old parties. There is not much doubt that an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party is friendly to silver, while an overwhelming majority of the Republican party favors the single gold standard. So many of the old Democratic leaders are declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the opinion is growing that the party is extremely likely to enter the next presidential contest on a platform favorable to silver.

At any rate silver seems to be holding its own in the ranks of the Democratic party. The recently created bimetallic party is making no headway. The Sibley movement has failed to score. Mr. Sibley himself is earnest enough and his supporters are active enough, but they have so far showed no disposition to respond to the appeal of the bimetallic party.

Mr. Crisp in Georgia, Mr. Blackburn in Kentucky, Mr. Bland in Missouri, the Thurmans, father and son, in Ohio; Matthews and Voorhees in Indiana and the Stevenson following in Illinois have all expressed themselves and all have counseled continuing the fight for silver with the agencies and within the lines of the old Democratic organization. The deliverances, indeed, of this nature by prominent party men have been so numerous and so unequivocal that the Democracy as a party stands perilously close to being already committed on the subject for next year's contest.

The Democrats of the Eastern States have abandoned all hope of restraining the West to a conservative course on the silver question. The effort is now on the part of the so-called sound money men to check the agitation of the extreme silver men in the Southern States.

Secretary Hoke Smith left Washington Saturday night for Georgia and will be absent for an indefinite length of time. His departure coming immediately after the widely circulated announcement of ex-Speaker Crisp for the free and unlimited coinage of silver suggests that Georgia will be made the theater of an active campaign on the coinage question during the next few weeks.

While there is no authority for the statement, it is generally believed here that Secretary Smith has gone South to lend his personal influence and the weight of the administration to the movement in behalf of sound money in the South and the counteracting of the free coinage sentiment which is being aroused and strengthened in one wing of the Southern Democracy. Southern Democrats believe that Secretary Smith intends to head the delegations from the Atlantic seaboard States of the South to the sound money convention which has been called to meet at Memphis on May 23. There will be a great deal of work to be done in connection with the organization of the delegations to that convention, as it is proposed to have a representative body of men, typifying the best and most conservative business interests of the South.

The promoters of this scheme are laying great stress upon the necessity of making the meeting a representative one, so that it cannot be claimed with justice by the extreme silver men and stump speakers that it was a packed body, composed of the banking and capitalistic elements of the cities of the South. It is reported here that great care will be taken to have as few bankers and pronounced capitalists in the list of delegates as possible, as it is said that one of the stock arguments of the radical free silver men is that the so-called sound money movement is being conducted by and in the interest of the money lending class, and is, therefore, to be opposed by the rank and file of the people.

There will probably be a sharp contest in Georgia between the extreme free coinage people under the leadership of Mr. Crisp and the sound money men headed by Secretary Smith, to dominate the sentiment of the State. Georgia holds about the same relative position to the Atlantic seaboard States that Illinois does to the Mississippi Valley in point of importance, both upon political and business methods.

The influence of Georgia upon the neighboring States has increased to a striking degree in both of these respects in the last few years. It is considered all-important, therefore, by the sound money people that Georgia should seem to throw the weight of her influence against the radical silver men. Whether this can be accomplished or not is, of course, a matter of doubt at this time, but the sound money men profess to be quite confident of their ability to make the effort successful. A good many prominent Southern men boast that when it comes to the test the South will be found in line with what they deem the safest financial policy, although the unequivocal position of such men as Mr. Crisp, Senator Harris of Tennessee, Senator Pugh of Alabama and Senator Daniel of Virginia on the side of free coinage would seem to be a living and ever present denial of that statement.

In trying to reconcile this apparent discrepancy the sound money men say these leaders and their followers have stood for silver on the ground of bimetallism and the use of the white metal in adequate ratio with gold in the money of the land, and claim that the Southern leaders would not urge and the South would not follow a movement for silver monometallism, which they claim would be the result of free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 without international agreement. Carrying out this line of argument, they assert that the present agitation for free coinage in the West will ultimately resolve itself into a declaration for the unlimited and free coinage of silver by this Government, irrespective of international agreement. And on that policy the conservative South will desire to part company with the West.

The Southern men who argue in this way justify their claim on the ground that the South is in particularly sensitive touch with the East, as Eastern money furnishes the circulation which is quickening the South and warming it into industrial health and prosperity. Any line of financial policy, they hold, which is likely to deaden the pulse of enterprise is the one to be avoided by the South, and men of wealth and prominence in that section seem to see in the free silver movement just such a contingency.

They claim that a section which holds to safe business principles, of which sound money is the cardinal one, is the section likely to attract capital and enterprise.

The free coinage men of the South are making no efforts to control the selection of delegates to the Memphis convention. They hold that that is entirely an enterprise of the enemy, and they will have nothing to do with it.

The free silver men declare that the administration Democrats, or sound money men, as they are familiarly called, can have the Memphis convention all to themselves, but that when it comes to selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention there will be another story to tell. At any rate the free coinage men in Georgia will keep close watch on the movements of Secretary Smith during his visit to his State, and it is safe to say that if he goes into a campaign in open opposition to the free silver men he will be met half way.

The plan of the extreme silver men in the Democratic party is to capture and control the next National Convention, declare emphatically for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and on that platform nominate a President and Vice President whose attitude on the coinage question is beyond dispute or cavil.

The expectation is that all the States of the South can be held for the Democratic party with platform and candidates of this kind, and that the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota may be considered as reasonably certain to support the Democratic party.

The Democratic silver men seem to take it for granted that the Republican National Convention will sustain the single gold standard and nominate candidates for President and Vice President acceptable to the gold interests. Then such Republican free silver leaders as Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Mitchell of Oregon, Dubois of Idaho, Perkins of California, Carter of Montana and Pettigrew and Hansbrough of the Dakotas will part company with their Republican friends and take the stump for the Democratic ticket.

Conservative Democrats are inclined to smile at the anticipations and expectations of free silver men and believe that whatever policy the Republican National Convention will adopt the Republican free coinage Senators will remain in line, as they have always done heretofore, and support the candidates of the Republican party.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Wabash Statesman's Views of the Agitation of the Free Coinage of Silver.

Special to The Republic.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—A Washington special says to-day: Senator Voorhees had the following to say on the silver question. "The silver question itself is plainer to the view, less obscured by the craft of its enemies than any time since the assassination of silver money took place in 1873. There are no legislative switches now in existence to lead the people away from the main track. No cowardly makeshifts or insincere shams can any longer darken discussion or betray honest counsels.

"The Sherman act, which was conceived in rancorous hostility to silver and brought forth into a law by an iniquitous betrayal of silver's free coinage, has been buried in an unhonored grave, over which no lament will ever be heard. No clumsy, awkward, half-way compromise piece of patchwork was put in its place to cumber and embarrass free action in the future. The decks, as it were, of the free-coinage-silver ship have been cleared for a decisive and final conflict. But we did not stop even at this. The friends of the free coinage of silver put a declaration of that policy in the very law which repealed the Sherman act. With my own hand I wrote the following amendment to that bill as it came from the House to the Senate: 'And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as a sandard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such guards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in payments of debts.'

"It will be seen that an international agreement is here mentioned, but it will also be seen that the safeguards of our legislation are wholly and entirely relied on to insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, even though no international agreement on the subject shall ever take place.

"I have never been willing to admit that our system of currency should be dictated by England and other foreign countries, and I repel that idea now. The law, as it was amended by the Senate, and as it passed both houses of Congress, and was approved by the President, commits the legislative and executive branches of this Government squarely, directly and unequivocally to the same coinage of silver that is provided for gold, and to the establishment of bimetallism within ourselves if other nations do not join us. I recall and cite this great fact at this time in order to say that the cause of silver money is supported in its present contest by the most solemn pledge the Government can give. Let the fight, therefore, go on, and this time I hope to a finish. I hope there will be no lame or impotent or doubtful conclusion reached this time. Let us find out who governs in this country, whether the plain honest millions who toil or the money changers and blood suckers who thrive on the misfortunes and indebtedness of the people. The questions of ratio and parity and exchangeable values can alone be adjusted by the power of Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

"The authority of the Government, expressed by law, has covered and determined all these points ever since the Government was organized and will continue to do so. The real and vital issue now presented to the American people is the proposed elimination of silver from our currency, its total overthrow and destruction as a money metal, and the use of gold alone, this is what is now meant by the movement against the free coinage of silver, whatever disclaimers may be made to the contrary. This movement means the destruction of one-half of the debt paying money of the United States and of the world. If it should be successful it will double the burdens of every debtor and multiply the gains and income of every creditor."

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Morgan County Elects Delegates to the Illinois Democratic Convention and Instructs Them for Silver.

Special to The Republic.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 29.—A free-silver resolution was unanimously adopted by the Morgan County Democratic Convention, which met here to-day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Springfield June 5. There was practically no objection to the resolution, which was prepared in advance by W. H. Hinreichsen, chairman of the State Central Committee, who was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention was one of the largest ever held in the county, and the proceedings were harmonious throughout. Copies of the resolution adopted by the convention here to-day have also been sent to the chairman of every County Central Committee in the State for the purpose of having them considered at the county conventions when they meet. The resolutions in full are as follows:

Whereas, Silver and gold have constituted the money of the Democratic party, the money of the American people and the money of the whole commercial world. It was under both that the world progressed and the people prospered. Both metals maintained a substantial parity as coined during the whole of this century until after 1873, when the silver was stricken down, not by any law of commerce, but by the arbitrary act of the Governments of Europe, joined by that of the United States, all manipulated by the bond-holding classes and their tools, who wanted to make property cheap while the interest on their bonds remained the same. Upon the Republican party rests the infamy of having carried out the American end of this conspiracy.

Whereas, As an increase in the volume of money raises the selling price of property, so a decrease in the volume of money must correspondingly lower the selling price of property. When the Governments combined and arbitrarily struck down silver, they practically wiped out one-third of the money of the world and thus arbitrarily reduced the selling price of all manner of products and struck a fatal blow at all of the producing and toiling masses of the world.

Whereas, They made it possible for a few men in Wall street and Lombard street to so control the money of the world as to force our Government to go down on its knees to them in time of peace in order to get them to take our bonds and furnish gold to carry on the machinery of our Government.

Whereas, The great debts—national, state, municipal, corporate and private—have been made on the basis of the use of both metals, consequently, the striking down of one metal almost doubled the burdens of the whole debtor class and has been followed by ruin and bankruptcy all over the world, because the purchasing power of the people was destroyed. Therefore, the Republican party committed a crime against our people, carrying out the dictates of European bondholders, and the dollar that is the result of this legislation is the most dishonest dollar ever given to man, for it increases debt without compensation to the debtor. There never has been, and is not now, enough gold in the world to form a basis of money to do the business of the world. The sight of all the nations scrambling for the little gold there is, like boys after a football, is ridiculous, and on it fattens bond brokers, while it paralyzes prosperity. Money is the blood of the commercial world, and needs to be increased as population and commerce grow. Having been violently reduced there can be no prosperity in our country until it is again increased to its normal standard. This country has suffered enough from European dictation and, as the United States of America is a free and independent nation, it must restore that financial policy under which it achieved all its greatness, and put an end to that policy that has given it two panics and the complete ruin of its prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Democracy of Morgan County that we demand the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before it was demonetized in 1873, or to make our position more plain, we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the permission or action of any foreign Government.

We hereby instruct the delegates from this county to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Springfield, June 5, 1895, to use every honorable effort to carry out the wishes of the Democratic party in this county, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

The following were elected as delegates to the State Convention: W. H. Hinrichsen, George E. Deering, Colonel W. J. Wyatt, Major W. P. Callon, W. G. Rohrer, Thomas Walsh, Judge O. P. Thompson, Oliver Coultas, T. S. Knolles, Thompson, Crouse, Felix V. McAvoy, and Charles Barnes.

Special Dispatches to The Republic.

Elizabethtown, Ill., April 29.—The Democrats of Hardin County met here Saturday in mass convention, which was unanimous for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of the Democracy of Hardin County that the delegates from this county to the State Convention to be held at Springfield June 5, 1895, be instructed to cast the vote of Hardin County for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, without reference to or waiting for the action of any other nation on that question."

Saylor Springs, Ill., April 29.—The Democrats of Clay County met to-day at Louisville to select delegates to the Silver Convention to be held at Springfield on June 5. The convention selected for delegates J. I. McCawley of Clay City, General Lewis B. Parsons of Flora, Thomas M. Cox of Xenia, W. H. Huddleston of Louisville and Lewis Dilman of Oskaloosa. The alternates are Aaron Bunn of Clay City, E. H. Hawkins of Louisville, G. A. Hoff of Flora, Martin Snyder of Flora, William Gharst of Ingraham. A strong resolution was unanimously adopted declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1.

Greenville, Ill., April 29.—At the meeting of the Bond County Democratic Central Committee held in this city to-day, it was decided to send delegates to the June State Convention, which is called to take action upon the financial question. The primaries will be held May 11, and the County Convention May 18. Bond has four delegates and it is probable that all will go to Springfield favoring free coinage at 16 to 1.

Princeton, Ill., April 29.—The Putnam County Democratic Committee to-day issued a call for the County Convention to be held at Hennepin on May 20.

URGES A STATE CONVENTION.

Action of the Democratic Committee of Saline County, Missouri.

Special to The Republic.

Marshall, Mo., April 29.—The Democratic Central Committee of Saline County met to-day and passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Democratic Central Committee of Saline County, That it is the sense of said committee that the Democratic party of Saline County should take immediate action to express its opinion of the position silver ought to occupy in the financial system of the Federal Government, and an early State Convention of the Democracy of Missouri should be called for the purpose of making a public declaration as to the party policy for the great campaign of 1896, and to repudiate the gold bug bonded debt policy of the Cleveland administration; that conventions should be held in every county in the State and resolutions passed expressing the sentiment of the party in the different counties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a Democratic convention for Saline County is hereby called to meet at the Courthouse in Marshall, Mo., at 1 o'clock p. m., May 27, 1895, to express the sentiment of the county Democracy, and that said convention be composed of one delegate for every 50 votes cast for Governor Stone and one for every fraction over 25, to be elected by township meetings to be held on May 25, 1895.

"Resolved, That this committee favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the Government of the United States."

SILVER PROCLAMATION.

Will Be Issued To-Day in the Lone Star State.

Special to The Republic.

Austin, Tex., April 29.—After to-morrow the 16 to 1 silverites in Texas will have crossed the rubicon and the time for retreat will have passed, for the reason that they will issue their 16 to 1 silver proclamation to-morrow, calling on all the Democrats of their faith to rally to the support of the 16 to 1 theory. This new Democratic 16 to 1 party is headed by Railroad Commissioner Reagan and he is the author of the proclamation, which is very lengthy.

It enters at length into a detailed review of the silver question since the specie was first used and shows the history of the metal from its incipiency up to 1873 and then to the present time.

The proclamation sets forth that the gold bugs, not only in Texas, but elsewhere in the Union, have made arrangements for conventions, and in view of that fact silverites should be accorded the same privilege.

It further sets forth that the gold bugs have called a convention at Memphis for May 23, and the Texas gold bugs have arranged for a similar meeting under the leadership of George Clark at Waco on May 9.

In view of this fact the silverites in this proclamation state that they are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the restoration of the silver dollar to the position it occupied for nearly 100 years in this Government as the monetary unit, and recommend that this be done by the United States without reference to any concurrent action by any other Government.

That in order to give effect to these views they recommend to the Democrats of Texas, who believe accordingly, to hold precinct meetings on Saturday, July 20, 1895, and send representatives to county mass meetings to be held on Thursday, July 25, 1895, for selecting representatives to a general State mass meeting, to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., on Tuesday, August 6, 1895, for the purpose of more perfectly organizing the Democrats of this State who believe in these views and in giving a full and final expression from them on the silver question in the next State and National convention.

The proclamation clearly sets forth that this financial fight must be within party lines, but as the general tone of the document is very caustic, it is doubtful if such a fight can be had within the harmony of party lines. The silverites have voluntarily thrown down the gauntlet in this proclamation, and there is little question as to the disruption that will follow. They set forth that they are but acting in self-defense, and that it is the gold bugs who have shied the gauntlet.

The author of the proclamation takes occasion to give Cleveland and the national Democracy rather a severe rap on the head as to this financial theory, and also handles the gold bug Democrats in Texas in rather a severe manner. The proclamation lays great stress on the necessity of thorough organization and urges upon the free silverites in Texas the necessity of immediate and prompt attention to every line of their defense.

The general tone of the proclamation from the beginning to end will give evidence of the fact that the silverites propose to fight the issue to a finish and will neither ask nor give any quarter. In line with the proclamation, Representative Thomas will to-morrow morning introduce in the House a resolution rallying Democracy in Texas to the 16 to 1 theory, and there is little doubt but what it will go through safely, as there are only about 40 gold standard men in the House.

ALLISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Not in Favor in Kansas—Partial to the Gold Standard.

Special to The Republic.

Topeka, Kas., April 29.—Congressman Dollivar of Iowa, who was in Kansas this week to address the Republican State League, endeavored to start a boom for Senator William B. Allison of that State for President in 1896, but with little success. The sentiment of Kansas Republicans, as was demonstrated at the league meeting, is very pronounced in favor of Governor McKinley. Whenever his name was mentioned it brought forth hearty applause.

Congressman Dollivar, in his talks to Republicans here, said that Senator Allison was an old man and inclined to rest on the honors won, but that he would like to be President. He would not, however, exhibit himself over the country for the purpose of working up a sentiment in his favor. Mr. Dollivar said that Iowa would go to the National Convention for Senator Allison and that a scheme would be presented which would unite what he termed the "great corn country of the West for the Iowan." The Allison sentiment was chilled when Mr. Dollivar stated that Senator Allison inclined rather to the single gold standard idea. The Kansas Republicans are tinctured with the free-silver virus and a little company of politicians informed the Iowa Congressman that he could not expect much help from Kansas. Assuming that the National Convention would meet in Chicago, Mr. Dollivar suggested that they meet at a popular Chicago feedhouse next summer and talk it over.

WITH SILENT CONTEMPT.

How Pittsburg Endeavorers Will Treat Father Phelan.

Special to The Republic.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—Pennsylvania, the stronghold of the Society of Christian Endeavor, will not take any formal action against Father Phelan of St. Louis on account of his recent vicious attack on the society through the Western Watchman. On the contrary, the action of the Asbury Park people in circulating a petition asking Mgr. Satoli to remove the St. Louis priest causes much dissatisfaction here among officials of the Christian Endeavorers. They, one and all, consider it very unwise move. Rev. J. T. McCrory, State president of the Christian Endeavor, in speaking of this matter to-night said:

"The action of the Asbury Park people is to be deplored, though they no doubt think they are doing what is best. No, the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavorers will not join the Eastern people in any such movement, for we don't believe in it. We will treat our St. Louis friend with silent contempt. We cannot for a moment blame the Catholic Church for any utterances made by this man even though he wears the garb of the church. You see such people will slip into all denominations and with their loud mouths make all kinds of trouble.

"Phelan's brutal attack on the organized young people of the Protestant church is like an overdose of arsenic, it has proven its own antidote. From all over the country comes report from the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics disclaiming any responsibility for this attack. Father Phelan evidently finds himself in a peculiar position when his own church people turn away from him. He is to be pitied. Any mortal who would go so far as to make such assertions as he has done is an object of compassion. No; we shall not ask that he be removed. If it pleases his church to have such a man in charge of a church, it satisfies us. Such people as Phelan can do us no harm. His ignorance is amusing, to say the least."

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Missouri Legislators Say: "America For Americans!"

RINGING RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Forwarded to President Cleveland—Anti-Lobby Bill Introduced — St. Louis Safety Committee Bill Being Urged—Right to Restrict Fellow-Servant Legislation.

Special to The Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—However the members of this General Assembly may differ on fellow-servant bills, whatever conflicting views may be held on election laws and measures to suppress the pernicious activity of an aggressive lobby, they stand united on the necessity for enforcing the Monroe doctrine. The Missouri Legislature wants to go to war. In both House and Senate the tail of the British tail was tied in double bowknots and yanked out by the roots.

By a unanimous vote this resolution was adopted in the Senate and referred in the House to the Committee on Federal Relations:

"Whereas, It is learned through the public press of the country that foreign European Power has invaded a sister American Republic and has forcibly taken possession of the city of Corinto, a city of the Republic of Nicaragua, and

"Whereas, the doctrine of 'America for Americans,' as uttered by the immortal Monroe, has ever since been held to be the true doctrine of our nation as to the rights of Foreign European Powers to colonize or extend dominion on the soil of the American continent; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eight General Assembly, in extra session, that it is the sense of this House that the President of the United States insist on a stricter enforcement of the spirit and letter of the 'Monroe doctrine' and compel the withdrawal of such foreign Power from the invaded territory, peaceably, if possible, forcibly, if necessary.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency, President Cleveland."

Displayed Their Patriotism.

The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Seaber and in the House by Swanger. It was a tie for impassioned oratory and Senator Seaber wrapped the American flag about him and asserted with much positiveness and show of indignation that "England must be stopped in her old game."

Senator Yeater, a cautious, but withal a courageous man, thought the resolution ought to be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. He admitted that England's aggression was a constant menace, but it was his sober judgment that the Missouri Senate should, nevertheless, proceed in orderly fashion.

Senator Gray had by the time his colleague from Pettis concluded worked himself into a passion. He is small of stature, but as he raised himself on tiptoe and waved his right arm frantically about his head, his small black eyes snapping in indignation of the tempest within, the Senators were compelled to break ranks and the spectators to shift uneasily about in their seats.

"I want this Government," said the Senator from Jasper, "to twist the British lion's tail and ram down the Monroe doctrine in his mouth three times a day."

Through the veins of Lyman of Kansas City flows thick Irish blood. He, too, wanted to go to war, but he wanted the Committee on Federal Relations to first pass upon the resolution. Senator Peers agreed with him.

The Committee on Federal Relations has for its chairman Senator Morrissey, of St. Louis, and associated with him are Senators Bledsoe, Walker, Amelung and Busch. In contemplation of this committee Senator Williams was moved to insist upon a reference.

"The reason could not go to a better committee," said he. "I know the chairman is well versed in international affairs and can settle the whole question."

Parson's Change of Front.

Senator Powers, the parson who prayed for peace in opening the House only a few minutes before, wanted to fight England right away.

Senator Tunnell, who runs a drug store in Webster and is of a phlegmatic disposition, thought there was unwarranted indignation shown by some of the Senators, and in playful good humor challenged the bellicose Harrison to accompany him to Corinto.

As a final result, the motion to refer was lost and 31 Senators voted to adopt the resolution.

On the House side there was an equally fiery time. Speaking for Osage County, Tubbs declared for England's immediate withdrawal or a fight, and so did the untamed Murray and the fiery Moran. Rothwell of Randolph asked for deliberation, and that the resolution be amended by adding this section:

"Provided that said foreign country makes any demonstration in Nicaragua toward any acquisition of territory, overthrow of existing governments, or any other act further than the collecting of the $75,000 claimed as compensation."

The resolution after further debate was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Sartin of Benton County is chairman.

Anti-Lobby Bill Introduced.

Representative Davidson introduced in the House to-day an anti-lobby bill, based on the Virginia law. The bill punishes any person or the officers of any corporation who bribe or attempt to bribe any member of the Legislature with one year's imprisonment in the County Jail and a fine of $5,000, or both. It punishes with the same fine or by imprisonment any person who comes on the floor of the Assembly to influence legislation or before any committee. The term "lobbyist" is defined to mean any person who approaches a member of the Legislature for the purpose of influencing him, either for or against a pending measure, and fixes the same penalty for accepting employment as a lobbyist as for actively engaging in the work. Persons, under the terms of the bill, can appear before committees only when invited to do so.

The House passed the bill appropriating $15,000 to pay the expenses of the extra session, and it was rushed to the Senate, where it was read a second time.

Because Senators Morrissey, Goodykoontz and Bledsoe (Dems.) were absent to-day, the Democratic Senators would not consider the election bill, and passed it over until to-morrow.

Want the Safety Committee Bill.

Several of the Republican Senators are beginning to seriously question the political advisability of taking a positive stand on the Filley bill. One of them, in discussing the question to-day, said:

"It was a stupid mistake on our part and could easily have been prevented. The pressure from the country districts is becoming very strong. The St. Louis merchants are sending out requests to their country customers urging them to stand by the Safety Committee bill, and the argument used cannot be answered. I was approached by two or three merchants in my town while at home, and there is no explanation which could be given. The political complexion of the Safety Committee is such that its action has aroused a strong sentiment in the interior."

Fellow-Servant Question.

Before anything can be accomplished in the way of fellow-servant legislation, the question as to whether Governor Stone can, under the Constitution, limit legislation to railroad companies must be settled.

When the Senate Committee on Labor met this afternoon to outline its policy, this question came first before it. At the suggestion of Senator Kennish, a motion was made to have a committee appointed to investigate the subject.

The committe, appointed by Chairman Baskett, consists of Senators Yeater, Peers, Dunn, Kennish and Williams, and is unquestionably in sympathy with the Governor in his fight to secure a fellow-servant law.

Senator Peers stands committed to a general fellow-servant law, but the other members of the committee are against him. It is the evident intention of the Labor Committee to report a fellow-servant bill and force it as soon as this question has been decided.

It is claimed by those who advocate a railroad fellow-servant law that the Supreme Court of Missouri has passed upon the very point in controversy in the case of Wells against the Missouri Pacific Railway. The extra session of 1887, it is remembered, was called by Governor Marmaduke to enact a law fixing a new schedule for passenger and freight rates. It was railroad legislation, and the Assembly enacted a law compelling railroad companies to put in certain frogs and switches along the various lines.

The Missouri Pacific fought it on the grounds that the legislation did not come within the purview of the Governor's proclamation, and in an opinion delivered by Judge Barclay and concurred in by all members of the court, the point raised by the railroad company was sustained.

Subsequently, in the case of Bower against the Missouri Pacific, Chief Justice Black gave an opinion affirming the same principle.

In the effort to broaden the scope of the message, opinions from various courts in the United States are being gathered and the fight will all turn on this issue.

How Representatives Stand.

The paramount importance of this question can be more fully appreciated when it is known that 20 Senators are opposed to fellow-servant legislation applicable to railroads alone. This makes the majority overwhelming and leaves only 13 Senators favoring it or in the doubtful list.

So far as the two political parties are concerned, those who approve a railroad fellow-servant bill are about equally divided. The list includes those who favor a general fellow-servant law and those who oppose fellow-servant legislation altogether.

Of the 19 Democratic Senators, the following are opposed to limiting fellow-servant legislation to railroads: Ballard, Drum, Goodykoontz, Harrison, Lancaster, Love, Lyman, Morton, Orchard, Peers and Walker. Total, Democrats, 11.

Neither Bledsoe nor Morrissey has committed himself, but both are in most estimates counted against restricting the legislation to railroad employes alone.

On the Republican side of the House, the proposition against exclusive railroad fellow-servant legislation is equally as large. Following is the Republican list: Amelung, Brewster, Busche, Davisson, Gray, Landrum, Mott, Tunnell, Wurdeman, O'Bannon. Total, 10.

How these Senators would vote if the issue can be drawn directly on the railroad bill is speculative. Some of them will unquestionably vote for a railroad bill if compelled to face the issue.

In the Labor Committee to-day, Senator Davisson, an uncompromising foe to fellow-servant legislation, sought to have a resolution prepared for presentation to the Senate, requesting the Governor to submit a supplemental message, broadening the scope of his original message, but he was promptly sat down upon.

Senator Walker introduced a fellow-servant bill, general in its provisions, but none of those measures will be considered until the question which will probably decide the fate of all fellow-servant legislation has been decided.

Senator Baskett read petitions from labor unions and other labor organizations, representing 60,000 voters, to the committee.

The Senate this afternoon refused to adopt a resolution to print all the petitions sent it.

LEADING EVENTS REPORTED IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

For Missouri: Showers; cooler; easterly winds.

Page.
1. Phases of the Silver Agitation. Missouri Legislature on Monroe Doctrine. Armour's Big Wheat Squeeze.
2. Japan and the Protesting Powers. Proposed Compromise in Nicaragua. Waller's Case to Be Investigated.
3. The Sugar Bounty Payments. Murder of Christ. Masterson. New St. Louis Judges Appointed.
5. Racing and Various Tracks. The Browns Captured a Game. Purse Winners at Memphis.
6. Home and Fashion Topics. Proceedings of Illinois Legislature.
7. Gerhart Visits Mrs. Pocock. The Children's Home Row. The Duestrow Trial To-Day.
9. Items From the Suburbs.
10. Finance and the Markets.
12. Trading in Real Estate. Crooks Released and Rearrested.
13. What the Railroads Are Doing. The Cuban Insurgents Defeated. Old Earth Is Wabbling.
14. Walbridge Against Filley's Crowd. The Echo of a Tragedy.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Nothing Will Be Done Until the Filley Bill Is Passed.

Special to The Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—For three or four hours to-night the Republicans struggled in caucus with the problems confronting them by reason of the extra session. No decisive action was taken upon any question. Higbee of Schuyler presided over the caucus. It was agreed without any binding resolution that absolutely nothing should be done in the way of legislation until the Filley bill was passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor. Until the Senate has acted, the Republicans will take a recess from day to day. After the election bill has been disposed of, the Republicans will turn their attention to anti-lobby legislation. The few Republicans who favor a railroad fellow-servant bill displayed no strength whatever in the caucus and did not attempt to force the resolution offered by Steel committing the caucus to the bill.

AFTER SENATOR GOODYKOONTZ.

Crawford County Democrats Said to Be Displeased.

Special to The Republic.

Steelville, Mo., April 29.—The Democrats of Crawford County are not pleased with the actions and votes of their Senator, W. R. Goodykoontz. Strong protests to this effect have been and will be sent to him. The second convention was held here and this county's final vote gave him the nomination over three sterling Democrats. They want no factional fight and are in no humor to tolerate any more votes not in the interest of the Democratic party and the whole people of his district.

Ballots Missing in St. Joe.

Special to The Republic.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 29.—The recount of the votes cast in the Fourth Ward at the last aldermanic election was concluded this afternoon. F. K. Doniphan is contesting the claim of R. M. Abercombie. The recount disclosed that Abercombie had a majority of three, but the startling fact was shown that 12 of the ballots which had been entered on the books by the judges were missing. All of the missing ballots were cast by Democrats.

ARMOUR WHEAT POOL

Chicago Combine That Is Squeezing the Market.

HAVE MADE OVER A MILLION.

And the Members of the Pool Propose to Work the Unwary and the Fellows Who Can't Help Themselves to Many Millions More—Market Greatly Stimulated.

Special to The Republic.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—"If this is not an Armour deal I would like to know what it is," said a Board of Trade broker to-day as the price of July wheat climbed toward the roof in spite of the efforts of the bears to keep it near the floor, and in the face of facts and conditions which in ordinary times would have sent values downward. That there is some powerful influence at work in the wheat market is evident. The oldest and shrewdest operators in the wheat pit are mystified and confess themselves ignorant as to the causes that are now affecting the market. They can only surmise and they all make the same guess—Armour. A week ago they did not know that the big packer was in the market except for the fact that they had statistical information that he owned more than half of the wheat in Chicago's mammoth elevators, and understood from gossip that he had millions of bushels more at various points in the country. Even so late as Saturday last some of them were inclined to ridicule the theory that there was a wheat corner coming, and that it would be found that Armour was possibly connected with it.

When wheat went up to 65¾ cents in half an hour to-day they changed their views and now the cry on the Board of Trade is, "Armour," and the general gossip and belief is that a powerful bull syndicate, with Armour at its head, is lifting the price of wheat to what would have been considered unattainable heights a month ago. When the market opened to-day every condition for a declining market was present, and yet within 30 minutes after the opening wheat had scored an advance of 1¾ cents over Saturday's closing.

The operators could not understand it for awhile. Then the idea of a corner and that Armour was doing some work in the wheat pit occurred to the operators and they accepted this as an explanation of the strange condition of the market. Wheat opened to-day at 63¾ cents and sold down to 63½ cents in a few minutes. All the news of the morning was bearish. The market followed a normal course for a short time after the opening. It sold down from 63¾ cents, the first price made, to 63⅜ cents. Then came a dull spell and suddenly everyone seemed to want to buy wheat and no one was willing to sell it. The market began to jump upward and before the speculators knew very clearly what they were doing, they were bidding 65¾ cents for July wheat and could get but little of it at even that figure. The price softened a little later and the market closed at 64⅝ cents.

The rapid advance was caused by influences which the speculators could not discern. Wheat was being marked, but the hand that was writing on the wall was invisible. Everyone wanted July wheat and the few brokers who had the temerity to attempt to supply the demand soon found themselves overwhelmed with offers and withdrew from the contest. Each day's market for the last two weeks has been exactly like that of the day before. Wheat went up on each succeeding day to a price not before reached, and after a reaction closed at a figure higher than that of the previous day. It has been a systematic advance which has never been checked.

That the uplifting of the market was artificial many brokers believed, and hence they said, when the gossip about Armour became general, that he had been doing some athletic work, meaning that he had held up the market against adverse conditions. Any estimate of the profits reaped by Armour and his friends on the wheat can only be conjectured, and may be entirely wide of the mark. It is pretty well known that he owns about half the 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago elevators alone. To-day it brought 65¾c, and the gain would be $1,170,000.

But if Armour be "running a corner," as many suppose he is, this sum of $1,170,000 represents but a fraction of his profits. It is figured out by the brokers on the board that if Armour is engaged in manipulating the market he has a long line of wheat, to the extent of possibly 50,000,000 bushels, and some estimate his holdings in this way at 100,000,000 bushels. Should the smaller of these estimates be correct, his profits in the last three weeks approximate $5,000,000. If the larger guess be right, he has made by the advance the enormous sum of $750,000. But it is confessed that no one on the outside knows anything about Mr. Armour's business. The indications of the market that it is being handled, and the conclusion is natural that the man who is known to be the heaviest holder in the country of cash wheat should be the one who is most interested in the advance of prices.

EX-COLLECTOR HALL LOCATED.

Arrest in California Momentarily Expected—Buchanan County, Mo., Defaulter.

Special to The Republic.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 29.—George H. Hall, Jr., the defaulting Buchanan County Collector, who escaped from this city last Friday, has been located and will undoubtedly be arrested to-night. A message was received by the County Judge to-day from Los Angeles, Cal., from detectives whom the County Court had put on Hall's trail, stating that he had been located and would be arrested as soon as desired. The County Court at once offered a reward of $300 for his capture in order to insure his being turned over to the authorities of this county, and ordered his arrest. Edward J. Breen, the newly appointed Collector, assumed charge of the office today and a further investigation will be made at once.

SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde Seeks a Legal Separation.

London, April 29.—It has been learned that immediately after her husband was arrested, Mrs. Oscar Wilde took her children and her belongings from the Wilde residence on Tite street and instructed her lawyers to institute proceedings for divorce. The proceedings will hinge somewhat on the decision given in the present proceedings against Wilde.

Willie Wilde, Oscar's brother, formerly the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie of New York, who divorced him, had to raise the money last week to pay Oscar's lawyers for their services. Willie and Oscar have not been on friendly terms for a long time. When the former visited the Old Bailey on Friday last to inform his brother that the money had been paid to Sir Edward Clarke, Oscar's counsel, Oscar said: "Do not come to see me. I do not wish to see my people."

Want Two Receivers Discharged.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—George P. Miller, general counsel for the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railway went to Chicago to-day to present arguments before Judge Jenkins in a proposition to discharge Warner Van Norden and Richard F. Morgan, two receivers of the company, leaving Judge Henry E. Howland, the third receiver, in charge of the road's affairs. The receivers were paid $7,000 each the first year, but this sum was afterward reduced.

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates easy at 5 to 7 per cent. Clearings, $3,894,519; balances, $549,804. New York exchange, $1 premium bid, $1.10 premium asked; Chicago, 12½c premium bid, 25c premium asked; Cincinnati, par bid, 12½c premium asked; Louisville, par bid, 12½c premium asked; New Orleans, par bid, 12½c premium asked.

Wheat closed higher at 63⅝c May, 63⅝c July, No. 2 red 64⅛c; corn at 46⅝c May, Sept., No. 2 47¾c; oats at 29⅝c May, 30⅛c June, 27⅛c July, No. 2 29⅝c.

At Chicago wheat closed at 63¼c nominal and cash, 63⅜c May, 64⅞c July, 65¼c Sept.; corn at 47½c cash, 47⅞c May, 48⅝c July, 49⅛@49⅝c Sept., and oats at 27⅝c cash, 28⅛c May, 28⅜@28⅞c June, 28⅛c July.

Provisions closed lower at $12.50 standard mess pork, and $6.60 prime steam lard.

Cotton—The spot situation was quiet and unchanged, but futures were a little lower.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

The Kehlor mill at East St. Louis was damaged $100,000 by fire.

The City Council will take further action on the Mayor's slate to-night.

The Presbyterian deacons have decided to build a denominational hospital in St. Louis.

Additional evidence was adduced at the Cohen inquest, tending to implicate the father.

The disagreement between the officers of the Children's Home Society is growing more acute.

The striking garment makers have won. The bosses must provide sanitary shops or receive no more work.

Politicians close to the Mayor say he intends to cut loose from Filley and build up a machine of his own.

Christian Masterson, a bartender, was brutally murdered by unknown thieves at an early hour yesterday.

Pat Carmody was dicharged by Judge Murphy. He was charged with keeping open his saloon on Sunday.

Governor Stone appointed John M. Wood and Thos. A. Russell for Circuit Judges and Thomas B. Harney for Criminal Judge.

Dr. Tyrrell introduced a bill in the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance to open all private institutions to public inspection.

Two crooks, whose fines had been suspended by the Mayor, were rearrested at the Workhouse gate, charged with complicity in a post office robbery.

WASHINGTON.

The gold reserve is climbing up toward the $92,000,000 point.

Thirty-three fourth-class Postmasters were appointed.

The Venezuelans are raising funds for a monument to James Monroe.

The Postal Department has received a copy of the Universal Postal Guide.

John E. Risley, Minister to Denmark, is to be appointed Consul General to Havana.

It is said that Major Herman Kretz of Texas is to be appointed Director of the Mint.

The late Senator Wilson of Iowa was the first champion of the famous McGarrahan claim.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister, is to be presented to President Cleveland to-day.

To-morrow Internal Revenue Collectors begin turning over corrected income tax returns to Uncle Sam.

Secretary Hoke Smith has gone to Georgia to fight the recently enunciated doctrine of Speaker Crisp in favor of free silver.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

The Texas Legislature will adjourn to-day sine die.

Three men lost their lives in a burning house in Pittsburg.

Joseph Huffman was shot and killed by John Smith near Pittsburg, Ill.

A cyclone in Omaha demolished four houses. No one was seriously hurt.

Senator Allison's candidacy for President was not enthusiastically received in Kansas.

Brakeman Caffrey was killed in a Cotton Belt freight wreck near Paragould, Ark.

A special Grand Jury will investigate the charges of bribery of the Taylor brothers jury.

The trial to determine the sanity of Arthur Duestrow will begin to-day at Union, Mo.

The defendants in an injunction suit at Denver asserted that Du Maurier did not write "Trilby."

John H. Reagan, L. J. Story and N. A. Steadman are the new Railroad Commissioners of Texas.

Ex-Collector Hall of Buchanan County, Missouri, has been located and will be arrested in California.

The Missouri Legislature advocated the Monroe doctrine and its enforcement in the British-Nicaragua trouble.

A resolution that the Joliet convicts construct the ship canal between La Salle and Lockport was introduced in the Illinois House.

A man broke the glass in front of the money desk of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank at Dubuque. He was shot and wounded by the teller.

FOREIGN.

The defense in the Oscar Wilde trial will open its case to-day.

General Maceo, Cuban insurgent leader, was defeated and his force was scattered.

M. Leygnes, Minister of the Interior, took money to the flood sufferers near Epinal, France.

The United States Ambassador at Paris has been ordered to investigate the case of ex-Consul Waller.

The United States Government will not interfere in the treaty question between Japan and China.

It is announced that Japan will reply to the protest of Russia, Germany and France within a few days.

SPORTING.

Horse owners successfully struck for increased purses at St. Asaph.

Roby winners: Madge Don, Lester, Jim Head, Tit-for-Tat, Kimberly.

Lexington winners: Sligo, Whyota, St. Ilario, Semper Ego, Hallie Gay.

St. Asaph winners: Watchman, Lambert, Captain T., Applegate, West Park.

East Side winners: Bill Arp, Nat Goodwin, Montell, Billy Sunderland, Proverb.

Baseball scores: St. Louis 9, Pittsburg 5; Cincinnati 3, Chicago 0; Cleveland 19, Louisville 8.

RAILWAYS.

Trouble among the coal carrying roads may be settled at to-day's meeting in New York.

Granger roads continue to report decreased earnings, but all of them declare that better times are clearly in sight.

New rules as to promotion of employes, recently adopted by a number of roads, may cause trouble among labor organizations.

The Illinois Senatorial Commission has concluded its investigation of St. Louis bridge matters, and will probably make a report this week.

At yesterday's meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Business Men's League, no action was taken in the direction of appointing a traffic commissioner.

In the United States Court at St. Louis yesterday, Judge Caldwell made an order separating the Colorado Midland from the Santa Fe system, and appointing a different receiver. No objection was offered to this proceeding.

Stove Exploded.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Fred Saville at 1919 North Grand avenue at noon yesterday caused a fire, which destroyed property valued at $100. Henry Ahrens of 2715 North Leffingwell avenue owns the building.

MAY COMPROMISE.

Terms: England to Evacuate Corinto—Nicaragua to Pay.

A PROPOSITION PENDING.

The Withdrawal to Be Immediate, Payment in Two Weeks—Other Matters to Be Arbitrated—American Warships Ordered to Nicaraguan Waters—Fears of a Revolution.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 29.—A proposition of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British is now under consideration between Washington, London and the authorities here. The proposition embraces the following essential points:

First—Nicaragua is to pay $77,500 at London within two weeks.

Second—The British forces are to be immediately withdrawn from Corinto without waiting for the two weeks to elapse.

Third—A mixed commission of arbitration is to pass on the demands of Great Britain in excess of the $77,500 claim, such commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua.

The foregoing terms, it is believed, will be accepted by President Zelaya and his Cabinet.

It is understood that the suggestion of settlement came from the Nicaraguan representative at Washington, and it is believed that such an adjustment would be agreeable to the United States authorities. If Nicaragua's acceptance is given, the proposition will be urged on the London Foreign Office, and it is believed it will be accepted.

The World's Managua special says that the Nicaraguans fully believed the United States would interfere at the last moment to prevent the landing of British marines at Corinto, and that consequently there is a feeling of bitterness toward the American Government.

Admiral Stephenson, the World's dispatch adds, cabled to London, asking for instructions. He informed the Foreign Office that Corinto is a useless possession under present conditions, and asked whether he should seize San Juan del Sur and other ports. The natives in some way became aware of this dispatch, which aroused riotous sentiment. Senor Barrios, the envoy specially sent to London, is said to have been severely censured by President Zelaya for diplomatic errors while in England.

British Minister Gosling has assured President Zelaya that Great Britain has no desire to acquire Nicaraguan territory.

The World's Paso de Caballos special reports a rumor from Corinto that the British warships Wild Swan and Satellite have been ordered to Paso de Caballos and San Juan del Sur to declare a passive blockade at both places. Admiral Stephenson declined to confirm or deny this report and would not discuss his plans.

A riotous spirit is beginning to be displayed throughout the Republic, and an uprising is feared if the English land.

New York, April 29.—The Herald's correspondent in Corinto says:

General Augustin Duarte has been ordered to repair with all haste to Bluefields. He leaves to-day.

An English man-of-war is reported to have arrived at Bluefields.

QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

Evidence That the British Are Considering It.

London, April 29.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Gray, in the House of Commons, this afternoon in announcing the occupation of Corinto by the British forces, added that he must request time to answer the question whether the Government would refer the whole question to arbitration. Care would be taken that the British trade was in no way hampered.

UNCLE SAM'S POLICY.

A Cabinet Officer Explains Why the United States Can't Interfere.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—While the policy of this Government in the trouble at Corinto is well understood, the first authoritative statement on the subject was not made until to-day. A Cabinet officer said this evening that the United States could not interfere between Great Britain and Nicaragua in their matter of difference because Nicaragua was a sovereign state recognized as such by Great Britain and the United States and must hold herself responsible to Great Britain for offenses committed against British subjects.

"The United States Government," he said, "does not undertake to extend a protectorate over Central America and South America to such an extent that a sovereign state of one or the other of these countries may insult another soverign nation with the expectation that this Government will protect it from forcible resentment by the nation insulted. Such a principle has never been recognized by the United States, and if we attempted to assert it we would incur the enmity of every nation having dealings with Central and South America."

UNITED STATES WARSHIPS.

Ordered to Nicaraguan Ports to Protect Americans and the Canal.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Some sudden and unexpected orders issued to United States naval vessels late this afternoon caused a sensation for a time until the purpose of the orders was explained. The Alert, which has been stationed for a month or more at Panama, watching the progress of the revolutionary movement in Colombia, was ordered to proceed at once to San Juan del Sur, the nearest cable port to Corinto. The Raleigh, now on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Key West, and expected to arrive at the latter place any moment, will find awaiting her orders to sail at once to Greytown, the eastern terminus of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The Montgomery, now at Mobile, will follow the Raleigh on May 7, with the Nicaraguan Canal Commission aboard. The Montgomery, having sailed yesterday from Acapulco direct for Panama, is not expected to touch at Corinto, and as she is now beyond the reach of orders by wire, she will probably be allowed to relieve the Alert on guard at Panama, whence she can be ordered back to Nicaragua if trouble arises in the future.

Secretary Herbert explained briefly the meaning of these orders. He said that the movements of the ships had absolutely nothing to do with the present occupation of Corinto by the British. The real purpose of the orders was to guard American interests in Nicaragua against the consequences of a possible revolution, which may result from the disturbed condition of the country. Being asked what measure of protection the Nicaraguan Commission would receive in the pursuance of its work of inspecting the line of the canal, the Secretary said the Montgomery would remain at Greytown while the commission was in the interior, and with the two ships on one side and one on the other, they would surely be forced to protect the commission and all other American interests that would be endangered by the revolution.

The action of Secretary Herbert may be attributed to the visit to Washington of Warner Miller of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and of some reports made by him on the basis of reports as to affairs in Nicaragua, and to those coming to the Nicaraguan Minister directly. Certainly the character of the United States vessels which have been ordered to Nicaragua is a sufficient evidence that Secretary Herbert does not expect them to come into hostile conflict with the British ships, for if it came to that the small cruisers, Raleigh and Montgomery, would find themselves opposed to the whole British West India squadron, while on the Pacific side the old corvette Alert will be left single-handed against the British Royal Arthur, Wild Swan and Satellite.

In Mr. Miller's conferences with Secretary Gresham and other Cabinet officers he presented a very strong case on the urgency of the situation and the menace to American control of the canal. He brought out clearly the fact that the British threatened to go to Greytown and to San Juan del Sur, the two important points on the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal. The Cabinet officers were impressed with Mr. Miller's statement of the case and one of them characterized it as the strongest presentation thus far made. It was soon after this that the orders to the American war vessels were issued.

BRITISH OPINION.

Expressions on the Nicaraguan Question Reflected Through the Press.

London, April 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon the occupation of Corinto by the British squadron under Rear Admiral Stephenson, says:

We do not want Nicaragua, but only to teach her manners. The world will smile at President Zelaya's memorial. He bewails Nicaragua's smallness and weakness. We fancy that is one point in which the world regarded Nicaragua with satisfaction. Imagine a hornet as big and strong as an elephant.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon, referring to the same subject, remarks:

Great Britain has at length taken proper measures with the insolent, anarchical little Spanish-American Republic. If the barbarian Republics did not calculate upon the final protection of the United States they would behave themselves. The Monroe doctrine has been the subject for much foolishness. Apparently it is understood to mean that America is prepared to protect every Spanish-American half-breed who thinks it fit to rob a European. Of course this is nonsense; but the most nonsensical delusion upon which people are prepared to act as practical importance.

The Nicaraguans and Venezuelans do not understand that the noisy electioneering swagger of certain papers in America will not influence the action of the Federal Government. We are now determined to stop the intolerant insolence and aggression of these caricatures of civilized States. We began with Nicaragua and it is understood that we intend to continue with Venezuela."

Commenting upon the talk of a general alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the St. James Gazette says:

We would rather have alliance with the United States than any other people, but a standing offensive and defensive agreement is a compromising thing. Both sides of the agreement would act together in a defined region for a limited number of objects. Another matter is that the interests of Great Britain and the United States in Central America and parts of South America are identical. We do not intend to make conquests anywhere in America, and therefore the United States has no ground for jealousy. Both nations desire to trade in peace, and are molested by Spanish-American anarchy. This, then, is the proper foundation for allied action. If the United States is prepared to act with us we are very well disposed to accept the co-operation.

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

They Were Many and Sensational—Still Believe in Peaceable Settlement.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—While there were many wild rumors flying about the city to-day touching the state of affairs at Corinto, some to the effect that the difficulty had been patched up and that the British had withdrawn on the basis of a submission of the British claim to arbitration, and others to show that the British had extended the original programme so as now to include the dispatch of a fleet of warships to collect a debt owing by Honduras, it appeared that none of them had any real basis or at least they failed to attract the interest of the State Department, which evidently looks upon the possibility of a revolution in Nicaragua as the phase of the case possessing great importance just now and which it regards as the absolutely essential one to provide against, so far as it threatens American interests, among which, of course, are included those of the Nicaraguan Canal. The story of a contemplated onslaught on Honduras is regarded as absurd, as there is no justification for any such action. If the British have any claims against that country, they certainly do not grow out of the insult offered to a British official, on which Great Britain has made the issue in the Nicaraguan case, and if there be any claims for ill treatment of individuals they would be first pressed by the ordinary diplomatic courses before they are made the basis of a naval demonstration. So far as the rumors of arbitration are concerned, the State Department was not advised up to the close of office hours, and did not credit the story, but that it expects a settlement of the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua in a short time is evidenced by the fact that they still express confidence in the payment of the indemnity.

ONCE SEIZED BY AMERICANS.

Corinto's Mayor and Male Inhabitants Chased Into the Country.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—If the unofficial records of the Navy Department are to be relied upon, Corinto, the Nicaraguan port where British troops have landed to enforce the payment of a $75,000 indemnity to her Majesty's Government, was once taken possession of by jack tars of the American Navy. Back in 1867 the American sloop-o'-war Saranac was lying off the city of Corinto, and one evening permission was given the entire starboard watch to go on shore. During the revels of the evening a dispute arose between several of the tars and the natives concerning flirtations with some of the native women, and the result was that the Alcalde, or Mayor, was driven from the town, the male inhabitants fled to the interior and the Government building was taken possession of by the jack tars and the American colors hoisted. The next morning at daybreak the officer of the deck espied the flag floating from the mast pole of the building and boats were ordered ashore to investigate. It was found that every member of the starboard watch was drunk, that the boatswain had proclaimed himself President and had taken possession of the city in the name of the United States. The Mayor was induced to come back and was informed that the act was disavowed by the officers of the warship. The colors were thereupon hauled down and the male inhabitants returned from the back country.

SO FAR AND NO FURTHER.

Lawyer Coudert Says England's Operations at Corinto Are Limited.

The Republic Bureau, 146 Times Building.

New York, April 29.—Great Britain's occupation of Corinto was put in something of a new light by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert in an interview to-day. Mr. Coudert is a personal friend of President Cleveland, and as a member of the Behring Sea arbitration commission his knowledge of international law is valuable.

"The situation, as I look at it," said Mr. Coudert, "is just this: The State Department has an understanding with Great Britain by which that Government can try to make Corinto pay the $75,000 claimed by her. Our Government will only allow England to go so far and if the step she has taken results in bloodshed England will have to take the responsibility. In other words, Great Britain is to try to scare Corinto into paying the money demanded and the United States will not interfere so long as there is no open warfare. But the instant there is any fighting or attempt on the part of Great Britain to establish herself on Nicaraguan territory permanently this country will interfere.

"My views are based entirely on my personal acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Lamont. I have had no information from either of them on the subject, but I know they are prepared to enforce the principles of the Monroe doctrine the instant it is necessary. I believe, too, that they will have to enforce it, for the Nicaraguans are not likely to quietly submit to England's bluff. They are fighters, and if they thought this country was holding back, ready to help them in case of bloodshed, they would start into warfare with all the vim there is in them just to get England into trouble with the United States.

"And as for our people here," added Mr. Coudert, "why, if England starts a fight on this continent, particularly with a small nation, no administration could ever hold the American people back from taking a hand in the fray. There is fire—redhot fire—in the silence of the conservative press on this Nicaraguan question. There is a sentiment back of this silence which, once let loose, could never be checked.

"It is a pity, though, that here, at nearly the close of the Nineteenth Century, these questions are bringing us so close to a war, instead of being settled by arbitration. Nicaragua was willing to arbitrate this matter, but England does not seem to think the Central American country is of enough importance to arbitrate with. So she is taking the chance of getting a big fight on her hands. She will probably find in the end that arbitration would have been less costly. Imagine Great Britain sending such an ultimatum as this Nicaraguan bluff to the United States, Russia or France!" and Mr. Coudert sniffed in disgust.

EXPENSES, TOO.

Great Britain May Ask Nicaragua to Pay for Corinto's Seizure.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—It is stated here to-day that Great Britain now probably would require Nicaragua to pay not only the original cash demand, but all the expenses Great Britain is put to in occupying and holding Corinto, and the expense of such other steps as she will take. This will include the expense of landing the men, their cost of maintenance while on land and the many incidental expenses of taking possession of a city. It is said that the assembling of the fleet at Corinto and the expense while on board ship would not be included, as these are usual and necessary, without reference to the location of the ships.

EUSTIS TO INVESTIGATE.

ORDERS TO THE AMBASSADOR FROM WASHINGTON.

He Has Been Told to Inquire Into the Sentence and Imprisonment of Ex-United States Consul John L. Waller by the French Government.

Paris, April 29.—James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador, has received very pointed and definite instructions from Washington regarding the case of John L. Waller, now imprisoned in France under a 20-year sentence, imposed by a court-martial on the ground that he was in communication with the Hovas.

Mr. Eustis has, verbally and in writing, communicated his instructions to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, but the latter has not yet replied to them. The foregoing would indicate that the United States Government had received from Madagascar the report from the United States Consul there in regard to Mr. Waller, and that the conclusion drawn from it justifies such intervention that will possibly result in a fresh joint inquiry.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The representations which Ambassador Eustis was instructed to lay before the French Government, touching the arrest and confinement of ex-United States Consul Waller in Madagascar and his subsequent deportation to France, were extremely courteous in tone and were intended to develop the French side of the case. It was stated that, as Mr. Waller is an American citizen, the Department of State feels bound to inquire into all of the circumstances in his case, to be informed specifically of the nature of the charges made against him and of the evidence upon which he was convicted.

The report of United States Consul Wetter, who succeeded Mr. Waller as United States Consul there, while substantially confirming the newspaper reports of the case, was not sufficient to satisfy the State Department, which desires an accurate statement of all of the facts before determining what its attitude shall be in this matter.

VISITED THE SCENE.

Minister Leygues Took Money for the Flood Sufferers.

Epinal, France, April 29.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Leygues, who is visiting, with his staff, the different villages which have suffered from the inundation, is doing everything possible to succor the homeless.

A scene of desolation is presented in the flooded districts. Everything is covered with a thick layer of mud and on all sides are to be seen the remain of furniture, the trunks of trees and the ruins of houses. The Minister, who was driving in a coach, was obliged to alight and walk into the village of Uxegeny, where he met a long funeral procession, composed of villagers, who were escorting the bodies of victims of the flood to the little church, while the bell in the steeple kept up a doleful tolling.

A steady rain adds to the horror of the situation. A detachment of troops which has been sent to the scene is assisting inhabitants to clear the roads of debris and to rescue cattle and other property wherever possible.

M. Leygues spoke to the soldiers at work and encouraged them in their efforts to assist the distressed people. He also expressed to the Mayor the sympathy of the Government with the people in their trouble.

Following the course of the Ovlere River, M. Leygues proceeded to Domvres, the village which has suffered the heaviest. At this place 27 houses were destroyed and 31 persons were drowned. The flood tore up the graves in the cemetery and carried, pell-mell, corpses and bones. The missing people are still unrecovered.

Finding the inhabitants of Domvres to be without help, the Minister ordered soldiers from Epinal in order to assist in the work of rescue, and handed to the Mayor 5,000 francs to be directed to the succor of the helpless. He then returned to Boursey, where the engineers, who have been examining the reservoir, made report to the effect that the base of the dyke was not touched, and only the upper portions had yielded. They contend that the fissures are only such as always occur in similar structures, and attribute the accident to the intense cold of the winter, which disintegrated the masonry.

Upon returning here, the Minister of the Interior handed to the Mayor funds for the relief of the villages which he (M. Leygues) has been unable to visit, and then returned to Paris.

OSCAR WILDE TRIAL.

The Defense Will Present Its Case To-Day.

London, April 29.—The trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor, charged with serious misdemeanors, was resumed at the Old Bailey to-day. The evidence presented was chiefly a repetition of former testimony. It is expected that the trial will be concluded to-morrow. When the case for the prosecution was completed, the court adjourned for the day. The defense will open to-morrow morning.

Five Sank With the Ship.

Vienna, April 29.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says that the Russian warship Penderaklia of the Black Sea fleet collided at 3 o'clock this morning with the Russian mail steamer Kotzebu near Takinhut lighthouse. The Kotzebu filled rapidly. Most of the passengers and crew were taken aboard the Penderaklia from the Kotzebu's decks; others were picked up after she went down. Five men sank with the ship and were lost. The warship was damaged below the water line. She is an iron vessel, nearly 20 years old.

THEOSOPHISTS DIVIDED.

American Society Secedes From the International Organization.

Special to The Republic.

Boston, Mass., April 29.—The expected split in the Theosophical Society came on time to-day, and as a result the Mahatmas are divided into several factions.

The American Theosophists of the society voted to secede from the international society, and have set up an independent society, with W. Q. Judge of New York as president. Mr. Judge is to retain the office for life, unless the members who oppose him can muster a force sufficient to oust him at the next annual election.

The Independent Theosophists of Boston drew up the following protest and appeal at a meeting this afternoon:

"To American Theosophists: At the ninth annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical Society, held in Boston, April 28, 1895, the representatives of the various branches were largely the pledged disciples of W. Q. Judge, disciples 'pledged to answer and obey, without cavil or delay, all orders,' as the vow runs, the high priest of an inner section. These delegates adopted resolutions to the effect that the American section should secede from the international society and that W. Q. Judge shall be president for life, with power to nominate his own successor.

"These resolutions were adopted, notwithstanding the earnest protest of the independent members. Mr. Alexander Fullerton, treasurer of the society, and one of its hardest working members, declared that the secession would be only an unsuccessful attempt to build a new order of Judgeites. But his warning was unheeded, and it now remains for the members of the American section to decide whether or not they will pledge allegiance to this new autocracy, with its one-man power; autocratic, supreme, electing its own successor—in embryo a hierarchy or close priestcraft, that already has shown its power. The spirit of this remarkable order of Judgeites is opposed to the idea of liberty upon which our American institutions are founded. It is a form of man-worship that should thrive only where 'the divine right of Kings' is maintained by physical force. The liberal spirit of true Theosophy, its independence and its teachings, are unalterably and diametrically opposed to this Judgeite sect.

"Will American Theosophists bow to this new Theosophical Pope? Will they countenance this travesty on the sacred idea of universal brotherhood? The convention declares that 'a federation of all the branches of the world is not essential to the real work of any section or to the Theosophical movement as a whole.' This is another way of saying that universal brotherhood is not essential to the work of the Theosophical Society. This paragraph is a denial of all that Theosophy has endeavored to accomplish. It is an insult to every true Theospohist. It gives the lie to all that Mme. Blavatsky wrote or said. Do American Theosophists uphold this new interpretation of universal brotherhood?

(Signed)

"THE INDEPENDENT THEOSOPHISTS OF BOSTON."

DR. NEWTON REPLIES.

He Sticks to His Utterance That the Christian Theory on the Resurrection Is in Error.

New York, April 29.—The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton of All Soul' Episcopal Church, who preached a sermon Sunday, April 21, that was interpreted by some as being an heretical declaration that he had discarded the Christian theory of the resurrection of Christ, yesterday made a reply to his critics and an explanation to his congregation. The church was so crowded many persons were unable to obtain admission.

Dr. Newton asserted in his explanation that his sermon of the preceding Sunday had been put in a wrong light by greatly condensed reports, made up in the main of bold statements without explanatory passages. That he had discarded the Christian theory of the resurrection in his sermon was not true. It was true he had said, and he repeated his belief, that the creeds did not affirm that the risen Jesus appeared to his disciples in the body of flesh and bones. This is how he introduced the subject:

"I am renewedly surprised at the disposition of intelligent and educated men who have outgrown the superstition of the infallibility of the Pope, but who insist upon the infallibility of the reporter. Men who will challenge without any hesitation the inerrancy of Holy Scripture will acquiesce at once in the inerrancy of the stenographer. A half hour's sermon will be condensed into a few paragraphs, and men who are intelligent and educated will apparently fail to recognize the possibility that anything whatever may be lost in such condensation. I am also once more impressed by the enormous power of a suggestion. Many men evidently read the report of my sermon with the suggestion placed in their hands by the head lines of that report.

"The 39 articles, with the confidence characteristic of this body of divinity, insist that the risen Jesus appeared in the body of flesh and bones; but the noble reticence of the Catholic creeds stands out in refreshing contrast to such dogmatism. I claim the right to interpret for myself the language of the creeds to which I yield my unfeigned assent. This is certainly what I said, or what I tried to say, perhaps failing to make it as clear as it was in my own mind. Unfortunately I cannot appeal in verification of this claim to my manuscript, for I have none. The sermon was preached from the briefest notes, which are utterly useless in verifying my language. I have not changed my base, as one of my clerical friends suspects. I occupy the same position on this doctrine which I have occupied for years on other doctrines. I deny no article of the creeds. I assent to the creeds. I affirm them. My interpretation of them is my interpretation of them—which is all that any man can say, which anw man has a any man can say, which any man has a deny, which no body of men, as I understand it, has a right to deny.

"Easter Sunday, from one of the leading pulpits of this city, so I am informed by two hearers, it was declared in substance that the disciples undoubtedly thought they saw Jesus, but that whether they saw Him or not was entirely uncertain. Such an utterance expresses the doubt in which many of the clergy, as well as the laity, are to-day. If I were constrained to believe that the Bible, as a whole, is a book plenarily inspired, its author being no less than God himself, its every utterance, therefore, infallible, inerrant, I should be constrained to doubt seriously the resurrection of Jesus. So confused are the accounts that I could not reconcile them with a book thus infallible, inerrant. If, however, I am free to believe that the books of the Bible are the human literature recording great inspirations and real revelations, but recording them under the limitation of human reporters, then a faith in the resurrection of Jesus Christ is possible, notwithstanding the discrepancies of the accounts."

A HORSE DINNER.

Howard Paul's Description of a Banquet at a London Hotel.

Howard Paul contributes to Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly an interesting article entitled "Eccentric Dinners," and he says that one of the most curious repasts he ever attended was a banquet of hippophagigue at the London Langham Hotel, at which horseflesh was served up in various forms, such as "filet de cheval roti aux pommes de terre," "les langues de cheval a la Troyenne" and collarde nag's head." Every dish had a horsey name and flavor. This novel feast attracted a number of curious people who had heard from French friends that the noble steed was an admirable esculent, but somehow the idea did not "catch on" and was never repeated at the Langham. I observed that many of the viveurs called for "ponies" of brandy during the progress of the dinner, even before the entremets were reached, which clearly indicated that they were distrustful of the effects of the horse filets and the culotte de cheval braisee on their delicate stomachs. The foreign guests attacked the various dishes with more confidence, no doubt the result of frequent experiences in their own countries.

"Any Londoner," says Mr. Paul, "in want of horse sausages could easily be accommodated at some of the greasy, stuffy, cheap little restaurants that are to be found in the strip of bohemian territory that lies about the district known at Soho. But the sausage of horse does not suit the bulk of Englishmen. We are creatures of prejudice. We love the horse, but we prefer to remain on the outside of him. We will bet on him, pay fabulous prices to possess him if he be fleet of movement and comely of aspect, but prefer not to enshrine him in our interiors. Henry J. Byron, the dramatist, who wrote the comedy, 'Our Boys,' was one of the guests. He was a facile punster, and the moment he took his seat he remarked: 'This is a sort of Lord Mare's dinner, and we shall soon all have bits in our mouths. Let us eat with all our mights, to say nothing of our manes!' When the dinner was over I asked the dramatist how he felt, and he replied: 'I shan't be able to look a gift horse in the mouth for the next 10 years. I feel as if I'd swallowed a stable.'"—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Slaughter of Elephants.

In Berlin a number of African travelers, Colonial politicians and scientific men have formed a "Committee for the Purpose of Taming and Preserving the African Elephant." It is computed, according to statistical data of the exports of ivory, that no fewer than from 50,000 to 60,000 elephants are killed every year. The committee say, that being so, the time is not far distant when the last elephant in Africa will have disappeared.

With such a prospect in view the committee has decided to put a stop to this mischievous slaughter. By taming and maintaining the last representatives of a fast-dying-out animal world the committee hope to preserve unimpaired the enormous power the elephant is known to possess, so that he may be of still further use to mankind. The German Colonial Company has already devoted a large sum of money to this purpose, and now the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office has augmented this sum by granting a liberal allowance.—London Daily News.

JAPAN WILL REPLY SOON.

PROTESTS OF RUSSIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Foreign Representatives Go to Kobe to Consult With the Japanese Minister—The Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty to Be Made on May 8.

London, April 29.—The Associated Press learns on good authority that Japan will reply to Russian, German and French protests within a few days.

The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Kobe, saying that the Russian and German Ministers left Tokio for Kobe yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to seek an interview with Count Ito, president of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and with Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French Minister is also expected here at the same time.

The Mikado has arrived at Ykoto from Hiroshima.

The Times correspondent in conclusion, says:

"I learn officially that Tuesday's grand celebration of the eleven hundredth anniversary of the founding of Ykoto has been postponed, ostensibly on account of the illness of the Mikado. Evidently the situation is grave."

UNITED STATES' POSITION.

Will Not Meddle With Affairs in the East.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The attitude of the United States on the Eastern war trouble has been made clear to the various Powers interested. In brief, it is that the unvarying policy of this country is not to form alliances which may involve it in complications with the countries of Europe or Asia. It is a reassertion of the policy of isolation, except in so far as this country may be able to exert a kindly or advisory influence toward the adjustment of trouble involving Eastern nations.

The foregoing is now accepted by diplomats here as to the policy which will guide the United States in the pending European complication over the Japan-China settlement. At one time, within recent days, there was a prospect that the United States might co-operate with Great Britain and Italy in endeavoring to effect a solution of the Japan-China trouble, and the belligerent protest of Russia, France and Germany. Such action, if it had been taken, would not have been in the nature of assistance to Japan, but merely an exertion of joint influence to persuade China to ratify the peace agreement. It is said by diplomats that, as Japan has already ratified the agreement, similar action by China would make it effective. While, therefore, Russia, France and Germany were protesting at Tokio, the desire of the other powers was to bring to bear their influences at Pekin.

It is known positively that Italy's policy is that of a neutral, but that it favors the execution of the Japan-China agreement as already made, and to this extent its sympathies are with Japan. This will not, however, go to the extent of opposing the Russo-Franco-German alliance.

It is understood that Great Britain's course is along the same line. So far as the United States are concerned, there will be no co-operation, as already stated, except in such kindly ways as may seem for the interest of all concerned.

WILL BLOCKADE THE PORTS.

Russia's Action If Japan Refuses to Concede Her Demands.

The Republic Bureau, 146 Times Building.

New York, April 30.—The Herald has the following cable: St. Petersburg, April 29.—In the event of Japan refusing to accede to the demands of Russia, France and Germany in regard to the retention of the Liao-Tong Peninsula, it is most probable that Russia will at once declare a blockade of the Japanese ports.

DATE OF RATIFICATION.

Confirmations to Be Exchanged at Che-Foo on May 8.

Berlin, April 29.—The North German Gazette (semiofficial) says that May 8 is the date fixed for the ratification of the China-Japan treaty of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at Chee Foo. The paper adds that Japan can derive no advantage by insisting upon the ratification within the time stipulated, as the objections of France, Russia and Germany will still remain in force.

COAL HEAVERS' RIOT.

Wages Were Cut—Three Men Injured in the Fight.

Chicago, April 29.—A reduction of from 12 to 8 cents a ton for heaving coal brought on a lively riot at the docks of the O. S. Richardson Coal Company. Three men were injured, none of them seriously, however, and it required the presence of 20 officers to quell the disturbance. The injured are:

POLICE OFFICER HENRY STREETER, knocked down and kicked about the head and body, receiving severe cuts and bruises.

LAWRENCE VENT, coal heaver, badly bruised.

Unknown bystander, knocked down and badly hurt.

To-day was the first of the coal heaving season, and before work was begun on the first barge, the Richardson company announced that it would not pay the old rate of 12 cents, but would cut the price to 8 cents. The union men refused to accept the cut, and the work proceeded with non-union men.

This afternoon 300 union men marched to the dock and demanded that the non-union men stop work. They refused and the mob at once attacked them.

The company had anticipated trouble, and had secured a detail of four policemen to protect their men. Several of the crowd managed to get in the rear of Officer Streeter, and, making a rush on him, threw him down and proceeded to kick him about the head and body. They, in spite of the efforts of the other officers, drove all the workmen away from the dock and compelled work to cease for about an hour. The three officers, seeing that they were unable to make any headway against the mob, sent word to the police station for assistance, and in a few minutes 20 officers, under Captain Koch, arrived at the scene. They quickly drove back the crowd, but were compelled to fire several shots in the air to cow the strikers. A small detail was then left to guard the dock and the work progressed without further interruption.

The Richardson company declared that it reduced the scale because the men could make $4 a day at 8 cents a ton, and they thought that, under the present condition of business, that was enough for them to pay. Several other coal firms have declared that they will not pay any more than 8 cents, and more trouble is looked for when the coal season is fairly on.

SENTENCE NOT PASSED.

Court Will Investigate a Government Detective's Action.

Portland, Ore., April 29.—"Doc" Davenport, the counterfeiter, to-day pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to the charge of having molds in his possession and of coining spurious dollars. He made the following statement to the court:

"Last December a man giving his name as Charles French called at my house and said that he would like to remain there several weeks, trapping. One day he asked me how to make counterfeit dollars, knowing that I understood the business, because I had served a term for the offense, eight years ago. He gave me 50 cents, with which I bought plaster and solder. I made the mold and afterwards a few coins with them. French told me that he wanted to learn only out of curiosity, and I did not see any harm in showing him.

"But soon afterwards I was arrested on this charge. Now this man French was simply employed by Special Agent of the Treasury Department N. B. Harris to corner me."

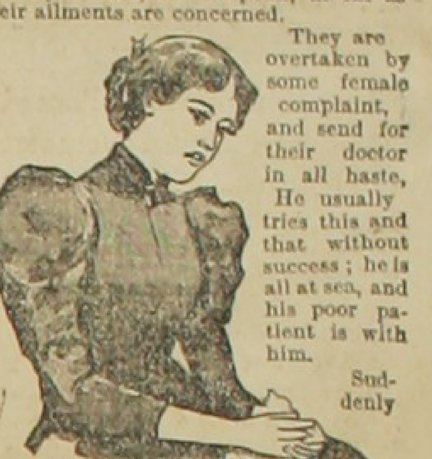
Judge Bellinger demanded an explanation from the District Attorney. The latter said that French had not instigated Davenport, but that he simply caught Davenport in the act. But this explanation did not satisfy the Judge at all. Said he:

"I will investigate this matter. Sentence will not be passed this term. Detectives of the Government have no right to aid in the commission of crime and come into this court and ask that the criminal be punished. I want it understood that persons who go about instigating crime will not find their business successful in this court."

ALL AT SEA

But Finally Rescued from Danger. Result of Taking a Friend's Advice.

There are thousands of women to-day entirely at sea, so to speak, as far as their ailments are concerned.



They are overtaken by some female complaint, and send for their doctor in all haste. He usually tries this and that without success; he is all at sea, and his poor patient is with him. Suddenly a lady friend tells the sufferer to try *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound because it has cured her.

The following letter shows the result of that trial, and is a sample of thousands of similar cases happening daily.

"I had been very sick for a long time; doctored with many prominent physicians. They pronounced my case dyspepsia, and said there was a tendency to cancer of the womb. There was a sense of fulness and weight in stomach after meals, loss of appetite, and offensive belching of wind, dizziness, 'all gone' feeling in pit of the stomach; headache, heartburn, palpitation at times, urine high colored. A lack of interest in all things.

"The doctor's medicines gave me but little relief. I was almost in despair, when a friend advised your Compound. I took it, and am now perfectly well. I can recommend it to all women. A number of my friends and neighbors have taken it on my recommendation, and have always found relief."—MRS. JAMES CRANKSHAW, Frankford, Pa.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

William Ellsworth Killed His Hired Man and Himself.

Woodstock, Ill., April 29.—William Ellsworth, the famous breeder of Poland China hogs, has for some time been having trouble with one of his hired men, George Filweber. Early this morning, the trouble broke out afresh and Ellsworth became enraged. Ellsworth, who was standing in the door with a revolver in his hand, shot at Filweber four times, each shot taking effect.

Then, seizing a shotgun and walking to where the body of Filweber lay, Ellsworth deliberately discharged both barrels into the already riddled body.

After shooting Filweber, Ellsworth reloaded his gun with fine shot, stepped up close to where the body lay, placed the stock of his gun on the ground, looked into the barrel and pulled the trigger. The charge tore off the top of his head. Ellsworth's family connections are of the best, and he was known far and wide, his principal fault being his terrible temper. He leaves a widow and three grown-up sons.

Arthur W. Marsh.

Special to The Republic.

Warsaw, Ill., April 29.—Arthur W. Marsh, aged 29 years, died this morning of paralysis following a long siege of muscular rheumatism. He was the son of Congressman B. F. Marsh, and was universally esteemed. Funeral Wednesday afternoon, when he will be buried with Masonic honors.

HER MIND AFFECTED.

Wife of Emil Sanger on the Verge of Insanity.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—The new developments in the Duscombe-Sanger tragedy are that the widow of the murdered man is on the verge of insanity and that a warrant charging the father of Luscombe with being an accessory before the act will probably be issued.

Casper M. Sanger, father of the murdered man, who is in California, wires that if the slayer of his son is acquitted on his trial, he will prosecute him on a charge of embezzlement. The Coroner's jury recommend that Luscombe be held on a charge of homicide.

Handy Returns to Chicago.

Special to The Republic.

New York, April 29.—Major Moses P. Handy, journalist, bon vant and a potential factor in the direction of the World's Fair enterprise, who has shed the light of his personality upon the columns of the Mail and Express for the past 18 months, will leave for Chicago to-morrow night to assume an editorial position on the Times-Herald, which is now the property of his personal friend, H. H. Kohlsaat. Major Handy takes with him the well wishes of a host of friends.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, April 29.—Arrived: Servia from Naples.

Queenstown, April 29.—Arrived: Cephalona from Boston.

Now

Is the time when the system needs the help of a good spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the time when the blood needs purifying and invigorating so as to overcome that tired feeling and give strength and elasticity. There is no question but what the best medicine to

Purify

Your blood is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Its record of cures is unequaled. It is prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself. It will enrich and vitalize

Your Blood

And give it those building-up qualities which are needed at this season. It creates an appetite, tones the digestive organs, regulates the liver and gives to the nerves and all the organs the nourishment and support they need. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

SUGAR BOUNTY PAYMENTS.

UNCLE SAM WILL TAKE HIS TIME MAKING THEM.

The Funds Not Available Until July 1 —No Force of Clerks Provided by Congress to Handle the Bounty Claims — The Income Tax— Other Washington News.

The Republic Bureau, Penna. Ave. and 14th St.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—It may as well be set down positively that the Treasury Department is going to delay the payment of the sugar bounty provided for by the last Congress just as long as possible. Ever since the $5,000,000 was appropriated for the benefit of Southern sugar planters there have been innumerable inquiries and a great deal of unnecessary agitation on the part of the sugar-growers who will receive the bounty.

Daily a number of letters are received at the Treasury Department, both at the Secretary's office and the Internal Revenue Bureau, making inquiry as to when the payment of this money will begin, and as to when the returns for the receipt of the bounty may be filed.

Various excuses are available, and are being used by Treasury officials. Of course, the one great excuse will be that the Government has very few extra millions of revenue to spend carelessly. The closest sort of economy has to be practiced, and every available delay has to be used. Still in this sugar bounty business there is no reason yet for undue excitement. According to the terms of the appropriation bill, the $230,000 of bounty due to planters who failed to receive what they had due them before the passage of the new tariff law, and the $5,000,000 appropriated for the satisfaction of claims for bounty on sugar raised during the year in which the tariff law was passed, do not become available until the 1st of July next. The money is not, therefore, owing at this time. Still, it is not unreasonable that the sugar-planters should thing the time is ripe for sending in statements about their sugar raising and should begin the long routine action necessary always for obtaining money from the Government.

The principal excuse given at the Treasury Department, is that while appropriation was made for the payment of the bounty, no appropriation was made for the clerical force to distribute it. It will be remembered that the sugar division of the Internal Revenue Office was transformed into an income tax division after the sugar bounty was done away with. This income tax division has been practically worked to death ever since it began its new labors. It has certainly had no time to resume its old business of distributing the sugar bounty, and there is no prospect that it will in the immediate future have any time available for that purpose. It is therefore difficult to see just how the sugar bounty returns will be received and money expended even after the 1st of next July when the appropriation is available.

One thing is certain. The sugar planters may anticipate every kind of delay before they receive their money. They will probably be thankful enough to get it not to be too impatient over the delay.

A very interesting review of the last month of the last session of Congress might be had in a study of the votes of Representatives and Senators from sugar growing districts in connection with this same bounty appropriation. Both before and after the appropriation was made the Senators and Representatives who came from sugar bounty districts voted for every kind of legislation under the sun. Personal pension bills had their uniform and industrious support. All kinds of wild foreign schemes of appropriation and expenditure became in their eyes propositions of great national benefit so long as there was a prospect of the supporters of these schemes voting in turn for the sugar bounty appropriation.

If one had time to search through the records of the closing half of the last Congress and make an exposition of the votes of the members of the Louisiana delegation and others who voted under this sweet inspiration, there is no doubt that the story would be interesting and astonishing.

THE INCOME.

Returns and Cash to Be Turned Over To-Morrow by Collectors.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The officials having charge of the income tax matters for some days past have had little to do except to contemplate the rush of work that is expected to begin next Wednesday. On that day Collectors of Customs have been instructed to send in all income tax returns that have at that time been examined and tabulated, and that on May 15 all the remaining returns be sent in. It is probable that the returns, which will begin to arrive on Wednesday, May 1, will comprise fully three-fourths of the whole, and from that time on for several months the Income Tax Bureau will be crowded with work. The returns that came in prior to the decision of the Supreme Court have nearly all been returned to the collectors to be corrected in conformity with the court's decision, so that there are less than 500 returns in the department at the present time. Later information from Collectors is to the effect that a large percentage of the heavier taxpayers have failed to make any returns whatever. In some instances the reason for this failure is undoubtedly carelessness, as is shown by the large number of persons who sent in their returns after the time limit had expired, but the action of by far the greater number is believed to have been deliberate. The percentage of this latter class is estimated as high as one-fourth of the whole in some localities, and throughout the entire country a conservative estimate is 25 per cent. The officials are hopeful of a favorable opinion in the Supreme Court as a result of the rehearing, and are especially so as to the main proposition. In the event that the court sustains the constitutionality of the act as a whole, it is expected that nearly all of those who have declined to make returns will be anxious to compromise with the Government with a view to avoiding the payment of penalties.

TO SUCCEED WILLIAMS.

Minister to Denmark Risley to Be Made Consul General at Havana.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—It is probable that Mr. John E. Risley of New York will be appointed United States Consul General at Havana to succeed Mr. Williams, who has been granted leave of absence for 60 days, but is not expected to return to Havana. Mr. Risley is at present Minister of the United States at Copenhagen, and while his appointment to succeed Mr. Williams would in the ordinary course be very different from a promotion, it is said that it really amounts to that. Mr. Risley's present compensation is $7,500 per annum, and the Havana Consulate is worth much more in busy times. The Havana post, while only a consular office, nominally, is really one of the considerable diplomatic posts, the Government being in the habit of doing business directly with the Consul General wherever a direct reference to Spain is not absolutely necessary, and it is said to be the fact that the Consul General is a more active officer in diplomatic affairs than the United States Minister to Denmark, owing to the closeness of the United States' relations with Cuba. Mr. Risley is a warm personal friend and former law partner of Senator Voorhees of Indiana.

National Bank Elections Approved.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the following changes in officers of national banks:

Illinois—The Union National Bank of Chicago; no second assistant cashier in place of E. J. H. McGuire.

Iowa—The Oskaloosa National Bank, Oskaloosa; no president in place of W. H. Seevers, deceased.

Tennessee—The East Tennessee National Bank of Knoxville; S. V. Carter, cashier; no assistant cashier in place of S. V. Carter.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 53, of whom 30 were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations:

Illinois—Milroy, Henderson County, L. B. Simons, vice M. R. Green, resigned; Penfield, Champaign County, Charles Wolf, vice E. S. Obenchain, resigned.

Indiana—Avoca, Lawrence County, H. Bridwell, vice A. H. Bridwell, resigned.

Kansas—Welda, Anderson County, W. Chick, vice W. S. Chick, dead.

Kentucky—Livia, McLean County, B. J. Nedges, vice J. H. Davis, resigned.

Missouri—Hunter, Carter County, G. W. Marsh, vice T. M. Smith, dead; Naylor, Ripley County, E. P. McKinney, vice J. H. Webb, resigned; Red Ridge, Jackson [illegible] vice [illegible] Sweany, resigned; Todd, Morgan County, J. A. Wilson, vice A. J. Brown, resigned; [illegible] Lincoln County, J. F. McHany, vice S. McHany, dead.

Texas—Smithwick, Burnet County, J. M. Clark, vice S. P. Cox, resigned.

McGARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

Wilson's Efforts for Man's Right Against Corporal Greed.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—There was one service rendered by the late Senator James F. Wilson of Iowa that has not been mentioned in any of the sketches of his career that have been published since his death. In the Fortieth Congress, from 1867 to 1869, Mr Wilson was a member of the House and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In this Congress was introduced for the first time the claim of the late Wm. McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande in California, on which the immensely valuable quicksilver mines controlled and operated by the New Idria Mining Company were located. This claim, destined to become the most famous of its time, has been continually before Congresses ever since. The claim was referred when originally introduced in the House to the Judiciary Committee, of which the late Senator Wilson was chairman. He brought back into the House a bill confirming McGarrahan's title to the grant. This bill passed the House, but failed to reach a vote on final passage in the Senate. The report made by Mr. Wilson to accompany this bill has formed a basis of all subsequent favorable reports on the claim, and they were all favorable except one.

Mr. Wilson was the steady friend of Mr. McGarrahan during the years the claim was pending, now passing one House, now the other, but never both at the same time until late in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, and then it ran the gantlet of the two houses, only to meet defeat at the hands of President Harrison, who, on technical grounds, vetoed it.

Mr. Wilson was a Senator during this Congress and had aided Senator Teller, who had the bill in charge, in passing it. He said everything in his power to prevent President Harrison from vetoing the bill. His efforts failed because the Presidentw as more impressed with the alleged technical imperfections of the bill than he was was with a broad sense of justice toward the man who had grown old and poor battling for his rights against a greedy corporation and the ignorance and indifference of Congress.

Perhaps, too, Mr. Harrison was influenced by D. O. Mills, the chief beneficiary of the wrong to McGarrahan, and the father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, the runningmate on the Republican presidential ticket.

Senator Wilson again helped Senator Teller in passing through the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress and also of the Fifty-third Congress a new bill drawn so as to avoid Harrison's technical objections. The first of these bills failed to get a hearing in the House, and before the second could come up Uncle Billy McGarrahan had crossed the great divide.

NEW UNIVERSAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Contains Everything From Hell-fer-Sarten to Yuba-Dam.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Mr. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has received several copies of the "Postal Dictionary," published by the International Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland.

This is an imposing-looking book about as large as "Webster's Unabridged," and it is an up-to-date authority on names of post offices. It contains the names of all the post offices in the world, giving every office in countries which are in the postal union and all the important offices in those lands not embraced in the union.

The book is printed in French, the official language of the union, although France has but a small proportion of the offices contained in the dictionary. It would not be a convenient book of reference in some parts of the civilized world, for the spelling of all countries and political divisions is put in French, while the spelling of the various offices is that of the locality in which it is. For instance, Tombstone is in "Territoire du Arizonde;" Las Vegas is in "Territoire du Nouveau Mexique," West Virginia appears as "Virginie Occidentale." There is a "Dakota du Sûd" and one "Du Nord," and the Governor of "Caroline du Nord" and the Governor of "Caroline du Sud" would have a long time to spend between drinks before they could find their respective States in the dictionary. The tax-eaters' heaven appears as "District de Colombie." Etats-Unis d'Amerique is abbreviated throughout as "E-u d'Am'n."

To one who would study nomenclature the book is a prize. He will find all sorts of queer names in it, from Hell-fer-Sarten to Yuba-Dam and the awful Ses from Russia. He will find that Hell is in Norway and Kisme in "Montanie;" Who is in Texas and Hell's-Half-Acre in "Dakota du Nord." But Trilby and Little Billee are not in it. The date of publication is July 1, 1894. There are 209,200 names in the book, from Aa, a town in Norway, to Zywice, in Gallician Austria. The Russians have 1,800 sneezing names that must have pulled fearfully on the "z" box. The typography is excellent, but the book will hardly become a popular book like "Trilby" or "Ben Hur."

NEW MINT DIRECTOR.

Major Herman Kretz of Texas Draws the Prize.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—His many friends throughout the West and especially in Texas will be glad to know that Major Herman Kretz, now appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, will in the next few days be appointed Director of the Mint at Philadelphia. Major Kretz served for many years as a railroad man in Texas and has since his service here under Secretary Carlisle been particularly attentive and courteous to all applicants for office from the Southwest. He lived in Marshall, Tex., and was particularly well known along the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, even in New Mexico, and of that system of roads he was paymaster. Major Kretz's appointment will be a voluntary action upon the part of the President and Secretary of the Treasury and will be a deserved promotion of a good officer. He is not in any wise connected with either of the contending factions in Pennsylvania politics, and his appointment will necessitate the rejection of several candidates whom these factions are offering.

Army Orders.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The following army orders have been issued: Leave for two months is granted Second Lieutenant A. M. Davis, Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Arthur Murray, First Artillery, will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Watertown and Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., on special duty. On its completion he will proceed to his station.

First Lieutenant U. G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry, is at his own request relieved from duty at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Io.

Captain Lewis Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major, by reason of disabilities incident to the service, is retired from active service with the rank of Major from April 25, the date on which he would have been promoted by reason of seniority.

New and Old Post Offices.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The following post offices have been established:

Missouri—Damascus, St. Clair County.

New Mexico—Richardson, Lincoln County.

The following have been discontinued: New Mexico—Azure, Grant County.

Texas—Summit, Tyler County.

Abandoned Military Reservations.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Interior Department is taking steps to have the numerous abandoned military reservations scattered over the country opened for settlement. The law provides that an appraiser should be appointed, who should visit such abandoned reservations. Edward Crafts of Austin, Ill., has been appointed as the appraiser at a salary of $5 a day and is to begin work at once. It is hoped all the reservations can be opened before the summer is over. There are some 75 of them, 14 of which contain more than 5,000 acres. These are Forts Thomas and Verde, Ariz.; Fort Dodge, Kas.; Boise Blanc Island, Mich.; Fort Maginniss, Mont.; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Forts Craig, Cummings and Selden, N. M.; Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D.; Fort McDermott, Ore.; and Forts Cameron, Crittenden and Rush Lake, Utah.

Schofield Will Be Present.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Lieutenant General Schofield has informed Representative Patterson of Tennessee that he will review the militia of the State, composing the National Guard, which will be assembled in Memphis between the 18th and 20th of May. General Schofield will leave on a tour of inspection in the West next month. He will maintain command of the army and probably his orders will be issued through Adjutant General Ruggles, or Assistant Adjutant General Vincent. General Schofield's visit will be official, and he will report to the War Department. General Schofield says he has been over nearly all that portion of the country which he will again visit.

West Point Visitors.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The President has appointed seven members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy and with the congressional members the board is as follows: Senators Vilas of Wisconsin and Frye of Maine; Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Washington of Tennessee and Milliken of Maine; Frank P. Blair, Illinois; General Thomas H. Wood, Ohio; A. Leo Knott, Maryland; D. G. Janeway, New York; Sigourney Butler, Massachusetts; John M. Wright, Kentucky; Peter Harlston, Virginia.

Congressman Hitt Seriously Ill.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The condition of Representative Hitt to-night shows but little change from that of yesterday and last night. The brain symptoms are probably a little more encouraging, and his mind is clearer. Extreme weakness and feebleness prevail, however, and the worst is feared.

Monument to Monroe.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Advices received at the Venezuelan Legation state that a popular subscription has been opened at Caracas for the statue of President Monroe, which is to commemorate the Monroe doctrine.

Manuel Carrion opens the subscription with 100 bolivars, a coin equal to a franc.

Cash in the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $185,685,493; gold reserve, $91,261,927.

CONVERSION OF SAUL.

Theme of Rev. Kaylor's Sermon at the People's Church Last Night.

The "Conversion of Saul" was the subject of the sermon delivered by Rev. A. H. Kaylor last night at the People's Central Church, Locust and Eleventh streets.

In his sermon he asserted that Saul, who afterward became the St. Paul of the Christians, was a bold, educated man, belonging to a class powerful for either good or evil. He was a persecutor of the few Christians of his day. When he heard that at Damascus men were speaking as men never spake before, and were drawing crowds of people to hear the new and strange doctrines, he asked for letters of authority and went down to Damascus to persecute the followers of Christ.

The state of Saul's heart was described, and an account was given of the circumstances which occurred on the journey, and which led to Saul's conversion.

In the record given in the New Testament appears the first prayer uttered by Paul after he became a Christian. It is a short prayer, consisting of only eight words, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Mr. Kaylor believes in short prayers, although he has no objections to long ones if they come from the heart. Nearly all the prayers given in the scriptures are short, and in almost every instance the persons uttering them pray for themselves.

When the fearful vision came to Paul while on the way to Damascus, he saw a great light and heard the words, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" There is a lesson in this. Paul's life was blameless. He had fulfilled all the requirements of the law. Many good people to-day lead blameless lives, but yet they are daily and hourly persecuting Christ by the defilement of their hearts. The great trouble is that they do not really want to be saved. It is remarkable that the world should be so careless about so matter of such great importance, involving the happiness of this world and of the life to come. Do we realize the value of a human soul?

Some of the members of the congregation, Mr. Kaylor said, have taken offense at some words that were spoken and at some things that were done at the services, and they have said they would not come to the church any more. This is a good sign, indicating that earnest work was in progress. When people do not like to be told that they are paralyzed by sin, it is best that they should stay away.

There is no real obstacle intervening between man and Christ. The way is open to all, and Mr. Kaylor made an earnest appeal to those who had not already professed the faith.

Services are held daily at the People's Central Church at noon and at 3 p. m. and on each evening at 8 o'clock. Interest appears unabated, and those in charge of the revival express themselves as highly gratified at the results obtained.

JOSEPH HUFFMON SLAIN.

Shot by John Smith Near Pittsburg, Illinois.

Special to The Republic.

Vandalia, Ill., April 29.—John Smith and Joseph Huffmon, farmers residing near Pittsburg, Fayette County, have not been friends for some time. Huffmon was a single man and lived in the same neighborhood with Smith, who is married. For several months Smith, who is married. For several months intimate with his wife. Yesterday morning they met and had a quarrel over the matter. About 8 o'clock in the evening Huffmon and several other young men of the neighborhood came over to Smith's and were standing around in the yard. Smith approached Huffmon and asked what he was doing there. Huffmon replied that he had come over with the boys to have a good time.

Smith turned, and, without saying a word, went into the house, took his gun off the rack, and went to the door, took deliberate aim and fired the contents of both barrels into Huffmon's stomach and bowels. Huffmon fell mortally wounded, dying three hours later. Smith coolly walked to the house, placed his gun on the rack and went to bed. Smith claims he was justified in killing Huffman, and intends to stand his ground. This morning, when Sheriff Sturgess went to arrest him, he was engaged at work about his farm. Huffmon was about 24 years of age and a brother of Johnny Huffmon, a noted horseman of Bond County.

Dr. Price's is the substance of purity and leavening strength. Other baking powders are but weak shadows.

EMMA HALL'S DEATH.

Dr. Seaman and Mrs. Lane Refused to Plead.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—Dr. J. B. Seaman and Mrs. Alice Lane were arraigned in Police Court to-day, charged with having caused the death of Emma Hall at Mrs. Lane's lying-in hospital. Both refused to plead. They were held for examination on May 11, and bail was placed at $5,000 each. Meanwhile they were remanded to jail.

New York's Population.

Special to The Republic.

New York, April 29.—President Wilson of the Health Board laid before Mayor Strong this evening the result of the police census completed on April 1.

The report places the population of New York City at 1,849,866, of whom 925,310 are males and 924,556 females.

This is an increase of 139,151 over the police census of October, 1890. The figures in that year were 1,710,715. The State census of February, 1892, showed the population to be 1,801,983.

The Federal census of 1890 gave the population of New York as 1,515,351. President Wilson says the increase in the population from 1892 to 1895 has been much smaller than in previous years and he attributes this fact to the hard times.

CHRIS MASTERSON'S MURDER.

BRUTALLY BEATEN TO DEATH BY FIENDISH THUGS.

Caught in the Act of Robbing a Till, the Thieves, With Mallet and Lead Pipe, Kill the Bartender—"Kid" Carroll Suspected of Complicity in the Crime.

Christian Masterson of No. 1227 North Eighth street, a bartender employed by John Dougherty at Sixth and Elm streets, was found murdered in that saloon Monday morning at 5:20 o'clock.

The motive for the crime was entirely robbery, as the cash drawer was found to have been forced open and from $30 to $40 taken. All that was left in the drawer was a check for $15, and two 10-cent pieces.

It has been the custom for Officer O'Donnel of the Central District to stop in Dougherty's saloon early every morning

WHERE HE WAS FOUND.

ever since he has been on the beat. Yesterday morning when he entered he was surprised not to find "Chris," as he was familiarly known, behind the bar. Making an investigation he discovered Masterson lying face down in the doorway that leads from the saloon proper to the side entrance. He spoke to him, but, not getting a reply, turned the body over and was almost overcome by what he saw.

It was Masterson's body, fairly soaked with blood. The skull was broken at various places, and the eye had been forced out of the head by the force of numerous blows. There was not the slightest semblance of what has once been a rather good-looking face. The mouth was torn from ear to ear, and the swollen tongue protruded fully two inches. An arm was broken and a shoulder found to be dislocated.

When the officer turned the body over he asked in an excited manner: "Who did it, 'Chris'?" The man tried to speak, but a gurgling suggestive of the death rattle was the only sound he could make.

The officer went to the door and called "Vick" Rosenberg, a bartender in a saloon

The Murdered Bartender.

across the street, who happened to be standing at the door. Together they proceeded to investigate. The left trouser pocket of the dying man was found turned inside out, and the buttons on his vest were pulled off. The key to the money drawer and all of the money that he had were gone. The money drawer was found to have been forced open with an ice pick, which lay alongside the drawer, and the contents had been taken.

O'Donnell then hurried Rosenberg off for an ambulance, while he made a search for a clew to the murderers. When the ambulance arrived Masterson was found to be dying, and before it reached the Dispensary he was dead, and the body was taken to the Morgue instead.

In the meantime the detectives had been notified, and Detective Tracey soon put in an appearance. He began a systematic search, and from residents in that locality heard enough to start him on a still hunt for "Kid" Carroll, the 25-year-old son of ex-Superintendent of the Workhouse Carroll. His proper name is John, but he has gone by the alias of "Kid" for two or three

About 4:45 o'clock Nick Chessly, night

The evidence against Carroll seems to be conflicting. The police are working on the theory that he is the guilty man.

About 4:45 o'clock Nick Chissly, night watchman for "Tom" Wands livery stable, says he heard cries of "Watch! Watch!" He paid no attention to the cries, but a few moments later started over to Dougherty's saloon. As he came up he saw a man run from South Sixth into Elm street and dart down to Broadway, where he disappeared. On arriving at the saloon he found Masterson remedying a torn vest and collar. Masterson said that he had just hit a man in the jaw, and Chessly remained a few moments, and Masterson was closing up when he left. This is supposed to be the last time Masterson was seen prior to the arrival of the murderer. Officer Rowe was in the saloon at 4:45 o'clock, but Masterson said nothing about any fight, and it is thought that Chessly arrived a few moments afterwards.

During Sunday evening "Kid" Carroll was in the saloon several times, and on several occasions made the remark that he was "broke and coudn't buy." He was drunk at midnight, according to the testimony of those who saw him, and was looking for trouble, as some of his acquaintances expressed it. About 2:30 o'clock he called on his girl, Grace Diamond, an inmate of No. 604 Clark avenue, with whom he has been living for about two months. As he went in the woman told him to go upstairs and go to bed; that she would be up later. He did as she suggested. She was obliged to remain downstairs for over an hour, and when she finally did go up to join him, he accosted her in anything but a pleasant manner:

"I'm tired of this" he said.

"So am I," she replied. Whereupon the "Kid" jumped up, and, grabbing her by the throat, exclaimed: "I'll kill you just for luck." The girl screamed, and a man, who prefers to be known only as the other man, and who was in an adjoining room, rushed out into the hall to see what the trouble was.

His appearance caused Carroll to loosen his hold on the girl's throat, giving her an opportunity to escape downstairs. She lost no time in calling an officer, and having Carroll taken out of the house.

His movements from that time to 5:35, about the time of the murder, are, so far, unaccounted for.

At exactly 5:35, according to "Vick" Rosenberg, already mentioned, Carroll ran out of the side entrance to the saloon on Sixth street, turned up Elm street and dashed into No. 918. The house is occupied by a Mrs. Arnie Anderson, who has for a boarder a plasterer named Gallagher, whom Carroll has been in the habit of visiting. Mr. and Mrs. William Struckman also board in the house, and about 5:30 o'clock Mrs. Struckman, who has a room on the ground floor in the rear of the house, says she heard someone run through the hall and slam the door.

To strengthen the story of Rosenberg and the Struckmans, blood stains were found on the door of No. 518, and on the fence in the back yard. By jumping over the fence Carroll, or whoever it was, had a clean path to the house at No. 506 South Sixth street.

Mary Harris, a generously developed colored woman, is an inmate of the house, and claims to have been on more than friendly terms with Carroll. When approached by a Republic reporter she said that Carroll came running into the house about 5:30 o'clock, all out of breath and evidently very much excited.

"Have a drink, Mary?" he asked.

"You better take that whisky back to Dougherty's, where you stole it from," was the reply.

"Yes, I'll take it back; and that's not all I've done. I've done worse already," he replied.

Mary Harris says that Carroll displayed a quart bottle of whisky, labeled "Club House." And a curious fact is that Dougherty's saloon is the only saloon in the neighborhood that bottles that brand of whisky. An empty bottle, such as Dougherty uses, was shown her, and she positively identified it as the bottle Carroll had or one just like it. He left the house a few minutes later, she says.

The weapons used to kill Masterson were a beer mallet and a piece of lead pipe. It is the theory that more than one man is implicated in the crime. Masterson is supposed to have been sitting in a chair dozing near the side entrance when Carroll or someone else, seeing his condition, attempted to tap the till. The noise made by forcing the drawer must have awakened him, and the robber, seeing that he was detected, started for him with the mallet, while his accomplice came from the rear door with the piece of lead pipe.

The saloon in which the murder was done is a dingy, squalid, poorly-furnished one, with cheap wall paper that bore evidence of the horrible crime. There was blood on everything, on the pool table, on the footboard and even on the ceiling. The mallet that was found lying close to the murdered man's head was matted with blood and hair. The piece of lead pipe also was covered with blood.

The place has always had a bad reputation and once before was the scene of a murder. In March, 1894, "Jim" Leary, "Oyster Paddy" and "Seven UP" had a fight in the place and Leary was shot and killed by "Oyster Paddy Grogar." He was subsequently acquitted.

The murdered man was a widower, 50 years old, and a charter member of Continental Lodge, K. P. He supported an aged mother, a sister and a 17-year-old daughter. When the news of the tragedy reached them they were overcome with grief, and their screams could be heard for a block away. They had no explanation to offer and could think of no one that "Chris" had ever quarreled with. The dead man was immensely popular among the men who made Dougherty's place their headquarters. He had worked in the same place as night bartender for nearly 24 years.

"Kid" Carroll is said to have been seen early yesterday morning displaying considerable money. Lily O'Brien of 614 Elm street says she saw a man answering his description at 10:30 o'clock. She says she saw the man come out of the back door of No. 511 Clark avenue and run out on Clark toward the river.

A report was circulated that the suspected man was seen in East St. Louis with a half-filled bottle of Club House whisky in his possession.

The police received word late last night that two men, one answering the description of "Kid" Carroll, had been arrested in De Soto, Mo. Detectives were sent there at once to identify Carroll, and, if it is him, to bring him back to St. Louis.

About a week ago a young man claiming as his chief accomplishment the knowledge of knowing how to be broke, arrived here from De Soto. Since his advent in the city he and Carroll have been "pals." They have been seen together day and night. The two men arrested there answer the description of Carroll and hisr "pal."

At midnight Assistant Chief Reedy received a telegram from Detective Kelleher, who had reached De Soto, that the men held prisoners there were not implicated in the murder.

Don't differ with the foremost cooks—they all use and indorse the peerless baking powder of the century—Dr. Price's.

MAIL CARRIER ARRESTED.

Confessed That He Had Stolen Registered Letters.

Special to The Republic.

Lebanon, Mo., April 29.—Post Office Inspectors Geo. M. Sutton and Dennis Sullivan of St. Louis have been in this vicinity several days ferreting out the mystery connected with the disappearance of 12 or 14 registered letters on the Lebanon and Mack's Creek route. By means of decoy letters they caught the guilty party and this evening arrested him.

The plans were cleverly laid and executed by the post office detectives. The guilty party is Jesse Kinney, the mail carrier from this city to Mack's Creek, Dallas County. By some means he got a key to the mail pouches, and it was found in his possession when arrested. With this key he could open the pouches and extract the registered letters while on his route. It appears that he has been engaged in that sort of business several weeks in connection with his service as mail carrier. When arrested to-night Kinney broke down and made a confession. The inspectors got about $60 of the stolen money. The amount of his theft is not known. He will be taken to Springfield in the morning for examination before the United States Commissioner, and held for the Grand Jury.

DEAD UNDER THE DEBRIS.

Brakeman Caffrey Killed in a Cotton Belt Freight Wreck.

Special to The Republic.

Paragould, Ark., April 29.—South-bound fast freight No. 15 of the Cotton Belt struck a cow four miles north of here, wrecking the engine, tank and six freight cars. Head Brakeman O. Caffrey is dead under the wreck. No one else was injured.

Shot by a Posse.

Special to The Republic.

Beaumont, Tex., April 29.—At Devers, near here, Mrs. William Glancy, an aged woman, was yesterday outraged and then knocked in the head. Several posses were at once organized and searched all night. Shortly after noon to-day a posse overhauled George Jones, said to be a half-breed Indian, near the Jefferson County line, and fatally shot him when he refused to surrender. If he had not been shot he would have been hanged on arrival here or at Devers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHILD'S NIGHT DRESS.

Dainty Little Robe Fashioned in Fine White Cambric.

6322.—White cambric, simply trimmed at the neck and wrists with tiny frills of embroidery, made this dainty and comfortable sleeping gown for a child.

The garment is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the neck being gathered into a narrow band that fits comfortably, the closing being effected in center back with buttons and buttonholes.

The sleeves are of fashionable width and fit comfortably, being gathered top and bottom, into bands at the wrists, through which the hands pass easily.

Night gowns of this kind are a necessity in a child's wardrobe, the simplicity of this style making it a first favorite with all mothers and nurses.

Long cloth, muslin, percale, cambric, canton or fine flannel are the fabrics mostly used for gowns of this kind.

Lace or embroidered edging, insertion, feather stitching, or other decoration, can be added as desired.

This pattern is cut in five sizes: 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, and elsewhere would cost 25 cents.

6322.—CHILD'S NIGHT DRESS.

BE SURE AND FILL IN CORRECT POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

The Republic's Order Blank for Any Patterns and Sizes Named Above.

Cut this out, fill in your name and address and mail to "Pattern Dept. REPUBLIC," with age and 10 cents (one silver dime) for each pattern ordered.

Child's Night Dress, No. 6322, Price 10 cents—Age.. ...years.

Name.....

Street No.....

Town.....

State.....

THE NEW JUDGES.

THREE PROMINENT LAWYERS WHO WILL DON THE ERMINE.

Governor Stone Announces His Long Expected Appointments—John M. Wood and Thomas A. Russell for the Circuit and Thos. B. Harvey for the Criminal Bench.

Governor Stone yesterday appointed two Circuit Court Judges and a Criminal Court Judge. The fortunate gentlemen are Thomas A. Russell and John M. Wood for the Circuit Court, and Thomas B. Harvey for the Criminal Court.

Judge Thomas B. Harvey, who will preside over the new Criminal Court, is a bachelor under 40 years of age. He is a native of Lowndes County, Mississippi, a graduate of the Mississippi University at Columbus, where he was also educated for the bar and practiced two years. He came to St. Louis and was admitted to practice in 1880. Three years later he was appointed Circuit Attorney to succeed Joseph R. Harris, who resigned on account of his health. At the expiration of his term, Mr. Harvey devoted himself to practice, giving especial attention

Judge Thomas B. Harvey.

to criminal law, in which he has attained an enviable position at the bar. He has at different times acted as provisional Judge and special Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. In 1890 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, but was defeated. The position comes to him unsought, and he will accept it. He will enter upon the duties of his new position next week.

Judge John M. Wood, who will adorn the Circuit bench, is a native Kentuckian, born in Franklin County in 1850. When 5 years of age his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Clark County, where the future Judge grew to manhood. After graduating from LaGrange College in 1872, he

Judge John M. Wood.

began the study of law in the office of Judge Ben E. Turner of Kahoka, and entered upon a general practice. He was elected to the Legislature from Clark County, and served in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies. In the Thirty-second House he was Speaker pro tem and in the Thirty-third he was elected Speaker. In 1883 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for Attorney General and was elected. After his term in office he came to St. Louis and formed a partnership in the practice of law with Judge Henry D. Laughlin and George Tarsney under the firm name of Laughlin, Wood & Tarsney.

Judge Wood was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McKee of Kahoka in 1886 and they have three children.

Judge Thomas A. Russell, who will also sit upon the Circuit bench, is a native Virginian, born 55 years ago on a farm, which is now the site of Huntington, W. Va. The death of his father caused his removal to Columbia, Mo., to live with his brother, Colonel F. T. Russell. He was then 12 years old, and two years later he entered the State University, from which he was graduated in 1857. He studied law in his brother's office and was admitted to practice in 1859. He formed a partnership with T. P. Bell in Kansas City, where he remained until 1865, when he came to St. Louis. He practiced in the civil courts. His only public office was that of School Director, and as such he was chairman of the committee that selected the site of the new High School building on Grand avenue. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1892, and was an original Stone delegate. He knew the Governor from boyhood, and has admired his political career.

Judge Thomas A. Russell.

Judge Russell married Miss Lenoir of South Carolina, and they have two children.

Dr. Price's is the true and tried sentinel holding the bridge of health against injurious alum baking powders.

POLICEMEN'S BENEFIT.

A Large Audience Greeted the Initial Performance of "The Pirates of Penzance."

The twelfth annual benefit performance of the St. Louis Police Relief Association started on a week's run last night at Music Hall. The "Pirates of Penzance," under the direction of Fent A. Farnham, is the attraction. If the auspicious opening can be taken as a criterion, there remains no doubt as to the financial success of the undertaking.

Mr. Farnham, the veteran manager, has done yeoman work in getting together the best local talent that St. Louis could boast.

The crowd that filled nearly every seat in the house was generous in its display of appreciation. Everything has been done by the management to make the performance first-class in every particular.

The policemen in this drill came in for their share of the applause. Between the first and second acts Mr. Scott Lawverts, the Denver whistler, entertains the audience. As a whole, the performance is good and worthy of the patronage of the public.

The success of the undertaking is due principally to the management of Mr. W. J. Baker. He has worked early and late to make it a success.

STRUCK THE DRUGGIST.

George Jackson Claims His Sister Was Insulted.

"You insulted my sister, and I am going to even up scores," said George Jackson, as he rushed into the drug store of Horace Van North at 9 o'clock last night, and struck the proprietor a blow in the face. One blow cooled Jackson's temper, and he returned to his home, at 5624 Theodosia street.

Van North complained to the police and Jackson was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. He says his sister entered the drug store to make a purchase and Van North insulted her. Van North denies this.

Nicotine Neutralized

CHEW AND SMOKE

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

No Nerves Quaking

No Heart Palpitating

No Dyspeptic Aching

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

LIKE A TIDAL WAVE

Is the Sweeping Popularity of Paine's Celery Compound.

Its Enormous Sale the Marvel of the Drug and Medical World.

Prominent St. Louisans, Restored to Health and Strength, Gratefully Testify to Its Remarkable Power—Strange Experiences —Wonderful Cures.

Here is a sensation sure to interest every reader of The Republic, although it has nothing to do with battle, murder or sudden death.

Paine's celery compound knocks off the fetters of disease, so that human bodies are made well and strong and human hearts are made happy.

Paine's celery compound has given here in St. Louis fresh and voluminous proof of its right to the title, "greatest remedy in the world."

Nerves that were feeble and unstrung are restored by it to all the old-time vigor and elasticity, blood that crept and crawled sluggishly through the veins, dark and weighted with impurity, leaps and bounds in red, life-giving current, when Paine's celery compound has swept all taint away from it.

But who says all this? Answer: People in this city, some of them, perhaps, not 30 minutes' walk from you who read these words. Question them, personally or by letter.

They will tell you of exhaustion, sleeplessness and indigestion put to speedy and complete rout by Paine's celery compound.

What shall it profit a man if his table is loaded with the choicest tid-bits in the market, when his mutinous stomach will have none of them?

Paine's celery compound is the only certain remedy for dyspepsia.

Suppose the softest of beds in the cleanest and quietest of rooms invites you to repose; it is all a mockery when your nerves are tense as fiddlestrings and your temples are throbbing.

Paine's celery compound brings sweet sleep to your pillow.

How many women, brilliant leaders in society, or earnest workers for the good of their race, pay a horrible penalty of suffering for their pleasure or their work! They would give up luxury and home to have the robust health of their maids.

They can have the health without the sacrifice. Paine's celery compound has no warmer admirers than the women whom it has rid of sick headaches and nervous prostration.

A doleful variety of diseases spring from ill-nourished nerves and polluted blood. Since Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D. LL. D., of Dartmouth College discovered the common origin of these troubles the medical world has adopted his views as to treatment, and prescribed Paine's celery compound, which was first used by Prof. Phelps in his private practice.

In reading the interviews that follow bear in mind that they represent only one day's inquiry in one city. Yet they give some idea, however inadequate, of the public confidence in, and the unprecedented demand for Paine's celery compound.

A Mother Superior's Story.

Behind a high brick wall and a tall, barred gate, covered with sheet-iron to keep out the intruding glances of the public, is the "Deaf and Dumb Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph," at 1849 Cass avenue, almost in the center of the city, on one of its main commercial arteries. Yet passers-by might never be aware of its presence, so secluded is its surroundings. Some distance back from the high wall is the building, a rich looking old mansion, with broad verandas and front stoop, erected many years ago, and to which has been added recently a modern building in the rear, to accommodate the increasing number of pupils and teachers. The freshness of the garden surrounding the institute, and the quiet, restful appearance of the place, would give to the stranger the impression that all fleshly ills as well as worldly temptations never entered within the big iron gate. This sequestered nook, where the teachers are shut off from the world through their own choice, and the unfortunate inmates through their afflictions, is not free, however, from the ills that beset the rest of mankind. Gaunt disease in its worst forms has never found its way into the inclosure, but the milder ailments that come to those who spend their lives in limited quarters at hard mental work all day without exercise have made many victims there. For all such complaints in the home and school but one medicine is used—Paine's celery compound.

Sister Adelle, the mother superior of the institute, was asked how the compound came to be a standard household remedy with the sisters and pupils.

"It has been so long ago that I almost forget," she said, reflectively, "but I am quite sure I tried it on the recommendations of some kind friends, who said it had done for them what no other medicine would. I first bought half a dozen bottles at Merrill's drug store, downtown, and tried it as a spring medicine whenever there was any complaint of poor health among the sisters and children."

"Was the improvement in their health noticeable at once?"

"It was. I followed directions closely and gave the medicine regularly to everyone in the house who needed a spring medicine, a tonic or something to drive away dullness and languor that comes over one in the spring."

"Was there any particular complaint among the pupils or sisters that Paine's celery compound cured more readily than others?"

"Yes. Nervousness," answered the mother. "I do not know whether deaf-mutes are subject to nervousness more than other people who are afflicted, but I do know that the celery compound has cured repeated cases here of nervousness where the patient had no appetite, could not sleep, was cross and irritable and in ill health generally, with no defined disease. With the sisters I found it acted like magic in curing that dizziness which comes from hard mental work, constant attention to one subject and lack of a proper amount of exercise. In some cases it is really wonderful."

"Does your long experience with Paine's celery compound warrant you in recommending it as a spring medicine, a tonic, a cure in cases of nervous debility and such like ailments?"

"I certainly do recommend it most highly, and I have done so repeatedly. It has been a household remedy here for some time, and I will always keep it close to hand."

An Ad. Pioneer Talks.

A pioneer is one who leads the way.

Though it will not occur to many until they are told, there are several ways still untrodden in the great West over which a few pioneers are guiding the steps of business men, and Bert Ball, the advertising expert in the Union Trust building, is one of them. He is a successful pioneer of his line in St. Louis, the first in a new business which is the outgrowth of modern business methods and which is still in its infancy, namely—the art of advertising. It was learned that he had spoken in high praise to some friends of Paine's celery compound, and to learn if he cared to repeat his remarks for the benefit of the public, he was called on. Buried among a lot of papers, he was found busily sketching an Easter advertisement for a large local establishment. The object of the visitor's call was stated, and a silence followed, during which Mr. Ball did some hard thinking. Finally he said:

"I see no reason why I should not tell you all about it. Being a writer of advertisements, I watch the papers, and in doing so I invariably saw the ads. of Paine's celery compound. There was always one marked feature about them, and that was the absence of learned essays on the ingredients of the medicine, or technical explanations of the diseases the medicine would cure, which the masses cannot understand, but which you often see in some advertisements. Instead of this, the Paine ads. get right in amongst the people and say in bold-faced type, 'It makes people well.' This statement is always backed up with an interview and sometimes a picture of the persons this medicine has cured and who have come forward in a spirit of gratefulness to tell other sufferers where to go to find relief. The merits of Paine's celery compound have been sung in praise by many distinguished characters in the East, who would not, I am sure, lend their names to anything unworthy of them. That is what caught me. After reading those glowing tributes repeatedly, I was tempted to use the medicine this spring when I became broken down through overwork. A rush of business kept me at my desk night and day, and neglect of my health brought on nervousness. I took the compound as directed, and was soon surprised at the change that came over me. In place of gloomy, depressing spirits and ugly moods, I felt a lightness of heart that one experiences when in perfect health on the first appearance of balmy spring. As a nerve-quieter and a regulator, I can testify to the efficacy of Paine's celery compound."

An Example for Busy Men.

Observing persons have often asked why it is that only bright young men get into the retail shoe business, or, does the retail shoe business develop genius in young men who go into it? A glance over this line of trade in any of the large cities will show what prompts the question. In New York, St. Louis, Boston or Chicago there are perhaps a half dozen shoe dealers whose names are constantly before the public. Every device in advertising is resorted to by one or the other to attract attention to their particular shops. Competition in this line, for no stated reason, seems brisker and more strained than in other retail lines, and the strife naturally quickens the wits and arouses the faculties of those engaged in it. This is why they appear bright. The dealer who displays the greatest ingenuity in attracting the public to his place and whose resources hold out the longest is the most successful. A notable example of this is the case of "Harris, the $4 shoe man," who a few years ago started in business in a small shop with a small capital and a determination to make a reputation with a $4 shoe. He asked the people to help him and at intervals he offered prizes for the best suggestion, idea, or advertisement that would increase his business. The valuable pointers lying around that would have gone to waste but for an incentive like this to give them life poured into his store and proved valuable. By adopting some of them and adding many of his own he made the name of "Harris" a household word inseparable from that of "$4 shoes" and built up a trade in men's shoes exclusively that is second to none in St. Louis. To do this required a close attention to business, with no other thought night or day than that of shoes and how to sell them. The mental and physical strain under which he labored during this achievement finally told on his health and he was advised to seek rest.

"That was out of the question," said Harris in starting to tell his experience. "I was run down, but I had to keep up the pace I was going. Like nine out of ten men who are in a competitive business, I could not leave it to take care of my health—I did not have time. I tried various remedies to brace me up until the time came when I felt that I could give my health the proper attention. Let me say right here that that time never comes until there is a collapse, and I am certain I avoided it by using Paine's celery compound when I did. Mr. Read, our bookkeeper, had been using the medicine in his family for a year, and was so enthusiastic over its great curative powers that we sometimes called him Paine. He was a splendid disciple of the medicine, and yielding to his persuasion I bought a bottle. I will say that I owe a debt of gratitude to my bookkeeper and a perfect restoration of health to that wonderful medicine. It braced me up, gave me an appetite, dissipated my nervousness and, best of all, it kept me from lying awake at nights thinking up new ideas, by sending me into a quiet sleep from which I woke up refreshed. I would advise busy men who have no time to take care of their health to take Paine's celery compound instead."

Deliverance in the Wind.

"It's an ill wind that blows no one some good," said P. A. Schreiner, foreman of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad yards in North St. Louis, as he finished a remarkable tale showing how deliverance came to him in a gale of wind at the eleventh hour. Mr. Schreiner is an old railroad man, who has seen service in the railroad yards of nearly every city in the country, and is known "all along the line" from Chicago to New Orleans and from New York to Omaha. Beginning as a boy at "breaking" trains, and also acting as traveling brakeman, he worked himself up until now his abilities are so well-known he can go into any large city and secure a place of trust and responsibility at once. His coming to St. Louis a few months ago and securing the position he now holds is evidence that his ability as a yard foreman is highly thought of by the officials, for the C., B. & Q. yards in North St. Louis are the busiest in the city next to those around the new Union Station.

"Did you ever notice the absence of fat men among railroad employes?" asked Schreiner by way of introduction. "Well, you may hunt the country over and you will find but a few. The work of a railroad is so vigorous in handling cars or freight, or in fact doing anything about a railroad or a railroad yard, from running engines to throwing switches, that they are kept down to bone and muscle all the time. Coupled with this is the nervous tension they are under. Everything moves, and moves quickly. The mind is constantly occupied, but the attention is never fixed on any one thing for more than a minute. This is a great nervous strain, which many cannot stand. They get rattled. When this occurs it is time to retire to some other business, and many are compelled to do so. I was at that point last January. I was seated on the freight depot platform one day, feeling all broke up. I had gone through a hard week owing to snow blockades up North and other interruptions of traffic. My nerves were all unstrung, my stomach had gone back on me. I did not want to eat, and even brandy would not arouse my spirits. On the day I speak of the wind was blowing in strong gusts. A servant girl crossed the tracks and her hat blew off. She dropped a loaf of bread in her attempt to catch it, but it got away from her, and I got it for her.

"I returned it and also wrapped up her loaf. The paper was torn, and I kept a part of it in my hand after the girl passed on. On going back to my seat at the platform I glanced at it, and saw the words 'I will cure you.' It was a Paine's celery compound advertisement, and I read it because I had nothing else to do. That night, on passing a drug store on Broadway, I saw a display of the medicine in the window, and I bought a bottle. I never use medicine of any kind, and did not want to begin then, but I thought I would try it. Well, sir, the effect was wonderful. In three days I was myself again. I carried a little bottle of the medicine in my pocket and took a taste quite often during the day. I have used two bottles since, and I cannot remember when I ever felt so well, so light-hearted and so much like working. I say this with a gratefulness that I would feel to a friend who had restored my health, and I would advise everyone to try Paine's celery compound who is feeling out of sorts. Several men about here are taking it on my recommendation."

The healthy glow on the cheeks and the sprightly movements of the yard foreman as he hurried about spoke more eloquently than he did as to the state of his health and the efficacy of Paine's celery compound.

Sachtleben Took It to Persia.

W. L. Sachtleben is known to every bicycler in this country and abroad as the only man who wheeled around the globe, taking in Asia and Asia Minor. Several bicyclists, including Frank Stevens, had performed the feat before him and many have accomplished it, but no one up to the time Sachtleben made the "sawing around the circle" succeeded in penetrating the vast interior of the Celestial Kingdom, where the natives had never seen a European, much less the wheeled horse. The trip consumed two years' time, most of which was spent in China and Russia, due to delays caused by rains and snows, frequent interruptions and detentions by petty officials and trouble in obtaining passports through the various provinces. The daring cyclist and a companion passed through many trying experiences, several times barely escaped with their lives from superstitious mobs, but finally arrived home safely to tell a story of adventure and travel as interesting as Gulliver's or the famous zig zag journeys in foreign lands. Mr. Sachtleben told his story in serial form in the Century Magazine, and it extended through nearly all the numbers of 1894. He was preparing for a lecture tour this fall, in which he was to give graphic descriptions of his trip, illustrated with stereopticon views, but he received a call from the Pittsburg bicyclists to go to the rescue of young Frank Lenz, who nearly two years ago tried to follow Sachtleben's route around the world, and was last in Persia. It is supposed he was killed in Armenia during the Christian massacre last year, but a doubt about his fate wrought up the people of Pittsburg, and large sums were subscribed to send someone familiar with Persia to learn the truth. Mr. Sachtleben is now in the European Continent on his way to Armenia.

When he returned from his long journey nearly two years ago he came to St. Louis with Mr. H. H. Canfield of Chicago, and opened one of the largest bicycle stores in the city at 421 North Seventh street. It at once became the rendezvous of all the crack wheelmen in town. It is an exceedingly interesting place to spend an hour or two, not only to view the variety of mementoes of the memorable trip which adorn the walls, but also because nearly every make of bicycle and its component parts are exposed in a grand display.

Mr. Sachtleben, being an athlete, used to hard work and plenty of vigorous exercise, was not at home in the confines of a narrow storeroom and in a short time, though kept busy by his friends and patrons, he fell a victim to those ills which always beset a person who has been physically active and is suddenly put into a position where exercise is impossible. He despised medicine as all athletes do, but there came a time not long ago when he felt he must do something for his nervous system and tone up his blood and constitution. Paine's celery compound was recommended to him by his wheelmen friends, who had used it, strange to say, to brace them up after exercising too much at the first break of spring. He tried it. His friends noticed his cheerful spirits return, the ruddy glow appeared in his face as before and an intense desire to do some kind of hard work was mentioned. It was while in that condition that he accepted the offer of the Pittsburg wheelmen to go in search of young Lenz.

"You may form some idea of what Sachtleben thinks of Paine's celery compound," said Canfield, his partner, "when he carefully put a bottle of it in his satchel before he started for Persia."

A. S. Keevil's Experience.

A. S. Keevil, the artistic printer and maker of envelopes, paper bags and boxes at 207 North Fourth street, is another of the many thousands who testify to the merits of Paine's celery compound as a rejuvenator and a cure for nervous debility. Mr. Keevil is a medium sized man, wiry, keen and of a nervous temperament which is accentuated by his manner of transacting business, made necessary by the amount he does and the limited time in which he has to do it. This has the envelope and paper bag business of this part of the country right where he wants it—in his hands—and the hustle and hurry that prevails in his establishment gives an impression that he is keeping himself and his help under "90 pounds pressure" to hold it there. He is, to use a current phrase, "one of the liveliest hustlers" in the city. Like hundreds of other young business men who are on the "speedway" to wealth at a 2:10 clip, he disregarded the rules of proper living and found himself somewhat under the weather last fall.

"Of course, I had to do something, for I was all run down," said Mr. Keevil in telling his story. "Not sick enough to leave my business, but not well enough to attend to anything with enthusiasm and vim. My digestion was poor, my nervous system at a low ebb and I suffered from sleeplessness, which was no doubt due to the strain I had put my whole system to in trying to do more than I was physically able. One evening while in an ugly mood I dropped in to see my friend, Mr. Gibson, manager of Raboteau's drug store, and while there I saw a pile of Paine's celery compound on display. I read the label and on asking about it someone recommended it to try it. I am opposed to all patent medicines, but I bought a bottle and took it. I wanted to get well in a hurry, and took a dose every two hours during the day. It made me sick until I began taking it as directed. Then it did everything claimed for it. In a short while I was myself again, and now I always keep a bottle nearby to take a dose when I am not feeling well. That compound is a great medicine."

Testimony From a Number.

Many well-know citizens have on previous occasions expressed their gratitude to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound in print, and when seen since they have again given expression in stronger terms and higher praise than before. A few names are given here by permission of men who will cheerfully reiterate to anyone their speeches in praise of Paine's celery compound:

Charles A. Edwards of the St. Louis Grocee recovered from a bed of sickness after being in the care of a nervous specialist for six weeks by using a bottle of Paine's celery compound.

Asadore Spiro of the men's clothing department of Famous acknowledges that he was restored to health through the use of Paine's celery compound.

Henry Alfred of 1012 Sidney street has testified more than once to the wonderful power displayed by the celery compound in relieving him of catarrh and liver troubles.

Prof. Bill Clark, the "Belfast Chicken," a retired teacher of boxing and in his day an all-around athlete, has never ceased recommending Paine's celery compound since it completely cured a severe attack of rheumatism contracted last summer in his swimming school, the Natatorium, at Nineteenth and Pine streets.

Henry Krechel of 2017 Salina street employed at the Goddard Mills, can tell the experience of a man who was on the ragged edge of miserable health for months and was restored to robust, vigorous health by the use of a few bottles of Paine's celery compound.

James Brophy, formerly of the House of Delegates, is another well-known citizen who can testify to the good qualities of Paine's celery compound as a blood purifier and a cure for rheumatism.

Walter Gregory, the lawyer, acknowledges that he owes a complete restoration of his shattered nervous system to a brief treatment with Paine's celery compound.

ALL OF THEM SELL IT.

WHAT RETAIL DRUGGISTS SAY OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Some Startling Statements as to Quantities Sold in Small Store—Regular Customers for It—Always Near the Front of the Store to Save Walking for It.

There are 350 drug stores in St. Louis, and every one of them sells Paine's celery compound.

A reporter in making a visit to a number of the downtown drug stores, and a few West End druggists, who are located in the center of the home districts, was told that all previous records of sales of proprietary medicines had been surpassed by the sales of Paine's celery compound. "No medicine," they said, "had ever gained such a hold on the general public." They mentioned the sales of certain proprietary medicines which would spring up, one year and then die out, never to be heard from again, and of certain others that continued to sell in small quantities for several years. They had never before in their experience, however, seen a medicine grow so rapidly into public favor, and increase its popularity with each succeeding year as Paine's celery compound has done since its introduction on the market eight years ago.

When asked who bought the medicine, they said: "Every class of citizens, of every condition of life." When asked again if they believed the medicine was all it claimed to be, they said: "We leave that for you to judge, from the sale of it, and the great amount now being consumed, and from the fact that in all these years a complaint has never been heard."

It might be explained here why drug store patrons do not hear more from the druggists in praise of Paine's celery compound when they know from the experience of others the vast good it has done. They are engaged in a business the principle part of which is the putting up of prescriptions given by physicians. Though those same prescriptions may be already put up by someone outside of their drug stores, and be on sale on their shelves, they would not call attention to the fact for the reason that it would drive business away from their prescription department, which they are trying to build up. A statement about the sale of Paine's celery compound and what the patrons say of it is, therefore, with some exceptions, as far as druggists will go in the recommendation of this proprietary article, which has obtained such a firm hold on the citizens of St. Louis through the immense number of cures it has made.

The drug store of Wolff-Wilson & Co., at Sixth and Washington avenue, is, perhaps, the busiest store of its kind in any city west of New York. Eight clerks are constantly employed to wait on the stream of customers who pour in and out of its doors. Mr. Wolff is one of those modern, wide-awake druggists who believe that in order to make the people know what he has for sale he must tell them about it. Therefore he advertises extensively, and a big business is the result. He was interrupted for a moment the other day by a reporter, who asked him if there was much demand for Paine's celery compound. "My dear boy," said Mr. Wolff, "we sell five times as much of that medicine as we do of any medicine on the market now. When I first began to handle it, we bought it from the wholesale agent here, but the sale of it increased so rapidly that we now buy it by the great gross from the manufacturers themselves."

"Do you know what are the good qualities of Paine's celery compound?"

"We know nothing whatever about it, except what our patrons tell us. Business men, clerks, salesladies and all manner of people employed in this busy center of the city come in here every minute of the day to order Paine's celery compound. We sell as high as two gross a week. I have known customers to buy one-half dozen bottles to give away to their friends, so great is their faith in the medicine."

Another old-time drug store which has been located for years in the throbbing center of the retail district is that of Raboteau & Co. at 714 North Broadway. Mr. James Gibson is the manager of this concern, and is conducting its business he adopts every practical modern idea. He makes a special display of Paine's celery compound in his show window, because it is the medicine he sells the most of, and this is in keeping with other things he does. In reply to the question if Paine's celery compound was in much demand, he pointed to a large pile of it near the front door, and said: "The demand for it is so great we keep it handy, so as to save the clerks extra work. I cannot say anything of Paine's celery compound from my own experience, but I can give you the names of at least a dozen people who are enthusiasts on its curative qualities."

"Does it sell better at one time of the year than another?"

"It sells all the year around, but as the American people have been taught to freshen up in the spring, there is an increased sale of it just at this time of the year, because it is a blood medicine. Our sales of late have become so large that we order direct from the manufacturers."

One of the handsomest drug stores in the city, and one that makes the most attractive display of the sundries sold by druggists, such as toilet articles and perfumes, is that of Leland Miller, chemist, on Sixth and Locust streets. "Though we do not advertise it nor specially recommend it to our patrons," said Mr. Miller, "still we sell large quantities of it, and the repeated calls of customers who have bought it must be taken as an indication that it is doing all that the proprietors claim for it. Several of my customers are very enthusiastic over the curative properties of Paine's celery compound."

The manager of M. M. Tierney's Laclede Hotel Pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut, said when asked if he could give the names of some of his customers who had been benefited by Paine's celery compound:

"Our trade is mostly with people who are downtown during the day, and who are known as 'transients.' They come in and buy what they want, and that is the last we see of them. We may never meet them again, and we do not ask their names. If I were given a little time, I could, no doubt, obtain 25 or 30 names of persons who would enthusiastically recommend Paine's celery compound, for the reason that it has done them good."

On the southwest corner of Jefferson and Washington avenues, just south of the new Missouri Medical College, is a drug store that will soon become famous as the rendezvous of every medical student in St. Louis. It is conducted by James M. Borton, a jovial young American of the progressive species. As many of his customers are medical students, what he says about the sale of Paine's celery compound especially to this class of customers, may carry great weight with it:

"It is one of the best sellers on the market," said Mr. Borton the other day, "and I have no doubt that many of the people who buy it here will unhesitatingly recommend it, as they buy another bottle as soon as they have finished the first. It must do all the proprietors claim for it because its sale has steadily increased through the recommendations of those who have used it. I can claim no credit in this regard for I have done very little to advertise it except expose it for sale."

The drug store of Mr. Temm at 2855 Franklin avenue is peculiarly situated. Besides being situated in the center of a thickly populated home district, it fronts on an avenue that is always thronged with people from morning until night. Mr. Temm keeps pace with the spirit of the street, and in selling his medicines and other articles carried by druggists generally, he holds everything down to moderate prices.

"Yes, we sell Paine's celery compound, and a good lot of it too," he replied in answer to a query. "It is called for oftener than any other proprietary article we have, and the people seem to have great confidence in its curative qualities. It is bought by my customers to cure those ailments it is said to be a remedy for—general derangement of the system and nervous disorders. I have yet to hear one complaint about it."

"This is not a patent medicine shop," is what Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the drug store on Seventh and Olive streets, has printed on the head of his business cards. Mr. Allen fills as many prescriptions perhaps, as any druggist in St. Louis, and he is also the Western agent for an Eastern "physicians' supply" house. Though he has taken a stand against proprietary medicines, he could not but speak well of Paine's celery compound. "It is one of the most successful medicines ever brought before the American public," he said, "and we keep it and sell a great deal of it. We do not care to sell it because we would like to discard all proprietary medicines but the public demand is so great for this medicine that we keep it in stock and, as I say, we sell lots of it."

J. A. W. Fernow, the druggist on Broadway and Market street, who has earned the reputation of being the handsomest man in the business, is an inventor of patent medicine himself. Anyone walking along Broadway would be blind if he did not see some evidence of "Bario, a Healthful Drink," somewhere about. He said:

"There is a medicine, which seems to have enough merit in it to create a demand for it, without pushing it. We sell great quantities of Paine's celery compound to all classes of people. I have not heard of a single instance where a customer has complained of it, and I have no doubt that if I asked the names of the parties who bought it, that I could get many valuable recommendations."

One of the largest and most staid drug houses in the city is that of Luyties at No. 308 North Broadway. Three generations have grown up and seen this house prosper where it now stands. It is strictly a homeopathic drug store, but the clerk, in speaking of the sale of Paine's celery compound, said that a great deal of it was sold, and that it was no doubt in the greatest demand of any proprietary medicine on sale at the present time.

The Anti-Monopoly Drug Store on Sixth and Market streets gained its reputation through its fight against a local trust or combination of druggists. It cut prices then, and continues to do so, and enjoys the custom that crowds its store to an uncomfortable degree. The manager, in speaking of Paine's celery compound, said:

"It is one of the most remarkable medicines that was ever placed on the market. We sell a great deal of it to persons who want something to tone up their system, purify their blood, and to reconstruct the debilitated nervous system. The cures recorded of it are numerous and well authenticated. Our customers tell us on buying it that it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken. It certainly must have many good qualities, and must do a great deal of good, because the demand for it has increased each year it has been on the market. Thousands of dozens of it are sold in St. Louis every year."

At the Douglass drug store, Thirteenth and Washington avenue, Paine's celery compound was spoken of in the highest terms. Here, as in many other places visited, the clerks testified that the celery compound was bought by hundreds of people for troubles arising from a debilitated nervous system, from dyspepsia and kidney troubles. They had yet to learn of a single case where a customer had used Paine's celery compound as directed and not received great benefits. According to the testimony of their customers, the medicine not only restored them to health, but infused them with a new life, a brightness and a vivacity they did not have before.

One of the first things a person sees on entering Judge & Dolph's drug store on Fourth and Market streets is a neatly arranged pile of boxes, each one bearing the imprint, "Paine's celery compound," and a bunch of celery. The presence of this medicine in such quantities, and the prominence given to it answered the question for the reporter who called before he spoke. When the manager was asked about this medicine, he smiled blandly and glanced toward the pile of boxes.

"Before," he said, "one of the greatest sellers that was ever placed before the people. As you have noticed in their advertisement, they say, 'It is a prescription compounded by Prof. E. E. Phelps of Dartmouth College, and is intended for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatism, nervous diseases and kidney troubles.' See? It will do this or not. If of my own knowledge I cannot say, but if I were given time, I could secure the names and addresses of a number of persons who have used it, and whom, I believe, would tell of the merits of the medicine in public print. We sell more of Paine's celery compound than any other proprietary medicine on our shelves."

One of the most commodious and handsomely fitted drug stores on Olive street is that of Russell Riley on Fourteenth street, diagonally across from the Exposition building. Speaking of the sale of Paine's celery compound, and the benefits received by those who used it, he said:

"I know a great many who, on buying a second bottle of the celery compound, have spoken in the highest terms of its good properties. Of course, we never make it a point to take the names of the people and, therefore, I could not tell you who they are. There is one case that occurs to me just now. He is an elderly gentleman, and well to do, living on Eighteenth and Olive streets. He dropped in here one day and bought a bottle of Paine's celery compound. I have seldom heard anyone so enthusiastic over a medicine as he is over that proprietary article. He cannot say too much about it, and says that it has entirely rejuvenated him."

IN CAR-LOAD DOSES.

How Meyer Bros.' Drug Company Handles Paine's Celery Compound.

In the course of inquiry as to the sale of Paine's celery compound a reporter called at the warerooms of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Fourth and Clark avenue, to learn from a wholesaler in what quantitites this medicine was handled. Though he had been prepared to hear of large amounts by previous interviews with druggists, he was astonished when shown the bills, and the warerooms where the compound is handled. Mr. E. J. Schall, the buyer of proprietary medicines for Meyer Bros., escorted the reporter to a wareroom on the third floor of the Broadway building and there, while he conducted the visitor through the narrow aisles between piles of boxes, pointed out the various lots piled 12 boxes high and 10 deep, scattered about the room as a measure of safety.

"Here are two car-loads of 1,200 dozen in this pile," said Mr. Scholl, "and around here we have 1,000 dozen, while over there in the corner is another pile of about 1,000 dozen, from which the men are filling today's orders."

Going over to this last-mentioned stack of boxes, the reporter saw two men loading trucks and wheeling them into the marking-room, where men with brushes were consigning them to various States in the West. Seven States were counted during the 10 minutes he stood to watch the busy scene. A third man was helping himself to the same pile of boxes and sending them downstairs on an elevator to the wagon-loaders who were distributing dozen after dozen of the popular medicine to the 200 or more drug stores in the city.

"This is not a very busy day here," said Mr. Schall, as he and the visitor passed out of the storeroom. "You should see us when we are taking in several car loads of Paine's and sending it out almost as fast as we get it, which sometimes occurs on Monday. That pile of 800 dozen you saw near the door upstairs will not last until evening. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this house before. We have been handling Paine's celery compound for five years, and the sale of it has steadily increased each year, until it now surpasses that of any medicine we handle. Spring is, of course, the best time of the year for the sale of the compound, but it is also a medicine for the nervous system, the stomach, kidneys and liver, it is sold all the year round for these complaints as its reputation spreads. I could surprise you with a statement of the sales in Mexico and Canada, but the figures are not to hand."

"The most remarkable thing about Paine's celery compound is this fact—its merit has made its reputation. We have not pushed the sale of it in any way, and until recently comparatively little advertising has been done, considering its popularity and enormous sales. Its reputation had been made years ago and it only required time to broaden it. If the medicine had no merit, all the advertising in the world would not sell it."

MISS WALKER WAS SAVED.

Hope and Health and Reason Restored by Paine's Celery Compound.

MISS MAGGIE WALKER.

Mrs. Walker of 654 Woodward avenue tells of a most remarkable cure effected in her sister, Miss Maggie Walker, of Abbotsford, Mich.: "My sister was never strong. From a little child we had to be so careful of her. We doctored with every one we could hear of, and nothing ever seemed to relieve her. The physicians did not seem to know what her trouble exactly was. She suffered dreadfully with distress in her stomach, and her head bothered her, and finally she began to lose her reason. I brought her here to the city and took her to Harper Hospital. She was treated there for a short time, but did not seem to improve, and finally she got so nervous and distracted that she would not stay, so I was obliged to take her home again. She was confined to her bed all the time. I was desperate. I did not know what to do. One day I saw Paine's celery compound advertised in a newspaper, and it seemed to fit her case exactly, so I got a bottle, and finally prevailed upon her to take it. She seemed to get better right away, and by the time the first bottle was gone, she was able to sit up part of the time. I think she took in all five bottles, and to-day she is in excellent health, better now than she ever was in her life. She is at home and has the entire charge of the house and the care of our invalid mother. We cannot speak too highly of Paine's celery compound, for I know it cured my sister."

GRATEFUL BUT SILENT.

Many Benefited Who Dislike to Recommend Paine's in Print.

There are many prominent citizens of St. Louis and many ladies well-known in the highest social circles who are using Paine's celery compound and with whom it is a spring medicine and a tonic that has taken the place of the teas, the herbs, the treacles, the blood purifiers and the "old folk" remedies which they had used in their youth because "mother had used it when she was out of sorts." The modern up-to-date man and woman believe that in medicine, as well as in numerous other things, science has made wonderful improvements, and there are few, if any, people now using the old home medicines, the "Aunt Liza cures," the bitter concoctions of former days, when they know of the existence of a powerful curative like Paine's celery compound. Where these old remedies assisted nature in curing or toning up one organ of the body or the blood and nervous system, medical science has found in Prof. Phelps' prescription a combination of medicines which act at once and at the same time as a nerve tonic, a renewer of vitality, a regulator of the bowels, liver and kidneys, as well as an alterative, laxative and diuretic. Years of successful treatment in private practice with this medicine caused its introduction to the public, and the same success has followed its use all over the world.

There are hundreds of persons in this city of all classes recommending Paine's celery compound to their friends who are in ill health, yet who will not publicly commend it to mankind in general. Not for the reason their ailments are such that they do not care to mention them in public, but simply "because." No other reason can be given. Compliments of the highest order and praises without stint have been showered on the proprietors of Paine's celery compound by lawyers, business men, bookkeepers, clerks, housekeepers, working women and hard manual laborers, who have been restored to health and strength by its use, but their reply has nearly always been: "Send any sick man or woman around to me and I'll tell them what to use."

The case of Mr. Edward H. Mead, in the silverware department of the Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Company, illustrates how reluctant are the grateful beneficiaries of Paine's compound to particularize in print their sickness and cure. Mr. Mead is known among his friends as an enthusiast on this great remedy, and from what he has told in confidence about its cures, he surely has reason to be. No less than 25 persons are using the celery compound on his recommendations.

"I am as grateful to Paine's compound as I would be to a friend who had done as much, and in return for what it has done for me and my family I will do a great deal. Anyone who wants to know what it will do can learn from me."

"Friend in Need, Friend Indeed." PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

IS EXACTLY THAT to all who are wretched from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Torpid Liver and Bad Blood.

Thousands Owe Their Lives TO IT.

SIMMONS MET DEFEAT AGAIN.

RAN UNPLACED IN A POOR RACE AT LEXINGTON.

Hallie Gay the Medium of a Killing—Doctor G. Claimed Out of a Selling Race—Whyota in a Soft Spot—Tips, Racing Results and Entries Elsewhere.

Special to The Republic.

Lexington, Ky., April 29.—Three out of the five favorites won at the Kentucky Association track to-day, while the weather was bright, the attendance good, the track fair. Both Perkins and Turner rode a pair of winners. W. Mullaly claimed Doctor G., a chestnut colt by Sobranje, dam Lucy H., who ran second in the last race, for his entrance price, $1,200, and first money of the purse, $1,450 in all. The colt, who won on the opening day of the meeting here, belongs to a local physician, Dr. Henry Atkins, who races his horses under the name of the Dog Fennel Stable. He is the first of his sire's get, Sobranje, to win, the latter horse, who is dead, being a son of imp. Mortemer, and the famous Spinaway.

Nat Pettit lost, by death, to-day a promising yearling by Hayden Edwards, dam Wanderene, for which he recently refused a fancy offer. The opening race proved an easy win for the Hanover colt, Sligo, who closed an equal favorite with Byron McClelland's Tupto, and who, in spite of having the stable boy, R. Luther, up, won by five lengths from Elsket, a 15 to 1 shot. Minor ran away on a false break after a long delay, and the judges rang the bell for Starter Chinn to dispatch the field, so the race was run without him.

Whyota, another of the get of Hanover, played from 3 to 1 to 5 to 2, won the second race in runaway style, leading throughout from five to eight lengths and winning, pulling up, by two lengths from Victorious, a 4 to 1 chance. The 7 to 5 favorite, The Princess, finished a bad fourth.

Simmons was a 7 to 5 favorite in the third race, with Joe. Mack backed down to the same figure at the post, after opening at 2 to 1. The pair, however, simply raced each other's heads off, leaving the finish a fight between St. Ilario, a 15 to 1 shot, and Brendoo, at 10 to 1, the latter being beaten a head on the post by the rank outsider, who won in the very last jump. His victory was largely due to Turner's vigorous riding. Semper Ego, a good-looking son of the Longfellow horse Logic, out of La Sylphide, the dam of Semper Fidele, Semper Rex, and Semper Lex, was a 1 to 2 shot in the fourth race and he justified by his performance the short price laid against his chances by simply walking home, winning under a strong pull by a length from the Inspector B. gelding, McHenry, an 8 to 1 shot.

Hallie Gay, a daughter of Strathmore and Gladiola, played from 7 to 1 to the favorite, at 2 to 1, won the last race in a canter, Doctor G., who went to the post at 3 to 1, being the runner up.

The Summaries.

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Sligo, 99 (Overton), 2 to 1, won; Elsket, 100 (Turner), 10 to 1, second; Tupto, 99 (Perkins), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Hannon, Cena, Cleveland, Amy T., Gloriana II. and Kodack also ran. Minor left at the post after running away a quarter of a mile.

Second race, six furlongs—Whyota, 100 (Perkins), 5 to 2, won; Victorious, 100 (Graham), 4 to 1, second; La Joya, 112 (Overton), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Princess, Cora Taylor, Harry Weldon and Samantha also ran.

Third race, six furlongs—St. Ilario, 105 (Turner), 15 to 1, won; Brendoo, 105 (Cassin), 10 to 1, second; Joe Mack, 105 (Perkins), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:16¼. Galen d'Or, Simmons, Clinty C. and Tariff Reform also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Semper Ego, 113 (Perkins), 1 to 2, won; McHenry, 110 (Washam), 8 to 1, second; Goreanna, 110 (Turner), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Hob Nob, Charley Young and Chatterbox also ran.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Hallie Gay, 100 (Turner), 2 to 1, won; Dr. G., 109 (Fishburn), 2 to 1, second; Nellie Parker, 104 (Graham), 15 to 1, third. Time, :57. Strathertha, Corota, Trixie, Mary Cooks, Dodo and Liberati also ran.

OWNERS' SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

St. Asaph Purses Will Be Increased to Four Hundred Dollars.

Special to The Republic.

St. Asaph Race Track, Va., April 29.—Interest in to-day's doings at this track was divided between the race for the Alexandria Stakes and a threatened strike of the horse owners. The latter held a meeting this morning and signed a petition to the Virginia Jockey Club demanding that the purses be raised from $250 to $400. J. J. McCafferty and Eugene Pierson presented the memorial to the management and made it plain that unless the demand of the horsemen should be complied with before noon to-morrow every owner at St. Asaph would quit. It looked stormy for a time, but the association finally weakened and agreed to increase the value of the purses. In addition the scratch fee will be omitted in races where more than eight entries are made.

The steady rain which has been falling here since Saturday put the track in bad shape, and there were many withdrawals from the card to-day. The rainstorm continued and the weather was raw and cold.

J. J. McCafferty intended to take three of the races to-day, but as it turned out he got but one. That was the Alexandria Stakes of $1,000 for 2-year-olds, at half a mile, the fourth event on the programme. McCafferty rode his colt Applegate in this race and won galloping by five lengths. Applegate was the favorite and made the running all the way.

Just before the racing began Bookmaker Mattie Corbett told McCafferty that if he won with Hugh Penny and Ben Lomond he (Corbett) would bid them both up. McCafferty took no chances with Hugh Penny, scratching him forthwith, but he let Ben Lomond start in the fifth race. The McCafferty horse was never prominent in the race, however, and it looked as though he was not out to win.

Favorites won five of the events, the only upset being in the third race, when Captain T, second choice, beat Marshall by a length. The finishes were poor and uninteresting.

The Summaries.

First race, seven furlongs—Watchman, 105 (Penn), even, won; Stanley M., 105 (H. Lynch), 4 to 1, second; Silent Friend, 105 (Welch), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:33. Tartuffe, White Cockade, Deno and Jerome also ran.

Second race, one-half mile—Lambert, 105 (Penn), even, won; Himyara, 86 (Keefe), 4 to 1, second; Merry Merry, 86 (Sheedy), 3 to 1, third. Time, :51½. Eifield, Bank Cashier, Pearl Brock and J. N. P. also ran.

Third race, one mile—Captain T., 110 (Keefe), 5 to 1, won; Marshall, 110 (Doggett), 16 to 5, second; Golden Gate, 91 (Sheedy), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Prig also ran.

Fourth race, one-half mile, Alexandria Stakes, $1,000, 2-year-olds—Applegate, 117 (McCafferty), 3 to 5, won; Premier, 117 (Doggett), 7 to 5, second; Morman, 112 (Littlefield), 10 to 1, third. Time, :50½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—West Park, 109 (Welch), 1 to 5, won; Lady Adams, 102 (Keefe), 25 to 1, second; Little Tim, 112 (Doggett), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Van Brunt, Ben Lomond, Fidget, Darkness and Bonneville also ran.

Sixth race, five and one-half furlongs—Hoey, 114 (Doggett), 2 to 1, won; Factotum, 101 (Keefe), 11 to 5, second; Sandowne, 110 (Midgeley), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:10. Polydora also ran.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Entries of Deakin & Bragg Will Be Refused Hereafter.

Of five races at East St. Louis yesterday two were taken by public favorites and one by a second choice. The ring quit loser, as outside of the favorites Bill Arp and Billy Sunderland were both heavily backed.

Bill Arp captured the first race. He was at 4 to 1, and his easy win left the bookies little cause for self-congratulation.

Nat Goodwin was the good thing in the second race, and, after opening at 2 to 1, closed an 8 to 5 favorite. He took the lead from Bob Miller at the half and won easily by a length.

Montell, backed from 4 to 5, to 2 to 5, carried nearly all the money in the third race, and won very handily by two lengths from Cyantha, who was a neck before Tom L.

Queen Bess was a slight favorite in the fourth race at 8 to 5, over Billy Sunderland at 2 to 1. Henry Jenkins led to the half, where Queen Bess took the lead and held it almost to the end, Billy Sunderland just nosing her out under the wire. From general appearances it seemed that these two were the only ones trying very hard and on the basis of Billy Sunderland's form variations, which usually cover the whole gamut in a week's time, Captain Sinclair notified his owners, Deakin & Bragg, that their entries were no longer desired.

Proverb, backed from 10 to 1 to 6 to 1, took the lead at the head of the stretch in the last race, and won easily by two lengths from Come to Stay, who nosed out Nellie H. for the place.

Johnnie Smith and Turbiville carried off the riding honors, each landing two winners.

The Summaries.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Bill Arp, 106 (Hyle), 4 to 1, won; Top Gallant, 114 (C. Sloan), 5 to 2, second; Jack Bradley, 95 (Hutchison), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:21. Barney Laraway, Pella, Dollie, Beeton, Lillian and Justice also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Nat Goodwin, 118 (Turbiville), 2 to 5, won; Mitra, 116 (Boseman), 6 to 1, second; Longfellow, 121 (Morgan), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Mary C., Benita, Abe Cohn, Confederate, Grasshopper, Velox and Bob Miller also ran.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Montell, 111 (Turbiville), 2 to 5, won; Cyantha, 95 (C. Slaughter), 3 to 1, second; Tom L., 101 (J. Davis), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Lizzie Gray, Valdemar, Williston and Monk Overton also ran.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Billy Sunderland, 109 (J. Smith), 2 to 1, won; Queen Bess, 105 (Turbiville), 8 to 5, second; King Crab, 107 (Dunn), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¼. Seville, Henry Jenkins and Fonschway also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Proverb, 108 (J. Smith), 6 to 1, won; Come-to-Stay, 112 (C. Sloan), 4 to 1, second; Nellie H., 93 (Hutchison), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾. Butallo, Nellie K., Hacienda, Piccalilli, Ohelsa and Montella also ran.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Long Shots Won and the Talent Wore Crape.

San Francisco, April 29.—The track was wet to-day. The favorites won the first and last races and the outsiders landed all the rest. Raphael, 50 to 1, and Kathleen, 20 to 1, were the big surprises.

The Summaries.

First race, selling, six furlongs—Inkerman, 113 (Chevalier), 8 to 5, won; Dora, 84 (Sheppard), 8 to 1, second; Reserve, 100 (Steele), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Bobolink, San Luis Rey and Red Root also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Raphael, 98 (Burns), 50 to 1, won; Joe Cotton, 106 (Heinrichs), 4 to 1, second; Sligo, 104 (Isom), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:07. Wag, Vulcan, North, Last Chance and Finesse also ran.

Third race, selling, one mile—Midas, 96 (Chevalier), 7 to 2, won; Malodiablo, 84 (Jones), 9 to 2, second; Thornhill, 114 (Carr), even, third. Time, 1:46. Roma and Arundel also ran.

Fourth race, selling, short six furlongs—Duchess of Milpitas, 90 (Isom), 3 to 1, won; Conde, 106 (Coffey), 9 to 5, second; Terra Nova, 92 (Jones), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¾. Laurel, Cadeau and Gold Dust also ran.

Fifth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Kathleen, 104 (Shaw), 20 to 1, won; Sweet Alice, 101 (Jones), 8 to 1, second; Arctic, 102 (Coffey), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¼. Banjo and Norblich also ran.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—Blizzard, 113 (Carr), even, won; Tar and Tartar, 102 (Sloane), 2 to 1, second; Bell Ringer, 102 (Heinrichs), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Morgan G., Hydy and Outright also ran.

DR. RICE IN THE EAST.

Foster's Big Horse Pleases Trainers—Other Horses at Work.

The Republic Bureau,
146 Times Building.

New York, April 29.—Fred Foster was very much in evidence at Sheepshead Bay this morning. He has at the track in addition to Dr. Rice four of his old-timers, Sulross, Eloroy, Disturbance and Frank Farmer. Dr. Rice stood the trip East well and is in superb condition. Every trainer at Gravesend and Sheepshead visited the Doctor to-day, and each one pronounced him fit to run the Brooklyn Handicap if the race were run to-morrow. It is plainly evident that the Doctor has had a sound preparation, as every rib is plainly to be seen, from his shoulders to his powerful quarters. His stomach muscles are as hard as iron and, taken altogether, his condition must be classed A1.

Fred Foster is very sanguine of the horse winning again, and he made no secret of the fact that he has fully a better horse by 15 pounds than he had last year. He has grown wonderfully since last seen East and he is now 16¼ hands high and weighs 1,125 pounds. Foster stated that he had seen late issues of the New York papers wherein it was stated that 2:17 was the best time done by any of the candidates East. He said: "Show me a good, clear day and good track and I will discount that by eight seconds."

Foster has backed the horse freely and he said he stands to win far more this year than he did last year.

Fred Taral paid a visit to Dr. Rice and called him a live horse. Foster will use every endeavor to get Mr. Keene to allow Taral to ride for him in the Brooklyn Handicap. The work of the horse was looked at with a deal of interest by the trainers, who are preparing their flyers to contest against last year's winner.

The Doctor skinned over the track at a two-minute clip. He is fully prepared for the big event and Foster said to Taral: "Fred, if they beat him they will have to beat 2:06 on a good track."

Foster was very much struck with the appearance of Messrs. Keene's big string. He was particularly so with the appearance of the four splendid 2-year-olds that work in the set with Hornpipe. They are Freeland's brother, Dangerous, Inquirendo and Bowling Green. He stated that he had never in his life seen four more beautiful looking horses on a track together and remarked that they looked more like 5-year-olds. Hornpipe, he stated, looked a little—on the big side.

The work of the handicap horses was good, considering the state of the tracks and the weather. Hornpipe reeled off a mile and a half in 2:50. Assignee covered a mile in 1:52½. Dangerous, Taral up, and the brother of Freeland, covered a mile in 1:53½. Inquirendo and Bowling Green covered a mile in 1:55. The 2-year-olds did routine work. Rubicon covered a mile and a quarter in 2:19.

At Gravesend the work was also good. Declare covered a mile and a furlong in 2:07. Patrician went a mile in 1:52½. Sir Knight covered a mile and a quarter in 2:20. Leonawell went a mile in 1:54. The Baroness covered a mile and a quarter in 2:23.

Handspring, the crack colt in P. J. Dwyer's string, is at work again and had a good gallop. Axiom covered half a mile in 57 seconds. Charles Littlefield worked three sets in fairly good time.

Lexington Horse Sales.

Special to The Republic.

Lexington, Ky., April 29.—Some good prices were paid for thoroughbred yearlings at Tattersall's auction sale here to-day. Consignments from McGrathiana, Shandon and other noted studs were offered. Forty-three head were sold for a total of $10,470, average $243. The sales: Brown colt, by Himyar, dam Briar; Baker & Gentry, Lexington, $625. Chestnut colt, by Onondaga, dam Bonnie Harold; Madden & Strauss, Lexington, $425. Chestnut colt, by Fonso, dam Restless; Baker & Gentry, $520. Bay colt, by Onandaga, dam Pea Vine; Wm. McGuigan, Hot Springs, $525. Chestnut colt, by imp. Woodland, dam Enid; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, $450. Bay colt, by imp. Woodlands, dam Julia W.; Madden & Strauss, $635. Chestnut colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Bay Belle; Gus Strauss, Lexington, $800. Chestnut colt, by Hanover, dam Blessing, Cy. Jaynes, Lexington, $1,100. Chestnut filly, by imp. Simple Simon, dam Jennie S.; Cy. Jaynes, $400. Chestnut colt, by Onandaga, dam Yolande; M. Young, $450. Day filly, by Hanover, dam Pixey; C. E. Young, $500. Royal Spirit, ch. c., 3, by Outcast, dam imp. Sweet Spirit; Baker & Gentry, $625.

LEXINGTON TATTERSALLS SALE.

Forty-Two Head Brought $10,400, an Average of $275.

Lexington, Ky., April 29.—The Tattersalls sale of thoroughbreds at Tracey & Wilson's stables was a success. Forty-two head brought $10,400; average, $275. The following sold for $300 and over:

Chestnut colt, by Onondaga, dam Bonnie Herald, to Madden & Straus, this city; $425.

Ch c, by Fonso—Restless, Baker & Gentry; $520.

B c, by Onondaga—Peavine, W. McGuigan, Hot Springs, Ark.; $525.

Ch c, by imp. Woodlands—Enid, G. D. Wilson, city; $450.

B c, by imp. Woodlands—Julia W., Madden & Straus; $635.

Ch c, by imp. Pirate of Penzance—Bay Belle, Gus Straus, city; $800.

Ch c, by Hanover—Blessing, Cy Jaynes, Chicago; $1,100.

Ch f, by imp. Simple Simon—Jennie S., Cy Jaynes, Chicago; $400.

Br c, by Himyar—Briar, Baker & Gentry; $625.

Ch c, by Onondaga—Yolande, M. Young; $450.

B f, by imp. Simple Simon—Mary Winifred, Charles Gentry; $300.

B f, by Hanover—Pixey, C. E. Young, Lexington; $500.

George Whitney sold a chestnut colt by Hanover, out of Blessing, for $1,100. "Cy" Jaynes got him after Will Wallace had run him up to $1,000.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

The Last One at a Mile and a Half—The Favorite Entries.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—Next Monday afternoon the twenty-first Kentucky Derby will be run. It will be for more than one reason a notable race. In the first place, the Kentucky Derby always is. The oldest Derby on American soil, it has ever been won by a really poor horse, and victory in it gives the victor a place in the splendid line of horses that have finished first since 1875. Then its renewal next Monday will be the last one at a mile and a half. And for it the following field will probably go to the post:

Argyle Stable's br. g. Partisan, by Linden—Flossie. Trained by George Carstens.

Ireland Bros.' ch. c. Han Ban, by Hanover—Ada Ban. Trained by owner.

Byron McClelland's blk. c. Halma, by Hanover—Julia L. Trained by owner.

Pastime Stable's ch. c. Laureate, by Volante—Imp. Laurel. Trained by Arthur Newsum.

J. E. Pepper's br. c. Pepper, by Hindoo—Francesca. Trained by J. Anderson.

C. E. Railey's ch. c. Galon d'Or, by imp. Rayon d'Or—imp. Arabella. Trained by owner.

C. H. Smith's b. c. Basso, by Falsetto—Tiheida. Trained by Charles Hughes.

These seven colts are considered certain starters. Among the others eligible are Fair Faith, Curator, Paul Pry, Garza, Balzar, Carlsruhe and others from whom possible starters may come, but these are not expected. The riders on the certain starters will be as follows:

Partisan—Meux.
Han Ban— ——
Pepper—H. Williams.
Halma—Perkins.
Laureate—Clayton.
Basso—Martin.
Galon d'Or—Vankeuten.

Laureate and Halma are the only ones that have started this season. Han Ban, Galon d'Or and Pepper will probably race at Lexington this week, while Basso and Partisan will face the flag for the first time next Monday. The first choices are pretty sure to be Halma and Laureate, with Pepper, Basso and Galon d'Or next in favor.

Roby Results.

Roby, Ind., April 29.—To-day's races resulted: First race, five furlongs—Imp. Madge Dores, first; Lizzie N., second; Spitfire, third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Lester, first; Zaldivar, second; Dockstader, third. Time, 1:52.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs—Tit for Tat, first; James V. Carter, second; Hillsboro, third. Time, 1:10.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Jim Head, first; Willie L., second; Freddie L. T., third. Time, 1:17¼.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Kimberly, first; Shuttle, second; Tremor, third. Time, 1:37¾.

Louisville Pooling.

Special to The Republic.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—Pools on to-morrow's races at Lexington sold at the Turf Exchange to-night as follows:

First Race—Probasco, $15; Tom Elmore, $8; Clinty C., $6; Golden Pop, $6; Nance, $4; Saddlebags, $3; field, $3.

Second Race—The Commoner, $15; Buck Massie, $10; Gurgle, $5; Alabama, $3; field, $3.

Third Race—Brace Girdle, $25; Irish Lady, $20; May Pinkerton, $15; Amanda, $10; Lady Inez, $8; Merry Thought, $5; field, $6.

Fourth Race—Halma, $20; Mickle, $12; Joe Mack, $6; field, $5.

Fifth Race—Ben Eder, $15; Pollock, $10; Doctor G., $8; Jim Elliot, $5; Jack Monroe, $5; field, $4.

Pimlico Trotting Stakes.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—The Pimlico Driving Club has prepared a fall programme. On the first four days in October four stakes will be decided and each stake will be for $3,000. There will also be on the four days eight races for purses of $1,000 each. The stakes will be for the 2:20, 2:25 and 2:30 trotters and the 2:15 pacers. The entries will close May 20. Horses must be named with the entries.

Doctor G. Sold for $1,425.

Lexington, Ky., April 29.—Immediately after the last race to-day P. W. Mullaly claimed Dr. Henry Atkins' 2-year-old chestnut colt Doctor G., by Sobranje—Lucy H. He was entered to sell for $1,200 and ran second to Hallie Gay. He is very fast and has the making of a stake horse next year. Mullaly got him for $1,425. He will go East after the Louisville meeting.

Turf Gossip.

Lucky Baldwin has let out Bill Brien as trainer and engaged Sam Hildreth. This is jumping out of the frying pan into the fire with a vengeance.

—The officials of the Fair Association have not yet made up their minds as to the betting privilege. A final decision will probably be arrived at to-day.

—H. J. Brown, the California starter, is in the city. He hopes for an engagement at the Fair Grounds if Ferguson, and Chinn are shut out by Mr. Corrigan.

—The San Francisco story that Trainer Brien has been discharged for Sam Hildreth is denied by Baldwin's representative, Link, at Louisville. Both trainers will be kept. This improves matters—not.

—That grand colt, El Rio Rey, who stirred the Eastern racing world by his grand performances, seems as if he were about to perpetuate his fame in the stud. Mandolina, who won a great race after getting away poorly at Roby, finished with great courage, and showed all the signs of stamina possessed by her sire in his racing days.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY AT ALL TRACKS.

East Side Offerings.

First race, selling, six furlongs:
Selections—Euna, Onze, Wellston.

Euna ...105	Weisiger ...107	Benita ...107	Nathan Frank ...110
Everett ...107	Onze ...107	Jim Swayne ...107	Wellston ...110
Edward ...107	Snarley the Smuggler ...107	Venture ...107	

Second race, purse, four and one-half furlongs:
Selections—Lotto D., Jene, Shenandoah Boy.

Alopathy ...104	George S. ...106	Bill Arp ...106	Eunice ...107
Boule ...104	Shenandoah Boy ...106	Lottie D. ...107	Jene (imp.) ...109

Third race, purse, six furlongs:
Selections—Buck Knight, Shanty Bob, Belle of the West.

Shanty Bob ... 97	Buck Knight ...107	Bridget ...107	Belle of the West ...107
Henry Rook ... 97	Se— When ...107	Storekeeper ...107	Geo. ... Bailey ...107
Feedman ...107			

Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs:
Selections—Equator, Mr. Dunlap, Storletta.

Storletta ... 95	Williston ...106	Arthur H. ...111	Mr. Dunlap ...111
Little Lee ... 97	Wake ...10[illegible]	Eli (by Hyder Ali) ...111	Equator ...111
Vevay ...106	Matt White ...108	Arkansaw Traveler ...111	Smuggler ...114

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs:
Selections—Dot Dimple, Hesperia, Montella.

Dot Dimple ...111	Hesperia ...111	Green Prewitt ...113	Tradesman ...116
Montella ...111	King David ...113	Ohelsa ...113	Grey Duke ...116

Roby Fields.

Special to The Republic.

First race, selling, six furlongs:
Selections—Lady Rose, Abana Boy, San Salvador.

Sister Florence ...100	Imp. Aspin ...100	Consistent ...102	San Salvador ...105
Rondeau ...100	S. W. Stanton ...102	Abana Boy ...105	Weaverman ...105
Lady Rose ...100	Esau ...102	Ormonde ...105	Dr. Iceman ...105
Margaret Ann ...100	Gil Curry ...102	Advent ...105	

Second race, selling, mile and an eighth:
Selections—Vishun, Uncle Jim, El Reno.

La Crescent ... 98	Uncle Jim ...105	Craft ...105	Rookery ...108
Vishun ... 98	Paulus ...105	El Reno ...105	Tamblo ...108
Deceit ...103	Tattersall ...105	General Caldwell ...105	One Dime ...108

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs:
Selections—La Gartia, Golo, Caesar.

The Duke ... 85	Shuttle ... 95	Hannigan ...103	Caesar ...108
Imp. Sam Lewis ... 10	La Gartia ... 95	Ernest L. ...105	Frank Fuller ...108
Montepenso ... 93	Jolly Joe ...100	Outlook ...108	Golo ...111

Fourth race, selling, five and a half furlongs:
Selections—Glenold, McInerny, Barguard.

McInerny ... 85	King Henry ... 97	Glenold ...103	Little Mac ...108
Ida Sauer ... 92	Shenandoah Maid ... 98	Barguard ...103	Foxhall ...108
Victoria ... 95	Mary L. ...100	Oregon Cyclone ...105	Horan Belle ...110

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs:
Selections—Chenoa, Billie S., Effie T.

Mede ... 93	Effie T. ...101	Viola Knight ...105	Salvage ...110
Virginite ... 96	Chenoa ...103	Eldorado ...107	Billy S. ...114
J. J. Douglas ... 96	George W. ...104	Miss Patton ...108	Bob Farrell ...117
Spitfire ... 98			

Lexington Contenders.

First race, selling, seven and a half furlongs:
Selections: Probosco, Tom Elmore, Clinty C.

Relict ... 96	Golden Pop ... 98	Tom Elmore ...102	Saddlebags ...105
Jim Maguire ... 96	Nance ... 98	Probasco ...103	Al Boyer ...107
Little Walter ... 96	Julius ...100	Royal Prince ...105	Clinty C. ...111

Second race, six furlongs:
Selections: The Commoner, Buck Massie, Alabama.

Happy John ... 97	Gurgle ...100	The Commoner ...110	Clinty C. ...111
Hindoo's Dream ...100	Alabama ...100	Buck Massie ...110	

Third race, Pepper Stakes, four and a half furlongs:
Selections: Brace Girdle, Lady Inez, Merry Thought.

La Golondoria ...115	Irish Lady ...115	May Pinkerton ...115	Merry Thought ...115
Lady Inez ...115	Brace Girdle ...115	Amanda ...115	Trixy C. ...115
Kate La Grande ...115	Fair Lady ...115	Lela Dell ...115	Belle of Fordham ...115

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles:
Selections: Halma, Hazema, Mickle.

Halma ...114	Joe Mack ... 97	Gurgle ... 95	Hazema ... 95
La Joya ...104	Mickel ...100		

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs:
Selections: Ben Eder, Pollock, Hafiz.

Penniless ...107	Galley West ...110	Martin Essie ...110	Doctor C. ...118
Hafiz ...107	James Monroe ...110	Pollock ...112	Ben Eder ...118
Jim Elliott ...110			

CORBETT AND THE HACKMAN.

The Champion Has an Experience With a Man Who Was Full of Fight.

A man of Corbett's prominence in the pugilistic world comes in for no dearth of worry and annoyance in the course of 24 hours. But occasionally little oases of real pleasure are encountered that in a measure even the score. Such an incident occurred yesterday afternoon, the scene of action extending from the rotunda of the Planters, where Corbett is staying, to the Pine street entrance.

There is a certain hackman, Irish by birth and tendency, whose name is John Dolan and who is in the employ of the firm that supplies the more fashionable mode of conveyance to the Planters' guests. Mr. Dolan is a bold man, and nothing would suit him better than a personal and fierce encounter with James J. Corbett. At least such was the impression one inevitably formed upon hearing him speak his mind upon the subject. Thus it happened that Mr. Dolan became very important and highly communicative upon receiving positive assurance that Corbett would be in St. Louis this week.

It is surmised that the equine models under Mr. Dolan's tender surveillance came in for a thicker application of the lash, the reason being, no doubt, due to the altogether tumultuous condition of Mr. Dolan's feelings. There is also a pallid young man who directs the maneuverings of the hackmen during the afternoons.

Yesterday afternoon Corbett approached this young man with a request for a carriage. Into the young man's mind gradually crept the idea of a little fun, and he broached his plan to Corbett, who forthwith agreed to in some manner come in contact with the blustry Celt and see it out. He therefore remained inside the entrance which looks out onto Pine street, while the pallid young man issued forth to call Mr. Dolan and carriage.

"Now, Dolan, this is your chance. This is for Corbett!" bawled the young man.

"Corbett, is it?" shouted the hackman, spoiling for trouble—thick, furious trouble. "Tell the blank, blankety, blank to hurry up."

But the blank blankety blank needed not the word to hurry up. Corbett was out of the door in an instant, making a blind, headlong rush for the hackman.

"What's that you said?" he asked ferociously as he came on.

But the hackman deigned no reply. In fact, the poor fellow had tumbled from his box in the first surprise consequent upon the hasty exit of Corbett and had literally scorched the ground getting around the corner onto Fourth street.

Another hackman was called, and Corbett, laughing heartily, proceeded to his destination. About 20 minutes later the pallid young man was aroused by a plaintive whistling, which was proceeding from a nalley across from the Planters. It was Dolan, and after a careful reconnoitering of the situation he came cautiously over to where his horses were still standing. He was covered with spatters of mud. He was not working last night.

VENDIG'S FINAL DEPOSIT.

Florida Athletic Club Stakes Its Forfeit.

New York, April 29.—Joe Vendig, manager of the Florida Athletic Club, has put up $5,000 forfeit money to guarantee the club's ability to handle the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The time and place will be named July 1.

Vendig claims under the agreement the Florida Athletic Club is not bound to hold the championship match at Jacksonville, but is empowered to hold it under its auspices in any city, where it would be possible, should the legislation in Florida prevent the fight in that State. It now remains for Corbett and Fitzsimmons to put up $5,000 each as a guarantee to the Florida Athletic Club that they will fight under its auspices.

Corbett Indorses Vendig.

Champion Corbett received the news yesterday by wire from New York that the forfeit of $5,000 had been posted by the Florida Athletic Club. This, he said, should remove all doubt that his fight with Fitzsimmons will occur. Mr. Corbett further states that he agrees with everything Joe Vendig has said in relation to the right of the club, under the articles of agreement, to bring the fight off at any place it possibly could, giving Jacksonville the preference as a matter of course. After completing his engagement here the champion will return to New York and will second Steve O'Donnell in his bout with Kilrain before the Seaside Athletic Club May 6.

Santry Defeated Curry.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Eddie Santry of Chicago to-night defeated Eddie Curry of Philadelphia in a finish fight before a select number of local sports, for a purse of $250 and gate receipts. Mr. Gillespie of this city was chosen as referee, and at the end of the fourth round he gave the fight to Santry, who had his man all but knocked out. Curry was bleeding freely and was outclassed all around. Both men weighed in at 118 pounds. The affair was strictly quiet and kept from the local police until the fight was over.

Choynski and Hall Matched.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Joe Choynski and Jim Hall have signed articles to box June 17 for 20 rounds before the club offering the largest purse. The match is at catch-weights, and if no decision is reached in 20 rounds, the referee may order an additional five rounds.

California College Athletes.

Berkeley, Cal., April 29.—The University Athletic team will next Thursday morning start on the transcontinental trip which has been under contemplation for some time past, to meet the Eastern college athletes. The amount of money on hand at present will allow Captain Koch to take a team of only 10 men, but an effort will be made to raise sufficient money to take 12.

Drawn Chess Game.

London, April 29.—The second game of the chess match between Blackburne and Von Bardeleben was played to-day at the British Chess Club. The game was a Fianchetto and resulted in a draw after 58 moves.

TWO FAMOUS CATS ARE DEAD.

Pete Did Not Long Survive His Companion, Nig.

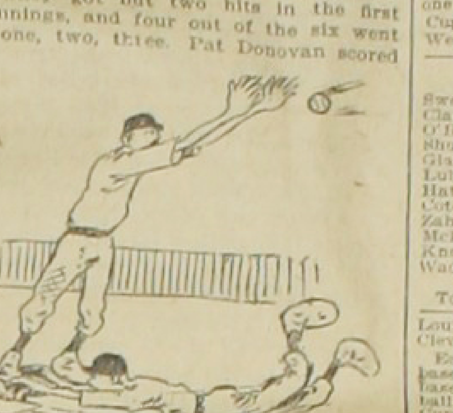
Pete and Nig, two famous cats of Brooklyn, are dead. Nig died of consumption a few days since and Pete, who was 16 years old, died two days later. Although Pete was expected to die at any time because of old age, it is generally believed he expired of grief over the loss of Nig, whose companion he had been for 11 years. These cats probably had the friendship of more men than any other cats ever had and although cats usually find their friends of the human race among the weaker sex, these two were never known to have a woman friend. Pete, who was yellow and weighed 27 pounds, had lived on the bar of James Murphy's cafe, at the corner of Broadway and Berry street, for 16 years. He was an overgrown kitten when he walked into the place 16 years ago, and because of his size was suffered to remain. He was placed upon the bar to be admired by customers and soon learned how to gain the admiration of men. He would wander from one end of the bar to the other and submit to having his fur rubbed, the right way, until he was tired, when he would walk around the end to the back bar and there, with as much care as a hen would move her eggs in a nest, Pete would push glasses aside to make a space large enough to lie down in. He was never known to break a glass. Pete held undisputed sway on the bar for six years. Eleven years ago Nig, who, as his name indicates, did not have a hair that was not coal black, and who tipped the scales at 25 pounds, entered the cafe and appeared to have determined to make his home there. One cat was believed to be enough around the place by all but Pete. Time and again Nig was chased out only to return. Pete championed his cause and when Nig was chased Pete would follow and the two would return together. Nig's persistence finally overcame all opposition and Pete and he thereafter shared the admiration of the frequenters of the place. Nig showed symptoms of consumption last fall and was given a box under the bar to sleep in. Pete then left his accustomed perch on the bar to sleep with Nig in the box, and the solicitude he showed for his dying comrade was touching. He would never eat until he had picked out the smallest pieces of meat offered him and placed them temptingly before his sick fellow. If Nig would not eat Pete would stroke his coat with his tongue. No one ever had a more gentle and patient nurse than Pete was to Nig, and when the latter died recently Pete refused to eat. He lay in the box alone as though he realized that his occupation was gone until two days later, when he, too, ceased to breathe. Pete was the wiser and more sagacious of the two and Mr. Murphy said of him that he knew everything there was to be done about the place, except to put the money that came over the bar into the cash register, but the old cat appeared to know which way money placed on the bar was to go, and if a coin was placed on the polished mahogany board Pete would brush it off with his paw and always cause it to drop behind the bar, because he saw the bartenders brush it off the bar with one hand to be caught in the other. On the occasions of sporting events or elections, when a crowd gathered about the ticker, Pete would get on a shelf over the ticker and watch the tape as it recorded results and would not leave his perch until the last of the men about the ticker withdrew. The cats are now being stuffed and will occupy their old places on the back bar, where they used to sleep.—Brooklyn Eagle.

BROWNS CAPTURED THE LAST.

EMERSON HAWLEY PROVED WILD AND INEFFECTIVE.

Breitenstein's Masterful Exhibition in the Box, Aided by Good Stick Work, Defeated the Pirates—Mack's Men Rallied in the Last Two Innings Without Effect.

By good work in the field and at the bat and masterful pitching by Theodore Breitenstein, the Browns were yesterday enabled to thwart Connie Mack and his rakish crew of Pirates in their designs on three straight here. The Browns showed some "class" yesterday for about the initial time this season, and the Pittsburgs were never in it at any stage. The Browns batted Pink Hawley in the most lively and satisfactory manner, and he was wild, hitting four men with the ball. On the contrary, Breitenstein held the Pirates down to a little less than bread and water and trimmed their sails in excellent fashion. They got but two hits in the first six innings, and four out of the six went out, one, two, three. Pat Donovan scored the first run for the Smoky City crowd in the eighth inning, and then Breitenstein let down, as the game was clearly won by the Browns, and there was no need for him to exert himself further. He made a brave effort to shut out his opponents. "Breit" should be worked regularly, as it never fails that when he is held in reserve for a special game he goes off in form, as was the case in the first Pittsburg game.



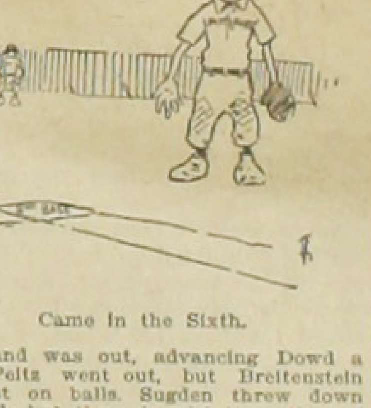
The Slide to Second in the Fifth.

Pat Donovan was guilty of an act that was disgraceful and which deserves the severest condemnation, when he scored his run in the eighth inning. He slid home, and as he came in raised both his spiked feet and planted them hard on Heine Peitz's left leg. His purpose, to injure the Browns' catcher, was obvious and elicited cries from the spectators, such as "Fine him," "Put him out of the game," but Umpire Betts paid no attention to the popular demand. Donovan's attempt was not wholly successful, though he drew blood. The injury is but a slight one. One of the spikes caught Peitz's stocking and nearly ripped it off, while the other was imbedded in the catcher's knickerbockers and ruined them by tearing a long rent in the knee.

Catcher Sugden had an off day. His two wild throws to second were very costly. He seemed to have a mania for throwing to second when no one was expecting him to. Twice the ball rolled out to center field and men scored. After the seventh inning, Connie Mack took Sugden's place. Connie threw to second in about the same manner that a girl plays bean bag, and the ball had about the same speed that Heine Peitz has on bases.

The Browns got their first runs in the second inning. Denny Lyons opened up with a cracking good hit over the third baseman's head, but was forced out at second by Quinn's bounder to first. Joe landed safe. Dowd was hit by a pitched ball on the shoulder, and trotted to first. Then Ely singled to right, and Quinn tallied the first run of the game. Peitz hit to short, forcing Ely, but Bierbauer threw wild to first to double Peitz, and Dowd scored. Breitenstein struck out. Miller led off in the next with a single to left, and scored on Connor's double. Lyons was hit by a pitched ball, but was left.

No more runs were scored until the sixth, when Dowd was again plugged by one of Hawley's inshoots, and went to first. Ely



Came in the Sixth.

bunted and was out, advancing Dowd a base. Peitz went out, but Breitenstein took first on balls. Sugden threw down to second, but through misinterpreting of signals the ball was allowed to roll out to center, and Dowd again scored. Miller's single put Breitenstein over the plate. Cooley forced Miller at second. Connor led off with a double in the seventh, and was followed by singles by Lyons, Quinn and Dowd, and three runs were scored. In this inning Joe Sugden again lent invaluable aid to the Browns by throwing a ball to center field. Lyons was on third and Quinn on first, and the second baseman started for second to draw a throw. The play was planned so that if Lyons tried to score the ball was to be thrown to Cross, and if Denny held third, to Bierbauer, to catch Quinn. Denny stuck to third, and Cross let the ball go by, expecting that Bierbauer was behind him, but Lou was taking a nap, and as a result Lyons tallied and Quinn went to third, scoring from there on Dowd's single.

The Browns were blanked in the eighth, but Pittsburg scored its first runs of the game. Donovan went to first on balls, but the next two batters went out. Smith, however, drew first on balls, and then Bierbauer atoned for his poor work by putting out a safe hit. Donovan scored, though Cooley made a fine throw to the plate, and would have caught Pat had not the ball been knocked from Peitz's hand. Smith and Bierbauer moved around to third and second on the play. Clingman hit safely, scoring both. Cross put up a foul to Denny Lyons.

Lyons went to first on balls in the ninth and took third on Quinn's single, scoring on Peitz's fly to left. Mack, who took Sugden's place, hit safely in Pittsburg's half of the last inning, and scored on Hawley's home-run to center. It was a long drive, and Cooley happened to be playing in right center, as Hawley usually hits there, and it got by Dick in consequence. Donovan got first on an error, but was left, as the next three batters proved easy outs. The last man up was Smith, the hardest hitter on the team and the man who won Saturday's game with his single over second. Breitenstein struck him out. The score:

St. Louis.	R	1B	O	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	1B	O	A	E
Miller, r.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Donovan, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Cooley, c.f.	0	1	5	2	0	Genins, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b	1	2	6	2	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Lyons, 3b	2	2	4	3	1	Smith, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	2	2	3	3	0	Bierbauer, 2b	1	2	5	4	1
Dowd, l.f.	2	1	5	0	0	Clingman, 3b	0	2	2	5	0
Ely, s.	0	1	1	0	0	Cross, s.	0	0	4	3	1
Peitz, c.	0	1	3	1	1	Sugden, c.	0	0	2	1	2
Breit'st'n, p.	1	1	1	2	1	Mack, c.	1	1	0	0	0
						Hawley, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	9	11	27	13	2	Totals	5	8	27	15	4

St. Louis ......0 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 1—9
Pittsburg ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Connor 2. Home run—Hawley. Stolen bases—Quinn and Lyons. Double plays—Cross, Bierbauer and Beckley, 2. First base on balls—Hawley, 3; Breitenstein, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Hawley 4. Struck out—Hawley 2, Breitenstein 3. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Betts.

Mascoutahs and Clerks Wrangling.

Special to The Republic.

Mascoutah, Ill., April 29.—As a result of the wrangle over the baseball game here yesterday, it is likely that the Belleville Clerks and the Mascoutahs, two leading aspirants for championship honors in the Sucker State this season, may take an inning or two in the courts of Saint Clair County. The trouble is over the gate receipts at yesterday's game, which amounted to about $200. After the Belleville club declined to finish the game yesterday, the Mascoutah managers refused to give them any percentage of the proceeds, and the Belleville managers declare that they will appeal to the court to secure payment to them of 50 per cent of the money taken in yesterday. The lovers of the national game here deplore the row, as they had expected to witness numerous games this season between two of the best clubs in Southern Illinois.

Cincinnati 3, Chicago 0.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Everett's and Dahlen's errors and two passed balls gave the Reds three runs in the fifth and sixth innings. Miller, in trying to score in the fifth, ran into Griffith, who was covering the plate. Griffith struck him, and in so doing dropped the ball. The Chicagoans gathered around the contestants, and during the row Smith scored. Attendance, 2,400. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	1B	O	A	E	Chicago.	R	1B	O	A	E
Latham, 2b	1	1	0	4	1	Ryan, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Hoy, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0	Dahlen, s.	0	1	1	5	1
Gray, 3b	0	0	6	3	0	Wilmot, l.f.	0	2	2	0	1
Ewing, 1b	1	1	9	2	1	Anson, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Miller, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Lange, c.f.	0	0	4	0	0
Merritt, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Everett, 3b	0	0	0	4	2
Smith, s.	1	1	1	6	0	Stewart, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Hogrie'r, c.f.	0	1	4	0	0	Griffith, p.	0	2	1	1	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	2	0	0	Moran, c.	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	3	5	27	16	2	Totals	0	6	24	14	5

Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 —3
Chicago ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Miller 2, Latham 1. First base on balls—Griffith 1. Struck out—By Griffith 1. Passed balls—Moran 2. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Emslie.

Louisville 8, Cleveland 19.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—The Louisvilles had three pitchers in the game to-day and the last one to go in was hit harder than his predecessors. Cuppy kept Louisville's hits well scattered. Weather fair. Attendance 1,200. The score:

Louisville.	R	1B	O	A	E	Cleveland.	R	1B	O	A	E
Sweeney, r.f.	1	1	1	0	3	Burkett, l.f.	4	3	0	0	1
Clarke, l.f.	0	1	0	0	0	McKean, s.	3	4	2	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	2	3	4	4	0	Childs, 2b	1	3	2	5	1
Shugart, c.f.	1	3	3	0	0	O. Tebeau, 1b	0	2	11	1	0
Glasscock, s.	1	2	4	5	0	G. Tebeau, r.f.	1	2	2	0	0
Luby, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	McAleer, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Hatfield, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	O'Connor, c.	3	1	3	1	0
Cote, c.	1	2	1	3	1	McGarr, 3b	4	3	2	1	0
Zahner, c.	1	1	0	0	0	Cuppy, p.	3	2	2	4	0
McDermott, p.	1	1	0	2	0						
Knell, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Wadsw'th, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	8	15	24	16	5	Totals	19	20	27	15	2

Louisville ......2 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—8
Cleveland ......3 2 0 4 3 0 4 3 .—19

Earned runs—Louisville 6, Cleveland 9. First base on errors—Louisville 2, Cleveland 3. Left on bases—Louisville 9, Cleveland 7. First base on balls—Off McDermott 2, Knell 1, Wadsworth 2, Cuppy 2. Struck out—By McDermott 1, by Cuppy 1. Home runs—Glasscock 1, Childs 1. Three-base hits—McDermott 1, O'Connor 1, McKean 1. Two-base hits—Shugart 1. Sacrifice hits—McGarr 1, Cuppy 1. Stolen bases—Cote 1, McAleer 1, Burkett 1. Double plays—Childs, McKean and Tebeau 1; McGarr, Childs and Tebeau 1; Glasscock, O'Brien and Luby 1. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. Wild pitches—Wadsworth 1. Passed balls—O'Connor 1. Umpire—McDonald. Time—Two hours and twenty-two minutes.

Ward Will Play on a Rural Club.

Special to The Republic.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—The people of Uniontown, 50 miles from here, are wild over the news that John M. Ward, the famous New York player, has consented to manage and captain the Uniontown team during the month of June. Ward is a great friend of W. C. McCormack, who owns the Uniontown Club, and the New York man has been spending his vacations in Uniontown for years. He has written a letter to McCormack agreeing to handle the team for a term beginning June 1. His vacation will extend through one month, and Uniontown is now busy booking games for that month. Ward intends to play second.

Thinks Well of Mr. Betts.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—President Young of the National League, speaking this evening with regard to the dispatch from St. Louis that Chris Von der Ahe had requested him to assign Umpire Betts to another city, said:

"Mr. Betts will leave immediately for Cleveland to umpire the games there. I have perfect confidence in Mr. Betts' ability as an umpire, and unless some accident should happen to him he will umpire the season through."

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Nashville 16, Evansville 4.

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—Score:

		H.	E.
Nashville	2 0 1 9 3 0 0 1 0—16	12	2
Evansville	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—4	5	5

Batteries—Trost and Hermann; Fields and Osenberg.

Chattanooga 5, Atlanta 9.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 29.—Score:

		H.	E.
Chattanooga	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0—5	13	4
Atlanta	4 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0—9	5	1

Batteries—Weeks, Sechrist and Fischer; Callahan and Wilson.

Eastern Games Again Postponed.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Rain postponed to-day's Washington-Brooklyn game.

Baltimore, April 29.—No Baltimore-Boston game; rain.

New York, April 29.—The New York-Philadelphia game was postponed on account of rain.

Austin 2, Houston 7.

Special to The Republic.

Austin, Tex., April 29.—The Texas League games opened here to-day. The opening game between Houston and Austin resulted in a victory for the former club by a score of 7 to 2.

Baseball Notes.

—The latest: Fred Pfeffer is to become baseball editor of a Chicago paper.

—Irwin will be released by Chicago. His arm is weak. Parrott will be retained as utility man.

—Breitenstein, Ehret, Staley and Clarkson were the pitchers who left with the club. McDougal was left at home, as he will not be needed.

—The victory over Pittsburg yesterday should put some heart into the Browns for the games they will play on their first trip away from home.

—One thing seems pretty certain, and that is that the club which beats out Baltimore in this year's race will just about win the championship. The Baltimores are very fast.

—Pete Browning flashed a roll of $1,500 the other day in Louisville. The same night three men were caught entering Pete's domicile, the evident purpose being to abduct that $1,500. They were locked up. So was the money.

—There was considerable hustling by the Browns at the conclusion of last night's game. Their train was to leave at 6:45 o'clock, and there was some packing up to be done and supper to be eaten before they could start for the depot.

—The Browns play an exhibition game in Toledo to-day. To-morrow they open a series of games in Cleveland, and, returning, play next Sunday in Cincinnati. Monday they open up the games with the Eastern clubs on the local grounds.

—The Pittsburg Club is starting out on a wrong tack this year. Elmer Smith spiked Latham badly in Cincinnati, and Jake Beckley spiked Spies, Cincinnati's new catcher. Donovan yesterday came near doing the same thing to Peitz. It won't be long until they will recognize the error of their ways. Every player in the League will be "laying" for a chance to give 'em the "gaff."

SOLDIERS TO BE SPARED.

They Would Have Been Beheaded Under the Usual Custom.

The stipulation in the treaty of peace between China and Japan that the Chinese who have been captured by the Japanese and others who sold supplies to the Japanese troops in their march through Manchuria and Shantung shall not be punished by the Chinese authorities, was inspired by humane considerations. It is the custom of China to behead such of her soldiers as fall into the hands of the enemy, and are afterward returned to their country. During several naval and land engagements upward of 5,000 Chinese troops were captured by the Japanese, and it is to preserve their lives that the foregoing provision was inserted in the treaty. The same considerations influenced the other provision relative to the purchase of supplies from Chinese subjects. The curious fact develops in this connection that China has not a single prisoner of war belonging to Japan.

The United Press dispatch, which contained the exclusive announcement that the indemnity of 200,000,000 taels will be paid in seven yearly installments differs from official reports previously received, which limited the payments to five instead of seven installments. It is believed, however, that the statement contained in the United Press dispatch is correct. While no definite information has been received regarding the matter, it is understood that the indemnity will take the form of a bond issue on the part of China, the bonds to be retired during a period of seven years, and to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum. The presumption is still very strong that the indemnity will be paid in silver.

Until the beginning of the war between China and Japan each country had a consular jurisdiction over its subjects in the other country. It would now appear that Japan will no longer grant this privilege to China, although stipulating for a continuance of this right for herself. The explanation given for this exception is that Japan is now a civilized country, with a code of laws based on the highest principles of justice and equity, and that she can be safely trusted; therefore to deal fairly with the Chinese subjects living within her borders. China, on the other hand, it is asserted, is still a barbarous country, and foreigners there must receive the protection of their own country since little, if any, will be afforded to them by the local authorities.—Exchange.

Thomas Sweeney Wanted.

The police have been requested to locate Thomas Sweeney, 75 years old. He was released from the Workhouse a week ago after serving 10 days for some mild offense. The man's wife is dying at her home, at 1421 Talmage avenue. It is feared he has committed suicide because of his disgrace.

MONEY PULLED DOWN.

LIST OF PURSE WINNERS AT THE MEMPHIS MEETING.

Total of $56,935 Distributed by the New Jockey Club—Fandango Heads the List With $4,060—Lady Inez, Marstan, Handspun, Laureate and Sister Mary Follow.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—The new Memphis Jockey Club paid $56,935 in stakes and purses during its spring meeting, which ended yesterday. Fandango heads the list of winners in the amount of money pulled down. Thirteen horses won $1,000 or more. They are: Fandango, $4,060; Lady Inez, $2,270; Marstan, $1,760; Handspun, $1,615; Laureate, $1,550; Sister Mary, $1,550; Beau Ideal, $1,335; The Ironmaster, $1,295; Maurice, $1,210; Figaro, $1,175; Santiago, $1,160; George F. Smith, $1,000; Rouble, $1,000.

The following table gives the performances of the horses that ran one, two, three, and the amount won by each:

Horses.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt. won.
Advocate	..	..	1	$ 25
Artist	1	..	..	300
Altedena	..	2	..	150
Arapahoe	..	1	..	75
Ashland	..	1	2	125
Billy Bennett	..	2	..	150
Bedford	..	2	..	150
Becky Sharp	..	..	1	25
Boon	1	1	1	400
Brown Dick	..	1	1	100
Barney Aaron, Jr.	1	..	1	325
Beau Ideal	1	..	..	1,335
Ben Eder	1	1	1	600
Booze	2	..	1	625
Burrell's Billet	1	2	3	525
Blue and Gray	..	2	..	150
Bellena	..	..	1	25
Byrdn S.	..	1	..	75
Cash Day	2	..	..	700
Carrie C.	1	..	..	800
Captive	1	1	..	375
Colonel Wightman	..	..	1	25
Castalia	..	..	1	25
Cherub	1	..	1	325
Chiquita	1	..	..	300
Caraccas	..	1	1	125
Cochise	..	1	1	100
Cyclone	1	1	1	400
Colonel Barrett	1	..	..	300
Cotton King	1	..	..	300
Dare Dollar	..	..	1	25
Ducat	1	..	..	400
Driftwood	..	..	1	25
Dick Behan	1	1	1	400
Del Coronado	1	..	..	300
Elusive	..	1	..	75
Ethel W.	1	..	..	300
Eli Kindig	..	1	2	150
El Capitan	1	..	2	425
Eldorado	..	..	1	25
Exhibit	..	..	1	25
Figaro	1	1	..	1,175
Fairy Dance	..	1	1	100
Floreanna	1	1	..	275
Frank Gayle	2	..	1	625
Fandango	1	..	..	4,060
Francis Pope	..	1	1	100
Fasig	1	2	1	675
Florrie	..	1	1	175
Fred Barr	1	..	..	200
Gath	1	..	..	300
G. B. Morris	..	1	..	400
Garza	..	..	1	25
George F. Smith	3	..	..	1,000
G. B. Cox	..	2	..	150
Grenada	..	..	1	25
Glad	1	1	..	525
Goodwin	..	1	..	75
High Test	1	1	2	425
Hodgson	2	2	..	750
Hayrack	1	1	1	400
Handspun	2	1	..	1,615
Henry Young	1	..	..	475
Imp. Percy	2	..	..	600
Imp. Star Ruby	1	..	..	300
Imp. The Dog	..	..	2	50
Jane	1	..	3	450
Julia	..	2	..	150
Joe Murphy	..	2	1	200
Jovial	1	..	1	500
Jim Henry	1	1	2	525
Jennie W.	..	2	..	150
Josephine	1	..	..	300
King William	1	1	..	375
Laureate	1	1	..	1,550
Lord Henry	..	..	1	25
Libertine	1	1	1	400
Lalla Rookh	..	2	..	150
Lottie Alter	1	..	1	225
Lady Inez	3	1	..	2,270
Long Ago	..	..	1	25
Lela Dell	1	2	1	475
Lucille	..	..	1	25
May Pinkerton	2	..	..	600
Martha R.	1	..	..	200
Marstan	1	..	..	1,760
Maurice	1	..	1	1,210
Miniver	..	1	..	75
My Luck	1	1	1	400
Mote	..	1	2	125
Marchaway	1	..	..	300
Maid Marian	..	1	..	75
Miss Maxim	1	1	..	500
Miss Clark	1	..	..	200
Miss Norma	..	2	1	175
Moderocio	..	1	2	125
Nero	..	..	1	25
Oakwood	..	..	1	25
Olive	1	..	..	300
Oakley	2	..	..	600
Pretender	1	2	..	450
Pop Gray	1	1	..	375
Prince Carl	..	2	2	300
Princess Rose	..	..	1	25
Pepper	..	..	1	25
Philomena	..	1	..	75
Paradise	..	..	1	25
Potentate	1	3	..	525
Plutus	1	..	1	405
Prince	..	..	2	50
Ringmaster	..	..	1	25
Rhett Goode	1	1	1	725
Royal Choice	..	1	..	75
Rewarder	1	..	..	300
Rouble	3	1	1	1,000
Rossmore	1	..	..	300
Readina	..	3	..	225
Royal Prince	..	1	2	125
Rey el Santa Anita	1	1	..	500
Revenue	..	..	2	50
Squarefellow	1	..	..	350
Sir Dilke	1	1	..	375
Scimitar	..	..	1	25
Siva	1	1	1	400
Sir Play	..	..	2	50
Stella	..	..	2	50
Sister Mary	2	..	2	1,550
Santiago	2	1	1	1,160
Santa Cruz	..	1	1	100
Saracenesca	..	1	..	75
Silversmith	1	..	3	375
Shield Bearer	2	1	..	675
Templemore	2	1	1	425
The Ironmaster	1	..	..	1,295
Twinkle	1	1	..	375
Tennyson	1	..	1	225
Urania	1	2	..	575
Volandas	..	..	1	25
Wahatchie	1	1	1	400
Weola	1	..	..	300
Wyandotte	1	1	..	375
Wekota	1	1	..	375
Warren Point	..	2	2	200
Wells Street	..	1	1	250
W. L. Munson	..	2	..	150
Wightman	1	..	..	150
Yo Tambien	..	..	1	50
Zanone	1	..	..	300

The stables that won as much as $1,000 at the meeting were as follows:

P. Dunne, $4,985; Ed Corrigan, $4,410; M. Orb, $4,000; Santa Anita Stables, $3,235; Gus Strauss, $3,125; Kendall Stable, $2,916; Hot Spring Stable, $2,870; T. Kiley, $2,425; G. Walbaum, $2,125; Pastime Stable, $2,055; G. C. Bennett & Co., $1,875; W. B. Sink, $1,525; W. M. Barrick, $1,360; E. C. Headley, $1,335; Orwell Stable, $1,150; H. Eugene Leigh, $1,100; T. A. Gay, Jr., $1,050; John Brenock, $1,025; G. B. Morris & Co., $1,000.

The jockeys that rode five or more winners with the number in each case, were as follows: Chorn, 31; Clayton, 14; Bergen, 11; C. Weber, 10; C. Graham, 9; Meeken, 6.—Chicago Tribune.

Travel in Spain.

One of the greatest charms of Spain to a reflective mind is the entire absence of anything like an atmosphere of labor. There is none of the fretting energy of bread winning, and the traveler in her provinces seems to himself to have stepped out of the Nineteenth Century and crossed the magical portal into the Sixteenth, for anything he can discover that bespeaks what we term the "spirit of the age." No one in a hurry; even the beggars whine lazily. Toiling and spinning and harvesting is not a part of their code of life.

There is no planning or thought for the morrow, for they know the prodigal Ceres will care for her children, and the sunbrowned idlers fall asleep on the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the roadside, in the shade of the olive woods, and no one thinks to question their privilege or right to do so. They live for the sole enjoyment of each day by itself. Now and again the air is stirred by the sounds of preparation for some picturesque procession or festival in honor of a favorite saint or for some royal tournament or bull fight, but it is all a mere matter of pleasurable enjoyment, and the thought or anxiety of their daily bread does not enter into the question of the hour.—The Art Interchange.

Tess: "I know a place where everybody has got the same chants." Bess: "Same chants? So do I. In the choir."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Vol. 87 ... No. 304

MARCH CIRCULATION.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31, 1895.

Chas. W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1895, all in regular editions, was as per schedule given below:

Days.	Copies.	Days.	Copies.
1	52,950	17	*70,040
2	56,285	18	52,730
3	*71,200	19	53,980
4	53,290	20	53,800
5	54,540	21	54,420
6	53,920	22	54,610
7	53,630	23	56,900
8	54,620	24	*72,685
9	56,535	25	53,990
10	*70,615	26	55,580
11	53,810	27	54,780
12	54,380	28	54,540
13	53,160	29	55,540
14	52,940	30	58,375
15	56,935	31	*72,935
16	54,840		

Total for month	1,778,365
**Less deductions	133,811
Total sold	1,644,554
Daily average net circulation	53,050
Daily average net circulation Feb. '95	50,347
Daily average net gain in one month	2,703

*Sunday.

**All copies spoiled in printing, left over and returned unsold are deducted, so as to give the net circulation reaching actual readers.

CHAS. W. KNAPP.

(Seal). Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1895.

JOSEPH G. HOLLIDAY,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires September 7, 1898.

TAKE GOOD ADVICE NEXT TIME.

The Globe-Democrat sorely regrets that the advice of The Republic was not followed in the late municipal election. This paragraph from yesterday's Globe-Democrat discloses its repentant mood:

It was not intended by the framers of the city Charter that the appointing power should be vested in seven members of the City Council. The matter as it stands is a clear case of usurpation by a combination not one member of which could be elected were he a candidate to-morrow, and not one member of which will ever again be elected to any office in this city.

Foresight and vigilance are better than hindsight and vain regrets. Instead of saying now in impotent soreness that men in the flush of enjoying power could not be elected to-day and will not be elected again, the Globe should have said with The Republic a month ago that the Republican voters themselves would do well to help the election of at least three Democrats for the purpose of preventing combinations on appointments.

Combinations were inevitable when the Filley ticket was elected. The only way to forestall them was to put an element of party opposition into the Council.

The Globe-Democrat is reaping where it sowed.

WE SHALL STILL RUN.

The elder Palmer is taking a rest and the junior Palmer is at the crank of the interviewing machine. The junior Palmer could have saved time by emulating the example of a young member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce once when interviewers were descending upon the board armed with pad and pencil, to take the "views" of members on a predominant topic of public interest. The member in question was found on the floor in company with his father, and naturally age was given priority in the matter of expression. After the father the son was interrogated, but he cut the interview short by saying: "I believe whatever my father does."

And so does Palmer junior. He thinks the Democratic party is to split on the currency question, and he says that "it is doomed."

He resembles the railway employe who visited the office of the general manager to notify that official that the road was in a bad way and that he would resign if there was not an improvement. He insisted that the road was doomed. "My boy," said the manager, "don't throw up your job from any fear of that kind. I did that once when I was about your age and was out of work for a long time, but that darned road's running yet."

NEW FAST MAIL SERVICE.

Our early morning mail trains have been so successful that the Government has decided to add another to the service.

St. Louis mails are now carried north, west and south on the three trains already established. The fourth is to be an east-bound train. It will run to Cincinnati over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern line, leaving St. Louis at 3 a. m. and arriving at Cincinnati at 11:30. The next morning the train will reach Baltimore and Philadelphia and by noon be in New York City.

The Republic will thus reach the Eastern cities several hours earlier in the day than at present. The greatest saving will be between this city and Washington, though the fastest run will be from here to Cincinnati—340 miles in eight hours and a half, including the time consumed in getting across the river.

The new service will be of immense benefit to St. Louis, as also to a large portion of Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. The earliest train on this road now does not leave Union Station until after 7 o'clock. Country merchants at the towns along the line will receive their St. Louis mail four, and many of them five or six, hours sooner than it is possible at the present time.

It is expected that the cross-lines in Illinois and Indiana will run connecting trains and in this way give their own towns the benefit of the new service. St. Louis morning papers will, of course, be carried on all trains as a part of the regular mail.

The new schedule is to go into effect on May 12, one week from next Sunday. To the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern management, as well as to the Government's Postal Department, will the public be indebted for the service.

GOLD NOT SOUND MONEY.

Secretary Carlisle's address to the Memphis Sound Money Convention will be a masterly effort. In lucid statement and logical arrangement of facts, the Secretary of the Treasury is at the head of American speakers. It is always a pleasure to hear him, whether he makes a legal argument or a political appeal. The more disciplined the intellect of the listener the greater the gratification of listening.

Call him the most accomplished reasoner among American statesmen and pronounce the Memphis speech the effort of his life, and yet he will not stem the tide of silver monometallism if he attempts to do it with gold monometallism.

In the West and South there may be variations of opinion upon the mode by which the free coinage of silver should be reached, but there is something very much like unanimity in demanding that gold and silver shall be coined on equal terms. In fact, since all the political parties have nationally conceded the principle of bimetallism, it may be said that all the people contend for the money use of both metals.

In the West and South certainly the belief is settled that the gold standard is not sound money. Nothing is sound money which is not fair and equitable money; and the West and South have learned from the most eminent economists of the world that the gold standard has dislocated exchanges and intensified if it has not produced trade depressions. The West and South see a serious international trouble in progress on the Nicaraguan coast as a result of a debtor who uses silver being compelled to pay obligations in gold.

Sound money is not gold monometallism nor silver monometallism, but both metals coined on equal terms and with relation to values. The greater part of the world has been accustomed to the use of such money and regards such money as the sound measure of prices and standard of payments.

At a New York banquet nearly two years ago, Secretary Carlisle intimated a preference for the gold standard. We hope that what he then seemed to say was a transient fancy and that when he speaks for sound money at the Memphis Convention he will propose a plan for the restoration of Democratic and constitutional coinage—for gold and silver as a basis of convertible notes and as a permanent money standard.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Trade conditions were never better at the close of April than they are to-day. The replenishing of depleted stocks can be no longer delayed, prices have advanced and they are likely to go still higher. Such at least is the prevailing opinion, and until it changes the tendency of the market will be upward. Opinion begets confidence and leads to increased activity. The latter in turn strengthens confidence, the two acting reciprocally. The woolen and cotton mills of the country are all busy. The blast furnaces are turning out almost as much pig iron as they did during their period of greatest production. A number of railway companies have recently placed large orders for rails, rolling stock and other supplies. In St. Louis alone 2,000 freight cars are being built for a single road, and the same company has ordered locomotives.

The Republic has already called attention to the city's large bank clearings last week as an indication of reviving business. An increase of almost 25 per cent was reported—the largest weekly increase in years. Other cities also gained enormously and the average for all was nearly 17 per cent. The increase in values may have had a good deal to do with it. If so, another big gain in clearings is likely to be reported this week. Wheat, corn, oats, lard, hides and a number of other articles heavily traded in have advanced in price. The Dry Goods Reporter announces advances in various plaids, shirtings, checks, ducks, indigoes and other cotton goods within the last 10 days.

One effect of the business improvement in the East is the restoration of wages to the old figures. Bradstreet's reports that the wages of 75,000 workers in mills and factories have been advanced since the 1st of April. The advance for about two-thirds of them—mostly operatives in cotton and woolen mills—was made voluntarily—pretty reliable evidence that there has been a big improvement in the dry goods business.

One of the causes of returning confidence is the belief that this is going to be a good crop year. The farmers have had favorable weather, as a rule, for plowing and planting. Growing crops are in fair condition. Rain is needed in some sections, but so far comparatively little damage has been done. Winter wheat in Missouri, Illinois and throughout the central portion of the Mississippi Valley, where the yield is largest, is doing well. Although the danger period is not over, the chances favor a good crop. Vegetables are growing finely and it looks now as if the fruit crop would be enormous. This is the situation in the neighborhood of St. Louis and reports from nearly all parts of the valley are equally favorable. Farmers are going to have plenty of fruit, grain and vegetables for shipment. The railways, dealers, working classes in towns and cities, as well as farmers and the public in general, will be benefited.

The stock market continues active. Good securities have advanced in price. The demand in Europe for American bonds and stocks is stronger that it has been at any time heretofore in a couple of years.

The local money market is active on the heavy buying of grain, cotton, stocks and general merchandise. That the demand for money throughout the country generally is growing is shown by the increase in the number of applications for new banks and the increase in the circulation of those already established. The number of such applications has been almost as large in the last six as it was in the 12 preceding months. The West, South and Southwest are well represented. The increase in the circulation of the old banks since the 1st of February is over $7,000,000.

Foreign exchange is lower, the last local quotation being $4.90. Berlin is 95 7-8 and Paris 5.14 3-8. Domestic exchange is in better demand. New York drafts sold here yesterday at $1 premium on the $1,000. Chicago was offered at 25, but the best bid was 12 1-2 cents.

A CLEVELAND OPPORTUNITY.

Under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty England is not to "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

It is a question whether this clause in the treaty is not being violated by England's present occupation of Corinto. It has been and is now claimed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been practically abrogated, though as long as there has been no formal abrogation of that instrument the contention cannot be conceded. The question as to whether a temporary occupation of a Nicaraguan port for a specific purpose accompanied by a disclaimer of any intention of permanent occupation constitutes "occupation" within the meaning of the treaty is the important one in the case. Aside from that, however, it is obvious that the seizure of the Nicaraguan customhouses, and the collection of duties due the Nicaraguan Government as tariffs on the importation of foreign goods, is an "exercise of dominion." The only thing which can save such an act from being considered an open repudiation of England's treaty obligations toward the United States must be an assurance that the exercise of such a power is to be limited to the occasion which is considered to justify it. This assurance the Government at Washington should certainly have had before it allowed the English invasion of Nicaragua to be made. We cannot doubt that such assurance was offered by England and accepted by the United States before any steps were taken toward the investiture of Corinto.

The present occupant of the presidential office has acquired such a reputation for courage in dealing with grave public affairs that we may, as Americans, rest confident in the belief that none of our rights have been or will be lost, if vigorous assertion can maintain them. The case in Nicaragua and the one in Venezuela afford Mr. Cleveland his first great international opportunity of justifying the claim of his friends and admirers that he is a worthy successor of Andrew Jackson in the leadership of a courageous and patriotic Democracy. A vigorous assertion of the primacy of the United States in the settlement of all controverted questions to which any American State is a party will be the most effective means of silencing those who have insisted that he is brave to his friends and conciliatory to his enemies.

We repeat that it is incredible from any courageously American point of view that England has been allowed to occupy Nicaraguan territory and exercise government dominion there without assurances to the President of the United States which save these acts from being contraventions of treaty stipulations. To assume otherwise would be to assume that the reputation of Grover Cleveland as a strong man has never been deserved.

SOUND THE CHARGE.

This is the week set apart and ordained for the revolt of the country members in the Illinois House against the tyranny of the Speaker. The country will hold its ear to the ground listening for the first sound of the conflict.

As we view it from the distance, the battle is destined to rage the hottest around the form of Mr. Kitzmiller of Macoupin. Mr. Kitzmiller has a uniform school text-book bill which, he insists, has been unfairly dealt with. There is not a shadow of doubt about it. And Mr. Dillman of the School Book Trust can tell Mr. Kitzmiller why.

Then there are the stock-yard bills. The chairman of the committee to which these bills have been referred has a pocket longer than any moral law known to the Illinois Legislature. An expert diver will be needed to rescue the bills from that depth, but the country members are going to try it.

That is, they say they are going to try it. When the time comes for action it will be discovered that no inconsiderable number of farmer members have selected that day to plant corn, for be it known that the entertaining and usually accurate Springfield correspondent of the Carml Courier is mistaken in assuming that there are not more than a dozen boodlers in the Illinois House. There are several dozen of them and a great many of them live in the country.

But sound the onset. And what a great pity it is that Jim Cockrell, of Populist memory, cannot lead the charge against the trusts and corporations.

The receipts of the Postal Department for postage and envelopes furnish good proof of business improvement throughout the country. They were $650,000 larger last quarter than in the first three months of 1893, and nearly $1,000,000 larger than in the corresponding period of last year.

It is to be hoped that no portion of the fund in charge of the Police Board will be used in defraying the expenses of the damage suit brought by two or three policemen against Judge Murphy. It is their individual fight, not the city's.

It may be a coincidence, but is none the less significant, that there is a revival of the Harrison boom with the first reappearance of the ice wagons on the streets.

A Chicago Assessor has rated a church property at $175,000 because concerts and oyster suppers are given there. This is tax reform in Chicago.

That scientist who claims that he can make beefsteak out of air is the only man in sight to put against the beef combine.

The Moline Plow Company has done well to locate in St. Louis, the leading agricultural implement market in the country.

Now, if Canada will invite New York to become a part of her "continent" we think the thing can be arranged.

CONVICTS TO MAKE A CANAL.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE.

Referred to a Committee—How Speaker Meyer and Representative Curtis Take Care of Their Friends—Some Bills That Have Practically Been Buried.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—The House convened at 5 o'clock this evening with about 40 members present. Mr. Hallock, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Penal Reformatory Institutions:

Whereas, The use of convicts for the manufacture of various articles, which are placed upon the market, has the effect of demoralizing prices, thereby reducing wages and seriously interfering with free manufacturies and free shops; and

Whereas, A navigable waterway from Lockport, Ill., to the Mississippi is very much to be desired; and

Whereas, The greatest obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the great waterway is the rocky character of the channel of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers between Lockport and La Salle, Ill.; and

Whereas, The Joliet Penitentiary is situated so as to be easily reached from any point in the proposed line of a waterway between Lockport and La Salle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this, Thirty-ninth, General Assembly that the State of Illinois shall proceed to complete a waterway or ship canal (by the use of the labor of all able-bodied convicts) from Lockport to LaSalle.

A number of bills were advanced to third reading. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cody to prevent any fire insurance company from doing business in this State under any other than its own corporate name and from issuing joint policies.

In the Senate only half a dozen members were present. Mr. Hunt introduced a bill similar to the measure pending in the House, revising the law governing the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

Senator Barnes offered a resolution calling for the appointment of five Senators for the purpose of investigating the so-called School Book Trust and School Furniture Trust, doing business in Chicago.

There is one thing that can be said for Speaker John Meyer of the House—he takes care of his friends. The principal objection to him is the manner in which he takes care of them. He doesn't seem to care who or what suffers, provided his friends get what they want and he gets what he wants. His action in holding up the Cook County library bill until he had secured a lucrative position for his stenographer proved this, and here is another instance:

Among the many bills introduced in the House is one making it a punishable offense for the manufacturers of oleomargarine, butterine, etc., to color their product to look like genuine butter. The legislation provided for in the measure is ardently desired by the dairy interests of the State, whose business suffered over $100,000 worth during the last year by reason of the substitutes that were palmed off as genuine butter. United States revenue officers who recently examined 75 cases of so-called pure dairy butter, purchased at random in the city of Chicago from retail dealers, found that 62 were wholly or in part composed of the highly colored substitute. Hence the anti-color bill was introduced. But Speaker Meyer was on the alert and has kept careful watch of this bill. Among the constituents of Mr. Meyer is a man named Moxley, who is a manufacturer of some kind of a substitute for butter. During last fall's campaign Mr. Moxley was a subscriber to the campaign fund in Mr. Meyer's district to the amount of $1,000. It was stipulated that this subscription was to be used for the benefit of John Meyer. Of course, Mr. Meyer was grateful, so, as he thought Mr. Moxley might object to the passage of an anti-color bill, he had the measure held in the committee for some time. Then it was reported out, and in due time was read a first time. It is now away down on the list of over 200 bills on the order of second reading, where there is scarcely a possibility of it being reached in regular order. Should there be any danger of it being passed, Mr. Meyer will no doubt manage to have it again referred to some committee or other, so that the interests of his friend Moxley shall not suffer.

There is another thing that can be said in Speaker Meyer's favor. He has at no time posed as a reformer. There are members of the present House who have been so posing, and who still so pose, but who are each just as careful of the interests of their friends. One of these is Representative Curtis of the Kankakee District. Mr. Curtis is a young man, and this is his first session, but he has evinced an aptitude in learning the ways of the wily politician that is amazing. When the "country combine" was formed a couple of weeks ago, and the fight began that resulted in the reporting out of the school book measures, Mr. Curtis was one of the most active of the men interested, and his was one of the bills that were reported. Mr. Curtis, who is a banker, is the chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and, as such, has so far succeeded in smothering certain measures in a manner that cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the private banking interests of the State.

Representative Ferns of Jerseyville and Snyder of Belleville, each have introduced a bill providing for the inspection of private banks by the State Auditor. A short time after these bills were introduced, a circular was sent by the president of the Private Bankers' Association to every private banker in the State, asking for an immediate contribution of $10 to an emergency fund to be used for "legitimate business purposes." Attention was called to this circular at the time by The Republic, and the further fact noted that, accompanying each circular, was a copy of each of the bills mentioned. Of course, Mr. Curtis, in his capacity as a banker, received one of the circulars, and, of course, Mr. Curtis, in his capacity as chairman of the Banking Committee, has been argued with by the representative of the Private Bankers' Association. Mr. Curtis has, up to date, succeeded in keeping these obnoxious bills well hidden in the figurative pigeon holes of his committee. Their future will be watched with interest.

WILL ADJOURN TO-DAY.

Texas Legislature's Session Is Near an End.

Special to The Republic.

Austin, Tex., April 29.—The House this morning killed the bill amending the act relating to the purpose for which private corporations may be formed; also Senate bill validating surveys made under Confederate certificates. Senate bill amending the quarantine law by reducing salaries of officers was passed finally.

The Senate passed House bill authorizing cities and towns to drop from their corporate limits uninhabited territory. House bill providing for a board of examiners of teachers' certificates was killed. House bill extending the time for holding court in Brazoria County passed. House bill authorizing the Corpus Christi Water Supply Company to dam the Nueces River passed. House bill amending the law as to off-sets of insurance policies in suits for damages on account of death passed. House bill prohibiting the entering of "ringers" in horse races was passed finally. House bill requiring express companies to make annual report to the Railroad Commission was passed.

Governor Culberson sent in a message to both houses to-day, in which he renews his previous requests for the passage of several important laws, to-wit: Increased taxation on fire and life insurance companies; reformation of the criminal laws and appropriations. As to the act governing the sale and lease of public lands, the Governor says:

"While the price of pasture lands is reduced to $1 per acre, interest to 3 per cent and leases to 3 cents per acre, it is believed that this law will not only advance the interests of the West, but of the whole State. The price of agricultural and watered land remains as heretofore. Speaking generally, the land now owned by the State is necessarily less valuable than that already located or purchased, and, in view of financial conditions, $1 per acre is a fair price at this time for purely grazing land, and experience has demonstrated that actual settlers are unable or unwilling to pay 5 per cent interest. The large number of leases which have been canceled at 4 cents an acre indicates that at 3 cents an acre, under present conditions, the State will receive a larger revenue from this source than heretofore."

The message concludes by saying that it is too plain for argument that the appropriations should be radically reduced and the rate of taxation fixed at 35 cents for 1895 and 30 cents for 1896.

Texas Railroad Commissioners.

Special to The Republic.

Austin, Tex., April 29.—The Governor this afternoon sent in the following appointments for Railroad Commissioners to the Senate, which were approved: John H. Reagan, L. J. Story and N. A. Steadman.

THE LAW ALL WRONG.

Minority Report of the Turney-Evans Investigating Committee.

Special to The Republic.

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—The General Assembly will meet in joint convention at 11 o'clock in the morning to consider the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Governor's Election. The majority report has already been published. The minority report will not be given out for publication until to-morrow, but it is learned that it is about 15,000 words in length. It attacks the contest law under which the committee made its investigation as unconstitutional. It attacks the poll tax law, in violation of which the committee threw out 20,600 votes as illegal, saying it also is unconstitutional. It denies the right of the committee to define the pleadings and limit the investigation, charges that were not made as to those in its rulings, charges that the committee threw out votes in certain counties on charges that were not made as to those counties, and claims that if a full and fair investigation had been made of all counties and districts objected to by Evans, that Evan's plurality would have been increased to 8,600, instead of giving Turney a plurality. A Democratic statistican who has figured on the six whole counties that the committee refused to investigate because the charges were not specific, viz: Gales, Maury, Moore and Trousdale challenged by Evans and Hardin and Tipton, challenged by Turney, shows that Turney's net loss would have been only 1,092 if every charge had been sustained.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Jeffreys Fee Bill Rejected—Insane Asylum Appropriation.

Special to The Republic.

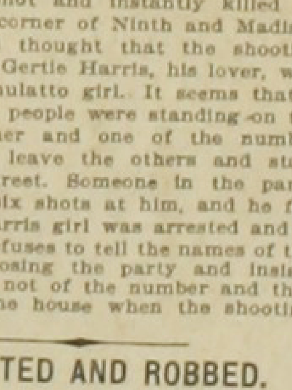
Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—After a lengthy discussion, the Senate to-day, by a vote of 14 yeas to 17 noes, rejected the Jeffreys fee bill, limiting the fees of all the State and county officials paid by fees, to $3,000 per annum. A powerful lobby of county officials has been working against the bill.

The House passed the bill requiring the teaching in the public schools of the "effects on the human system of alcoholic drinks and narcotics," also a bill appropriating $30,000 to build a negro department of the East Tennessee Insane Asylum.

FREE-SILVER BUTTONS.

Mark of Distinction Between the Two Factions of the Democratic Party.

The silver wing of the Democratic party is adorning itself with a badge by which it expects to be distinguished from the "sound-money" element. Hundreds of little buttons in imitation of silver with the words "free silver" on them within the



last few days have appeared on the lapels of as many coats, and last Saturday a Halstead street costumer received an order for 20,000. He said that this was his second order for the buttons, the first having been for 5,000. He declined to say who had placed either one of the orders further than that three or four gentlemen well known in Democratic circles were responsible for them. The button is about the size of a 10-cent piece and, besides the words "free silver" has the outlines of an eagle on it.—Chicago Record.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., TRAGEDY.

Horace Lewis Shot and Killed on the Street.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Horace Lewis, a colored sporting man, aged about 25 years, was shot and instantly killed to-night at the corner of Ninth and Madison streets. It is thought that the shooting was done by Gertie Harris, his lover, who is a pretty mulatto girl. It seems that a party of four people were standing on the corner together and one of the number was seen to leave the others and start across the street. Someone in the party fired five or six shots at him, and he fell dead. The Harris girl was arrested and is in jail. She refuses to tell the names of the persons composing the party and insists that she was not of the number and that she was in the house when the shooting was done.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Contractor E. M. Tracey of St. Joseph, Mo., Dying.

Special to The Republic.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 29.—Sunday night Ernest M. Tracey, a well-known contractor, who once in awhile indulges in liquor, was found lying on the pavement on a back street in an unconscious condition. The policeman who discovered him, supposed that he had been drinking and sent him to the police station, where he was locked up. This morning he was found still unconscious, and the City Physician who examined him, found that his skull was fractured. It was then discovered that he had been assaulted and robbed. Tracey is in a dying condition.

Two New Anchor Line Boats.

Special to The Republic.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 29.—General Manager Meissonier, in an interview to-night, said that within the next few days he would let contracts for building two new steamers for the Anchor Line, light-draught boats, to carry 1,600 tons in four feet of water. He will completely reorganize the service, giving each department a responsible head, as in the railway service, and will run as many boats as may be required to handle the traffic when increased by the extension of every facility to its utmost capacity. He will pay especial attention to passenger business.

Burlingame's Bond Reduced.

Special to The Republic.

Carthage, Mo., April 29.—At a special night session of Circuit Court, Judge Crow heard arguments in the case of T. E. Burlingame, the Springfield bank president, for a reduction of the amount of his bond. Judge Crow said that he considered that $1,800 in each of the seven indictments would render the State secure. At the request of the prisoner, he was remanded to the Springfield Jail, pending the filing of his bond.

Shooting at Carlyle, Ill.

Special to The Republic.

Carlyle, Ill., April 29.—Peter Schistel and John Hundley, a young drug clerk, of this city, quarreled late last night about a trivial matter. Hundley emptied a revolver at Schistel. The latter is confined to his bed with a bullet wound in his side, and Hundley left for parts unknown.

Cut His Throat in Jail.

Special to The Republic.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 29.—Will Reagan had his throat cut with a piece of glass in a fight with two other prisoners in the Palo Pinto jail last night. His windpipe was severed, and there is little chance of his recovery.

Norton Estate Auction.

Auctioneer Selkirk announces that he will sell by order Mr. Valle Reyburn, administrator, the entire personal effects of the late John W. Norton, consisting of furniture, piano, jewelry, pictures, bric-a-brac, bronzes, books, etc. Sale at 10:30, Tuesday, April 30, at 304 North Sixth street.

Fashion and Home Topics

Linnie's Hair.

Where softly beats my heart I wear
A little lock of Linnie's hair,
Still shining with a golden glow,
As when I kissed it, long ago!
My heart can feel it fluttering there—
This little lock of Linnie's hair.

I hear the far-off whip-poor-will—
I see the place, the garden still;
Above us both the springtime stars—
The cattle lowing at the bars.
I feel the winds that blew it here—
This little lock of Linnie's hair.

I see the rival roses stir
And tremble at the lips of her;
But still the sweetest rose I see
Is that dear rose she kissed for me;
Which still through life—through death I wear,
Even like this lock of Linnie's hair!

FRANK L. STANTON.

Daily Hints for Housekeepers.

This department will be headed each day with suggestions for the housekeeper. Aside from the menus, a recipe or two, with a timely proverb, will be given daily. The menus are intended for the day following the date of publication.

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

It is not growing like a tree,
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sear.

BREAKFAST—Wheat Germ Mush. Broiled Mackerel. Saratoga Potatoes. Biscuit. Canned Raspberries. Coffee.

DINNER—Braised Beef Tongue. Mashed Potatoes. Dandelion Greens. Cucumber Pickles. Tomato Jelly. Light Bread. Baked Canned Pears. Cookies.

SUPPER—Lent Omelet. Potato Cakes. White and Graham Bread. Rhubarb Sauce. Cake. Tea.

BRAISED BEEF TONGUE—Wash; cover with boiling water; simmer two hours. Skin, remove bones and rough parts. Tie in round shape. Brown two tablespoons of flour; add quart of the liquor and sliced carrot, onion, turnip, potato, parsley, two bay leaves, two tablespoonfuls each of Worcestershire sauce and mushroom catsup. Stir until it boils. Pour sauce around tongue; bake two hours; baste every 15 minutes.

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"Daily Hints for Housekeepers" is published in convenient form for hanging on the wall, giving a bill of fare and calendar for each day of 1895. Copies can be had at The Republic counting-room for 25 cents each; or they will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of price to out-of-town readers. Five copies for $1. Get up a club. Address mail orders: The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Don'ts for Wives.

Don't expect impossibilities from your husband.

Don't snub him in the presence of strangers.

Don't henpeck him just because you know he is quiet and will stand it.

Don't treat him as if you had come down off a pedestal to marry him.

Don't worry him to death because you cannot have your dearest wish granted.

Don't run to your mother with all his faults; rather keep his good qualities to light and hide his failures.

Don't think that now you are married he doesn't care whether you curl your hair or not.

Don't expect him to be amiable with a breakfast of tough steak, greasy potatoes, cold rolls and muddy coffee.

Don't have cold suppers. Remember the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Don't sit up waiting for your husband. Go to bed; get all the sleep you can. In the morning when you are looking and feeling your best, if you have anything to say, say it; nine chances out of ten you will win.—Philadelphia Times.

Woman's Success.

In the competition for the Woman's building at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next September, there were 13 designs submitted, the one selected being that of Miss Elsie Mercur of Pittsburg, Pa. This lady has been a resident of Pittsburg for four years and has been engaged in practical architectural work in the office of Thomas Boyd of the city named. She assisted in the preparation of plans for the new City Poor buildings at Marshalsea and superintended their erection. The design of the Woman's building at the Cotton Exposition has been designated as classic colonial, and the structure will cover an area of 124x134 feet. It will be built of Georgia pine, with the interior finished in yellow pine. The base of the exterior for about 10 feet in height will be of two-inch planking, while the remaining portions will be shingles, stained a light gray color. The structure will contain exhibition rooms, nursery, cooking school, art rooms, offices, etc.—Exchange.

The Queen Anne Comb.

The very broad Queen Anne comb has come back to favor. There is no more dignified ornament for the hair than a broad tortoise shell comb, either plain or handsomely carved. Middle-aged women who have preserved their hair look most stately in combs of this kind, and they make an admirable support for the smart little arrangements of lace and ribbon termed "caps." Young girls look very quaint with their shining tresses dressed around the wide, demure Queen Anne comb that bears little resemblance to the lowering, irregularly shaped comb of tortoise shell or its imitation, which for so long it has been the fashion to thrust through the coils or braids of hair at any angle however erratic. The new comb admits of no such frivolity. It stands erect and dignified, with no nonsense about it. To the piquant face it affords a pretty contrast by its rather austere appearance. To the grand dame it gives an added look of dignity and importance.—Philadelphia Times.

She Checked the Twins.

A woman carrying a babe in her arm stepped up to the ticket window at the Franklin Street Station and asked for a ticket to Scranton. She then went to the baggage-room and had her baby and carriage checked. Shortly afterward the train came along and the woman boarded it. When the baggage master was about to place the carriage in the car he thought it was rather weighty, and in raising the cover discovered that it contained 3-months-old twins, both fast asleep.

The train was about to start when Conductor Missimer was told of the circumstances, and the woman was called out and the train proceeded. She was told that the company could not check babies. The woman came from the lower section of Reading, and, after having the time of her ticket renewed, She left the station and finally got away on a later train.—Reading Eagle.

For Tired Eyes.

Take a cup brimful of water. Add sufficient salt to be just perceptible to the taste. Hold your eyes to the water so that your lashes touch it, then wink once and the eyes will be suffused. Do not wipe them. This so refreshes the eyes that they feel like a new pair. Do not forget the good old rule. As soon as you "feel your eyes" stop using them. By following this treatment very little time will be wasted waiting for tired eyes.—Philadelphia Press.

Notes.

Yellow Valenciennes used as an edging on the brims of black straw turbans, toques and Empire hats is an extreme novelty, and is likely to become quite popular.

The new man does not start out well. In Detroit one of this class killed himself because his first baking was a failure. Perhaps his wife informed him it was no such bread as her father used to bake.

Quite a number of gowns for the seashore are of dark perforated cloth over bright silk. Dark blue satin cloth over green or violet taffeta is exceedingly stylish.

Speaking of the "new woman," if she is to be any more lovely than the woman we have known all these centuries, let her come on. Can we have too much of a good thing?

In one district of Bohemia the girls go into a field of pease and make there a garland of five or seven kind of flowers, all of different hues. The garland they must sleep upon, lying with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground which tells them what manner of men they will have for husbands.

The pleated boating costumes of last year are repeated in English silk serges, which are extra wide. Gored skirts with jaunty jacket-bodices are made of these fabrics; likewise very charming house dresses, featherstitched with gay-colored embroidery silks.

COMING EVENTS.

To-Day.

Called Meeting—D. O. C., West End Hotel, 8 p. m.

Luncheon—Guildroom St. Peter's Church, 12 to 2:30 p. m.

Reception—Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Blackman.

Wedding—Miss Ada Lee Rutherford to Mr. F. L. Bartlett.

Wedding—Miss Martha Plant to Mr. Harry McCormick.

Wednesday.

Hop—St. Faith's Society, 3304 Lucas avenue.

Thursday.

Popular Song Concert—Germania Theater, benefit of Women's Training School.

Hop—Hyde Park Council, L. of H., at Pickwick Theater.

Saturday.

Prize Song Party—Mrs. A. M. Eddy, Mercantile Club.

Progressive Euchre—For benefit of Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m., at 3712 Washington boulevard.

Society Notes.

—Miss Gertie Meyer is in Kansas City, the guest of her sister.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomson are sojourning at Eureka Springs.

—Judge Biggs is entertaining his daughter, Mrs. Faris, of California.

—The Informal Club will give a dance at the Pastimes' Hall, May 7.

—Mrs. Georgie Myers Church has returned from a winter trip to California.

—Miss Mattie Strickland of New York is the guest of Miss Virgie Conn.

—The Rubinstein Club will be entertained Thursday evening by Mrs. A. D. Cooper.

—Mrs. William H. Gregg and Miss Orie Gregg are at home from a visit to Florida.

—Rev. S. J. Niccolls and wife, with Miss Niccolls, left recently for Eureka Springs.

—The Art Club will meet Saturday at the home of Miss Julia Waterman, 3327 Pine street.

—Miss Edith Morrill is with a party of friends at the Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs.

—The Misses Aycoke of Lebanon, Mo., are still the guests of Miss Sharp of Finney avenue.

—Mrs. M. M. Craig of the Lindell Hotel has just returned from an extended trip through the South.

—Mrs. Charles Hamilton has returned to her home in Milwaukee after a visit to Mrs. C. D. Garnett.

—Mrs. James Rollins of Columbia, Mo., is spending the week in the city, domiciled at the Southern Hotel.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Glaser are entertaining their sister, Mrs. S. Marx of Lawrence, Kas. She will remain a month.

—The marriage of Miss Martha Plant and Mr. Harry McCormick will be celebrated this evening at 6 o'clock.

—Mrs. Hannah Bauman left Saturday for Fort Scott, Kas., to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Greenfield.

—Mrs. Charles Benedict gave a tea yesterday in honor of Mrs. Le Grand Benedict and Mrs. Benedict, Sr., of New York.

—The engagement has been announced of Miss Lizzie Matthews and Mr. Garnet Atwater of Kirkwood, the marriage to take place in June.

—The historical division of the Chart Club will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. B. Vaillant, Locust and Garrison avenue.

—Miss Clara Furth entertained the Columbian Whist Club last week, when prizes were won by Misses Aimee Meyberg, Fannie Ross and Flora Strauss.

—Miss Lillian Handlan has been selected as valedictorian of her class at St. Vincent's Seminary, and will graduate June 12 from that institution.

—The last meeting of the Pioneers was held Friday at the residence of Mrs. C. Bienenstok. Papers were read by Miss Tillie Hellman and Miss Bertha Sale.

—The two divisions of Current Topics Club will meet Thursday morning and afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Hagerman, 2654 Pine street, at 10 a. m., and at Mrs. O. E. Forster's at 3 p. m.

—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia was entertained by the Community of the Visitation during his recent visit to St. Louis. He also performed the holy office of the mass in the chapel of their convent in Cabanne place.

—Dr. Carl Daenzer, editor of the Anzeiger des Westens, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Richard Klemm, leaves to-night for New York, from whence they sail for Europe, to spend the summer in travel. Dr. Daenzer is now 75 years old, and feels that a relaxation from daily editorial work will better fit him for the next campaign.

SHOT BY A BANK TELLER.

Supposed Robber Wanted to Do Something to Get Himself Into the Hospital.

Special to The Republic.

Dubuque, Io., April 29.—A stranger entered the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank this morning and struck the glass to the right of the teller's wicket with a club. The four officers of the bank behind the counter shouted "stop," but he continued his assault, and, as the club went crashing through the glass and against the wire screen guarding the money racks, Cashier James Allison shouted, "Give it to him!"

Teller Maurice Brown fired. The robber threw up his hands and fell before the teller's window, where the crowd, which soon collected, found him lying in a pool of blood, motionless and apparently dying. However, he had merely been stunned, the bullet having lodged in the back of the neck, and he was taken to the hospital.

He proved to be Leonard Supess, a peddler, 31 years old, and son of a deceased brewer. His mind had been affected by insomnia, and he said that he wanted to do something that would get him into the hospital.

SMILES.

"Where was Magna Charta signed?" asked a teacher in a south of London boarding-school. "Please, sir, at the bottom."—Exchange.

Grump: "Do you call this steak fit for a Christian to eat?" Waiter: "We hain't anxious about de religion of our customers, boss."—Exchange.

We cannot see why a dog should be so much more fond of the seat of a man's trousers than any other part of his wardrobe.—Boston Courier.

"Professor," said the ambitious student, "I am determined to gain recognition from the world as a deep thinker. Could you give me any advice on how to proceed?" "None," replied the old gentleman, thoughtfully; "unless you write in a subcellar."—Washington Star.

"Have you had that printing done in which we refer to the silver tones of the tenor?" asked the manager of the opera company. "Not yet," replied the agent. "Well, have them put that line in the biggest type they can get. We play Denver week after next."—Washington Star.

Young Composer (laying down his bow): "What do you think of my schottische?" Stroller: "I think I have heard the same movement a dozen times before." Y. C. (indignantly): "I don't believe it; it's my very own." Stroller: "Ah! But you see, this is the thirteenth time you played it to me."—Exchange.

A grouty old gentleman, after making his will, called his serving-man, and remarked: "Michael, I've left you in my will all the impudence I possess." Michael: "Faith, I'm glad to see that by your generosity I inherit the greater part of your estate." "Well, well Michael, you've come into your inheritance remarkably soon."—Harper's Young People.

LITTLE JINGLES.

A Paradoxical Sequence.

The thing has caused her much surprise,
And 'tisn't strange 'tis so;
It wasn't till he damned her eyes
That the tears began to flow.
—Boston Courier.

The Modern Bugbear.

There is no rose without its thorn;
But here's a proverb drearier;
There's naught which makes life less forlorn,
That hasn't its bacteria.
—Exchange.

Found It.

His teeth are all loose and his nose is a sight,
And his head! They're in bandages bound tight;
He went out to look for trouble last night
And he found it.
—Boston Courier.

CUT OUT ALONG LINE OF BORDER.

CERTIFICATE

Attesting the Right of the Subscriber to Participate in

The St. Louis Republic's

FREE BOOK DISTRIBUTION.

Tuesday, April 30.

ONE CERTIFICATE, with four cents (two 2-cent stamps) to cover postage, mailing and clerical expenses, entitles the subscriber to one volume (paper cover) selected from the printed catalogue of The St. Louis Republic's Free-Book Distribution. ADDRESS

FREE BOOK DEPT.,
The St. Louis Republic,
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR IMPURE BLOOD,
Accompanied by pimples, blotches, rough skin and general weakness, there is no preparation equal to
MILLER'S SPRING TONIC,
50c per Bottle; 6 for $2.50.
LELAND MILLER,
Leading Chemist,
Locust and Sixth Sts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertising copy for THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC must be filed before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion at all, and not later than 6 o'clock to insure careful attention.

Those silk Ginghams that Barr's are offering at 15c the yard are the biggest bargains St. Louis people have had within their grasp for many a day. The imperfection of finish doesn't hurt appearance or wearing qualities, but it does reduce the price from 40c to 15c.

TRIAL OPENS TO-DAY.

DUESTROW'S MENTAL STATUS TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

The Defendant in Jail at Union Giving Strict Attention to His Cigarettes—Experts on Mental Diseases Present—Likewise Other Witnesses and the Lawyers.

Special to The Republic.

Union, Mo., April 29.—Arthur Duestrow again lies in his narrow cell in the little brick jail here, smoking cigarettes by the dozen per quarter hour. He was brought here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff C. E. Terry. The train from St. Louis to-night brought a small army of lawyers, medical experts, witnesses, newspaper men and newspaper artists to attend the trial of the notorious wife killer as to his soundness of mind.

Governor Chas. P. Johnson was the only attorney for the defense who came to-night. The medical experts on insanity for the defense who came to-night are: Dr. Keating Bauduy and Dr. John Simon. Dr. J. P. Fitzpatrick, at present the acting jail physician at St. Louis, came with the party. He is a witness in the case, and makes a play at not saying whether he is for sanity or insanity. But the experts for the defense say that he will give strong testimony to show that Duestrow is insane. He will give in detail the peculiar actions of Duestrow in the jail at the Four Courts, and thereby furnish ground on which the experts can build a towering structure on the general theory of paranoia. Dr. Ludwig Brenner and Dr. Jerome K. Bauduy, two famous alienists, will arrive later and testify for the defense. Dr. Chaddock will also be here.

The State will make a strong fight this time to prove that Duestrow is only shamming insanity in order to escape the justice that should be meted out to him at the end of a taut rope. At the former insanity inquiry held here in January, the jury stood eight for insanity and four for sanity. But at that time the State didn't have a single doctor who went on the stand as a witness and qualified as an insanity expert, while on the other hand the defense had five well-known alienists. Conditions are changed this time, and the State is prepared to make a stronger fight.

Among the witnesses for the State who arrived to-night are: Dr. C. H. Hughes, editor of the Alienist and Neurologist, and who fills the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system in Barnes' Medical College, St. Louis, and is dean of the faculty; Dr. Joseph L. Bauer, the young neurologist; Dr. Geo. Krebs, who studied under the late Wm. H. Hazard of St. Louis, one of the most noted experts on insanity in his day; Dr. Arthur E. Mink of St. Louis, who was assistant superintendent in the Kings County (New York) Insane Asylum for several years; Dr. Frank P. Norbury, ex-assistant superintendent of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Insane Asylum; Dr. Heine Marks, Superintendent of the City Hospital, St. Louis, and Dr. S. C. Martin, Jr., editor of the Medical Era, St. Louis. Dr. Hughes and Dr. Bauer are expected to give especially strong testimony for the State. One of the experts of the State made the strong statement to-night that they had absolute proof that Duestrow is shamming.

The State's experts have visited Duestrow in the St. Louis jail time after time and they claim they are ready to go on the stand and testify that the murderer is insane beyond all doubt. Duestrow has never before been under the searching of keen experts for the State, and a surprise is to be sprung on the defense that may close the doors of the Insane Asylum on Duestrow and start him towards the gang plank that leads to the gallows.

Circuit Attorney Zachritz, as keen and sarcastic and nervous as ever, is here to-night and is feeling in a good humor over the fact that he is the better prepared this time for a fight for justice.

The case will be called to-morrow at 1 o'clock before Judge Hirzel. The jury will be selected from a panel of 24 men and the whole afternoon will probably be spent in their examination.

Daintily delicious results follow the use of the most perfect of leavening agents, Price's Cream Baking Powder.

EASTERN KANSAS RAINS.

Grain and Fruit Crops Benefited—Moisture Elsewhere.

Special to The Republic.

Atchison, Kas., April 29.—Rains that were heavy and continued for four hours are reported as far north as Omaha, west to Lincoln, Neb., and on the Central branch to Frankfort, Kas., southwest on the Santa Fe to Rock Creek, and east as far as Bethany, Mo. There was some hail, but not enough to injure the fruit tree bloom. The wheat is now safe and all danger to fruit crop past unless there is a terrific hailstorm within a few days. Western Kansas did not get the rain, but the crops are not in bad shape there, a good rain last week having prevailed.

The enormous and ever increasing sale of Quick Meal Gas and Gasoline Stoves is easily accounted for when considering that the Quick Meal is absolutely the best; it is so extremely simple in its operation, durable and economical and at the same time a beauty and a joy forever. Ringen Stove Company, 414 North Broadway, are headquarters, but all first-class dealers have them.

Held Up by Highwaymen.

Special to The Republic.

Kingston, Mo., April 29.—Two prominent stock dealers of this county, Sam Cates an Tom Douglass, were stopped on the highway, near Polo, in this county, yesterday evening by two masked men, who forced them at pistol points to give up their watches and money, and then took their team and buggy from them, got in and drove off, making their escape and are still at large.

GERHART WAS THERE.

HE CALLED ON MRS. JULIA POCOCK LAST EVENING.

Monroe Held His Horse Until He Was Ready to Go—She Refuses to Discuss Her Letter to Mrs. Gerhart—Thinks the One to Charlie Charming.

"Monroe, you stay and hold Mr. Gerhart's horse till he's ready to go."

These were the words fired over the head of a reporter for The Republic as he was descending the steps of Mrs. Julia Pocock's residence at a colored functionary who was holding a horse in front of the residence. They were spoken by Mrs. Pocock herself and were evidently uttered for the reporter's benefit.

And Monroe stayed. About five minutes later a slender gentleman emerged from the house, tipped his hat to Mrs. Pocock as he left the door, jumped into the buggy and drove rapidly away.

The reporter had called at Mrs. Pocock's residence, at 3119 Morgan street, to see if she had any comments to make upon the two letters which will figure in the Gerhart divorce case. One of the letters in question is that mentioned in Mrs. Gerhart's petition for a divorce, which, she claims, was written to Mr. Gerhart, and begins, "Charlie, My Own Boy." The other is the following, which was written to Mrs. Gerhart by Mrs. Pocock after the former had paid the latter a short call, and that not a friendly call, either:

"St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1894.—Mrs. Charles B. Gerhart: Madam—Since our interview last night I have thought over your accusations and decided to tell you of my engagement to a certain young man of this town, a fact which is not generally known. My time is too much taken up with the single men of my acquaintance to waste thought or words upon married ones. As to your particular husband, I have but one thing to say, and that is to return his compliment and say he is the last man of my acquaintance I would honor with my favor. This is not flattering to your taste, which I know is good, but it's nevertheless true. Yours very truly,

"JULIA LYONS MACFARLANE."

When the reporter rang the bell it was answered by a colored girl, who said she would see if Mrs. Pocock was at home. But Mrs. Pocock didn't give her a chancechance. She came quickly to chance. She came quickly to the door. She was dressed in a handsome gown of some fluffy material, cut quite low in the neck, and her eyes sparkled and her cheeks glowed as she asked the reporter's errand. Upon being told, she said, with a toss of her head:

"Charming letter, was it not?" evidently referring to the 'My Own Boy' letter. "So much like me, you know. But I don't wish to discuss it."

"I don't suppose you deny writing the other letter, do you?" queried the reporter.

"The one to Mrs. Gerhart."

"I have nothing whatever to say," replied Mrs. Pocock, with a toss of her shapely head. And then, with a shrug of her shoulders: "I am in for it, and I shall fight to a finish."

She turned to go back to the parlor, and the reporter was descending the steps, when she suddenly turned and called to the negro servant who was holding the horse in front of the residence:

"Monroe, you stay and hold Mr. Gerhart's horse till he's ready to go."

She apparently wished the reporter, or anyone else in the neighborhood within sound of her voice, to know that Mr. Gerhart was in the house. As she said, it certainly looks as though she meant to fight to a finish.

Mrs. Gerhart has left her residence at 515 Spring avenue and gone to reside with her parents at 3622 Locust street. She did this because her husband went to the Spring avenue residence, it is said, between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning, and when she refused him admission, he threatened to break the door in with an ax. She let him in, but left herself and sought protection beneath her father's roof. She refuses to see the representatives of the press or to discuss her troubles in any way.

Yesterday at noon two pieces of property belonging to Mr. Gerhart were sold at the east front door of the Courthouse by the trustees under deeds of trust. One was at the northeast corner of Washington boulevard and King's highway and the other at the northwest corner of Olive and Cabanne. Rufus J. Delano, attorney for Mrs. Gerhart, was present at the sale and gave notice that if any person acquired title to the property by collusion Mrs. Gerhart would institute proceedings to have the sale set aside. They were both bid in by Frank H. Gerhart, brother of Mr. Gerhart. The Olive street property brought $15,000 and the other $10,000.

Distinguished cooks of the world use and advise the use of Price's Baking Powder.

Dr. Friedmann's Diploma.

Attorney S. S. Bass yesterday received from Strasburg, Germany, the certificate of graduation of Agate Friedmann, whose trial in the Criminal Court last week resulted in a hung jury. Friedmann is charged with perjury, it being alleged that he procured a certificate to practice medicine in St. Louis by making a false affidavit that he graduated from the Vienna Medical College. Friedmann has contended all along that he graduated from Strasburg, and not Vienna, and that the two names were mixed by the notary who took his affidavit. The diploma will be presented by the defense at the next trial.

Pleaded Guilty.

Edward Stainbank, charged with murder in the second degree in two cases, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, fourth degree, in one case yesterday, and was sentenced to three months in jail and to pay a fine of $100, by Judge Edmunds. Assistant Circuit Attorney Bishop recommended the fine. On the night of December 30 Stainbank fatally shot Frank McDonald and Patrick Sullivan, who, he claims, assaulted him.

Mrs. McClain's Death Accidental.

At the inquest held yesterday over the body of Mrs. Mary Ellen McClain of 4246 Manchester road, a verdict of accident was returned. The woman's death was due to chloroform. The testimony of Dr. W. P. Button showed that Mrs. McClain was a sufferer from epilepsy. Mrs. Julia Brown, a niece of the deceased, said that Mrs. McClain was a sufferer from violent headaches, and that she had seen her mother frequently use chloroform to gain relief and thought that Mrs. McClain in trying the same drug took an overdose.

The Farmers Elevator Company.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Elevator Company it was resolved to increase the capacity of the Farmers from 750,000 to 1,500,000 bushels, and that the entire plant be equipped with the automatic sprinkling system, and such other modern improvements by which the insurance rate may be brought to a minimum.

There is no grain elevator in St. Louis provided with a sprinkler, and the Farmers will be the first that leads with these important improvements; when completed it will show the lowest insurance rate of any elevator in the West. It is only three years since the first division of 500,000 bushels capacity was erected; two years later it was increased to 750,000 bushels capacity, and now it will be doubled again. Good management and close attention to business by its officers have given the Farmers a reputation second to none, and with its new facilities it will be in a position to handle grain at a less cost than any other grain elevator in St. Louis.

Boone County, Missouri, Teachers.

Special to The Republic.

Centralia, Mo., April 29.—The Boone County Teachers' Association will convene in this city July 9 and remain in session two weeks. An interesting session is expected. Commissioner Bruton is hard at work preparing for the session.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just the needed elements to build up the weak.

Fell One Hundred and Forty Feet.

Special to The Republic.

Aurora, Mo., April 29.—Henry Stephens fell into a mining shaft 140 feet deep at Stotts City, 14 miles north of this city, today, and was taken out dead. He fell into 10 feet of water. He was drowned, as not a bruise was found on his body.

SODA WATER DISPENSERS.

PHOS-FERRONE,

THE MOST

Popular Summer Drink

IN THE MARKET.

Exclusive sale given in small places. In large cities dispensers will not be nearer than three blocks of each other. Our present dispensing agents over the West and South report it the best seller they ever had. As one of our agents remarked, "It is the only drink I ever saw that the people did not get tired of." Thousands of men, women and children come every day to our fountain from all parts of St. Louis to drink PHOS-FERRONE.

WHY HANDLE THIS BEVERAGE? Because, in having the agency for PHOS-FERRONE, one has control of it in his locality, and if he works up a trade for it he will have what his competitor can't have, as we will use our best judgment in locating other agencies so as not to conflict with each agent. PHOS-FERRONE is protected by trade mark.

Everybody can sell any of the various other drinks, but only our agents can sell PHOS-FERRONE.

It is the cheapest of all Nerve Tonic Drinks in the market; it is also the oldest and best. Write at once for territory, and please mention this paper.

PHOS-FERRONE M'F'G CO., Sole Makers.
1700 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME ROW.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAMS MAKES A STATEMENT.

He Accuses the President With Violation of the Laws of the Society, With Persecuting Him and With Sundry Other Alleged Offenses—He Refuses Re-Election.

Rev. C. F. Williams, State superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Missouri, is very bitter in his denunciation of the manner in which he has been treated by Rev. John D. Vincil, the president. Mr. Williams says he tries not to feel that way, but his treatment has been more than human nature could bear. That is why he has refused to be a candidate for re-election, he says.

"For the past year and a half," said Mr. Williams to a Republic reporter, "he has continually usurped authority and has instructed the district superintendents to report to him and pay no attention to me. He has arrogated to himself all authority and has left me no course but the one I would take, if I retain my manhood. Outside of these, he makes statements that are false, but this I attribute to carelessness and ignorance on his part. Of course, he has taken this method to get rid of me to restore to power, I believe, Rev. W. H. Hilton of Chillicothe and Miss Isadore Dowden, both of whose actions he has strangely criticised.

"The agreement on the part of the Children's Home Society, which constituted the consideration, in response to which the North Side Day Nursery turned over its funds to us, was that we should carry on a day nursery for one year. The funds were turned over to the treasury of the Children's Home Society, without any conditions whatever as to how they should be expended. There was not even a suggestion, much less any agreement, as to the disposition to be made of these funds. Mrs. J. A. St. John, who was at the time of the transaction president of the North Side Day Nursery and who represented that institution in the transaction, testified publicly in a meeting of the Children's Home Society, of whose State Board she had meantime become a member, that 'nothing whatever was said as to the disposition to be made of the funds.' The violation of agreement with which I have been charged was, therefore, in the nature of the case, an impossibility, since none existed, expressed or implied.

"The second charge is that the nursery received but $100 of the $760, the implied charge that I paid the lion's share to myself, is untrue. The exact amount paid us was $760; of this $350 went directly to the nursery. I received but $100, less than one-seventh of the sum, on the amount the society is indebted to me. The society has five lines of outlay: First, nursery expenses; second, board of children elsewhere than in our St. Louis nursery; third, office rent and incidental expenses; fourth, salary of the assistant superintendents; fifth, my own salary. Now, of the $760 received, $150 was paid out by Mrs. St. John for repairing and papering, and $100 in advance rent for the house at 1623 Olive street. The other $500 was turned over to me. Of this, $100 went to the matron of the nursery to meet accrued and current obligations, and $100 each to the other lines of indebtedness above named.

"In January, 1895," he said, "I was, over the protest of a number of the board and in violation of the regulations unanimously adoped by it, employed a city solicitor, Mrs. Belle Paris, and paid her 50 per cent for simply collecting donations from regular contributors. I felt that this was an all-round injustice, wronging the society's contributors, wronging its creditors and State Board with which I am in disrespect. Against this arbitrary and unwarranted action, I made most emphatic protest. Dr. Vincil, having shut his eyes to facts and looking through his imagination, saw a supposed necessity for his extraordinary procedure, and on this plea, when called to account before the Executive Committee, on promise not to repeat it, had his conduct condoned by silent consent and commended by but one member. Not being adequately sustained in my appeal to the Executive Committee, I gave notice that I positively declined to be a candidate for re-election. Responsibility unaccompanied by authority, I could not and would not accept.

Dr. E. S. Wayne, Chemist of Cincinnati, O., writes: 'Dr. Price's Baking Powder is eminently pure and the strongest in leavening power.

CRAWFORD COUNTY AROUSED.

Horse Thief Who Shot a Merchant Being Pursued.

Special to The Republic.

Sullivan, Mo., April 29.—J. N. Sanders, in company with four Crawford County farmers, were in town to-day in pursuit of a red-headed horse thief, who last Thursday stole a fine mare near Steelville, the property of William Jones of St. James. After stealing the mare he was pursued by Mr. Sanders, who, although close on his heels, never got sight of the desperado. On Saturday night this same outlaw attempted to rob a merchant by the name of Mathews at Berryman in Crawford County. He rushed upon the merchant while he was in the act of locking up the doors. The merchant slammed the door on the intruder, who forthwith pulled his revolver, a 44-caliber, and shot through the door, the ball passing through the body of the merchant and striking the counter. The outlaw afterward departed, and on Sunday Mr. Sanders found re-enforcements, and the men are now scouring the country. The merchant who was shot is in a critical condition. The last heard of the desperado he was known to pass within three miles of Sullivan on Sunday evening. A later report says that the stolen horse passed through Steelville to-day, minus a rider.

Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,351 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial. Fernow Drug Co., Broadway and Market street, agents.

Bass Krause Horribly Mutilated.

Special to The Republic.

Moberly, Mo., April 29.—Bass Krause, aged 23, of Armstrong, was instantly killed by the cars on the Chicago and Alton road at Higbee on Saturday night or Sunday morning. His body was found horribly mutilated at daylight. Three, and possibly four trains had passed over him. He either tried to board a train and fell under the wheels, or lay down on the track and went to sleep. He was drinking slightly and was on the road to St. Louis.

Stabbed With a Pitchfork.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Bristol, Tenn., says: Mrs. Martha Wallen of Black Water, Lee County, Virginia, stabbed Mrs. Lane Wallace to death with a pitchfork. The murder was the outcome of jealousy on the part of Mrs. Wallen, whose husband appears to have been paying too much attention to the murdered woman. Her husband has fled the country.

CHOCTAW INDIAN KILLED.

Shot by Postmaster Gooding in Self-Defense at Grant, I. T.

Special to The Republic.

Paris, Tex., April 29.—To-day at Grant, I. T., 22 miles north of here, a drunken Choctaw endeavored to shoot a negro, when Postmaster Gooding interferred. The Indian then tried to shoot Gooding, who shot the Choctaw dead.

Delightful Weather

For Spring Suits. We are offering the best values in the city.
J. W. LOSSE Progressive Tailoring Co.,
815-817 North Sixth street.

CUT HIS HORSE TO PIECES.

George Haas, While Drunk, Frightfully Butchered an Animal.

Special to The Republic.

Mendota, Ill., April 29.—Jacob Haas of Hennipin, while returning to his home from this city in an intoxicated condition, tumbled off the horse he was riding. This angered him so that he drew his knife and proceeded to hack the animal to pieces. He cut strips from the sides and head of the horse, and finally cut its throat. Haas has been placed under arrest.

Place Your Order

To-day and we will have ample time to finish suit this week.
J. W. LOSSE Progressive Tailoring Co.,
815-817 North Sixth street.

Sixth Lynched for One Crime.

Louisville, Ky., April 29.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Montgomery, Ala., says: The sixth negro was lynched in Butler County yesterday for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargaines found his body yesterday hanging to a tree in the neighborhood where the other five men were lynched last Sunday. He appeared to have been dead for at least a day. The last victim is believed to have been the man who struck the blow that killed Murphy. His name is unknown here.

Now Charged With Two Murders.

San Francisco, April 29.—Theodore Durrant was arraigned to-day in the Police Court on a charge of murder for the killing of Blanche Lamont. The defendant conducted himself with his usual stoical demeanor, and, after the formal proceedings, had a long consultation with his attorneys. He complains bitterly, however, that the public is prejudiced against him. He says that every fact connected with the murder is made to fit his case, while suspicious circumstances regarding others are disregarded. The Coroner's inquest in the Lamont case, which commenced this evening, will be continued every night until concluded, so as not to interfere with the preliminary examination of Durrant for the Williams murder, to be resumed to-morrow.

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except for the expense of postage and mailing. Literature of every description is embraced in the immense stock, and there is especially wide range in fiction. Fiction of the lighter sort by popular authors is represented in the partial list given below. These books are for subscribers of The Republic only. Subscribers can have them for the asking if they will send two 2-cent stamps for every volume ordered, to cover the expense of postage, wrapping, etc. Our "Free Book Distribution" Certificate (printed every day in The Republic) must also be inclosed with the stamps for each volume ordered, for the purpose of identifying the remitter as a subscriber. When more than one volume is ordered the certificates must be of different dates.

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If You Want to Get Fat
USE FAT-TEN-U FOOD TABLETS.
GAIN 20 POUNDS IN 30 DAYS—Price $2 a package by mail. Remember, we give written guaranty.
Loring & Co.: Before using Fat-Ten-U Food Tablets I had been bothered with dyspepsia for many years. Before the first bottle was used I was freed from the effects of dyspepsia and had gained 15 or 20 pounds of solid flesh. Yours truly, H. B. CHITWOOD, Ellsworth, Ark.
Corpula and Fat-Ten-U, when taken together, produce rapid results.
Price of CORPULA, $1 per package.
FAT-TEN-U, $2 per package.
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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Unexcelled accommodations for first cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO
6 Bowling Green, New York.
R. M. E. BAIN, 515 Pine St., St. Louis.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO.
MAIN OFFICE, LACLEDE BUILDING,
Fourth and Olive Sts.
410,000 miles wire, 3,000 offices.
We would be pleased to handle your telegrams. Try us. Telephone 468.

B. & O. S.-W. RY.
THE FAVORITE LINE EAST.

Napoleon,

The conqueror of worlds, died in 1821.—25 years before Pond's Extract, the conqueror of pain, was discovered. Napoleon's greatness dimmed with his years; POND'S EXTRACT'S greatness increases.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only, with buff wrapper and yellow label.

Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

A Stampede in Clothing!

WILD ENTHUSIASM AT THE GLOBE!

Occasioned by the Bombardment of Prices.

Men's Baltimore Tailor-Made Suits, costing elsewhere $20 and $25, for $12.50; $15 and $18 Men's Suits, $9.85; $6 and $7.50 Suits, $3.85.

Men's and Boys' Pants from the cheapest to the finest made.

CONFIRMATION SUITS.

The finest Baltimore Tailor-Made Boys' Suits.....$3.00 to $12.00

Boys' Junior and Reefer Suits, worth $2.50 to $4.00.....
$1.45, $1.85 and $2.65

CHILD'S WASH SUITS, 49c AND 99c.

Child's Kilt Suits, worth $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.... **95c**

FREE—Patent Explosive Tops, Baseball Outfits and Musical Instruments in our Boys' Clothing Department.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts.....45c, 64c and 75c
The celebrated "Eagle" and "Star" Negligee Shirts.$1.00 and $1.50
Men's Good Balbriggan Underwear, natural or fancy colors.....25c, 35c and 45c
Imported English and French Balbriggan Underwear.75c to $1.50
Men's Double-Breasted Fancy Wash Vests.....69c to $3.00
Boys' Fancy Waists and Blouses.....15c, 25c and 45c
"Star" Waists.....39c, 69c and 90c

SHOES.

Men's Tan Lace Shoes.....$1.25 to $5.00
Ladies' Cloth-Top Button Shoes.....97c
Misses' Tan Spring-Heel Button and Lace Shoes.....75c and $1.25
Misses' and Children's Red Oxfords and Spring-Heel Button Shoes.....48c and 59c

HATS.

Men's $1.50 and $1.75 Stiff and Fedora Hats at.....
Men's $2.50 and $3.00 Stiff and Fedora Hats at.....$1.50 and $2.00
50 dozen $1.50 Stiff Hats (odds and ends).....50c
Boys' Cloth Turbans.....10c

FREE—Imported Bohemian Queensware in our Ladies' Shoe Department.

N. W. Cor. Franklin Ave. and Seventh St. **Globe** We Close Sundays; Also, Evenings at 6:30, Saturdays at 10:30.

DEATHS.

BROWN—On Saturday, April 27, at 8 a. m., of remittent fever, Elmer J., beloved son of Chas. and Annie Brown; aged 5 years, 4 months and 27 days.
Funeral will take place Tuesday, April 30, at 2 p. m., from residence, 4227 Lusky street.

FITZROY—April 29, 1895, Joseph M. Fitzroy, aged 63 years.
Funeral from residence, 3421 Walnut street, Wednesday, May 1, 1895, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

MATHEY—On Sunday morning at 7 a. m., Charles F. Mathey, aged 63.
The funeral will take place Tuesday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, from family residence, 3428 Russell avenue.

PLOESER—On Monday, April 29, at 2 p. m., Christian Ploeser, 69 years of age.
The funeral will take place from family residence, 3306 Kosciusko, on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. No flowers.

STIFEL—Suddenly, Sunday afternoon, April 28, August C., beloved husband of Emma Stifel (nee Sprenger).
Funeral from family residence, 2917 Lafayette avenue, Wednesday, May 1, at 2 p. m.

WINKELMEYER—Suddenly, Sunday afternoon, April 28, Charles Winkelmeyer, aged 49 years and 8 months, beloved son of Christian Winkelmeyer.
Funeral from family residence, 1373 West Pine street, Tuesday, April 30, at 2 p. m. Private.

SPECIALTIES.

PARKER'S Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color.
Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Why a Dyspeptic May Do Well to Incur the Expense of Consulting a Physician.

Mr. Bert M. Moses, the advertisement and business writer of 502 Third street, Brooklyn, relates that he recently had occasion to consult Dr. J. S. Carreau, a well known physician of 18 West Twenty-first street, New York City, for a stomach trouble which was pronounced a type of dyspepsia. "After consultation," writes Mr. Moses, "the doctor gave me a prescription, and I was somewhat surprised to note that the formula was nearly identical with that of a certain proprietary remedy for which I had, on more than one occasion, prepared advertising matter.

"I had Dr. Carreau's prescription filled, and it proved satisfactory, giving quick relief. A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again called on the doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, showing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called patent medicines, but appeared to be surprised, if not embarrassed, when he noted to what extent his own prescription conformed to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devoted to noting the careful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescribing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance that the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. It might appear that there was no sense in my going to him for advice in the first place. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and saved the doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the doctor's indorsement of it, is well worth the fee." The proprietary remedy to which Mr. Moses refers is Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules: sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

PROPOSALS for the Erection of the New Brick Cottage and Brick School Building on the Ground of the State Industrial Home for Girls, at Chillicothe, Mo.—Office of the State Industrial Home for Girls, Chillicothe, Mo., April 12, 1895.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the secretary until 9 o'clock a. m. on May 10, 1895, for the erection of a brick cottage, also a brick school building on the ground of the State Industrial Home for Girls, at Chillicothe, Mo. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the home in Chillicothe, Mo. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $500, payable to W. H. Ripple, treasurer, to insure entering into contract if same is awarded. Bond will be required for full performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. By order of the board.
T. B. YATES, President.
Emma M. Gilbert, Secretary.

PROPOSALS for Construction of Dams and Shore Protections on Upper Mississippi River—U. S. Engineer Office, Rock Island, Ill., April 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 p. m., May 27, 1895, and then publicly opened for: 1. Construction of dams and shore protections between Genoa and Prairie du Chien, Wis. 2. Construction of dams and shore protections between Dubuque and Clinton, Ia. 3. Construction of dams and shore protections between Hamburg, Ill., and Cap au Gris, Mo. 4. Construction of dams and shore protections between Cap au Gris, Mo., and mouth of Illinois River. All information furnished on application.

St. Louis Provident Association Laundry
1731 N. TWELFTH ST.
First-class work at lowest prices.
Special rates for family washing.
No chemicals used.
Under supervision of ladies of Woman's Emergency Guild.

AUCTIONEERS.

A. A. SELKIRK & CO.,
AUCTION and STORAGE
Regular sale every Saturday at Warehouse, 1208-10-12 Chouteau ave. Sales in residences a specialty. Main office, 204 N. Sixth. 'Phone 898.

AT 204 N. SIXTH ST.
Auction sale of the entire personal estate of the late John W. Norton, Furniture, Books, Piano, Bric-a-Brac, Pictures, etc., this (Tuesday) morning at 10:30 o'clock.
A. A. SELKIRK, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.
TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK.
DELLA FOX.
Her Comic Opera Company.
In Her Great Success.
The Little Trooper.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE HACAN. Wednesday and Saturday Mats., 25c and 50c.
JAMES J. CORBETT,
In the American Comedy Drama,
"GENTLEMAN JACK."
Next Sunday—"In Old Tennessee." Tel. 711.

HOPKINS'---Last Week
BEST BILL YET.
Merrifles Sisters, Melville & Stetson, La Belle Tina, Prof. Abt, Fonti Boni Bros., Daly Sisters, Clark Williams, Leo & Chapman. Dramatic Company in ESMERALDA.
Tuesday, Gus Weinberg's Benefit. Some old tuns—10c, 20c, 30c.

HAVLIN'S—To-Night.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Sensational Comedy Drama,
DRIVEN FROM HOME.
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Next Sunday—THE INSIDE TRACK.

STANDARD Matinee at 2.
To-Night at 8.
GEO. DIXON, Champion Featherweight of the World,
And His BIG SPECIALTY CO.
Next Week—H. W. Semon's Extravaganza Co.

Admission Free!
Lecture by Rev. E. B. M. Browne, on "The Talmud; Its Ethics and Literary Beauties," tonight, April 29, at 8 o'clock, at B'nai Amoona Synagogue, Thirteenth and Carr streets. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.
Five Races Daily.
(EXCEPTING SUNDAY.)
RACES COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.
Take electric cars on bridge; 15 minutes' ride to track.
Admission 50 Cents.

Catlin's
BEEF, WINE AND IRON
RELIEVES
General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Gives New Life To the Nerves, and Acts Like a Charm On the Weak.
50 Cents Bottle.
—AT—
WOLFF-WILSON'S,
Sixth and Washington Ave.
Price list mailed free to any address.

Flowers!
Beautiful Flowers can be grown easily from the seed. Plant now! Also, Gladiolas, Tuberose, Dahlia, Peonia and other flowering roots.
For sale at
PLANT SEED CO.,
812 N. FOURTH ST.
Sign of the Gilt Plow.

The Original and Genuine
(WORCESTERSHIRE)
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
Hot and Cold Meats,
GRAVIES,
SALADS,
SOUPS,
GAME,
FISH,
and Welsh
RAREBITS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Take None but Lea & Perrins.
Lea & Perrins
Signature on every bottle of the original and genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET
AT THE
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS.
The new stables and amphitheater, with every modern convenience for prompt and economical handling of stock, are now open for business.
Auction sales Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, under the direction of JOHN KIRK.
Auction sales Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, under the direction of T. T. RUBEY.
RANGE HORSES handled exclusively by POMEROY & HANDLEY.
Consign your stock to one of the above commission firms at National Stock Yards, Illinois. Electric cars from the Eads Bridge directly to the Yards.

GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.
With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle.

A "WANT AD"

in the

...Republic

WILL FIND POSITIONS FO , OR G T THE HELP OF

Boys, Cooks, Clerks, Nurses, Laborers, Milliners, Salesmen, Solicitors, Collectors, Coachmen, Housegirls, Tradesmen, Waitresses, Canvassers, Salesladies, Companions, Governesses, Laundresses, Bookkeepers, Dressmakers, Draughtsmen, Housekeepers, Stenographers, Chambermaids.

WILL FIND PEOPLE TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE OR RENT

Flats, Dogs, Music, Board, Cattle Bonds, Stores, Stocks, Money, Rooms Agents, Horses, Houses, Patents, Lodging, Vehicles, Bicycles, Painting, Partners, Businesses, Real Estate, Roommates, Summer Board, Household Goods,

ONE CENT A WORD

is the regular rate in the

classified want columns.

For a limited time a 20-word want ad. will be inserted for one Frank.

10 FRANKS 25c.

All Want ads. must be in The Republic Office before 9 p. m. to secure proper insertion in the paper.

ANY DRUG STORE WILL TAKE REPUBLIC "WANT ADS."

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONS HOLDING CHECKS FOR THE FOLLOWING UNCALLED-FOR ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1895, CAN GET SAME BY CALLING AT THIS OFFICE WITHIN THREE DAYS. ASK FOR ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters.		Letters.		Letters.	
A. 396	2	H. 704	2	Q. 97	1
A. 309	3	H. 896	1	Q. 156	1
A. 308	1	J. 63	1	Q. 165	1
A. 389	1	J. 221	1	Q. 525	1
A. 428	1	J. 435	1	Q. 551	1
A. 445	1	J. 516	1	Q. 597	1
B. 715	2	J. 529	1	Q. 633	3
B. 724	1	J. 540	2	Q. 810	1
B. 725	1	J. 825	6	Q. 909	1
B. 768	1	K. 201	1	Q. 915	1
B. 791	1	K. 203	5	R. 34	1
C. 345	1	K. 215	2	R. 68	2
C. 456	1	K. 217	2	R. 85	1
C. 458	1	K. 519	1	R. 87	1
C. 651	1	K. 574	1	R. 459	1
C. 905	2	L. 392	1	S. 53	1
C. 948	1	L. 641	1	S. 445	1
D. 388	1	L. 642	1	S. 643	1
D. 634	3	L. 662	3	S. 651	1
D. 825	1	L. 672	1	S. 835	1
D. 834	1	L. 675	1	S. 845	2
D. 947	1	L. 681	4	T. 45	1
D. 951	1	L. 856	1	T. 97	1
E. 719	1	M. 136	1	T. 456	1
E. 793	3	M. 502	1	W. 42	2
F. 158	1	M. 536	3	W. 464	1
F. 185	1	M. 586	1	W. 651	1
F. 186	1	M. 906	1	W. 901	1
F. 226	1	N. 123	1	W. 953	3
F. 227	1	N. 197	1	W. 959	1
F. 234	1	N. 197	1	W. 829	1
F. 405	1	N. 457	1	W. 839	1
G. 4	1	N. 670	1	W. 913	1
G. 5	1	O. 135	1	X. 248	1
G. 283	1	O. 135	2	X. 249	1
G. 358	1	O. 416	1	X. 356	1
G. 359	1	O. 418	1	X. 395	1
G. 420	1	O. 422	1	X. 396	2
G. 424	2	O. 446	1	X. 463	1
G. 676	1	O. 474	1	X. 474	2
G. 686	1	O. 480	1	X. 485	1
G. 714	1	O. 660	1	X. 612	7
G. 724	1	O. 663	1	X. 614	1
H. 27	1	O. 666	1	Y. 68	4
H. 395	2	O. 668	2	Y. 259	1
H. 396	1	P. 38	2	Y. 285	1
H. 474	1	P. 182	1	Y. 293	1
H. 500	1	P. 227	6	Y. 497	1
H. 528	4	P. 843	1	Y. 469	1

STEAMSHIPS.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
City of Rio de Janeiro.....May 4 3 p. m.
Gaelic.....May 14 3 p. m.
City of Pekin, via Honolulu.....May 22 3 p. m.
For rates, freight and general information apply to F. B. Prinm, agent, 220 North Fourth street, or at 313 North Fourth street.

EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks.

RESPECTABLE woman wants a place; is a good plain cook and a good laundress. R. 955, this office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A widow with one child desires situation as housekeeper for some respectable gentleman. 3725 North Market st.

Stenographers.

LADY stenographer and typewriter desires position; rapid operator; small salary. Y. 434, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation by first-class stenographer; two years' experience; careful and accurate; can furnish typewriter; references. Address 3017 Olive st.

General Situation Wants.

BY young girl, 17 years old, situation in private family to make herself generally useful. Address Ida Widner, 1826 S. Third st.

Miscellaneous.

COUPON—Good for one dozen cabinets for $1, or half rate on all grades; crayons $5. Genelli, 923 Olive st.

LADIES wanting girls for any kind of work to call on us; positively no charge. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

COMPETENT white girl for general housework; good references required, at 777 Euclid ave.

GERMAN girl for general housework; steady place; good wages. 3512 Chestnut st.

GIRL for general housework in small family; good wages. 2140 Chestnut st.

GOOD girl for general housework in small family; 1601 S. Twelfth st.

HOUSEGIRL, German preferred, at 4342 Lindell ave.

TEN housegirls and cooks, 3 dining-room girls, 2 seamstresses; work guaranteed. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

Cooks.

COOK, to assist in general housework. Inquire at 4119 Delmar ave.

EXPERIENCED woman to cook, wash and iron. 4250 McPherson ave.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

SALESLADIES, Etc.—On salary, 25 saleslades; collectors; ladies with business experience; let us furnished that explain all; nothing to carry. 625 Locust.

Laundresses.

FOUR shirt ironers; steady work and good pay; apply at once. Grand Laundry, 1040 Chestnut st.

Miscellaneous.

COUPON—Good for one dozen cabinets for $1, or half rate on all grades; crayons $5. Genelli, 923 Olive st.

LADIES seeking profitable employment to call on us; work positively guaranteed. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

TWO hundred country girls for city hotels, boarding-houses and private families; work absolutely guaranteed. St. Louis Employment Company, 919 Olive st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Help Wants.

LADIES and gentlemen wishing to earn honest livelihood to canvass for my complexion soap and remedies. T. M. Sayman, St. Louis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

SPECIALTY salesman with ability; best references; temperate and a worker, would like to be interviewed. X. 481, this office.

POSITION with good house; A1 salesman, with eight years' experience in specialties; see and trade. X. 464, this office.

POSITION as drug clerk; had five years' experience; registered assistant in Illinois; salary moderate. Address 519 N. Seventh st., East St. Louis, Ill.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER—Good bookkeeper wants situation; age 26; experienced, honest, sober; wages no object. A. 666, this office.

YOUNG man of experience wants position as assistant bookkeeper or other clerical work; A1 references. R. 887, this office.

The Trades.

HONORABLE gentleman, with best of references, desires situation as fence foreman; am very attentive to my work. 1807 Olive st.

Professional.

ACCOUNTANT wants set of books to write up or adjust. 419 Mermod-Jaccard building.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS men needing help of any kind call on us; competent parties furnished; no charge. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

COUPON—Good for one dozen cabinets for $1, or half rate on all grades; crayons $5. Genelli, 923 Olive st.

PARTIES in country desiring positions in city to address with stamp; work guaranteed. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

RUBBER Stamps, Seals and Stencils, good, cheap and quick, at S. G. Adams Stamp and Seal Company, 314 N. Sixth st.

WE make the best-fitting, most stylish garments in the city. Meeritz Tailoring Company, 219 N. Eighth st., 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

ARE you honest, sober, industrious? If so, engage with us for 1895; $200 a month; $3,600 a year. You can make it easy; six hours a day. Our agents do not complain of hard times. Why? They are making money selling our Perfection Dish Washer, the only practical family washer manufactured; washes, dries and polishes dishes perfectly in two minutes; no experience necessary; a child of 8 operates it easily; cheap and durable; weight 12 pounds; made of antirust sheet steel; capacity, 100 pieces; $10,000 for trial equal. Every family wants one. You don't have to canvass. As soon as people know you have it for sale, they send for a dish washer. Don't write; territory protected; no competition. We furnish sample (weighs six pounds) in nice case to tidy agents to take orders with; one agent made $214.52 first 10 days. Address for full particulars, Perfection Mfg. Co., Englewood, Ill.

CLERK—An experienced grocery clerk; reference required. 2201 Cass ave.

OFFICE man, $60; collector, $40; cigar salesman, $50; call early. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

SALESMEN, Etc.—On salary, 25 salesmen; collectors; men with business experience, letters furnished that explain all; nothing to carry. 625 Locust.

SALESMEN everywhere with $30 and wagon; profit, $20 per day; most wonderful new plan. Premium Company, 402 N. Seventh st.

TEA and coffee salesman; good house; salesmen for other lines; call at once. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

TRAVELING grocery salesman; traveling millinery salesman; must be experienced; position guaranteed. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

HAYWARD'S.

Business and Shorthand Colleges, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st. Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic and Penmanship. 'Phone 479. Day and Night Sessions.

Canvassers and Solicitors.

SALESMEN—New plan; family portraits; 8 inches; gold frames, $7.50; leave frame; you can collect half. School, 625 Locust st.

I WANT you, if you are a canvasser of experience. Write or call for terms and particulars, 1820 Easton ave., St. Louis.

WANT to make money, eh? Well, take consumers' orders for Sayman's soap and get rich. Address 2329 Easton ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Five hundred canvassers for city and out of town; big money; sure business; ready sales assured to hustlers. Address Sayman, St. Louis, Mo.

The Trades.

CARPENTERS and car builders. 2800 De Kalk st.

FIRST-CLASS carriagesmith. Address Tipton Carriage Works, Tipton, Mo.

HOD Carriers—All hod carriers are requested to stay away from St. Louis, as there is a strike in hand. Outside papers please copy.
D. J. KELLY, President.

MEN to rub in for grainers. Inquire at 2707 Indiana ave.

MOLDERS—Good wages to competent molders. Apply to St. Louis Radiator Mfg. Co., Stein and Water sts.

THREE painters on plain housework; steady work guaranteed; other positions; office open till 9:30 p. m. St. Louis Employment Company, 919 Olive.

Laborers.

LABORERS and rockmen for Northern Illinois; woodchoppers, 75c cord; coal shovelers, farmhands, gardeners. Mars's Labor Agency, 612 Walnut st.

LABORERS to tend to bricklayers on buildings in city; 8 hours' work; good wages to competent men. Apply to Master Bricklayers' Employment Bureau, second floor, northeast corner Twelfth and Market sts.; entrance on Market st.

ONE first-class plumber's laborer. Apply 2808 N. Fifteenth st.

QUARRYMEN and good sledgers of rock on Government contract work. Apply to J. Dignan, 1220 N. Third st.

TEN teamsters, 5 farmhands, 10 quarrymen, 25 laborers, for Illinois; good wages; also, hotel cook. Thiele's Labor Agency, 621 Walnut.

TWENTY-FIVE laborers for Government work; North; regular willow mattress and rip-rap work; prompt payments. Thiele's Labor Agency, 621 Walnut.

Cooks.

MAN cook; $16 per week; first-class restaurant; also house man; $20. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

Miscellaneous.

COUPON—Good for one dozen cabinets for $1, or half rate on all grades; crayons $5. Genelli, 923 Olive st.

FREE portraits; first class; life size; with $1.75 frames; most reliable house in St. Louis; 5,000 references given. 625 Locust st.

MESRITZ Tailoring Company, 219 N. Eighth St., Second Floor—Suits to order, $12.50 up; Pants to order, $3 up.

MAN for small gentleman's place; suburbs; $25 month; cow and team to look after. St. Louis Employment Company, 919 Olive.

LATEST styles in Spring Suitings and Trouserings now ready for inspection. Meeritz Tailoring Company, 219 N. Eighth st., 2d floor.

NOW for a plunge; Natatorium opened for the season. Nineteenth and Pine sts.; Prof. Clark and six teachers; water heated.

RUBBER Stamps, Seals and Stencils, good, cheap and quick, at S. G. Adams Stamp and Seal Company, 314 N. Sixth st.

SWIMMING taught by Prof. Clark and six capable teachers; Natatorium, Nineteenth and Pine; water heated.

General Help Wants.

DRIVERS at 1946 N. Ninth st.

MEN with horse, wagon and $20; goods that will net you $20 profit per day. Premium Co., 625 Locust.

Agents Wanted.

AGENT, with a rig, in each county; exclusive right to handle the Great St. Louis 5-Minute Chum. St. Louis Churn Company, 509 N. Sixteenth st.

AGENTS Wanted—Fine arts, containing 240 artotypes of world-famed paintings, beautifully bound; popular prices; sample showing 16 pictures mailed for 15c. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—House-to-House lady agents; something new; good pay outfit free; steady work. H. Benjamin & Co., 122 Pine st.

AGENTS in every county; benefits for sickness, accidents and death. "Beware of experiments; work for the best only." Address Universal Protective Association, 904 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—First-class lady agents for the city; also for cities and towns in Missouri and Illinois; for an article agents can easily make from $2 to $2.50 per day. Call or address Mrs. Lee, 2525 Finney ave., St. Louis.

GENERAL agency wanted for State of Texas for life insurance company or other legitimate business. Address Box 742, Waco, Tex.

WANTED, Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel; expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address with stamp Lock Box 439, New York City.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

TUSCAN Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, First and Second degrees. Visitors welcome.
H. H. ROBERT, W. M.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BELLEFONTAINE Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F.—Meets to-night at 8 o'clock, Nineteenth and Wright sts. Members are requested to attend. Visitors are welcome.
W. A. TACKEY, N. G.
Theodore Sandberg, Secretary.

PRIDE of the West Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F.—Meets to-night at 8 o'clock, at s. e. cor. Eleventh and Franklin ave. Members are requested to attend. F. A. OFFER, N. G.
Geo. W. Sleeper, Secretary.

WILDEY Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Ninth and Olive sts., hall No. 1. All members requested to attend. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
R. C. WRIGHT, N. G.
Jno. Fuckhaber, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

ACME Lodge, No. 719, Knights of Pythias—Regular meeting to-night at 8 o'clock, Pythian Hall, Fourth and Locust, fourth floor. (Work in rank of ——.) All members are requested to attend and visiting Knights are cordially welcome.
OTTO SIMMS, C. C.
Ben Wolf, K. of R. and S.

COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 226, K. of P.—Regular meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Pythian Hall, n. w. cor. Fourth and Locust sts. Work in Third Rank. Amplified form. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
DAVID H. ALOE, C. C.
J. F. Dempsey, K. of R. and S.

MISSOURI Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.—Drake Hall, Ninth and Market sts., meets every Tuesday evening.
C. H. BRANNER, C. C.
C. C. Fink, K. R. & S.

ROBERT E. COWAN Lodge, No. 131, Knights of Pythias—Regular meeting in Knights of Pythias Building, cor. Ninth and Olive streets, Monday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock. Work in the rank of Page. All members expected, and visitors cordially invited to attend.
JESSE P. LANE, C. C.
Charles F. Leiber, K. R. & S.

Knigh's of Father Mathew.

KNIGHTS of Father Mathew of Missouri, Supreme Council, Room 21, Republic Building. Executive Board meets first and third Fridays, at 8 p. m. Brother knights welcome.
J. P. HARTNETT, S. C. S. K.
Thos. S. Bowdern, Supreme Recorder.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MOUNT Olive Lodge, No. 205, A. O. U. W., meets to-night at 8 o'clock, Bowman building, northeast corner Eleventh and Locust sts., at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcomed.
F. A. DOW, M. W.
J. W. Finlay, Recorder.

Order of Reliable Protection.

COLUMBUS Lodge, No. 2, Order of Reliable Protection, meets to-night at 8 o'clock at northeast corner Eighth and Lafayette ave. All members are requested to be present.
MARGARET GIESEBELL, President.
Louisa Dietsler, Secretary.

Order of Chosen Friends.

GRAND Council, Order of Chosen Friends, Office, Room 314, Fagin Building, 819 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.—Visitors invited and welcomed. Chosen Friends visiting the city are especially requested to call. LOUIS A. STEBER, G. C.
Louis M. White, Grand Recorder.

American Legion of Honor.

AMERICAN Legion of Honor—Grand Council of Missouri, Office 605½ N. Fourth St.—Hours, 9 to 1. Visiting companions invited to call.
W. C. MARDORF, M. D., Grand Commander.
John A. Sloan, Grand Secretary.

MYRTLE Council, No. 983, American Legion of Honor, meets to-night at 8 o'clock, Lightstone's Hall, southeast corner Eleventh and Franklin ave. All members are requested to be present, and visitors are welcome.
JOHANNA MOSS, Commander.
Mary McNamara, Secretary.

WEST End Council, No. 1,229, A. L. of H., meets to-night at Kicker's Hall, Newstead ave. and North Market st. Visiting companions always welcome.
L. C. KICKER, Com.
C. H. Kicker, Secretary.

Royal Arcanum.

ROYAL Arcanum, Grand Council of Missouri—Office room 5, Insurance Exchange, Broadway and Olive sts. A cordial welcome to all. Brethren visiting the city especially invited to call.
JERE. HALDEMAN, Grand Regent.
Chas. B. Cox, Grand Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

EVERYBODY unemployed, bookkeepers, officemen, clerks, collectors, solicitors, traveling salesmen, call on us. Metropolitan Employment Co., 717½ Olive st.

LADIES wishing female help for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, city or country, can be supplied by the oldest and only reliable office in the city. Mrs. E. Krause, 1118 Chestnut st.

SUNDRY WANTS.

DWELLINGS AND FLATS WANTED.

UNINCUMBERED small house; will trade $2,250 equity in $4,200 flat, paying cash difference. C. F. Hartje, 704 Houser building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED.

ASHTON, furniture buyer; large or small lots; also takes clean storage; send postal Ashton, 102 N. Twelfth st. Established 1875.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER, with $3,000, in manufacturing business; established trade; large profits; investigation solicited. Dolan Real Estate Company, 1118 Pine st.

MONEY WANTED.

$1,000, $2,000 and $6,000 on city and county real estate, worth more than double. D. J. Blanke, 415 Locust, room 202.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

COUPON—Good for one dozen cabinets for $1, or half rate on all grades; crayons $5. Genelli, 923 Olive st.

TO Rent—An invalid chair, with wheels attached; would buy if very cheap. J. M. W., 1020A S. Eighth st.

IMPORTED Blue and Black Clay Worsted Suits to order, $16.50 up. Meeritz Tailoring Company, 219 N. Eighth st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

RUBBER Stamps, Seals and Stencils, good, cheap and quick, at S. G. Adams Stamp and Seal Company, 314 N. Sixth st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

I will pay the highest cash prices for old gold and silver. H. M. Weise, 812 and 1008 Franklin ave.

EXCHANGE AND BARTER.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.

JOB type in exchange for new sewing machine. R. 999, this office.

WE exchange new Standard Scales, Diebold Safes, Enterprise Mills, for old ones at reasonable cash difference. "The Standard," 621 N. Third st.

PERSONAL.

15c per line; business cards, 30c per line each insertion.

YOUNG widow wishes the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman of means. W., 853, this office.

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; boards ladies during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. Fourteenth st.

DR. MARY ARTHURS; diseases of women a specialty; consultation free; boards ladies during confinement; strictly confidential. 2612 Wash st.

MRS. BRIDGES, 1915 S. Twelfth, Ladies' Doctor and midwife—Those in trouble call or write.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; reasonable rates; ladies in trouble call. 1502 Washington ave.

MRS. DR. SMITH—Special attention given to ladies during confinement at their home or at my residence, 2227 Market st.

MRS. JOHN JURY of St. Louis—The eldest son of your sister Fanny, is in New York City, and would like to communicate with you. Please forward your address to J. W. S., 113 East Tenth st., New York.

PROF. WARBURTON, graduate phrenologist and medical botanist, cures all chronic diseases with herbs, roots and barks successfully. 1535 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

READ DR. SCHREINER'S CARD in another column, then call or write. Private matters skillfully treated, and medicines furnished. 517 Pine st. Consultation free and invited.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED ALIVE in 60 minutes with head or no charge. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet. Dr. M. Ney Smith, Specialist, 1211 Olive st., St. Louis.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL Bureau Paper—Lists one dime. "The Best." Earth Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL NEEDS.

BICYCLES.

BEST $50 wheel on earth; weight, 24 pounds; wood rims; patent trap pedals. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

FOR Sale—Bicycles at hard-time prices. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

EVERY person buying a bicycle saves from $15 to $25, and we guarantee it. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine.

FOR Sale—The best line of bicycles for the money; will pay you to investigate. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

DON'T be foolish and buy the first bicycle you see; look at our line. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

FOR Sale—A $150 bicycle for $75; have special bargains in bicycles; call and examine. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

MONEY saved is money earned; we do business and wheels are always as represented. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

FOUND—The best place in the city to buy bicycles. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

SEEING is believing, and you will never regret it. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

FOUND—A free place to store your bicycle during the day, at American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

THE rich and the poor can and do buy bicycles at American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

LOST—Hundreds of dollars by not buying bicycles of the American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

TRADE your old wheel for a new one. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

IF you are looking for a high-grade bicycle at a cheap price, call at American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

YOU may think you know a good thing, but you don't, till you see our wheels. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

WANTED—People to inspect our line of bicycles and save money. American Bicycle Co., 1123 Pine.

WE do repairing at hard-time prices and guarantee it. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

WANTED—Bicycle riders to store their wheels during the day, free of charge. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine.

WE sell the Smalley Bicycle, including all other leading makes. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine st.

WANTED—The young and old to ride a bicycle. See our line before purchasing. American Bicycle Company, 1123 Pine.

BRING me your bicycles to be repaired. I guarantee my work; prices reasonable. S. J. Trussdall & Co., 915 Locust.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

BRING me your old hat; I clean it and put new binding on, just as good as new. Hill, 405 Morgan.

GENTS' clothes cleaned and repaired at reasonable prices. Morgen's Dye Works, 1215 Pine and 3147 Olive st.

LADIES' dresses, gloves, etc., cleaned, dyed and repaired; reasonable prices. Morgen's Dye Works, 1215 Pine and 3147 Olive st.

DENTISTRY.

BROOKLYN DENTAL CO.,
608 Olive Street.
Gold Crowns, $5.00.
(Opposite Barr's.) **Dr. Will O. Campbell.**

MEDICAL.

15c per line each insertion.

ELECTRIC belts; latest improvement; cure the sick, nervous; restore health, strength and vigor. Dr. Andrus, 107 N. Ninth st.

LIFE Buds cure nervous debility; lost vigor, weakness, emissions, impotency, etc.; one month's treatment $1. Dr. Medical Co., 107 N. Ninth st.

PRIVATE matters treated free, male or female; medicine furnished prepared to suit each case. Dr. Medical Co., 107 N. Ninth st.

MRS. DR. RENNEKAMP, ladies' physician; private home for ladies during confinement; all female complaints carefully treated. 2327 Franklin ave.

PERSONAL—Men only; I will gladly send to any man, young or old, the receipt, with full directions, in plain, sealed envelope, that cured me of Lost Manhood, Impotency, Varicocele, Atrophy, etc., the result of youthful errors and excesses. Address, with stamp, in confidence, Thomas Slater, Box 881, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TAPEWORM expelled alive with head or no fee; no starving nor sickness. Write Dr. Medical Company, 107 N. Ninth st.

Use the "Doctor" Headache Powders; 5c; each package contains two powders; cures headaches, neuralgia and nervousness; sold by all druggists.

WHY suffer with headache and neuralgia when you can get instant relief by using the "Doctor" Headache Powders? 5c.

48 FOR MEN CURED IN 6 HOURS. CURED IN 48 DAYS. At Wolff-Wilms Drug Co., 12th and Washington ave., St. Louis.

HATS—GLOVES—UMBRELLAS.

WE are selling the latest style stiff and Fedora Hats for $1.50. D. Berg, the Hatter, 818 Pine st.

LADIES' TAILORING.

STYLISH dresses for $3.50; satisfaction guaranteed; first-class ladies' tailoring establishment; operated by Mme. de Monnier, French dressmaker, 2008 Olive, upstairs.

WORK, the Ladies' Tailor—If you have a dress to make, where fashion, fitting and finishing is the object, call 2245 Washington ave.

OLD CLOTHING BOUGHT.

HIGHEST price paid for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. W. Knit, 1210 Franklin ave.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for cast-off clothing; call or send postal. B. Schlenberg, 827 Morgan st.

J. KIRSCHBAUM, 214 N. Twelfth st., pays the highest cash prices for old clothing, jewelry, etc. Send postal and I will call.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

This classification reserved exclusively for cards stating diseases and office hours of licensed physicians.

GENERAL PERSONAL WANTS.

LARGEST and lowest-priced tailoring establishment in the world. Meeritz Tailoring Company, 219 N. Eighth st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

RUBBER Stamps, Seals and Stencils, good, cheap and quick, at S. G. Adams Stamp and Seal Company, 314 N. Sixth st.

A PEEP at her mysteries. If there's a fortune-telling fib, she'll tell it. If there's a reporting fib, she'll tell it. If there's a reporting fib, she'll tell it. If there's a reporting

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED—ROOMS.

BROADWAY, 105 N.—Comfortable rooms at The Rest; men only; 25c per day upward.

CHESTNUT St., 2507—Two nicely furnished parlors; southern exposure; suitable for man and wife or two gents; with bath; terms reasonable.

CHOUTEAU Ave., 1321—Newly furnished rooms at reasonable rates.

LOCUST St., 1123—Two second-story front connecting rooms; good locality; with or without board.

LOCUST St., 2706—Front room; nicely furnished; newly papered; bath; every convenience; rent reasonable; also hall room.

LUCAS Ave., 3028—New nicely furnished front and back rooms; excellent board next door; references exchanged.

OLIVE St., 2203—Pleasant, neat rooms; single or en suite; suitable for doctor; reasonable; lawn; hot and cold bath.

OLIVE St., 3111—Second-story front and 3d-story rooms, two or four gentlemen; small family; all conveniences; board if desired.

OLIVE St., 3600—Nicely furnished front rooms, opposite Hotel Beers; best location in the city; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

PINE St., 822—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen only; clean, bright and comfortable; reasonable prices.

PINE St., 2229—Two elegant connecting parlors, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for four gents; other rooms for light housekeeping.

PINE St., 2310—Nicely furnished front room; board optional; nice summer home; first-class location.

PINE St., 2720—Two large, pleasant connecting rooms on second floor; furnished or unfurnished; private family; references exchanged.

PRIVATE family in West End will rent furnished room to young couple, or two gents; with board if desired. Y. 425, this office.

SPRING Ave., 529, Bet. Olive St. and Washington Ave.—Nicely furnished rooms, without board; private family; references; board convenient.

WASH St., 1406—Large cool front room; every convenience; $10 per month.

WASHINGTON Ave., 1130—Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

WASHINGTON Ave., 1123½—Rooms, 50 cents a day; light housekeeping, $2 a week.

WASHINGTON Ave., 2641—Cheerful, bright rooms, southern exposure, hot and cold bath. Call and see them.

WASHINGTON Ave., 2643—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room; southern exposure; for two; other rooms; board; references exchanged.

WASHINGTON Ave., 2717—Nicely furnished first floor front and connecting parlor bedroom, single or en suite; all conveniences; also other rooms.

WASHINGTON Ave., 2926—Elegant 2d-story front room; also other rooms; excellent table board. Call and see; terms reasonable.

OLIVE St., 1807—Nicely furnished rooms, 3 blocks from Union Station; by the day, week or month to resp. only.

UNFURNISHED—ROOMS.

FRANKLIN Ave., 2013—Three rooms with cabinet mantel and large closet in kitchen; $10; also, 2 rooms in rear; $8.

OLIVE St., 2331—Two large, sunny front rooms; newly papered; reduced to $10 per month.

FOR RENT

APARTMENTS, FLATS, ETC.

BIDDLE St., 2018—Three rooms; $8.50. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

CHESTNUT St., 2320—Modern 4-room flat; $18. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

ELEVENTH St., 2712 S.—Three rooms; $8. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

ELLIOT Ave., 1806—Four rooms; first floor; $15. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

JEFFERSON Ave., 1905 S.—Three-room flat; $15. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

LASALLE St., 2311—Four-room flat; bath; stable, etc.; $15. Gay & McCann, 13 N. 7th st.

LINN St., 1223—A nice, 2-room and large-kitchen flat; rent, $14. Hy. Hiemenz, Jr., 614 Chestnut.

LINN St., 1223—A nice, 5-room, 2d-floor flat; bath, closet and laundry; $15. Hy. Hiemenz, Jr., 614 Chestnut.

MORGAN St., 1218—Four rooms; $16. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

THIRTEENTH St., 1121 S.—Modern 4-room flat; $15. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

TWENTIETH St., 1207 North—Three rooms; $10. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS.

FINE, well furnished, 10-room new house, in West End; for the summer; $75 per month. Demelli, 923 Olive.

STORES, OFFICES, HALLS.

CORNER Belle Glade and Kennerly Aves—New store and 4-room flat; cheap rent. Gay & McCann, agents.

EASTON and Francis—Store, with living rooms above; suitable for drug or grocery store. Apply 1817 N. Broadway.

EASTON ave., cor Cozens; specially for grocery and saloon; this is a first-class stand. John S. Blake, 107 N. Seventh st.

FIFTEENTH St., 701 N.—Large, new store; low rent. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOURTEENTH St., 1423 N.—Store; $10. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

JEFFERSON Ave., 201 S.—Large store; low rent. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

MARKET St., 2029, Near Union Station—Store and 8 rooms and ice box, $60. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

NORTHWEST Corner Twentieth and O'Fallon Sts.—Store and 3 rooms; cheap rent. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

THREE half offices; all late conveniences; $10 monthly. Apply Room 26, DeMenil Building, Seventh and Pine sts.

WALNUT St., 317 and 319—Two nice stores for rent; cheap; good stands. Andy Walcher, Fourth and Walnut sts.

FOR LEASE.

S.E.Cor. Fourth and Elm Sts.,

STORE ON ALLEY,

Containing 6,500 square feet, 2,500 of which was formerly used for United States bonded warehouse; also,

WINE VAULTS BELOW,

For storage or refrigerating purposes.

J. H. TIERNAN, 720 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT | Five Down-Town Offices

Republic Building,

Third and Chestnut Sts.

Light and Heat Furnished,

Two Elevators,

Good Ventilation.

Modern Conveniences

Reasonable rent. Apply at office.

DWELLINGS.

ADAMS St., 2824—Stone-front; 8 rooms; laundry and bath; rent low. M. Dougherty, 1200 Pine st.

CHANNING Ave., 37 S.—Seven-room, bay-front dwelling; hall, bath, gas, marble mantels and wash-stands; $25.

CHESTNUT St., 1417—Six-room brick; stable, etc.; $30. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

CHESTUNT St., 2609—Eight rooms; bathroom, laundry and furnace; rent $40 per month. Apply on premises.

CHESTNUT St., 3406—New modern 10-room brick; open all day; $50. Gay & McCann, agents.

CLARK Ave., 2343—Near Union Station—Nice 6-room brick; $10. Gay & McCann, agents.

COOK Ave., 3729—Seven-room modern house; large yard; fine order; $37. Gay & McCann, agents.

ELLIOT Ave., 1325—Modern 6-room brick; $20. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FIFTEENTH St., 709 North—Modern 8-room brick; $30. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOURTEENTH St., 1020 North—Six-room brick; $15. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

GAMBLE St., 2913—Modern 8-room house; open for inspection; $45. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

JEFFERSON Ave., 1911 S.—Nice 6-room brick; $27.50. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

MORGAN St., 1625—A nice 8-room dwelling, with large front yard; rent $35. Hy Hiemenz, Jr., 614 Chestnut st.

VIRGINIA Ave., Cor. Bates—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms, bath, gas, speaking tubes, electric lights and bells; $14.

VERNON Ave., 5822—Elegant 10-room dwelling, lot 60x127; only $40 per month. N. S. Wood, 813½ Chestnut st.

WASH St., 2704—Six-room dwelling; bath; in good order; rent $22 per month. Apply to Adam Weber, 2711 Franklin ave.

WEST Belle Place, 3921 and 3923—Elegant 10-room dwellings; ready to occupy June 1. N. S. Wood, 813½ Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN.

COMPLETELY furnished house of 6 rooms near depot; or will rent unfurnished. Address M. K. Claiburn, Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Mo.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HANDSOME Residence Property At Public Auction,

On the Premises, TO-DAY, April 30.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

WE WILL SELL HOUSE No. 1334 Chouteau avenue, a three-story stone front containing 9 rooms and all modern improvements; the lot is 25x159.

And at 4 P. M., on the Premises

WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC VENDUE HOUSES Nos. 824, 826, 828 and 830 South Ninth street, between Gratiot and Chouteau avenue, containing eight rooms each, with all modern improvements.

The houses above described were built by the owner, and are complete in their construction, being first-class in every particular. We are instructed to dispose of them at very low and liberal terms, so that purchasers may look for big bargains at this sale.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash, balance in one and two years with 6 per cent interest, the deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold. Plats and all other particulars can be had on application to the agents.

Green & LaMotte,

724 Chestnut Street.

AUCTION SALE *Of Two Three-Story Buildings on the*

N. W. Cor. of Seventh and Gratiot Sts.

On THURSDAY, May 2, 1895, At 3 O'Clock P. M.

LOT 42x127.6.

The above property will be sold UPON THE PREMISES to the HIGHEST BIDDER, to close an Estate, and offers a most attractive investment in that RAPIDLY GROWING LOCALITY of constantly increasing values.

The improvements comprise two substantial three-story buildings, HAVING TWO STORES on first floor and TWELVE ROOMS ABOVE, now renting for $1,080 per annum. It is about 50 feet south of the Merchants' Terminal Elevated Railroad, on the west side of Seventh street, and with the southern exposure on Gratiot street, will permit of all desired light and air.

It is in CLOSE PROXIMITY to the Freight Depots and Offices of both the Frisco and Missouri Pacific Railroads and the Cupples group of wholesale houses.

SEVENTH STREET is one of the most busy and important thoroughfares of the city, and within a stone's throw of this property some of the largest wholesale establishments on this continent are located, and contracts made for others that may even surpass those now there.

The established character and future prospects of this business locality destine it for the most desirable wholesale section in the city.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance one and two years. For plat call on

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 Chestnut Street.

MOSES FRALEY'S RESIDENCE, 3650 LINDELL BOULEVARD,

AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES,

4 P. M. TUESDAY, MAY 7.

LOT 125x213.

This elegantly arranged, splendidly constructed house with 20 rooms, all hardwood cabinet finish in Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, Birch and Hungarian Ash, all hand carved by Seidel—frescoed in oil by Becker—22-inch walls, beautified with trees and shrubbery, fine stable, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE FINEST RESIDENCE ever sold at auction in this city. House open for inspection from 8 to 10 a. m. daily, and at other hours on application to agents.

Sale Absolute, Title Perfect. Terms to Suit.

Heimann-Farrington R. E. Co., Agent,

710 CHESTNUT STREET,

HENRY L. SUTTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AUCTION

MAY 4

MARYLAND AVE.

FOR RENT

SUBURBAN.

DESIRABLE 9-room house at Webster Groves. Apply Mrs. N. O. B. Jackson, Webster Groves; or W. C. Jager, 311 N. Main st.

THIRTEEN-ROOM house; three and one-half acres; abundant shade; near depot; rent low. Address M. K. Claiburn, Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Mo.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FINNEY Ave., 3646—Furnished front and connecting rooms; with board; every convenience; terms reasonable.

GARRISON Ave., 930 N.—Newly furnished rooms; 2d floor; en suite or single; beautiful location for summer home; cooking first class.

GARRISON Ave., 1341—Two nicely furnished rooms; 2d floor; single or en suite; all accommodations; with or without board.

LINDELL Ave., 3546—Nicely furnished, large, airy 2d-story front room, with board.

LOCUST St., 3115—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

LOCUST St., 817—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; bath, etc.; terms reasonable.

LOCUST St., 2323—Nicely furnished front and back rooms for couples, with board; splendid location; convenient to cars.

LOCUST St., 2631—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom; southern and eastern exposure; suitable for two gents; excellent board; home comforts.

LOCUST St., 2806—Under new management; house newly and handsomely furnished; good board and attention guaranteed; references required.

LUCAS Ave., 2315—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class table; also table board; references exchanged.

LUCAS Ave., 3110—Elegantly furnished rooms, southern exposure, with or without good table board; rates very reasonable.

LUCAS Place, 1431—Rooms and board; parlor, bedroom and desirable rooms in flat, suitable for young men; terms reasonable.

MONTROSE Ave., 411—Nice rooms and board in private family, with baths; $4 per week; one block from cars.

OLIVE St., 2741—Second-story front and other rooms; southern exposure; best location in the city; first-class table board.

PINE St., 2226—Desirable rooms; West End; fine location; convenient to three lines of cars; good board; hot baths; references.

WASHINGTON Ave., 2926—Elegant 2d-story front room; also other rooms; excellent table board. Call and see; terms reasonable.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LARGE, beautiful grounds, shade and southern exposure; fresh milk and butter; also garden vegetables; all kinds of fruit; with first-class rooms and table board, and only those wishing to pay for same need apply; also large barn for the accommodation of those having their own conveyance. Address M. K., Wells Station, Mo., Miller Homestead, Suburban car line.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

FOR Sale or Exchange—3519 Laclede ave.; modern 10-room house. Gay & McCann, Agents.

FOR Sale and Exchange—Modern houses in the West End. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale—House and lot on Olive st., near Thirteenth. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale—House and lot, corner Twenty-second and Locust sts. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh.

FOR Sale or Exchange—4045 Laclede ave.; modern 9-room brick. Gay & McCann, Agents.

FOR Sale or Exchange—2679 Finney ave.; 10-room house; lot 50 feet. Gay & McCann, Agents.

FOR Sale or Exchange—2935 Lucas ave., 9-room house and lot. Gay and McCann, 13 N. 7th street.

FOR Sale or Exchange—2602 Garrison ave.; 6-room stone-front. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh street.

FOR Sale or Exchange—The greatest real estate bargains in town. Gay & McCann, 13 North 7th street.

FOR Sale or Exchange—House and lot on Market near Eighth. Gay & McCann, 13 North Seventh street.

FOR Sale or Exchange—Modern house, 3858 Pine st.; rents for $70. Gay & McCann, 13 North 7th st.

FOR Sale or Exchange—3670 Laclede ave.; modern 10-room house. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

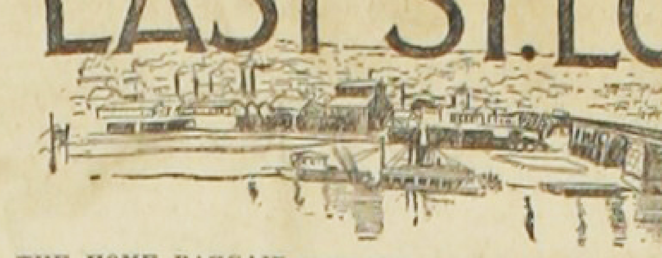
FOR Sale or Exchange—Corner Grand ave. and Cozens st.; 7 houses. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale or Exchange—3858 Pine st.; modern 10-room house; rented for $70. Gay & McCann, 13 N. 7th street.

FOR Sale or Exchange—2913 Gamble st.; 9-room house; open from 2 to 5 for inspection. Gay & McCann, Agents.

FOR Sale or Exchange—Three good brick houses and lot; 311 Gratiot st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

EAST ST. LOUIS



THE HOME BARGAIN COUNTER.

BROWN & Harris solicit a continuance of your patronage at new location; opposite St. Mary's Church.

CALL on Henry Roewe, 340 Broadway, for flour and feed, at prices which will suit you.

CITY Restaurant and Hotel; one block east of Relay Depot; meals, 25c; best in city. T. H. Combs, Proprietor.

DON'T go hungry. East St. Louis Hotel, 34 St. Clair ave., has everything good to eat or drink; meals 15c.

DON'T go barefooted. M. B. Fallon & Co., 121 Broadway, boots and shoes, can fit you; they carry the stock.

EVERYBODY visiting the National Stock Yards to patronize McCormick's Hotel; meals 15c; can't be beat.

EVERYBODY in East St. Louis knows the best place to buy flour and feed is at Henry Roewe's, 340 Broadway.

FLOUR, feed, hay and oats for sale at low prices. Henry Roewe, 340 Broadway.

GO to C. F. Short's for ice cream, soda water, fruits, candies, tobacco and cigars. Corner Illinois ave. and Sixth st.

HAY, oats and feed at bottom prices, can always be had of Henry Roewe, 340 Broadway.

HOME Restaurant, 100 Collinsville Ave.—Best 15c meal in the city; board, $3.25 per week. Mrs. W. A. Bradford, Proprietress.

LEAVE your orders for East St. Louis and St. Louis Express Co. at 1 and 10 S. Main. J. H. Spaunagle, manager.

PARLOR suits at manufacturers' prices; also moss and hair mattresses at lowest prices; call at 513 Missouri ave. Lafayette Holmes.

REMEMBER Watson's, 130 Collinsville ave., is headquarters for croquet sets, fishing tackle, baseball goods, daily and story papers.

RIGHT in line with the latest in hats, shirts, hose, neckwear, at a bargain; low prices. J. V. Amos, 208 E. Broadway.

SCHULTZ'S bakery furnishes fresh bread and rolls for dinner every day; also ice cream served in parlor. 742 Collinsville ave.

THE "New Restaurant" and boarding-house, running full, for sale cheap; too much business for lady proprietor. 22 St. Clair.

TRABAND'S Cigar Store, 322 Missouri Ave.—Manufacturer of the Celebrated Traband Beauty 10c Cigar, also P. H. T. and National 5c leaders.

WE guarantee you a square deal at new location May 1, corner Fourth st. and Converse ave. Brown & Harris.

WHY don't you call on Killion, 343 Collinsville ave., for photographs and crayons? He does the best and cheapest work.

WILLIAM CLEARY, 229 Missouri ave., dealer in all kinds of fresh, salted and smoked meats; popular prices.

ANYTHING you want in the stationery line can be found at Watson's, 130 Collinsville ave.; give us a call.

ERNEST GEILER, at 512 Missouri ave., keeps on hand fresh and salted meats, vegetables, fresh butter and eggs; reasonable prices.

HILL & Volts, 521 Missouri Ave.—For guttering, spouting, tin and hardware, prices cheap as the cheapest; work guaranteed.

F. J. CORELL, 703 Missouri Ave.—Paper hanger, painter and decorator; work guaranteed and first-class in every manner; reasonable prices.

THE Tremont House, near the Relay, is the place to stop; good meals, clean beds; cool and quiet.

WHY not buy your gents' furnishing goods at Wm. G. Benten's? The largest and best line in the city.

A 17-jewel nickel watch for $20; now is your time to see Claus Graves, 214 Missouri ave.; 10 days only.

CIGAR stand; main entrance, Livingston building, 408 Broadway.

1,000 clerks to wear our $2.50 shoe; best in market at that price. A. Keese, 406 Missouri.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

MASSAGES, the elixir of beauty; medicated steaming; manicuring and skillful masseuring by Mrs. E. C. Pearson, 512 Missouri ave.; consultation free.

REMEMBER the removal of Brown & Harris' drug store May 1; front of St. Mary's Church.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

J. L. McCRACKEY, 601 Missouri ave., tonsorial artist; hair cutting and shaving; popular prices.

May day removal of Brown & Harris' drug store from corner Fourth and Brady ave., to Fourth and Converse.

McCULLOUGH & GAIN, tonsorial artists, 605 Missouri ave.; hair cutting a specialty; give us a call.

MRS. MOORE, 513 Missouri Ave.—Fashionable dressmaking; all work guaranteed; prices reasonable.

PARTNER with capital to manufacture antifermentine. It keeps milk sweet, butter from becoming rancid. Correspondence solicited. National Drug Exchange, East St. Louis.

D. W. TRICE, Sign Writer—207 N. Sixth st.

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANY person wanting waldmeister for May wine can address Albert R. Mueller, Highland, Ill.

DINING-ROOM girls. Apply at Silver Moon Restaurant, 322 Broadway.

GOOD lady cook at Silver Moon Restaurant, 322 Broadway.

VESTMAKER at Brinkman's, 310 Broadway, East St. Louis.

FOR RENT.

ABOUT 2¼ acres, between O. & M. and L. & N., to manufacturing company for years. Frank B. Bowman.

BROADWAY, 327—One large brick store building, 40 ft. front by 90 ft. deep.

COLLINSVILLE Ave., 328—Furnished rooms to let; meals 20 cents; open all hours; board by day or week.

FOR Lumber Yard—The best location in city; location: Collinsville and St. Clair ave.; four acres. Frank B. Bowman.

NEW 5-room cottage; all modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply to Mrs. L. E. Lewis, 360 Collinsville ave.

NINE-ROOM house, lot 50 feet front by 125 deep; No. 1017 Goedde ave. Price, $1,800. Gross & Voss, Main st.

PROPERTY opposite the new horse and mule market at stock yards; facing either First street or Avenue. Frank B. Bowman.

SUITABLE room for barber shop, cheap. Apply to S. H. Evans, 127 Missouri ave.

TO reliable tenant, for 5 years or longer, two-story business block; two stores on ground floor. Frank B. Bowman.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

ALL purchases of East St. Louis property should get their abstracts or certificates of title from St. Clair title office.

AVOID paying commissions and buy direct from owner; property in all parts of city at cut prices. Frank B. Bowman.

FOR your abstracts or certificates of title, call on the St. Clair title office, basement of Courthouse, Belleville, Ill.

FROM $100,000 to $250,000 worth of Illinois city property; good profit can be made by buying now. Frank B. Bowman.

SPECULATORS can make from 15 to 25 per cent by buying Illinois city property at present time. Frank B. Bowman.

THE best bargain in city to proper party or syndicate; block opposite City Hall; four street fronts. Frank B. Bowman.

TWO fine farms in the suburbs of East St. Louis at $150 per acre. Gross & Voss, No. 108 Main st.

ALL SORTS.

DRUG stock and fixtures in city; good business; want drug stock in country town. National Drug Exchange, East St. Louis.

LOCATION for drug store; prefer country town in Illinois; give population; reasons for being good location. National Drug Exchange, East St. Louis.

PAYING drug store worth $3,000; want part cash, balance real estate unincumbered. National Drug Exchange, East St. Louis.

STAR tobacco cards redeemed at Kolkorst's, 395 Collinsville ave.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

FOR Sale and Exchange—Lovely new 8 and 10 room modern houses in West End. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FORCED Sale—48 Foot lot, Wyoming st., 125 feet east of Morganford road; make offer. Squires (owner), 1727 Market st.

IF you want to exchange real estate, call on Gay & McCann; they have lots of it to trade.

LABADIE Ave., 4773—Lot 50x155; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; $5,200; it is a bargain; your terms.

MORGAN and Academy, Northeast Corner—151x179. Chas. B. Gibson, 2922 Olive. Tel. 1808.

ONLY a few lots left at Jennings; finest in the village. Chas. B. Gibson, 2922 Olive.

PAGE Boulevard, South Side, Near Pendleton—25 feet; brick stable worth $700; $2,000. John S. Blake, 107 N. Seventh st.

S. E. Cor. Ridge and Academy—At a great bargain if sold at once. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 2517 Easton ave.

GRAND Ave.—Bargain; house and lot at $75 per foot; fine business property. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 2517 Easton ave.

NINETEENTH St., Bet. Wash and Carr Sts.—New flats; first floor $10; second floor $9. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 2517 Easton ave.

SIXTY thousand dollars will buy 915 Pine st.; 25 feet. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

TWO hundred thousand dollars will buy corner near Ninth and Olive sts.; 120 feet front. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

VERNON, South Side, Between Union and Belt—300 feet of high ground. Chas. B. Gibson, 2922 Olive. Tel. 1808.

WESTMINSTER Place, 4551—When completed, new 8-room house; $7,500. Apply to J. N. Verdier, cor. Nineteenth and Pine sts.

$1,500 will buy 2912 N. Twelfth st.; 6-room brick house and lot. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$1,700 will buy 5-room brick house near Thirteenth and Carr sts. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$2,000; bargain; brick house and 52-foot lot; two blocks from Garrison on Easton. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 2517 Easton ave.

$3,200 will buy two 6-room bricks; 2236 Adams st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$2,600 will buy good 6-room brick house, 1109 Palm st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$4,000 will buy 7-room Queen Anne houses; Page ave., west of Grand. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$5,500 will buy modern 10-room Queen Anne house, 724 Aubert ave., near Delmar. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$6,100 will buy new, modern 10-room brick, 3406 Chestnut st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$6,600 will buy new 9-room Queen Anne brick; rents for $50; 4045 Laclede ave. Gay & McCann, 13 N. 7th.

$8,500 will buy modern house in Raymond place. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

$11,000 will buy 2118 Olive st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

UNIMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

BARGAIN—Southwest corner Knapp and Madison, 101x105, at $53.50 per foot. William H. Taylor, 225 Chestnut st.

FOR Sale—A corner near Twenty-second and Pine sts. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale—A corner, 100 feet, near Sixth and Olive sts. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale—A corner, 100 feet, near Twenty-first and Olive sts. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

FOR Sale—A bargain; 800 feet lovely ground, east of Forest Park, near Lindell ave. Gay & McCann, 13 North Seventh.

$57 per foot will buy a choice lot on grade; Laclede ave., just east of Sarah st. Gay & McCann, Agents.

$400 per foot will buy 50x150 feet on Washington ave., east of Twenty-second st. Gay & McCann, 13 N. Seventh st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

NICE suburban home; will be sold at a bargain, or will exchange. E. Mills, 305 N. Ninth st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACTUAL settlers with teams can get land to make crop this year; rent free. Walker & Waddell, Helena, Ark.

FARMERS can make two or three crops a year in Arkansas; delightful climate; fertile soil. Walker & Waddell, Helena, Ark.

TO Homeseekers: Cheap lands for sale in Phillips County, Arkansas. Walker & Waddell, Helena, Ark.

FARMERS coming to Arkansas can be accommodated with house room, stabling, etc., till located. Walker & Waddell, Helena, Ark.

TO Homeseekers: Corn planted in Arkansas by 15th of June, potatoes in July, will be in time to make crop.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Biddle st.—25 ft., n. s., bet. 21st and 22d; Timothy Carroll and wife to E. W. Greer—w. d.	$ 2,500
Broadway—114 ft. 6 in. (and other property), e. s., bet. Maeder and Itaska; W. A. Meagher to J. A. Smith, Sr.—qtc. d.	1
California ave.—25 ft., w. s., bet. Cherokee and Potomac; F. S. Jungling to Mary Diel—w. d.	1,062
Cates ave.—60 ft., n. s., bet. Belt and Goodfellow; Chas. Cuniff and wife to Napoleon Hill—w. d.	5,800
Chippewa st.—25 ft., n. s., bet. Garnier and Oak Hill; Jane Bull to Harry Ulrich—w. d.	500
City block 2,566—Lots 19 and 25; C. G. Cloud and wife to W. M. Anderson—w. d.	1
Clark ave.—24 ft. 10¼ in., n. s., bet. Jefferson and 23d; Margaret Mears to Peter Enders—w. d.	3,420
Compton ave.—25 ft., e. s., bet. Gasconade and Meramec; H. R. Rehme and wife to Ella Kettele—w. d.	37
Compton ave.—25 ft., w. s., bet. Chippewa and Winnebago; Barbara Wehmann et al. to Peter Recht—w. d.	1,800
Elizabeth ave.—50 ft.; August Meier and wife to Anna Conzelmann—w. d.	575
Fairfax ave.—25 ft., s. s., bet. Newstead and Taylor; B. M. Proetz and wife to Martha C. Berner—w. d.	1,500
Finney ave.—27 ft. 6 in., s. s., bet. St. Alphonsus and Vandeventer; Lillian E. Williams to Safety B. & L. Assn.—qtc. d.	1
Grand ave.—66 ft. 7 in. (and other property), e. s., bet. Caroline and Park; E. W. Dieterle and wife to J. M. Dieterle—w. d.	10,907
Greer ave.—50 ft., s. s., bet. Marcus and Taylor; H. L. Peters and wife to E. W. Greer—w. d.	3,000
Iowa ave.—25 ft., w. s., bet. Juniata and Wyoming; John Koenig and wife to Chas. Hummelshein—w. d.	5
Iowa ave.—25 ft., w. s., bet. Juniata and Wyoming; Chas. Hummelshein to Anna E. Koenig—spl. w. d.	5
Maffitt ave.—50 ft., s. s., bet. Vandeventer and Warne; Martha C. Berner to B. M. Proetz—w. d.	6,000
Maryland ave.—80 ft. 8 in.; C. B. Gerhart to F. H. Gerhart—tr. d.	10,000
Morgan st.—25 ft., n. s., bet. Ewing and Leffingwell—Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co. to Mary Bothwell—w. d.	3,650
Mullanphy st.—2 ft., s. s., bet. 22d and 23d; Michael Costello to Ellen M. McCormack—qtc. d.	1
Newstead ave.—27 ft. 3 in., e. s., bet. Ashland and Labadie; Chas. F. Altman, Jr., to H. C. Stallman—w. d.	1,500
Olive st.—30 ft., n. s., bet. Sarah and Whittier; Leonie Behrens et al. to Mary Swanzey—w. d.	10,000
Page boulevard—50 ft. 6 in., s. s., bet. Euclid and King's highway; J. T. Donovan and wife to John Gleeson—w. d.	2,032
Patton ave.—20 ft., e. s., bet. Arlington and Union; R. H. Ahring and wife to F. X. Friedmann—w. d.	840
Patton ave.—20 ft., e. s., bet. Arlington and Union; R. H. Ahring and wife to Marie Stracke—w. d.	840
Prairie ave.—22 ft., s. s., bet. Blair and Von Phul; C. O. Borsch to Fred Wolf—w. d.	1,650
Regal place—25 ft., bet. Arsenal and Fyler; T. J. Williams and wife to J. S. DeFord—w. d.	700
Regal place—25 ft., bet. Arsenal and Fyler; J. S. DeFord and wife to Louisa R. E. & Invest. Co.—w. d.	1
Ridge ave.—50 ft., n. s., bet. Hamilton and Hodiamont; Chas. Campbell and wife to Catherine T. Snodgrass—w. d.	1,000
Shaw ave.—50 ft., s. s., bet. Klemm and Thurman; Mary McGrath and wife to P. A. Stratmann—w. d.	450
Swan ave.—25 ft., s. s., bet. Newstead and Taylor; J. G. Joyce and wife to J. O. Joyce, Jr.—w. d.	......
Theresa ave.—10 ft., e. s., bet. Lindell and Pine; M. J. Ryan to John Hogan—qtc. d.	5
Union boulevard—50 ft., e. s., bet. Maffitt and Terry; John Dwyer and wife to J. S. Dearing—w. d.	650
Union boulevard—50 ft., e. s., bet. Maffitt and Terry; John Dwyer and wife to P. J. Flynn—w. d.	763
U. S. survey 728—150 ft.; Jos. Repple and wife to D. H. Liess—w. d.	100
Vernon ave.—25 ft., s. s., bet. Walton and West End; Mable Evans to Susan Smith—w. d.	657
Von Versen ave.—50 ft., n. s., bet. Delmar and Hamilton; Hannah M. Hess to Jennie A. Crowley—w. d.	3,600
Walton ave.—112 ft. 6 in., w. s., bet. Delmar and Fountain; J. W. Worthington and wife to Howard Brolaski—w. d.	2,375
6th st.—30 ft., e. s., bet. Carre and Poplar; J. Y. Diszantz to P. R. Schmidt—w. d.	12,000
7th st.—70 ft. 6 in., e. s., bet. Lynch and Sidney; F. J. Hunleth and wife to J. L. Hornsby—w. d.	16,000
12th st.—116 ft. 7 in. (and other property), w. s., bet. Olive and Pine; J. H. Yore and wife et al. to Mississippi Valley Trust Co.—w. d.	1
22d st.—20 ft., w. s., bet. Farrar and Mallinckrodt; J. A. Hepper to A. F. Davis—w. d.	2,200
42 deeds Monday—consideration	$107,589

NEW MISSOURI CORPORATIONS.

Special to The Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 29.—Secretary of State Lesueur to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Bank of Sullivan, of Sullivan, Franklin County; capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators—H. M. Ramsay, Albert Lane, C. H. Martin and others.

The Standard Shoe Company of Jefferson City filed a statement of increase of capital from $60,000 to $85,000.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Chas. H. Hillemann	Manning, Mo
Emma Greb	819 North Market
Chas. Leo	2858 Salena
Minnie Brodhack	2232 South Broadway
Edwin J. Batchelor	1921 Hickory
Ellen Cullinane	1921 Hickory
August Graf	2712 Missouri
Eva Bechler	1807 Lynch
Louis April	1510 Knapp
Katharine Stohlmann	Hermann, Mo
August Topolski	1242 North Third
Maria Joshinski	1415 North Thirteenth
Richard Cruikshank	Thomas Fork, Idaho
Lena Voges	2117 Easton
John H. Hollander	1225 Victor
Katie Linhoff	1028 Lafayette
Frank L. Bertlett	231 South Jefferson
Ada L. Rutherford	4202 Morgan
Frank Levi	2745 Evans
Goldina Goldstein	2818 Dayton
Robert E. Lee Gibson	5432 Arsenal
Anna M. Higgins	5432 Arsenal
Geo. M. Scaper	1849 Lynch
Mary A. Merz	2204 South Eighteenth
Louis Monroe	1420 North Eleventh
Minnie Green	1420 North Eleventh
Edward M. Stueber	1224 Shenandoah
Gertrude Schwarz	1520 Lafayette
Geo. Makino	1226 North Third
Barbara Riyek	1816 Menard
Walter C. Hughes	2224 Indiana
Atilla L. Sack	2913 South Eighteenth
John J. Knierneyer	1504 North Eleventh
Martha Miller	1504 North Eleventh
Henry Zeigler	1424 Grattan
Alice Fitzgerald	1310½ South Third
Geo. Vohs	1437 Clinton
Anna Johnson	2437 Klein
Edward Spindler	Berger, Mo
Katie Purnhagen	1018 Geyer
Owen McCaffrey	1620 Hickory
Anna Samborsky	1529 Vail Place

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway, Cor. Locust.

SUNDAY'S AND MONDAY'S BURIAL PERMITS.

Thomas Laboo, 2 years, 4348 Garfield; enteritis.
James E. McClure, 58 years, St. Louis Insane Asylum; senile debility.
Ed Koetter, 38 years, 2005 N. Tenth; typhoid fever.
Ed Busschardt, 64 years, 1407 N. Eleventh; angina pectoris.
C. F. Bettel, 1 month, 4045 St. Ferdinand; entero-colitis.
Elmal Dunham, 11 months, 1829 Division; congestion of brain.
Nelino Cheratl, 58 years, 2309 Herbert; rheumatic arthritis.
Charles Johnson, 5 months, 1915 Gay; convulsions.
Mary E. Sebrick, 1 year, 3804 Riddle; rubeola.
Lily Phelps, 6 years, 2931 Morgan; diphtheria.
Alvina Stuts, 28 years, 1447 Chambers; consumption.
Gertrude Sagame, 21 months, Quarantine; variola.
Andrew Kramer, 48 years, Poorhouse; nephritis.
Emilie Hoster, 61 years, 1507 Market; asthma.
Florence G. Scott, 19 days, 785 Bayard; inanition.
Kate Sheehan, 30 years, St. Mary's Infirmary; consumption.
C. S. Scott, 71 years, Insane Asylum; strangulation—suicide.
Thomas Loth, 29 years, Quarantine; variola.
Ida Finney, 1 month, 1236 N. Tenth; inanition.
Arthur Kavanaugh, 3 months, 1236 N. Tenth; convulsions.
Josie Sinnalt, 6 years, 1312 S. Ninth; bronchitis.
Elmer P. Brown, 5 years, 4227 Lucky; remittent fever.
J. L. McClure, 50 years, Missouri Pacific Hospital; embolism.
Mary DeBuatt, 64 years, 4524 Pennsylvania; pneumonia.
Alice Kelly, 66 years, 1016 Garrison; diarrhoea and senile debility.
Jacob Traumbauer, 71 years, 2913 Montgomery; senile debility.
W. F. Whitter, 29 years, 313 S. Carpin; laryngitis.
Edna Cooper, 7 months; Female Hospital; syphilis.
Patrick O'Donnell, 5 years, 2202 Chouteau; tabia mesenterica.
Lucy C. Wisliserais, 73 years, 1817 Longfellow; senile debility.
John F. Woodlock, 2 years, 5713 Cabanne; croup.
Nancy J. Tyler, 70 years, 1436A Whittier; bronchitis.
Mamie Wilson, 2 years, 902 S. Second; bronchitis.

NEW ILLINOIS CORPORATIONS.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—The Secretary of State to-day licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Giles Bros. & Curtis, at Chicago; capital stock, $109,500. Incorporators—Charles K. Giles, Edwin A. Giles and W. G. Curtis.

Fidelity Bond Underwriting Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000. Incorporators—A. N. Lee, John R. McGurren and John H. Miller.

Western Ballast Company, at Aurora; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—Jesse Stubbs, Charles H. Smith and T. H. Bereman.

General Gas Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporators—Newton P. R. Hatch, Charles S. Hatch and Charles B. Corning.

Turner-Hudnut Company, at Pekin; capital stock, $125,000. Incorporators—B. G. Hudnut, V. P. Turner and W. B. Aydelott.

Park Association of Belleville, at Belleville; capital stock, $15,000. Incorporators—Henry J. Fink, Otto A. Hucke and F. L. Geissler.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Forecast.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Arkansas, fair; cooler in northwest portion; southeasterly winds.

Illinois, showers; cooler in western portion; easterly winds.

Missouri, showers; cooler; easterly winds.

Indiana, showers; cooler in central portions; westerly winds.

Local Report.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1895.

	6:59 a.m.	6:59 p.m.
Barometer, inches	29.94	29.90
Thermometer, degrees	64	82
Dewpoint, degrees	58	56
Direction of wind	SE	E
Velocity of wind	5	5
Precipitation	.00	00

Weather at 6:59 a. m., part cloudy; 6:59 p. m., clear. Maximum temperature, 86; minimum temperature, 63. River 6.1.

H. C. FRANKENFIELD,
Local Forecast Official.

The Government Report.

Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.—Meteorological reports received at St. Louis, April 29, 6:59 p. m. local time and 8 p. m. seventy-fifth meridian time. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Place.	Dr.	Bar.	Tp.	Mx.	Pre.	Weather.
New York City	N	29.30	40	50	.10	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	NE	30.20	63	63	.64	Rain
Charlotte, N. C.	NE	30.06	54	56	*	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	NE	29.96	68	76	.96	Cloudy
Atlanta, Ga.	NE	30.00	62	66	....	Cloudy
Vicksburg, Miss.	SW	29.84	82	86	....	Clear
New Orleans, La.	SE	29.88	76	88	....	Clear
Shreveport, La.	SE	29.80	82	86	....	Clear
Fort Smith, Ark.	SE	29.82	82	90	....	Clear
Little Rock, Ark.	E	29.86	80	88	....	Clear
Galveston, Tex.	SE	29.88	72	76	....	Clear
Palestine, Tex.	S	29.82	80	88	....	Clear
San Antonio, Tex.	SE	29.88	80	86	....	Clear
Memphis, Tenn.	E	29.90	80	88	....	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	SE	29.90	78	82	....	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	E	29.92	78	84	....	Clear
Indianapolis, Ind.	E	29.88	78	84	....	Pt cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	E	29.94	78	80	....	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	SE	30.10	62	72	....	Pt cloudy
Parkersburg, W. Va.	E	30.02	72	78	....	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	E	30.10	66	76	....	Clear
Cleveland, O.	SE	30.02	72	76	....	Clear
Grand Haven, Mich.	N	29.94	70	80	....	Cloudy
Marquette, Mich.	NW	30.10	43	60	*	Rain
Chicago, Ill.	NE	29.96	54	64	....	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn.	NE	30.08	42	48	.20	Rain
St. Paul, Minn.	NW	29.90	58	72	.16	Pt cloudy
La Crosse, Wis.	SW	29.86	74	80	....	Cloudy
Davenport, Io.	SE	29.84	76	80	....	Pt cloudy
Des Moines, Io.	E	29.86	68	70	.34	Cloudy
Hannibal, Mo.	E	29.82	72	88	....	Cloudy
Springfield, Ill.	S	29.88	76	82	....	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	E	29.90	82	86	....	Clear
Cairo, Ill.	NE	29.88	80	84	....	Pt cloudy
Springfield, Mo.	S	29.88	76	82	....	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	E	29.82	72	84	.08	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	SE	29.78	70	74	.18	Cloudy
Sioux City, Io.	SE	29.78	72	76	....	Cloudy
Huron, S. D.	NE	29.78	68	74	....	Cloudy
Pierre, S. D.	E	29.80	68	70	....	Cloudy
Moorhead, Minn.	NE	29.96	58	72	.02	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn.	E	30.08	60	64	....	Cloudy
Bismarck, S. D.	E	29.96	58	60	....	Cloudy
Q'Appelle, N. W. T.	SE	29.84	64	68	....	Pt cloudy
Calgary, N. W. T.	NE	29.80	56	58	....	Pt cloudy
Minnedosa, N. W. T.	E	30.04	62	68	....	Cloudy
Havre, Mont.	SW	29.88	62	64	.06	Cloudy
Helena, Mont.	NW	29.96	58	62	....	Cloudy
Miles City, Mont.	NE	29.88	58	60	....	Cloudy
Rapids City, S. D.	N	29.76	60	64	....	Cloudy
Valentine, Neb.	NE	29.64	66	72	.02	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb.	SE	29.56	70	82	.04	Rain
Cheyenne, Wyo.	SE	29.68	56	66	.02	Rain
Denver, Colo.	W	29.60	60	64	*	Cloudy
Pueblo, Colo.	SW	29.56	68	74	....	Cloudy
Concordia, Kas.	SE	29.72	82	88	....	Clear
Wichita, Kas.	SE	29.68	84	92	....	Clear
Dodge City, Kas.	S	29.56	78	86	....	Pt cloudy
Oklahoma, Ok.	SE	29.68	76	80	.02	Clear
El Paso, Tex.	W	29.78	72	78	....	Clear
Santa Fe, N. M.	W	29.82	48	54	....	Cloudy
Abilene, Tex.	SE	29.66	80	84	....	Pt cloudy
Amarillo, Tex.	SW	29.60	76	84	....	Clear
Salt Lake, Utah	SW	29.90	48	54	.64	Cloudy
Lander, Wy.	W	29.98	36	42	1.30	Rain

*Trace of precipitation.

H. C. FRANKENFIELD,
Local Forecast Official.

NOT IN GERMAN.

The Publication of City Ordinances in That Language Not Legal.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Assistant Attorney General Newell holds that a city council cannot lawfully appropriate city funds to publish its ordinances in the German language; it would be contrary to public policy and would not be a legal publication.

The legal language of this country is the English. Such publications can be made in the German or other foreign languages to please persons of such tongues, but they would not be legal.

Edw. T. Cooke Electric Company,

Electric lights and bells. 1403 Chestnut street. Telephone 1,281.

KEHLOR MILL FIRE.

Building and Machinery Damaged to the Extent of $100,000.

A fire alarm was turned in to the department at about 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning from Kehlor's Mills, but owing to the fact that the wires were out of order the fire gained considerable headway before the engines arrived on the spot. Finding themselves unequal to the task they summoned assistance from St. Louis and Companies 18 and 23 responded, and their combined forces soon had the fire under control. The damage on machinery will reach about $50,000. Three thousand barrels of flour were destroyed. The interior of the building was completely gutted.

The 150 men employed in the mill managed to escape. The fire originated by some combustible material getting into the rollers and from there into the conveyors. The loss will foot up about $100,000; partly covered by insurance, the companies having refused to increase the policies until the sprinkler system, which was being put in the mill for fire protection, should have been completed. It was expected by the milling company that this would be done in a few days. Much credit is due the Fire Department for efficient work.

East St. Louis Paragraphs.

—The body of C. J. Kelly, who was killed while coupling cars in the Vandalia yards Sunday morning, will be taken to Cairo to-day for burial.

—The case of Grant Morton, whose place was raided by the police Saturday night, was continued until Saturday. Chief Walsh has requested the Council to revoke Morton's license.

—The crowd of colored crap-shooters arrested at Third and Broadway Saturday night, were each fined $10 and costs. None of them being able to pay that amount they were sent to the rock pile.

Belleville Briefs.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Lorenzen celebrated their silver wedding Saturday.

—The Assessors of St. Clair County received their books Saturday and will begin their work on Wednesday.

—William Johnson, James Dennis, Oscar Jackson and Charles Spry, colored vags, were locked up over Sunday and given hours to leave town.

—Andrew Schneider was arrested Sunday by Officer Burke for obscene and offensive language and was fined $3 and costs by Justice Bauman this morning.

—Charges were preferred against James McMurray by the inmates of Lottie Wilson's, 512 Benton, for raising a disturbance and being drunk and disorderly.

—A few days ago Babara Krugls of East St. Louis had Theodore Boldchin arrested on a charge of seduction. The matter was compromised by a marriage license issued here Monday.

—In the Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Louis Gross vs. Prudential Life Insurance Company, the plaintiff took a nonsuit. In the same court Katherine Schwartztrauber brought suit against August Davis for slander.

—Frank and Louis Kettler and Martin Roehrig got into a free-for-all fight in Henry Borman's saloon about 7:30 Sunday evening. Officers Becker, Letter and Kaufman corralled the crowd and they were assessed $3 and costs each in Justice Bauman's court this morning.

St. Louis County Notes.

—The will of Xavier Loderle, deceased, was filed for probate in the Probate Court at Clayton yesterday. Frand Walter is executor of the document.

—Major Alexander McElhinney, who is an old and well-known attorney and resident of Clayton, is dangerously ill, his condition being extremely critical yesterday afternoon. He has been in poor health several months.

—County Recorder Essen has issued marriage licenses to Philander Hawkins and Amanda West, both of Gumbo; James L. Crank and Melvene Stafford, both of Affton; Louis G. H. Poggemoeller and Clara M. A. Gotsch, both of Spanish Lake.

—Leon Tesson, charged with assault and battery, will be arraigned before Justice Belleville at Florissant to-day to answer the charge. Ferd J. Studemann of Florissant will be arraigned before the same official to answer a charge of wife abandonment.

—The dead body of Isador Portmann, an old man who had been employed at Goettlieb Roth's dairy, on the Bonhomme road, was found by George Elder Sunday afternoon in the rear of John Grueninger's grove, at the Seven-Mile House, on the Olive Street road. He was last seen alive Wednesday morning, when he bought a bottle of whisky at Grueninger's saloon. When found his body was badly decomposed. The bottle that had contained his whisky was by his side. He was 53 years of age. He has no relatives in this country. Those with whom he was associated while at work at Roth's dairy say they heard him state that he had a family in Switzerland. Coroner Caster of Clayton conducted an inquest, and the verdict of the jury was that death resulted from causes unknown to the jury.

—Mrs. Mae Fleming, wife of W. S. Fleming, who is a druggist in St. Louis, and resides in Webster Groves, fell dead at 8:25 Sunday morning, while on her way from her home to the station in Webster Groves, where she expected to take a train. She was seen running toward the station, and when at a point on the north side of the railroad track, 100 feet east of the station, she fell. When friends reached her she was alive, but she breathed only a few times after their arrival. Coroner Caster of Clayton was notified of Mrs. Fleming's sudden death and he went to Webster Groves and investigated the causes of her death, after which he decided that it was not necessary to hold an inquest. Death was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart. Mrs. Fleming was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryant, who are well-known residents of Webster Groves. She leaves a husband and four children, three girls and one boy, the youngest only 3 months old. The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Webster Groves this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery, south of Kirkwood.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself While Using It.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco, to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking Baco-Curo; it will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. Baco-Curo is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists, with our ironclad guarantee, at $1.00 per box, three boxes (thirty days' treatment) $2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO-CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK,

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN SCULLIN, Pres. Union Depot Ry. Co.
J. B. M. KEHLOR, Miller and Capitalist.
CHAS. G. WARNER, Vice Pres. M. P. Ry. Co.
PASCHALL CARR, Vice Pres. Mo. Safe Dep. Co.
H. M. NOEL, Broker, H. M. Noel & Co.
GAIUS PADDOCK, Pres. Paddock-Hawley Iron Co.
W. T. ANDERSON, Pres. Farmers' Elevator Co.
E. C. SIMMONS, Pres. Simmons Hardware Co.
T. H. McKITTRICK, Vice Pres. Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co.
CALVIN F. BURNES, Pres. National Bank of St. Joseph.
L. C. NELSON, President.

Having ample facilities for their liberal accommodation, we invite new accounts of individuals, firms and corporations.

L. C. NELSON, President. H. M. NOEL, Vice President. CHAS. W. ISAACS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

We invite the attention of holders of St. Louis bonds, maturing May 1, 1895, to

$50,000

City of Louisville (Ky.) Renewal Refunding Gold 4s, issued in 1890, due 1910, coupons semiannually, principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

Official Financial Statement.

Real value (estimated)	$478,000,000
Assessed value	$126,000,000
Total debt	$8,818,000
Less sinking fund	2,243,952
NET DEBT	$6,574,048
Estimated value of property owned by the City of Louisville	12,000,000
Population (U. S. census, 1890)	161,000
Population (census 1895)	201,599

The City of Louisville has never defaulted on either principal or interest of any of her obligations, and her debt is limited by the State Constitution. These bonds always find a ready sale and are equally as safe as St. Louis City bonds, which latter bonds will net less at the prices asked for them than the City of Louisville bonds will at the price we offer them. We take in exchange for these bonds MATURING CITY OF ST. LOUIS and also NORTH MISSOURI BONDS.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.,

307 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.

$2,000 Citizens' Street Railroad (Memphis) first mortgage gold 6s.
$1,000 N. O. & N. W. 7 per cent gold receiver's certificate.
$5,000 Paducah, Tenn. and Ala. R. R. first mortgage 5s.
$10,000 City of Paris, Tex., 6s, due 1937.
$5,000 City of Biloxi, Miss., 7s, due 1920.
$3,000 Henrietta, Tex., gold 6s, due 1925.
$10,000 Greenville, Miss., 6s, due 1907.
$2,000 City of Abilene, Tex., water 5s, due 1901.
50 shares Simmons Hardware Co. common stock.
50 shares St. Louis Cotton Compress Co.
10 shares Anchor Line.
Money to loan on approved collateral.
For price and full particulars, apply to

H. M. NOEL & CO.,
201 N. Third St.

ROWSE & HOPKINS,
Financial Correspondents for the
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,
And other Eastern capitalists. Money loaned in any amount on city property at lowest rates.
318 North Eighth Street.

SPECULATORS INVESTORS READ!
WRITE US and return mail will bring you FREE a pamphlet containing full information as to how to operate SUCCESSFULLY in Wall Street. Thousands who have acted upon its suggestions have made
SPLENDID GAINS FROM MODEST INVESTMENTS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Commission 1-16 per cent.
Our Daily Market Letter contains full reports. Correspond with us. Highest references.
(Established 1888.) (Incorporated 1892.)
Consolidated Stock and Produce Co.
47 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Holders of Greene County, Missouri, bonds, called for payment May 1, 1895; of St. Louis City 6s, due May 1, 1895; of North Missouri Railroad, and also of St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Real Estate and Railroad bonds, due July 1, 1895, can reinvest in choice 6 per cent long-running municipal bonds, payable in GOLD, at a price to NET 5 1-2 PER CENT, secured by taxation and free from the income tax, where the debt is less than 2 1-4 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property, by applying to

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.,
307 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
Chicago. New York. Boston.
High Grade Bonds Bought and Sold.

LONDON PRICES LOWER.

BULLISH SENTIMENT IN J. BULL'S MARKETS DIMINISHED.

And the Effect Thereof Was to Cause an Irregular Opening in Wall Street—Advances Made Later and the Close Was Firm—The Local Financial Market.

Special to The Republic.

New York, April 29.—The London market to-day showed rather lower prices for the American stocks with the exception of Northern Pacific preferred. Advices to foreign houses said that there was less bullish sentiment than recently and a tendency toward realization of profit. The opening was irregular. Granger stocks and the London favorites showed a somewhat heavy tendency while the Coalers and Industrials opened strong. Distillers, Reading, Jersey Central and Cordage were the principal features of strength in the early dealings. Sugar and American Tobacco opened up, but at once sold off sharply, the latter stock falling three. Distillers was strong and active at an advance of a large fraction as were the Leather stocks. In the afternoon railroad stocks showed a tendency to rally and there was a sharp recovery in Tobacco and Sugar. Stocks were firmer in the afternoon than at any other time during the day. In the last hour the market was strong all round with the Industrials, St. Paul and Lake Shore leading. The close was firm. The Burlington statement for March published to-day showed a decrease of $340,979 in gross, a decrease of $142,886 in net and a decrease in the surplus after charges of $202,629. For three months the company has a deficit after charges of $260,566, against a surplus last year of $402,667. Including the dividend paid, the deficit for the year to date is $1,080,568. For the month of March, St. Paul had a gross decrease of $250,559, and a decrease in net of only $28,806. For nine months the company has a net decrease of $1,212,008. An approximate statement of the position of the road for nine months shows a surplus over dividends paid amounting to 25 per cent on the stock as against a surplus after dividends in the corresponding period of last year of 2.24 per cent. No new developments of importance are announced in the coal trade. There is talk of a new pool in Distillers and of an approaching settlement between the trust and the independent distillers. Philadelphia dispatches state that the voting control of Reading stock is now in New York and London for the first time in recent years. East-bound shipments for the week were 64,008 tons, against 57,289 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Michigan Central again got the largest tonnage with Lake Shore next. There was active trading to-day in Atchison new bonds on the basis of 77½ for the four and 47¼ for the adjustment bonds. The London Statist to hand by the last mail warns its readers that speculation in the American market is very dangerous. Canadian Pacific for the month of March had a gross decrease of $188,860 and a net decrease of $21,112. Big Four for the same month had a gross increase of $46,580, a net increase of $34,989 and an increase in surplus after charges of $27,712. It is stated that Metropolitan Traction people have lately invited certain leading interests to examine the affairs of the company and have afforded them facilities thereto with the result that these people found the company in good condition. A separate receiver for Colorado Midland will be asked for shortly as a preliminary to a reorganization plan for the property. Atchison's holdings of the stock advances to the Colorado Midland will be wiped out in this reorganization.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bond and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1895.

Stocks.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Tobacco Co.	10,515	105	105¾	101⅝	104⅝
Atchison	2,435	5¾	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	135	65⅛	66½	65⅛	66⅛
Canada Southern	1,515	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]				
Central New Jersey	4,525	94⅞	96¼	94⅞	96⅛
Chi. Gas Trust	22,650	73	74⅝	72⅞	74
C., C., C. & St. L.	600	41	41⅝	41	41⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	8,077	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅞
C., B. & Q.	7,768	74	74⅝	73⅞	74⅜
C., M. & St. P. com.	11,083	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛
C., M. & St. P. pfd.	300	117½	118	117½	118
Chi. & N. W. com.	8,335	97⅝	97⅞	96⅝	97¾
Ches. & Ohio	655	18½	...	...	18⅝
Cotton Oil, com.	1,635	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅜
Del., Lac. & W.	2,000	159⅝	160	159⅝	159⅞
Del. & Hudson	2,488	128	128⅝	128	128⅜
Edison Gen. Elec.	4,580	33⅛	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝
Erie, com.	1,475	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Hocking Valley	200	26⅜	...	...	26⅝
Illinois Central	100	92⅛	...	...	93⅛
Laclede Gas, com.	300	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
Laclede Gas, pfd.	100	85⅛	...	...	85⅛
Laclede Gas, bonds.	20,000	95	95⅛	95	95⅛
L. E. & W., com.	1,333	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
L. E. & W., pfd.	250	77	...	...	77
Lake Shore	560	143⅞	143⅞	143⅛	143⅞
Louisville & Nash.	2,254	55⅛	56	55⅛	56
Lead, com	8,480	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Lead, pfd	526	88⅛	...	...	88⅝
Linseed Oil	100	23⅛	...	...	23⅛
Michigan Central	300	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛
Missouri Pacific	4,080	25⅛	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
M. K. & T., pfd.	3,750	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Manhattan Elev.	825	119⅛	119⅛	119	119⅛
National Cordage	3,605	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Nat. Cordage, pfd.	2,352	...	...	...	...
N. Y. & N. E.	1,600	39⅝	40	39⅛	39⅝
N. Y. Central	160	98⅛	...	...	98⅛
North American	1,455	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
Northwestern	...	97⅛	97⅝	96⅝	97⅛
Northern Pac., com.	100	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
Northern Pac., pfd.	2,285	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝
Ontario & W.	900	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Pacific Mail	1,060	23⅛	23⅝	23	23⅝
Phil. & Reading	23,625	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝
Pullman Car Co.	1,619	170⅛	173	170⅛	173
Silver	680	...	...	...	...
St. Paul & Omaha.	1,400	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
St. P. & O., pfd.	150	112	...	...	112
Sugar, com.	25,770	109⅛	110	108⅛	110
Sugar, pfd.	915	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
Texas & Pac.	1,410	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
Union Pacific	200	...	...	...	...
W., St. L. & P., pfd.	1,785	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
Western Union	2,300	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛
*Whisky Trusts	22,425	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝

* All assessments paid.

The Banks.

New York, April 29.—Money on call easy at 1¼ per cent; last loan 1½; closed 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange dull but steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.89⅝@4.89¾ for demand and at $4.88⅝@4.88¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.89@4.89½ and $4.90@4.90½; commercial bills $4.87¼@4.87¾. Silver certificates 66¼c. Bank clearings $65,763,083; balances $4,443,154.

Boston, Mass., April 29.—Bank clearings $33,183,801; balances $1,441,078.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Clearings $15,296,000. New York exchange 60c premium bid, but held at 70c. Sterling, posted rates, $4.90½ and $4.89½. Money 5 per cent on call; 6 per cent on time.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Clearings $8,609,565; balances $1,263,664.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—Clearings $1,509,049; balances $236,050.

New Orleans, April 29.—Clearings $1,023,910. New York exchange, bank, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; commercial 50c per $1,000 discount.

Memphis, April 29.—Clearings $203,026; balances $118,232. Eastern exchange par selling.

Special to The Republic.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Money 4@6 per cent. New York exchange 75c premium. Clearings, $2,614,900.

Bar Silver.

New York, April 29.—Bar silver 66¾c.
London, April 29.—Bar silver 30 5-16d per ounce.

Foreign Finance.

Berlin, April 29.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 45½ pfgs.

Paris, April 29.—Three per cent rentes 101f 85c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 15c for checks.

Government Bonds.

New York, April 29.—Government bonds strong. The latest quotations on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

United States new 4s, reg.	123½
United States new 4s, coup.	123½
United States 5s, reg.	115
United States 5s, coup.	116¾
United States 4s, reg.	111½
United States 4s, coup.	112¼
*United States 2s, reg.	96½
*Pacific 6s, of '95	100

* Bid.

State Bonds.

New York, April 29.—State bonds dull. The latest quotations on the New York Stock Exchange were as follows:

Alabama, class A	105
*Alabama, class B	106
*Alabama, class C	95
Alabama currency	95
Louisiana new consuls, 4s	94½
North Carolina 6s	125½
North Carolina 4s	103
South Carolina nonfunding	1½
Tennessee new settlement 6s	85
*Tennessee new settlement 5s	100
*Tennessee old settlement 6s	60
Virginia centuries	58½
Virginia deferred	6

* Bid.

Stocks and Bonds in Boston.

Boston, Mass., April 29.—The closing quotations on 'change on money, stocks and bonds were:

Money.

Call loans 2½@4; time loans 3@4½.

Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	5 11-16	Old Colony	179½
Amer. Sugar	109½	Ore. Short Line	7
Amer. Sugar pfd.	99½	Rubber	41
Bay State Gas	11	San Diego	6
Bell Tel.	183½	Union Pacific	12¾
Boston & Albany	210	West End	64¾
Boston & Maine	169	West End pfd.	90
C., B. & Q.	74⅜	West. Elec.	22½
Fitchburg	89⅝	West. Elec. pfd.	51⅝
General Electric	33⅝	Wisconsin Cent.	4⅝
Illinois Steel	50	Ed. Elec. Ill.	127
Mexican Central	9⅝	Gen. Elec. pfd.	64
N. Y. & N. E.	39⅝		

Bonds.

Atchison seconds	31½	Gen. Elec. 5s	88
Atchison 4s	72½	Wis. Cen. firsts	46
New England 6s	105¾		

Mining Shares.

Atlantic	11	Kearsarge	9¾
Boston & Mont.	42¾	Osceola	22½
Butte & Boston	15⅝	Quincy	104½
Calumet & Hecla	280	Tamarack	127
Centennial	50	Wolverine	4⅝
Franklin	15		

THE MONEY MARKET.

An Encouraging State of Affairs in the Local Money Market—Rates Firm, but Unchanged.

St. Louis, Monday, April 29, 1895.—The very encouraging state of affairs witnessed in the local money market all last week was carried over into the new week, and the general situation shows further signs of improvement. No important or new features were developed to-day. Bankers have not altered their nominal rates, and discounting to-day was unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. The demand for money was very fair, and a few banks reported a moderate demand for rediscount, while the paper coming on the market was not confined to any special trade, though it is said commercial paper showed an increase. Business in nearly all lines was encouraging, collections satisfactory and country business improving steadily.

The local bank clearances continue to indicate an encouraging state of general business, and to-day they were $3,894,519, the balances amounting to $549,804.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, brokerage company and exchange brokers, quote domestic exchange as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
New York	$1 prem	$1.10 prem
Chicago	12½c prem	25c prem
Cincinnati	par	12½c prem
New Orleans	par	12½c prem
Louisville	par	12½c prem

City of St. Louis.

Corrected daily by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street:

	Bid.	Ask.
City 3.65s, 1915, M. & N.	...	...
City 3½s, gold, 1919, F. A.	100	101
City 3.65s, J. D., 25th	101	102
City 3½s, gold, 1920, M. S.	100	101
City 4s, sterling, 20 years, 1905, J. D.	104½	105½
City 4s, sterling, 1908, A. O., 10th	105	107
City 4s, sterling, 10-20, 1905, F. A.	100	102
City 4s, sterling, 1915, J. J.	108½	110
City 4s, sterling, 1911, M. N.	100 London	105
City 4s, gold, 1912, M. N.	105	107
City 4s, gold, 1913, A. O.	106½	108
City 4s, gold, 1914, J. D.	107	108½
City 4s, sterling (straight), 1900, J. J.	108	109
City 6s, gold, M. N., 1895	105	107
City 6s, gold, 1896, J. J.	100	101
City 6s, gold, 1898	101	102
City 6s, gold, 1899, J. J.	107½	108½
City 6s, gold, 1905, A. O.	108	110½
City 6s, currency, 1906, A. O., 18th	120	122
East St. Louis (Ill.) 6s, 1908	120	122
	102	103

NOTES OF THE STREET.

—The feeling was rather bullish.

—There were some good orders yesterday.

—Union Trust stock was quoted at $127.50 bid.

—Bank stocks were to a certain extent neglected.

—St. Louis Trust was in demand at $126, with no sellers.

—Mississippi Valley Trust again met with good buying orders, and was bid $88, with $91 asked.

—Bank of the Republic's best bid was $83.50 and $84.50 asked.

—Chemical National was wanted at $95 and offered at $95.50.

—Bi-Metallic was quiet, and nominally $3.75 bid and $3.90 asked.

—Hope Mining had a buyer and seller at $3.70 and $3, respectively.

—Small Hopes stock was offered for sale at 75c, but received no bids.

—Edison Illuminated was in demand and bid $73.50 flat, while held at $75.

—There was a demand for Laclede National at $108.50 and a seller at $110.

—There were several orders for Exposition at $9.75, but none was offered under $9.75.

—Kansas and Texas Coal, while less active, was strong, with a buyer at $66.25, and no sellers.

—There was nothing done in Drewery bonds, which are dull at $96.75 buyers and held at $97.

—Hawley Down Draft met with some attention and was bid $25, but was not offered under $45.

—Granite Mountain was in fairly active competition, and just before the close there were sales of 20 shares at $2.35 and 30 shares at $2.40, bids and offers previously being $2.35 and $2.27½.

—The market for American Central Insurance, which has been strong but quiet of late, enlivened yesterday by sales of 10 at $35 and 25 at $32.50, and there was still unfilled orders at $32.

—There were no new developments in the Suburban stock and bond market. Some life was shown in the former, which sold to the extent of 150 shares at $24, at which more was offered and $23.75 bid. The bonds were quiet at $96.75 sellers, and received an indifferent bid of $96.50.

—A stock, which promises to become very active, owing to the high price of beef, made its initial bow yesterday. It is that of the Continental Land and Cattle Company, and, while attracting little attention from brokers, yesterday, there were some orders to buy at $27.50 and selling orders at $28.50.

—There was very spirited bidding all through the session on Lindell Railway stock, and some selling offers, but no sales. At one time the competition was active enough to run the market up to $116.50 bid for 50 shares, and there was a seller of a small lot at $117. Later there was a little less urgency displayed, but the close was still very strong at $115 bid and $117 asked.

BULL SENTIMENT PREVAILS.

SPECULATIVE MARKETS ALL AFFECTED BY THE BULL FEVER.

Wheat Active and Excited and Heavily Traded In—Corn Strong Early, but Weak Later, While Oats Were Slow and Unsatisfactory Generally.

Office Republic,
Monday, April 29, 1895.

The local speculative situation in nearly all grains to-day showed plenty of strength, and opened and closed with as much bullishness in evidence as has been shown at any time since the bull movement became the feature, and notwithstanding there were several false alarms of weakness and news of a bearish nature, there were no serious reactions. There was a fairly active speculative business in most grains, and as the trend of prices was mostly upward, with the result that in most instances Saturday's losses were recovered and the close was at an advance. In the case of wheat there were the same characteristics to the market news as on last week, yet the strength was shown again in the successful resistance offered to all influences of a bearish nature, and which, under less bullish conditions, would have proved disastrous.

The market responded readily to the efforts of the bulls who are greatly elated with their successes of late, and who advanced the market at every opportunity. Indeed, the bull fever raged with greater violence than ever, and a very wild market was had early. The short interest is not very large, but outside of this influence there was plenty of news to bull wheat. Among these influences the most important was the shrinkage in the visible, nearly all of which was exported, and but 400,000 bu. of which represents domestic consumption. This leaves the total in sight 65,776,000 bu., compared with 66,583,000 bu. last year. The English visible was increased 311,000 bu., while the on passage figures made no essential change. Russian and Argentine exports last week were nearly 6,250,000 bu. Primary receipts for 48 hours amounted to 398,154 bu., while exports from the seaboard were only fair, and included about 387,000 bu. wheat and flour. The abundant rains which are said to have fallen in the Southwest, and the indications that they would be general, gave a bearish tinge to the market. Late prices sagged a little, going off ⅝@¾c, but later the whole line was again advanced and ¾c up on July and ⅝c on May. When the bull feeling was at its height, May, which opened ¼c off, at 62⅝c, was forced up 1⅛c to 64⅝c, ranged between 63⅝c and 64c, and closed at 63⅝c. July started out at 62c, sold down to 61⅝c, and up later to 63⅛c, while closing at 62⅝c sellers. Aug. was offered at 63c, with no bids.

The corn market was lifted up early by wheat, but the rains reported in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, and which are said to be helping the planting of the crop, and the break in wheat, caused a weaker feeling later, though the close was at ¼@¾c up for the day. Quite a lively time was had early. The bullish sentiment spread, and July, in which most of the trading was done, was advanced ⅝c to 1c over Saturday, from 47⅜@47½c at opening, to 48⅛c, while closing at 47⅝c. May, which was quieter, opened at 46⅝c, sold up to 47c, and closed at 46⅝c, while Sept. ranged from 47⅝c to 48⅛c back to 47⅝c at close. Oats, as a general thing, was slow and unsatisfactory, and but little better in price during the morning, when May had 30c to 30⅛c bid, and sold afterwards at 29⅞c; June brought 30⅛c to 30⅜c, and July 27⅝c to 27⅛c, with sellers at latter at the close.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News presents some statistics of the European consumption of wheat, which are as follows: Afloat to Europe August 1, 1894, 4,305,000 qrs.; stocks in port August 1, 4,670,000 qrs.; shipped to Europe August 1 to March 30, 31,108,000 qrs.; total supplies, 35 weeks, 39,983,000 qrs.; stock afloat April 1, 4,860,000 qrs.; stocks in ports April 1, 3,200,000 qrs., making a total of 8,060,000 qrs. now on hand to be deducted from the gross supply, which leaves 31,922,000 qrs. for the consumption for the 35 weeks, or at an average rate of 912,000 qrs. or 7,296,000 bu. weekly.

Reports on the efforts of the Belgium millers to secure legislation against the introduction of French flour under bounty shows that the proposed measure is directed solely against France. Since the new French tariff went into effect, Belgium flour pays $1.75 per 100 kilos, against $1.16 previously, and bread 94½c, against 22c. The agitation seems to be entirely in favor of retaliatory measures against France.

Visible supply of wheat decreased 2,850,000 bu. last week, and is 65,776,000 bu., against 66,583,000 bu. one year ago, when the decrease was 1,532,000 bu. Corn visible decreased 432,000 bu., and is 11,107,000 bu., against 12,073,000 bu. one year ago, a decrease then of 1,493,000 bu. Oats visible decreased 25,000 bu., and is 6,217,000 bu., against 2,601,000 bu. last year, when it decreased 158,000 bu.

Last week's exports of wheat from India amounted to 528,000 bu., compared with 344,000 bu. the week before, and 260,000 bu. same week last year; total since April 1 has been 1,016,000 bu., against 759,000 bu. one year and 1,530,000 bu. two years ago.

Total exports last week from all countries to the United Kingdom and Continent reported at 9,220,000 bu. (or 1,920,000 bu. over requirements), against 8,389,000 bu. the week before and 8,257,000 same week last year.

The visible supply of oats is immense, having been decreased 25,000 bu. for week ending April 27, compared with 815,000 bu. the previous week and 163,000 bu. decrease a year ago.

The English visible supply of wheat and flour increased 311,000 bu. for week ending April 27, compared with 1,324,000 bu. decrease the previous week, and 1,200,000 bu. decrease one year ago.

Wheat and flour set afloat for Europe last week was same as for the week previous, when there was an increase of 1,920,000 bu., and 2,696,000 bu. increase same time in 1894.

Total amount of wheat and flour on ocean passage for the United Kingdom was reported at 29,360,000 bu., and to the Continent at 11,680,000 bu., compared with 30,472,000 bu. and 12,320,000 bu. respectively a year ago.

Corn on passage to United Kingdom and Continent decreased 240,000 bu. last week, compared with 80,000 bu. increase the week before, and 1,216,000 bu. increase one year ago. Total amount of corn on passage to the continent and United Kingdom for week ending April 27 was 2,720,000 bu., against 2,960,000 bu. the week before and 3,536,000 bu. a year ago.

The Cash Markets.

WHEAT—Higher and strong; no offerings at call, where bids for No. 2 red were 62½c reg. and 63¼c E. side. Nothing done afterward, the advance cutting off trades, though there were several inquiries. Elevator holders asked ½c over May, and would not shade it. The close was ¼c off from call. Samples higher and in freer offering. Demand good, though limited to a couple buyers only. Sales: Red winter—3 cars thin and badly mow-burnt trk. this side at 24c, 2 cars burnt at 52½c and 2 cars do. at 58c f. o. b. E. trk., 15 sks. badly damaged at 55c, 15 sks. low No. 4 61c, 18 sks. good do. at 62½c, 1 car No. 4 on E. trk. and 22 sks. somewhat musty at 63½c, 3 cars No. 3 E. trk. at 64c, 2 cars do. p. t., 1 car ungraded on trk. this side and 1 car No. 3 and 283 sks. choice at 64½c, 1 car No. 2 E. trk. at 64c, 3 cars No. 2 E. trk. at 64½c, 1 car ungraded on trk. this side and 408 sks. strictly choice at 64¾c, 1,003 sks. fancy at 65c.

CORN—The call was higher; but, as nothing was offered, no sales resulted; No. 2 had 45½c bid in United, and that was bid reg. for No. 2 white, while 44⅝c reg. was bid for No. 3 white and 46c in United for No. 3 corn; but none offered. Later, 1,600 bu. No. 2 in United sold at 46⅛c, 5,000 bu. do. in Ter. at 47⅛c. Samples strong and better, but tame. Sales in bulk and sks. returned, trk. and Levee this side: 16 sks. low white at 46⅛c, 60 sks. colory and white and 300 yellow at 47c, 169 sks. No. 2 mixed in elevator at 47⅛c. On E. trk.—2 cars No. 2 white at 46⅝c, 2 cars do. at 47⅛c, switched, sks. included—150 sks. white and colory do. at 47c spot, 140 sks. white at river point below at 46⅝c, 147 sks. do. at another river point at 47⅛c. On cob—5,000 to 8,000 bu. white to arrive immediately on p. t. Orders by dealers—Mixed in new sks. at 51@52c f. o. b.

OATS—Dead dull and weak; no demand of consequence; No. 2 offered on call at 30¼c reg., bid 29½c; No. 3 at 29½c, bid 29¼c. Samples dull and unchanged; heavy and dragging on all qualities; none but local buyers in market, and they only bought an odd car, as they were compelled to. Sales on trk. this side: No. 2 mixed—1 car rather light at 30c; 1 car Northern at 30¼c. No. 3 white—1 car wheat-mixed at 31¼c. Ungraded—1 car wheat-mixed white at 33c, 2 cars heavily wheat-mixed do. at 31½c. No. 2 white—1 car at 32½c, 3 nice cars at 32¼c, 1 choice car at 32½c. E. trk.: No. 2 mixed—1 car at 30c, 2 cars at 30¼c. Orders by dealers—Mixed in new sks. at 35@36c f. o. b.

RYE—The call bid was 65c reg. for grade No. 2; none offered. By sample, sale 24 sks. prime at 66c.

FLOUR—Stiffer again, with a fair demand on domestic account for grades below patent; latter very dull, however, and some mills holding extra fancy at equal rate, although the usual difference now is 15c per bbl. Nothing doing for export. Sales: 147 sks. at $2.65 per bbl., 1 car bbls. at $2.75, 60 bbls. at $3.10, 500 bbls. patent at mill (flat hoops) at $3.25, 700 bbls. and 4 cars on p. t. Quote, nominally: Patents at $3.15@3.30, extra fancy at $2.95@3, fancy at $2.60@2.70, choice at $2.30@2.40. Foregoing prices are for lots from first hands this side, on trk. or at depot. Orders charged higher.

RYE FLOUR—Dead scarce; pure not to be had below $3.50; mixed and inferior nominally less.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—New Eastern pure selling in a small way at $4.50 per bbl.

CORNMEAL, ETC.—Higher. Quote, f. o. b.: City meal at $2.20@2.25; grits, hominy and pearl meal at $2.65@2.70.

BRAN—Scarce, strong and higher; but little doing. Sales skd.: 500 sks. f. o. b. barge for the South (Saturday afternoon) at 68c; E. trk. had 67½c bid; E. side country points 66c bid. City mills peddling skd. bran at 70c to the retail trade and shipstuffs at 75c.

HAY—Timothy in right good demand and firmer; receipts fair in amount—about 30 cars, 25 of which were on E. trks; besides, there was some carried over from last week. Trading mainly on local account. Little life to the market for any other kind. Prairie just as dull as ever, and only the best grades of pure clover salable. Sales this side: 2 cars grassy-mixed at $7.25, 1 do. at $8; timothy—1 car threshed at $7, 3 cars strictly prime at $10.50, 1 car choice at $11.25, 3 cars strictly choice at $11.50, 3 cars fancy at $12, 1 do. large-baled at $12.50; clover—part car at $11; prairie—1 car choice at $9, 1 strictly do. at $9.50, 2 fancy at $10. E. trk.: Timothy—5 cars slightly overripe at $8.50, 1 prime at $9.50, three parts of cars strictly prime at $10, 8 cars and part car choice at $10.50, 1 car do. at $10.75, 6 strictly choice (including some slightly overripe and stained) at $11, 3 fancy at $11.50, 1 do. at $11.75, 2 strictly fancy at $12, 1 large-baled also at $12, 2 strictly fancy large-baled and 1 car half-baled at $12.50; clover—1 car at $11.

STRAW—Quote: Wheat at $4 E. trk., $4.25@4.50 this side; rye at $5.50 E. side to $6 this side. Sale 1 car wheat this side at $4.25.

WHISKY—Steady, at basis of $1.20.

GRASS SEEDS—German millet in demand; none offering; would probably bring $2.25@2.50 if offered; Hungarian strong and quotable at $1.60@2; white millet steady at $1.60@1.75; clover and timothy weak and slow, the season being over for these kinds, all arriving now is taken to be held; redtop nominal at $1.50 to $3. Sales: Clover—15 sks. at $7.91, 34 at $7.96, 3 and 1 at $3.10, 8 at $8.11, 2 and 1 at $8.15; also small lots millet and timothy on p. t.

STOCK PEASE—Quotable at 85c@$1. A few whippoorwill sold at $1.08.

FLAXSEED—Steady, with sales part car delivered and part car to arrive at $1.25.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime in car lots quotable at $1.25 on basis of yesterday's sale. Off grades and smaller lots less.

HEMPSEED—Quotable at $3.05 per 100 lbs.

DRIED FRUIT—Offerings light and only of apples, yet these were hard to sell, so small was the demand. Quotable: Sun-dried at 5½@6c, evaporated at from 5½c to 6¼c, cores and peelings at ¾@1c, chopped at ½c for good to 2½c for bleached; no prices quotable on other fruits. About 5,000 lbs. and 40 sks. sold on p. t., mainly evaporated.

WHITE BEANS—Country quotable at $1.25@1.50; inferior and weevily less. Eastern sell by dealers at $2.05 for medium to $2.10 for navy. Lima 5¼@5½c per lb.

DRIED GREEN PEASE—Jobbing at $1.05 per bu.; Scotch at $1.10@1.15; split at $1.30@1.35.

LEAD—Chemical hard seems the cheapest stock on the market just at present, for some reason or another; 5 cars sold E. side at $2.87½, and we heard a large lot offered at same, for which only $2.85 was bid. But desilverized had $2.87½.

SPELTER—Firm; 1 car sold at $3.05 and 1 car at $3.07½.

Prices on 'Change.

The following tables show the range of prices in grain—future markets:

	Closed Saturday.	Range To-day.	Closed To-day.
Wheat—May	63 a	62⅝@64⅛	63⅝ a
July	62 a	61⅝@63⅛	62⅝ a
Aug.	60⅝ b	63 n	63 a
Corn—May	46⅛ b	46⅛@47	46⅝
July	47⅛@⅝	47⅝@48⅛	47⅝
Sept.	47⅝	47⅝@48	47⅝ b
Oats—May	30⅛ b	30⅛@29⅞	30⅛
June	30⅛@¼	30⅛@30⅜	30⅛ a
July	27⅝@¼	27⅛@27⅝	27⅝

Cash wheat, corn and oats ranged:

	April 30, 1894.	Saturday.	To-day.
Wheat—No. 2 red	53⅛@53⅞	63½@....	64¼@....
No. 3 red	51⅛@51½	....@....	....@....
No. 4 winter	....@....	....@....	....@....
Corn—No. 2	36⅝@....	46 @....	46½@47⅛
No. 3	36 @....	46 @....	46 @....
No. 2 white	38¼@38⅝	46 @....	46½@....
No. 3 white	38 @....	46 @....	44⅝@....
Oats—No. 2	33⅝@34½	29⅝@30⅛	29⅝ b
No. 3	33 @....	....@....	29½ b

Movement of Grain.

	Wheat. Rec.	Wheat. Ship.	Corn. Rec.	Corn. Ship.	Oats. Rec.	Oats. Ship.
St. Louis	11789	87962	15910	20621	43465	10665
Chicago	22750	234452	159000	696664	208290	394150
Toledo	10418	129450	13650	4500	2102	......
Detroit	4684	82408	4000	......	11000	......
Kansas City	23400	......	10800	......	25000	26000
Milwaukee	12650	4355	1960	......	26000	36000
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	2850	......	......	......
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......	1071	160
New York	[illegible]	61890	28750	34469	91260	......
Baltimore	1856	......	14609	......	9784	......
Philadelphia	1302	2793	8289	3378	......	......
Boston	500	62380	3742	63781	......	......

Flour shipments: Chicago, 3,471 bbls.; Detroit, 380 bbls.; Milwaukee, 6,635 bbls.; Minneapolis, 45,630 bbls.; New York, 459 bbls. and 48,022 sks.; Baltimore, 119 bbls.; Philadelphia, none; Boston, 150 bbls. and 3,250 sks.

Stocks of Grain in Store.

Stocks of grain in St. Louis on following dates:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	B'l'y.
April 30, '94	3,066,633	304,535	5,629	703	......
Saturday	2,296,325	1,206,312	172,152	.....	1,261
To-day	2,278,325	1,206,212	176,917	.....	1,261

Contract grades—No. 2:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
April 30, 1894	2,025,702	195,747	4,795	703
Saturday	1,975,310	641,289	40,543	.....
To-day	1,964,033	641,258	43,247	.....

Grain inspection into elevators (on this and E. side) for 48 hours ending at 11 a. m. to-day: Wheat—Winter—7 cars and 427 sks. No. 2 red, 3 No. 3 red, 1 car and 80 sks. No. 4; total, 5 cars and 507 sks. Corn—10 cars and 169 sks. No. 2, 2 cars No. 3, 10 No. 2 white, 2 No. 3 white; total, 24 cars and 169 sks. Oats—14 cars No. 2, 1 No. 3, 1 No. 2 white, 11 No. 3 white, 1 No. 2 Northern; total, 28 cars. No barley or rye. Grand total, 63 cars and 676 sks.

Inspections out: Wheat—Winter—29 cars No. 2 red. Corn—1 car No. 2 white. No oats, barley or rye. Grand total, 30 cars.

Withdrawals From Elevators.

Grain withdrawn from elevators during the last 48 hours:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	B'l'y.
City use	15,000	......	......	......	......
To railroads	1,000	11,000	......	......	......
Total	16,000	11,000	......	......	......

PROVISIONS.

Lower and dull. Sales:

Pork, F. O. B.—Standard in a jobbing way at $12.45@12.50. Dealers charged 50c higher on orders.

Lard—Steam on E. side closed nominally; prime at 6.60c; choice at 6.72½c.

Green Meats—Selling from the block, del.: Run-of-house hams at 8⅝c, bellies at 7c for heavy to 8c for light, shoulders at 5c, clear sides at 6¼@¾.

S. P. Meats—Sales f. o. b.: 2 cars 8@10-av. Californias at 6¼c, 1 car 6@8-av. Boston shoulders also at 6¼c, 1 car 14-av. hams at 8⅞c.

D. S. Meats—To sell current averages cured c'ribs—supposing any were wanted, which they were not—the Chicago May figure all that was obtainable, that option closing at 6.29c; but brokers, having choice cure, asked 12½@15c per 100 higher. Spot loose c'ribs jobbing f. o. b. at 6.25c to 6.37½c; 1 car sold p. t. For export, 150 bxs. 14@16-av. shoulders sold p. t. Boxed sales, light—Shoulders at 5¼c, longs at 6⅝c, c'ribs at 6⅝c, clear at 6⅞c. Orders by dealers—Longs 6⅝@6¾c, c'ribs 6⅝@6¾c, clear 6⅞@7c.

Bacon—S. c. meats steady and in demand. Quote bxd.: Heavy to light breakfast bacon at 9c to 10½@11c, and hams at 10c to 10¾@11c—only fancy brands of each at the top rates; Californias at 7¼c, and New York shoulders at 6¾c. Light sales of sides to the South: Bxd. shoulders at 6c, longs at 6⅝c, c'ribs at 6⅞@7c, clear at 7@7¼c. Orders by dealers—Longs 7¼c, c'ribs 7¼@7⅜c, clear 7⅜@7½c.

Orders—S. c. meats: Breakfast bacon at 9@11¼c, hams at 10@11½c.

Tallow—Country run quotable at 5c for average receipts to 5¼c for strictly prime; No. 2 at 4@4¼c; cake at 5¼@5⅜c. Sale 1 car packer's No. 1 at 5c; a lot of 500 pkgs. same offered at 5¼c.

Oleo Stearine—Lower; offered at 8⅝c.

Country Meats—Loose: Bacon—Shoulders at 5@5½c, sides at 6¼@6¾c, hams at 8c to 9c—D. S. meats about ½c per lb. less.

Country lards—Sells in irregular packages at 6@6½c.

Grease—Quote small irregular lots country: Brown 3½c, yellow 3¾c, white 4@4½c.

Beef Orders—Dried, 10@12c per lb.; tongues $4 per dozen; barreled $7.50 to $8.50—plate $10.00.

WOOL.

New arriving more freely, and meeting ready sale at full quotations. Clear bright medium and coarser grades in best request. Sales include 60,000 lbs. and about 100 sks. (latter in small lots) Missouri and Illinois new, at quotations.

Missouri and Illinois—		Heavy fine	6
Clear combing	14	Extra heavy	5
Cloth. & comb.	13 @13½	Carpet	7 @ 8
Med. Clothing	12½	Tex., I. T. and Ark.—	
Crse and braid	12	Medium	11
Low and cotted	10 @11	Med., 6@8 mos.	9
Slightly burry	9	Fine medium	9
Hard burry	7	Fine, 8@12 mos.	8
So. hard burry	6	Fine, 6@8 mos.	7
Light fine	8	Heavy & sandy	5 @ 6
Heavy fine	6 @ 7	Wis., Minn. and Io.—	
Dakota and Northern—		Med. combing	13
Medium	10 @11	Fine	6 @ 8
Fine medium	9	Tubwashed—	
Light fine	8	Choice	20
Heavy fine	6	Fair	17 @18
Kas., Neb. and Ter.—		Low, crse, bl'k	14 @16
Medium	11	Light fine	7½
Fine medium	9½		

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Burley, Red.	Burley, Colory.	Old style, Heavy.
Common lugs	3 @ 3½	4 @ 5½	1½@ 3
Medium lugs	3½@ 4½	5½@ 7	2 @ 2½
Good lugs	4½@ 5	7 @ 8	2½@ 3
Common leaf	5 @ 5½	6½@ 8	3 @ 4½
Medium leaf	6½@ 8	8 @10	4½@ 5
Good leaf	8 @10	10 @12	5½@ 8

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed pkgs., from 1c to 3c less.

STREET MARKETS.

EGGS—Offerings not large enough to cause any decline. Sales at 11c. Goose eggs dull and lower to sell at 8c; duck eggs 12½c.

CHEESE—Quote: Full cream—twins at 9½c, singles at 9¾c, Y. A. at 9¾c; winter make—twins at 5@7c, singles at 5¼@7c, Y. A. at 6@8c; skims at 3@5c.

BUTTER—Market weak and declining; about 1@2c lower on good creamery, and nominal on low and medium grades. We quote: Elgin creamery at 20c for fancy, choice near-by make creamery at 17c for separator and 15c for gathered cream; choice to fancy dairy at 14@15c, fair do. at 12@13c, low at 8@9c, country at 4@6c.

LIVE POULTRY—Quote: Chickens at 7½c per lb., roosters at 4c; turkeys at 7c per lb.; ducks at 7½c per lb.; geese 3c to 3½c—top rate for full feathered. Fall chickens (broilers) at 12½c per lb. Spring chickens at $2 for small to $3 for medium and $5 for large. Tame live pigeons in demand at $1.25 per doz.

GAME—Quote: Snipe at $1.50 per doz. selected; sandpipers dull at 25c. Frog legs quotable at from 25c per doz. for small to 50c for medium and $1 for large.

VEALS—We quote: Choice fat at 4½c to 5c per lb.; small, thin and heretics dull at 2@2½c. Sheep dull at 2½c to 3½c per lb.; bucks at 2@2½c; lambs at 3½c to 4c per lb. Spring lambs dull at 4½@5c per lb. for choice, small and thin nominal at 75c per head.

HIDES—Active and higher; offerings light. We quote: Green salt—Western at 7½c; Southern 7¼c; No. 1 8c; No. 2 7c. Part cured ½c off. Dead green 1c off. Glue—Green 3¼c; dry 6c. Dry flint—Southern 11c; native 11½c; Texas 11½c; selected No. 1 11¾c; selected No. 2 10½c. Dry salted 9c; No. 1 9½c, No. 2 8½c. Fallen at from 1c to 4c per lb. less.

FEATHERS—In demand; supply light. Quote: Prime white live geese at from 28c in small to 36c in large sks.—gray and quilly 25@29c, white old at 31@33c, X at 27@29c, XX at 16@18c, XXX at 10@12c, XXXX at 7@8c; tare 3@10 per cent. Prime chicken at 2½c; duck at 20c for dark to 23c for white; turkey—body at 1c, tail (straight and clean) 15c; wing (do.) 8c, pointers 2½c, wing and tail mixed 8c, wing and tail and pointers mixed 5c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

STRAWBERRIES—There were some 200 cases of Saturday's pickings from Arkansas yesterday, which when opened up this morning were more or less soft and out of shape, sales ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 (mainly at $3) per 6-gal. case. A few cases choice of yesterday's pickings (from Van Buren) brought $3.50 to $4. The Mississippi run had about 75 cases yesterday morning, and about all soft, sandy, wet and somewhat moldy when put on sale, prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per 6-gal. case. A few cases from Texas (soft and poor) sold at $1.50 to $2.25 per 6-gal. case. Florida offerings consisted of about 20 cases and a couple refrigerator cars, soft and somewhat moldy; the best sold at 10@15c per quart, but some not worth charges. No offerings from Alabama or Louisiana.

APPLES—We quote: Western—Ben Davis at from $4 for fair to $4.50@4.75 for fancy, willowtwig at $4.50 to $5, choice to fancy geniting and winesap at $4 to $4.50—off stock nominally less. Eastern—New York Baldwin and russets at $3.50@4 per bbl., New England Baldwin at $1 to $3, according to condition. Sales: 1 car Ben Davis at $4.65 del., 1 car willowtwig at $5 del.

ORANGES—We quote: California—Navels at $3.25 to $3.75, seedlings at $2 to $3.50 per box; Messina at $2.25@2.50 per box; Mexican at $2.25@2.50 per box.

LEMONS—Quote sound repacked on orders: Messina at from $3 to $4 for good to fancy; lots in original pkgs. or out of condition quotably less than above-given figures. A car California in to-day—these selling at from $2 per box for rough coarse and off size to $2.50 for choice and $2.75 for fancy.

BANANAS—On orders $1@1.50 per bu.

POTATOES—Territory growth quotable at 60@65c; Eastern at 65@67½c; Northern at 50@60c; near-by growth at 40@45c; Ohio River at 45c to 50c.

ONIONS—This stock is very scarce now, all offerings being sprouted or inferior. Fancy red globe quotable at $1.10@1.15 per bu., and good Canada at $2.25@2.50 per bbl., all other kinds nominal.

CABBAGE—Quotable on basis of latest sales: New Florida at .84 per crate; new California at $2.75@3 per 100 lbs. (latter for fresh or Winningstadt); on orders dealers charge $3@3.25 per 100 lbs. for Winningstadt.

NEW POTATOES—Steady and quiet. Choice Louisiana quotable at $4 to $4.50 per bbl. (off stock less); bxd. lots not wanted. Florida selling at $1.50 per bu. box.

STRING BEANS—Market excessively supplied just now, and prices lower, while demand was sluggish and inactive. We quote: Florida round in bu. bxs. at $1 to $1.50, according to quality; Louisiana flat beans at $1 per 2-3-bu. box.

GREEN PEASE—Fair demand for choice fresh, with sales of Mississippi at $1.75 per bu. box and Texas at 55c per 1-3-bu. box; Florida and Mobile bu. bxs. quotable at $1.50; Louisiana 2-3-bu. bxs. at $1.

TOMATOES—Choice large ripe Florida scarce and salable at $5 to $6 per 6-basket crate; green and poor less.

BEETS—New Louisiana in light offering and fair demand at 65c per doz. bunches. Old on orders $1.50 per bbl.

CARROTS—New Louisiana sold at 65c per doz. bunches. On orders dealers charge $1.50 per bbl. for old.

TURNIPS—New Louisiana and Mississippi dull at about 60c per bu. box; other Southern offerings nominal at 40@50c per doz. bunches. Old home-grown sell on orders at $1@1.25 per bbl.—top rate for washed.

A LOWER CLOSE.

Cotton Easy Early, but Improved and Closed Firmer in Tone, Yet a Little Lower—Spots Unchanged.

St. Louis, Monday, April 29, 1895.—While somewhat easier in tone, the speculative situation in cotton to-day held up well and, recovering much of the earlier loss, closed at only a very slight decline from Saturday. Liverpool opened at an advance, but weakened and closed 1-64d lower, while spots were unchanged. The early strength abroad had no influence upon New York, which market opened easy at a decline of several points, but improved later and closed at only 1 to 2 points lower. Spots were generally quiet and unchanged. Sales locally amounted to 641 bales at the following:

Ordinary	5 7-16
Good ordinary	5 13-16
Low middling	6
Middling	6⅝
Good middling	6 13-16
Middling fair	7 5-16

Tinges ¼c and stained ⅝c below white.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Receipts to-day	745	903
Total receipts Sept. 1 to date	905,931	646,688
Shipments to-day	1,299	1,741
Total shipments Sept. 1 to date	782,345	571,272

Warehouse receipts and shipments:

Receipts to-day	228	.....
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	155,312	165,152
Total receipts	155,540	165,152
Shipments to-day	732	838
Shipments Sept. 1 to date	129,061	136,979
Total shipments	129,843	137,817
On hand, Sept. 1	17,899	19,592
On hand, total	43,589	46,827
Receipts for 3 days		18,607
Exports for same time		35,863
Stock at United States ports		705,340

Future Markets.

Liverpool closed quiet; April-May 3.37d b.; May-June 3.37½d s.; June-July 3.38½d b.; July-Aug. 3.40d s.; Aug.-Sept. 3.41d b.; Sept.-Oct. 3.43d; Oct.-Nov. 3.43½d b.; Nov.-Dec. 2.45d s.; Dec.-Jan. 3.46d s.; Jan.-Feb. 3.47d b.

New York closed steady; sales 170,700 bales; May 6.86c; June 6.78c; July 6.82c; Aug. 6.86c; Sept. 6.89c; Oct. 6.94c; Nov. 6.98c; Dec. 7.02c; Jan. 7.09c; Feb. 7.15c.

New Orleans at 12:10 p. m. quiet; April 6.24c; May 6.35c; June 6.41c; July 6.49c; Aug. 6.55c; Sept. 6.57c.

By Telegraph.

New York, April 29.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 5@7 points; ruled irregular and feverish and closed steady at 2 points decline to 2 points advance. The early weakness was due to unsatisfactory cables and favorable weather reports, especially from Texas. Private cables said that the fear of trouble between Russia and Japan was creating an easier feeling in the English market. After the first fall the market advanced 3@4 points on buying, in part for Wall street account, but chiefly by leading bull houses here, which stimulated covering. There was also good buying for Southern and Continental account. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 6 15-16c; do. Gulf 7 3-16c; sales 87 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 170,700 bales; Jan. 7.09c; Feb. 7.15c; March 7.20c; April nominal; May 6.86c; June 6.78c; July 6.82c; Aug. 6.86c; Sept. 6.89c; Oct. 6.94c; Nov. 6.98c; Dec. 7.03c. Net receipts 630 bales; gross 2,247 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,769 bales; to the Continent 50 bales; forwarded 78 bales; sales 87 bales all spinners; stock 230,593 bales. Total to-day—Net receipts 9,360 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,563 bales; to the Continent 50 bales; stock 705,349 bales. Consolidated—Net receipts 18,807 bales; exports to Great Britain 31,835 bales; to France 1,722 bales; to the Continent 1,700 bales. Total since Sept. 1—Net receipts 7,655,902 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,110,095 bales; to France 742,555 bales; to the Continent 2,190,538 bales.

New Orleans, April 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6⅝c; low middling 5⅞c; good ordinary 5 9-16c. Net and gross receipts 3,396 bales; exports coastwise 7 bales; sales 2,700 bales; stock 256,701 bales. Futures steady; sales 25,700 bales; April nominal; May 6.35c bid; June 6.42@6.43c; July 6.50@6.51c; Aug. 6.56@6.57c; Sept. 6.54@6.58c; Oct. 6.60@6.61c; Nov. 6.63@6.65c; Dec. 6.67@6.68c; Jan. 6.71@6.72c.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Cotton steady; middling 6⅝c.

Memphis, April 29.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 6⅝c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 202 bales; shipments 672 bales; stock 22,199 bales.

Louisville, April 29.—Cotton strong; good middling 6⅝c; low middling 6¼c; good ordinary 5⅝c.

Baltimore, April 29.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅝c; low middling 6 7-16c; good ordinary 5⅝c. Net receipts none; gross 50 bales; stock 18,915 bales.

Boston, April 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6 15-16c; good ordinary 6 5-16c. Net receipts 1,085 bales; gross 1,727 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,755 bales.

Wilmington, Del., April 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝c; low middling 6 1-16c. Net and gross receipts 47 bales; exports coastwise, 47 bales, stock, 17,809.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Cotton steady; middling 7 3-16c; low middling 6 9-16c; good ordinary 5 15-16c. Net and gross receipts, 1,226 bales; stock, 15,690.

Savannah, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝c; low middling 6 1-16c; good ordinary 5 11-16c. Net and gross receipts, 1,134 bales; exports coastwise, 2,145; sales, 550; stock, 22,937.

Augusta, April 29.—Cotton steady; middling 6⅝c; low do. 6¼c; net and gross receipts 294 bales; shipments, 427, sales, none; stock, 15,029.

Charleston, April 29.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅝c; low middling, 6 15-16c. Net and gross receipts, 293 bales; exports coastwise, 43; stock, 33,348.

Norfolk, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5⅝c. Net and gross receipts, 922 bales; exports coastwise, 604; sales, 186; stock, 39,186.

Liverpool, April 29.—Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices barely steady; American middling, 3 21-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,200 American; receipts, 4,000 bales, including 700 American. Futures opened steady at the decline, and closed quiet; American middling, l. m. c., April, 3 37-64@3 38-64d; April and May, 3 37-64@3 38-64d; May and June, 3 37-64@3 38-64d; June and July, 3 38-64@3 39-64d; July and Aug., 3 40-64d; Aug. and Sept., 3 41-64d; Sept. and Oct., 3 42-64@3 43-64d; Oct. and Nov., 3 43-64@3 44-64d; Nov. and Dec., 3 45-64d; Dec. and Jan., 3 46-64d. Tenders of to-day's deliveries, none.

Galveston, April 29.—Cotton firm; middling 6 7-16c; sales 322 bales; receipts 253; exports 53; stock 49,073.

GRAIN MARKET WAS FEVERISH.

RANGE OF WHEAT BROAD AND THE LONGS WERE SELLERS.

The Cereal Closed at 3-4c Advance Over Saturday's Market, After Being Once 1 3-4c Above That—July Corn Lost 1-4c and May Oats 5-8c—Provisions Declined.

Special to The Republic.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—The wheat market was extremely feverish and irregular to-day, and with the exception of a momentary drop at the opening, it ruled higher than Saturday's closing prices. July ranged from 63¼c up to 65⅝c, and closed at 63⅞c, or ¾c advance for the day. It was a broad market with the professional traders selling out their long wheat and the country picking it up where the knowing ones dropped it. July corn closed ¼c lower, May oats ⅝c lower and provisions at slight declines.

The market, which closed on Saturday afternoon with so much bullish enthusiasm and had a further advance of ⅛c per bu. on the curb, opened this morning with everybody apparently bearish and offering July wheat for sale at from 63⅝ down to 63¼c. The rank and file kept selling for a matter of five minutes or more at between 63⅝c and 63⅝c, but they were surprised at finding so many ready buyers for their wheat, and in another five minutes were thrown into a whirl of excitement battling with each other to get back the wheat they had so confidently sold. In about half an hour from the opening the price had shot up to 65⅝c, for July, or 2¼c above the last it sold for at the start, and 1⅝c higher than at the close of the regular session on Saturday. The cables supplied the only fresh motive for higher prices at the start, and as the strength of these were ascribed entirely to the advance here on Saturday and everything else was bearish, it is not difficult to perceive the reason for the general desire to sell at the opening. Liverpool was from ¼d to ½d higher for red American at the opening. Cargoes off coast and on passage were quoted strong, and Paris, Berlin and Antwerp likewise reported higher prices. On the other side of the account were receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth of 514 car loads, compared with only 199 on the corresponding day of the year before, shipments from Russian ports of 4,400 bu. for the week; from Argentine for the same time 1,816,000 bu.; total receipts at primary markets in this country since Saturday of 412,000 bu., against 315,000 bu. on the previous Monday and 243,000 bu. on the corresponding day of the year before. To that collection of bearish figures is to be added the fact that rain fell in generous quantity since Saturday in Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas and for to-night and to-morrow general rains are predicted in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. After the rapid advance referred to at the opening, the prices began to fluctuate very irregularly. July, from 65⅝c, dropped back to 64⅝c, rose to 65⅛c, declined again to 64⅝c and once more rose to 65⅛c before it again began to break. The visible supply decreased 2,850,000 bu., compared with a decrease of 1,532,000 bu. a year ago, and now shows for the first time this season a total quantity in sight less than at the corresponding time of the year before. The above decrease of 2,850,000 bu. demonstrates the fact that, after all the great demand which was reported, from interior mills, the amount taken out for stocks in sight to supply that alleged heavy demand, amounted for a week to only about 400,000 bu., as 2,400,000 bu. of the week's decrease in the visible was comprised in the exports. The price for July dropped to 64⅝c after the visible supply was received, but worked up again to 65c and closed at 64⅝ sellers. The closing public cables came firm and high, substantiating the early advance, and the market here took some comfort near the end in the firmness of the foreign markets.

Corn.

The corn market was fairly active but weak, considering the strength in wheat. The fine growing weather was at the bottom of the weakness, as it induced a good many in the country who held long corn here to sell it out. The trade consisted largely in changing the May holdings into July. Receipts were 277 cars, and 400 cars are estimated for to-morrow. The opening price of July was 48c, and it sympathized with the early bulge in wheat to the extent of advancing to 48⅝c, but subsequently in the reported widespread rains it fell off to 47⅝c and closed at 47⅝c, or ⅛c lower than its resting price on Saturday.

Oats.

The market for oats was very active and a big business was transacted. There was a very nervous feeling throughout, and fluctuations were carefully watched. At the start prices were lower and the tone very weak. Shorts took advantage of the lower prices and with quite free buying rallied the market to a point, which, in June and July, was even higher than Saturday's last quotations. This, however, was only momentary. Long stuff was poured on the market in great quantities, and the price again dropped and closed at or within a small fraction of the low points of the day. May opened at from 29¼c to 29⅛c, sold at 29⅛c, up to 29⅝c, down to 29⅛c, and closed ⅝c lower, at that price. July ranged from 29⅝c to 29⅝c, resting at 29⅝@29⅝c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 25,000 bu. in oats, but had no material effect on the trade. To-day's arrivals aggregated 222 cars, 161 of which graded contract.

Barley.

The market for barley was about steady and rather quiet. Sample offerings were moderate and the demand only fair for any grade. No. 2 cash, free on board, ranged from 51c to 53½c; No. 3 from 49c to 50½c; No. 4 from 47c to 50c. Some 22 cars were inspected in.

Rye.

The strength, which has lately made the market for rye so prominent, was no longer a feature. In its place the feeling was barely steady. Offerings had increased and orders fallen off. Business was quiet and prices a shade easier. No. 2, cash, in store, quoted at 64c; samples sold from 66c to 67½c, closing at 66c. May sold at 63c. Sept. offered at 64½c, with 63½c bid. Receipts were 14 cars, 4 of which graded contract.

Flaxseed.

Flaxseed was very dull, with no sales and nothing of importance to report. There was little disposition to buy, and about as much to sell. No. 1 cash, on trk., quoted nominally steady at $1.43½; May offered at $1.43¾, with $1.42½ bid; Sept. offered at $1.17, with $1.12 bid; 4 cars were received. Shipments 4,216 bu.

Timothy and Clover.

Timothy seed developed a slightly firmer feeling under light offering and fair inquiry. Sales were few, however. Fair to good country lots ranged from $5 to $5.25; prime seed held at $5.40 per cental. Cloverseed remained steady at Saturday's quotations. Car lots quoted from $8.90 to $9.30; prime seed $9.40 per 100 lbs.

Provisions.

The run of hogs at the yards was reported at 28,000 head and the price 10c lower. On that provisions opened at a decline in July pork of 17½c, a decline in July lard of 7½c and in July ribs of 7½c. From the opening prices there was very little change during the remainder of the day, and dullness characterized the business, with the following decline established at the close: In July pork 10c, lard 7½c and ribs 2½c.

Range of Futures.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—April	62⅝	64⅛	62	63⅝
May	62⅝	64⅝	62⅝	63⅝
July	63⅝@64	65⅝	63⅝	64⅝
Sept.	64⅝@⅝	66⅝	64⅝	65⅝
Corn—April	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝
May	48	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
July	48⅝	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝
Sept.	49⅛	50⅛	49⅝@½	49½@⅝
Oats—May	29⅝@⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
June	27⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
July	28⅝	29	28⅛	28⅛
Mess Pork—May.	12.10	12.17½	12.05	12.17½
July	12.40	12.47½	12.35	12.47½
Sept.	12.67½	12.67½	12.62½	12.67½
Lard—May	6.77½	6.80	6.77½	6.80
July	6.95	6.97½	6.92½	6.95
Sept.	7.10	7.12½	7.10	7.10
Short Ribs—May.	6.22½	6.22½	6.20	6.20
July	6.37½	6.40	6.35	6.40
Sept.	6.52½	6.52½	6.50	6.52½

Receipts and Shipments.

Articles.	Rec.	Ship.
Flour, bbls.	12,000	2,300
Wheat, bu.	23,000	234,000
Corn, bu.	159,000	696,000
Oats, bu.	239,000	394,000
Rye, bu.	5,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	24,000	6,000

On the Curb.

Closing on the curb—July wheat 64⅝c bid; July corn 48⅝c nominal. Puts—Wheat 63⅝c; corn 48⅛c. Calls—Wheat 66⅛c; corn 48⅝c.

The Visible.

New York, April 29.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, April 27, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat 65,775,000 bu., decrease 2,851,000 bu.; corn 11,107,000 bu., decrease 422,000 bu.; oats 6,139,000 bu., decrease 43,000 bu.; rye 151,000 bu., decrease 16,000 bu.; barley 450,000 bu., decrease 61,000 bu.

Fair Wheat on the Market.

San Francisco, April 29.—The evening Bulletin says that 300,000 tons of "syndicate wheat" which has been stored in the warehouses of the late James G. Fair at Port Costa has been placed on the market. The wheat is of the crops of 1892, 1893 and 1894. It is said that the Luning estate loaned Fair $100,000 to corner the wheat and that the Luning estate management, nervous for fear that evil might damage its security, has pressed the Fair estate to take up this loan. The 1892 and 1893 wheat cannot, under the rules, be sold on 'change, so the wheat will be advertised for buyers generally. The wheat is estimated to be worth $1,800,000. Whether sold here or not, getting so large a quantity of wheat out of port will be a problem. Negotiations have been made for a shipment of part of the wheat by rail to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool. It would require 5,000 cars to move half of the stored wheat. To ship all the wheat to Liverpool would take 75 vessels.

Condition of Wheat.

Chicago, April 29.—The May crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, appearing this week, shows a decline of 1.2 points in condition of winter wheat since April 1, the average now standing at 84.1, against 87.5 last year. The decline during the month was in Texas, the result of severe drought; in Ohio and Indiana from unfavorable spring weather and in Kansas, where poor prospects grow worse with the advent of growing wheat. Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri show slight improvement, and the Pacific Coast little change. Winter killing, necessitating replanting to other crops, is mainly confined to Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Kansas, where it is extensive, but in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana it is extensive enough to effect the probable rate of yield, but not sufficient to justify plowing up. Proposed spring wheat area is apparently about 90 per cent of that harvested last year.

The May crop report of the Prairie Farmer says: "Former promise of winter wheat has been further lessened during the last month. The present condition is 82.2 per cent, against 85.8 per cent on April 1. In States of principal production east of the Rocky Mountains the condition is 82.1, or 1.1 per cent below the general average. This condition indicates a total winter wheat harvest of 344,000 bushels. Rain is urgently needed in some sections. With the exception of Texas, Ohio and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi, and Kansas and Nebraska west, the change in former condition is insignificant. Present indications point to a decided decrease in the spring wheat area. Marked increase is contemplated in the area of corn and oats. Pastures in need of more moisture."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 29.—Flour—Receipts 13,609 bbls.; exports 24,850 bbls.; sales 24,800 pkgs.; market generally 5@10c higher, with a fair business done until excessive asking prices finally checked demand; city mill patents $4.05@4.30; winter patents $3.10@3.45; city mill clears $3.45@3.55; winter straights $3@3.25; Minnesota patents $3.40@3.95; winter extras $2.15@2.75; Minnesota bakers $2.85@3.50; winter low grades $1.90@2.45; spring low grades $1.90@2.55; spring extras $2.15@2.60. Rye flour higher; sales 550 bbls.; superfine $3.25@3.60; fancy $3.65@4.05. Buckwheat flour nominal. Buckwheat nominal. Cornmeal quiet. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Barley malt nominal.

Wheat—Receipts 161,200 bu.; exports 61,100 bu.; sales 30,250,000 bu. futures and 40,000 bu. spot; spot stronger but quiet; No. 2 red f. o. b. 70⅝@ afloat; No. 1 hard 77⅝c del. Options opened moderately easy on rains west and promptly rallied and advanced excitedly on good all around buying, including foreign and outside business, with a big visible supply decrease, stronger Continental cables and an increase in the English visible as influential factors. Finally there was a sharp up-turn, which left closing prices ⅝@⅞c higher than Saturday; No. 2 red May 67½@68⅜c, closed 68⅛c; June 68 9-16@69c, closed 68⅝c; July 67⅝@69⅛c, closed 68⅝c; Aug. 68⅛@69⅛c, closed 69c; Sept. 68⅝@69⅝c, closed 69⅛c; Oct. 69⅛@69⅝c, closed 69⅝c; Dec. 70⅝@71⅛c, closed 71⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 29,300 bu.; exports 34,500 bu.; sales 650,000 bu.; futures and 4,000 bu. spot; spot dull but steady; No. 2 elevator nominal; steamer mixed 53@53⅝c elevator; 54@54⅝c del. Options declined at first on rains west, rallied sharply with wheat, but finally gave way under big receipts and closed at ⅛c net loss; May 53⅝@53⅝c, closed 53⅝c; July 53⅝@54⅛c, closed 53⅝c; Sept. 54⅛@55c, closed 54⅝c.

Oats—Receipts 91,400 bu.; exports none; sales 260,000 bu. futures and 41,000 bu. spot; spot ½@¾c lower; No. 2 32¼@32⅝c; No. 2 del. 33¼@33⅝c; No. 3 31½@31⅝c; No. 2 white 37½c; No. 3 white 36⅝c; trk. mixed Western 32@34c; trk. white Western and State 37@41c. Options were dull and weak under realizing sales, closing ⅝c lower. April closed 32⅝c; May 32⅝@32 15-16c, closed 32⅝c; July 32⅝@33⅛c, closed 33c. Hay quiet; shipping 50@60c. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm. Beef steady. Cut meats dull. Lard weak and lower; Western steam closed at $7.05 asked; city $6.37½@6.50; sales 160 tcs.; April closed $7.05 nominal; May $7.05 nominal; refined lower; Continent $7.35; South America $7.55. Pork dull. Butter steady; fancy Western dairy 10@13c; do. creamery 12@19c; do. factory 8@11c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 9@14c; State dairy 10@17c; do. creamery 13c. Cheese—New steady; large 6@8c; small 6@8c; part skims 2@6⅝c; full skims 1@1½c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 13¼@13½c; Western fresh 12½@13½c; Southern 12@12c; receipts 12,208 pkgs. Tallow steady; city ($2 per pkg.) 4⅝@4⅝c; country (pkgs. free) 4⅝@4⅝c. Rice steady. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $19@20; American $9.50@12.50. Copper steady; brokers' price $9.75; exchange price $9.75. Lead firm; brokers' price $2.95; exchange price $3.07½. Tin quiet; straits $14@14.10; plates dull. Spelter flat; domestic $3.30. Cottonseed oil firm; prime crude 23½@24c; off. crude 22@23c; prime summer yellow 27@27½c; off summer yellow 26@26½c; yellow butter grades 28c; prime summer white 31c.

Toledo, O., April 29.—Wheat higher but easy; No. 2 cash and April, 67½c; May, 67⅝c; June, 67⅝c; July, 66⅝c; Aug., 66c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 mixed, 48⅝c; May, 48⅝c. Oats unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye steady; cash, 67c. Clover seed dull but steady; prime cash, $5.90; Oct., $5.90; prime, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls.; wheat, 10,800 bu.; corn, 20,000 bu.; oats, 2,000 bu.; rye, 10,000 bu.; clover seed, 340 bags. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 120,500 bu.; corn, 4,500 bu.; rye, 500 bu.; clover seed, 124 bags.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—Hog products very dull; prices easier; pork, $12.87½; lard, refined tcs., $6.17½. Bxd. meats—Dry salt shoulders, $5.37½; sides, $6.50; bacon, sides, $7.12½; hams, choice sugar-cured, $9.50@10. Rice in fair demand; ordinary to good, 3@4½c. Flour firm; extra fancy, $3.15; patents, $3.30. Corn meal steady at $2.20. Bran dull at 80@85c. Corn—No. 2 skd., mixed, 52c; white, 52@53c; yellow, 53@54c. Oats steady; No. 2 skd., 35c. Hay firm; prime, $13@14.50; choice, $15@16.50.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Flour firm; fancy, $3@3.15; family, $2.45@2.65. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 70c; receipts, 6,500 bu.; shipments, 5,000 bu. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 48¼c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye lower; No. 2, 68c. Pork quiet and steady at $13. Lard easy at $6.70. Bulk meats steady at $6.37½. Bacon easy at $7.25@7.37. Butter weak; fancy Elgin creamery, 22c; Ohio, 16@18c; dairy, 10c. Eggs less active but steady at 10½c. Cheese in moderate demand and quiet; good to prime Ohio flat, 8½@9c.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—Wheat—No. 2 higher; No. 2 hard, 64c; No. 2 red, 65c; rejected, 60c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 45c; No. 2 white, 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, 32c. Rye firm; No. 2, 62c. Bran steady at 69@70c. Hay steady; timothy, $8.50@9; prairie, $7.50@9. Butter firm; creamery, 16@18c; dairy, 14@15c. Eggs steady at 11c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bu.; corn, 19,000 bu.; oats, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu.; corn, 8,000 bu.; oats, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—Flour firmer. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; July, 65⅝c. Corn steady; No. 3, 48c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 do., 32½@32⅝c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 52c; sample, 51@53c. Rye lower; No. 1, 66⅝c. Provisions weak; pork, $12.10; lard, $6.77½. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; wheat, 15,700 bu.; barley, 15,800 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; wheat, 4,400 bu.; barley, 10,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 29.—Wheat steady; April, 66⅝; May, 66⅝@66⅝c; July, 67⅝c; Sept., 65⅝c; on trk.—No. 1 hard, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅝c; close steady. Flour higher; first patents, $3.60@3.80; second patents, $3.40@3.60; first clears, $2.25@2.65.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—Flour firmer; Western super $2.25@2.40, do. extra $2.50@2.90, do. family $2.95@3.20; winter wheat patents $3.35@3.65, spring do. $3.75@4; spring wheat straights $3.50@3.75; receipts 10,895 bbls.; shipments 119 bbls.; sales 2,873 bbls. Wheat unsettled and higher; spot, month 69@69⅛c; May 69c asked; June 69c; July 67⅝@67⅝c; steamer No. 2 red 66@66⅛c; receipts 1,635 bu.; stock 134,694 bu.; sales 115,000 bu.; Southern wheat by sample 70@72c; do. on grade 66⅛@69⅛c. Corn strong; spot and month 53⅝@53c; May 53⅝@53⅝c; July 54c bid; steamer mixed 51⅝@51⅝c; receipts 14,650 bu.; stock 296,582 bu.; sales 65,000 bu.; Southern white corn 53½@55c, do. yellow 53@54c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 white Western 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed 33½@34c; receipts 9,784 bu.; stock 132,329 bu. Rye higher; No. 2 70c asked; receipts 580 bu.; stock 17,714 bu. Hay quiet but very firm; good to choice timothy $13@13.50. Grain freights dull; steam to Liverpool, per bu., 1⅛d to 2d, May; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s 10½d, April. Butter steady; fancy creamery 20@21c, do. imitation 18@19c, do. ladle 14c; good ladle 12c; store packed 8@10c. Eggs steady; fresh 13c. Cheese quiet; fancy New York, 60 size, 11⅝c; do., 35 size, 12¼c; do., 20 to 25 size, 12⅝c.

Liverpool, April 29.—Wheat—Spot firm, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring 5s 5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba 5s 5½d; No. 1 California 5s 7½d. Futures opened easy, with near positions unchanged and distant positions ¼d higher; closed firm, with near positions ¼@¾d higher and distant positions ¼@¾d higher; business about equally distributed; April 5s 2d; May 5s 2½d; June 5s 3d; July 5s 3½d; Aug. 5s 4d; Sept. 5s 4½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new 4s 5d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed firm, with near positions ¾d higher and distant positions ½d higher; business heaviest on middle positions; April and May 4s 5d; June 4s 5½d; July 4s 5½d; Aug. 4s 6d; Sept. 4s 6½d. Flour firm, demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter 6s. Bacon steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 33s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs., 34s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs., 32s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs., 32s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs., 33s; short clear middling heavy, 55 lbs., 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs., 30s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 43s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American nominal. Beef—Extra India mess 77s 6d; prime mess 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western 61s 3d, do. medium 55s 9d. Lard dull; prime Western 34s 3d; refined in pails 35s 6d. Cheese steady, demand fair; finest American white 47s, do. colored 48s. Butter—Finest United States 65s; good 45s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined 18s. Linseed oil 20s 6d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters 4⅛d; hindquarters 6⅛d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast £2 5s.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 67⅝@68⅝c; No. 3 nominal; No. 2 red 63½@64c. Corn—No. 2 47⅝@47⅝c; No. 3 yellow 48@48⅝c. Oats—No. 2 28⅝c; No. 2 white 32@33¼c; No. 3 white 32@32⅝c. Rye—No. 2 64⅝@65c. Barley—No. 2 51@51½c; No. 3 50@51½c; No. 4 47½c. Flaxseed—No. 1 $1.42½. Timothy seed—Prime $5.40. Mess pork, per bbl., $12.15@12.20. Lard, per 100 lbs., $6.80@6.82½. Short ribs sides (loose) $6.20@6.22½. Dry salted shoulders (bxd.) $5.37½@5.50. Short clear sides (bxd.) $6.60@6.62½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.20. Sugars unchanged. Clover $8.50@9.20. On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries 8@18c; dairies 8@17c. Cheese—Creams 9½@10⅝c. Eggs firm at 12⅛c.

Wool.

New York, April 29.—Wool firm.

Coffee.

New York, April 29.—Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance; further advanced on higher Havre and Hamburg cables and bullish conditions reported for Brazil markets; sellers scarce; good foreign buying orders and fair demand from shorts; closed firm at 25@30 points net advance. Sales, 11,000 bags, including: March, 14.20c; May, 14.10@14.40c; June, 14.20@14.35c; July, 14.45@14.75c; Sept., 14.40@14.60c; Dec., 14.45@14.60c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7, 16c; mild, steady; Cordova, 18¼@19c. Sales, none. Santos firm; good average Santos, 15c; $7 per 100 kilos; receipts, 7,000 bags; stock, 313,000 bags. Hamburg steady at ½@1 pfg. advance; sales, 2,000 bags. Rio steady; No. 7 Rio, 15c; $4.50 per 100 kilos; exchange, 9⅛d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 266,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 2,651 bags; New York stock to-day, 204,318 bags; United States stock, 257,763 bags; afloat for the United States, 196,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 453,763 bags, against 459,626 bags last year.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—Coffee firm; Rio, ordinary to fair, 17⅛@19¼c.

Havre, April 29.—Coffee opened steady and unchanged to ½f decline; at 12 m., steady at ½f advance; at 3 p. m., steady at ½f advance; closed steady at ½@1f net advance for the day; sales, 28,000 bags.

Rio de Janeiro, April 29.—Weekly report: Coffee steady; receipts during week, 75,000 bags; stock, 266,000 bags.

Santos, April 29.—Weekly report: Coffee firm; receipts during week, 49,000 bags; stock, 313,000 bags.

Sugar.

New York, April 29.—Raw sugar firm; fair refined 2 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅛c; sales 7,833 bags centrifugal, 95 test, at 3¼c c. and f.; 15,000 bags do. do. at 2 7-16c; 531 do., 96 test, at 3c; 1,178

do. Muscovado, 89 test, at 2c c. and f., and 770 do. molasses, 89 test, at 1 27-32c c. and f.; rumored, 100,000 bags centrifugal, 96 test, in Cuba, at 2¾c c. and f. Refined higher; No. 6, 3 9-16@3¾c; No. 7, 3½@3 11-16c; No. 8, 3 7-16@3⅝c; No. 9, 3⅜@3 9-16c; No. 10, 3 5-16@3½c; No. 11, 3 3-16@3⅜c; No. 12, 3¼@3 5-16c; No. 13, 3 1-16c; off A, 3 13-16@3 15-16c; mold A, 4¼@4 7-16c; standard A, 3⅞@4 1-16c; confectioners' A, 3⅞@4 1-16c; cut loaf, 4¾@4 11-16c; crushed, 4¾@4 15-16c; powdered, 4¼@4 7-16c; granulated, 3⅞@4 1-16c; cubes, 4¼@4 7-16c. New Orleans, La., April 29.—Sugar firm; open kettle—choice 2 9-16c, strictly prime 2 7-16@2½c, prime 2 7-16c, good fair to fully fair 2 5-16@2⅜c, fair 2¼@2 5-16c, good common 2⅛@2¼c, common 2@2⅛c, inferior 1⅞@1⅞c; centrifugal—choice white 3 7-16@3 9-16c, granulated white 3 1-16c, choice yellow clarified 3 1-16@3⅛c, prime do. 3@3 1-16c, off do. 2¾@3c, seconds 1⅝@2⅝c. Molasses—Centrifugal: Good prime 10@11c, good fair to prime 7@9c, good common to fair 6c, inferior to common 4@5c.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Sugar in better demand and strong.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—Sugar firm; granulated 1-16c higher.

LIVE STOCK.

Good Native Cattle Scarce — Hog Market Lower—Sheep Steady—Horses Slow—Mules Quiet.

	Rec.	Ship.
Cattle	3,448	327
Hogs	4,410	2,041
Sheep	584	....
Horses and mules	234	195

CATTLE—The offerings were about 30 car loads. The quality was not good. Export buyers could get no cattle, and the kind on sale classed with the Texans, and Texans were plentiful in the other division. Chicago reported a decline of 10c to 15c on natives, and here the kind on sale were 10c to 15c lower, with some bids 20c to 25c lower. It was a slow market, and buyers were slow to take hold.

In the Southern division the quality as a rule was inferior, but some few loads of good cattle were here. Some cattle that had been warmed up were not so good as grassers. The market opened slow, continued slow and closed without any actual improvement. The buyers were disposed to distress the market and get back to the low time last week. The sales were freely made at 10c to 15c lower, but in some cases bids were lower than that, and in extreme cases the market was 25c lower.

Sales:

No.	Des.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Des.	Av.	Pr.
20	steers	1105	$4.75	26	steers	990	3.10
49	steers	1075	4.75	23	grass strs.	854	3.10
49	steers	1203	4.65	44	steers	982	3.25
22	steers	812	4.35	19	steers	818	3.25
76	steers	774	4.00	15	steers	820	3.30
22	steers	913	3.75	74	grass strs.	821	3.30
21	cows	607	2.50	117	grass strs.	824	3.30
	cows	749	2.80				
12	cows	688	3.00	15	steers	901	3.35
30	heifers	[illegible]	2.75	21	steers	841	3.35
21	mixed	892	2.65	40	steers	697	3.35
19	cows	778	2.20	15	steers	820	3.35
12	cows	759	2.50	24	steers	844	3.37½
12	cows	628	3.00	96	steers	1043	3.40
12	calves	132	2.50	48	steers	967	3.45
16	yearlings	376	2.25	40	steers	852	3.45
Texans:				45	steers	870	3.40
11	oxen	1080	3.00	23	grass strs.	809	3.40
17	o & stgs.	1221	3.40	23	grass strs.	982	3.45
18	oxen	1272	4.45	146	grass strs.	979	3.50
18	mixed	769	3.20	22	grass strs.	938	3.50
18	mixed	682	2.50	148	steers	955	3.50
14	mixed	855	2.50	20	steers	983	3.55
41	mixed	666	2.60	18	steers	1170	2.60
24	cows	823	2.70	27	steers	944	3.60
29	c & h	608	2.82	155	steers	984	3.75
21	cows	754	2.90	24	steers	1025	3.75
11	cows	832	3.00	22	steers	1024	3.80
23	cows	871	2.90	22	steers	1189	3.85
15	cows	941	2.35	156	steers	996	4.05
15	tailings	938	2.50	45	steers	1042	4.10
22	steers	743	2.75	45	steers	1024	4.10
28	steers	798	2.75	22	steers	1079	4.15
27	grass strs.	847	3.00	65	steers	1071	4.15
61	grass strs.	828	3.05	20	steers	1254	4.75
22	ster	804	2.10				

HOGS—The supply of hogs yesterday was only moderate at best, but the advices were unfavorable and the market opened lower. The decline was flat 10c, and prices as a rule were back to last Thursday, only that the top price was $4.90 instead of $4.85, which was the top last Thursday. Yesterday the hogs were a miscellaneous lot, including some strictly good hogs and some that were strictly common.

The pigs and light averages below 150 lbs. sold at $4.25 to $4.75. Light hogs and mixed hogs all sold at $4.40 to $4.90, and heavies at $4.70 to $4.90. The bulk of all the hogs sold at $4.75 to $4.85. The market closed early, with a few latest arrivals unsold.

Sales:

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
45	124	$4.25	115	127	$4.40	36	134	$4.50
61	136	4.30	79	132	4.50	77	147	4.55
24	116	4.60	16	134	4.65	11	147	4.70
82	144	4.70	42	144	4.70	45	144	4.75
41	127	4.40	84	159	4.50	26	164	4.60
60	165	4.82	144	161	4.65	12	164	4.70
25	180	4.75	15	164	4.75	53	182	4.75
58	172	4.75	19	237	4.75	108	207	4.75
56	190	4.75	38	225	4.77	28	180	4.75
46	274	4.90	92	219	4.80	60	251	4.80
12	200	4.90	60	270	4.90	55	192	4.80
41	172	4.90	44	154	4.80	73	161	4.80
40	198	4.90	24	216	4.80	54	173	4.90
61	189	4.90	77	211	4.90	31	206	4.90
47	227	4.82½	56	198	4.85	60	228	4.85
83	171	4.87½	62	208	4.87½	62	248	4.85
37	213	4.90	61	189	4.90	73	219	4.90
34	190	4.90						

SHEEP—The market opened strong and active for all decent grades and about steady, but slow, on the common ones. Not enough good fat sheep were on sale to satisfy the demand, but the stocker and inferior grades are not wanted to any great extent. Buyers now prefer sheep that have been clipped. Lambs sold steady. Good quality fat lambs are all right, but little thin and common ones sell at very unsatisfactory prices.

Sales:

No.	Des.	Av.	Price.
25	lambs	61	$5.00
60	clipped natives	113	4.80
20	clipped natives	108	4.75
12	clipped natives	125	4.60
58	Southwest mixed	80	3.85
16	clipped Texans	82	3.75

HORSES—The arrivals were fairly liberal. The auction commenced rather slow, but livened up later. When the market was established prices were about steady. Most of the offerings were Southern horses sold at $40 to $60. Several pairs were sold at $115, $135, $175, $225 and at other prices, and a few single drivers sold at $75 to $80.

Horse quotations:

Heavy draught, common to extra	$40.00 to $120.00
Heavy draught, average sales	65.00 to 85.00
Drivers, common to extra	50.00 to 250.00
Drivers, average sales	75.00 to 90.00
Saddlers, common to extra	60.00 to 120.00
Saddlers, average sales	75.00 to 85.00
Chunks, common to good	40.00 to 80.00
Chunks, average sales	50.00 to 65.00
Southern horses, common to good	25.00 to 65.00
Southern horses, average sales	40.00 to 50.00
Matched teams, common to extra	100.00 to 250.00
Matched teams, average sales	150.00 to 200.00

MULES—Fresh arrivals of mules yesterday were moderate. Some retail sales were made before noon, but the market was somewhat quiet. Prices did not change from those of last week.

Mule quotations, 4 to 7 years old:

14 hands, fair to extra	$30.00 to $45.00
14½ hands, full range	35.00 to 55.00
15 hands, full range	45.00 to 70.00
15½ hands, full range	55.00 to 85.00
16 to 16½ hands, full range	80.00 to 125.00

By Telegraph.

Special to The Republic.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—For the first time in several weeks there was a fairly good supply in the pens, to-day's receipts being estimated at 14,500 head, against only 8,456 a week ago. There was a dull and weak market; trade starting in late. Prices showed a general decline of 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. and dressed beef firms supplied themselves with common to native steers, weighing 920 to 1,500 lbs., at $3.90@6.90. The bulk of their purchases were made at $4.75@5.75. Cows sold at $1.65@4.50, largely at $2@4, and common cows and bulls were extremely slow, even at a decline. Veal calves showed no particular change and there was a moderate stocker and feeder trade at lower prices. Texas cattle numbered about 1,500 head and they sold better than ordinary natives. A drove of 150 head of unusually good Texas steers that averaged 1,050 pounds, brought $4.75. Hogs—The receipts were about 28,000 head, and, as a matter of course, packers have had things pretty much their own way. Prices broke as soon as trade had commenced, and there was a reduction of from 5c to 15c per 100 lbs., the average decline being about 10c. At this reduction there was fair activity, heavy hogs selling at $4.60@4.95 for common to extra; light weights at $4.50@4.90 for common straight lots to choice assorted lots, weighing 160 to 185 lbs., and pigs at $4.25@4.75. The bulk of the hogs sold at $4.75@4.90, and the choicer lots of light sold very close to choice heavy. Rough lots, including Government throw-outs, found buyers at $2@4. Shippers were fair purchasers of choice droves of hogs, and there was a brisker demand for choice light than for heavy hogs, the warm weather being unfavorable for the sale of the latter. Business became good toward noon, and the sales were quite large. Sheep—There was a badly overstocked market to-day, the receipts being estimated at 19,000 or more, which is the largest supply for a long time. Common flocks were altogether too numerous, and trade in that class of sheep was dragging at a decline of 10c or more, the prospect being that a large part of the offerings would remain unsold to-night. Native sheep sold at $3@4.60, chiefly at $3.50 and upward. Westerns sold at $3@4.50. Texans at $1.25@2.50 and lambs at $3@5.40.

Cincinnati, April 29.—Hogs weak and lower at $4.25@5; receipts 3,200 head; shipments 800 head. Cattle slow and lower at $2.75@5.50; receipts 1,200 head; shipments 200 head. Sheep quiet but firm at $1.75@4.50; receipts 900 head; shipments 100 head. Lambs firm at $3@5.25.

New York, April 29.—Beeves—Receipts, two days, 13,412 head; 58 cars on sale; opened active and 10c higher; closed quiet, with an advance lost; native steers, poor to prime, $4@6.15; Texas $5.55@6.15; oxen $3.15@4.50; bulls $2.85@4.85; dry cows $1.80@4.30. European cables quote American steers at 11½@12½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 10@11c; no exports to-day. Calves—Receipts, two days, 4,264 head; active and firm; veals, poor to prime, $3@5.50; calves $3.75@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, two days, 16,278 head; on sale 5,750 head; active; sheep firm; little stronger for good grades; lambs trifle easier; unshorn sheep, poor to prime, $4@5.25; clipped sheep $3.25@4.75; unshorn lambs, common to choice, $5@6.25; clipped do. $5@6. Hogs—Receipts, two days, 19,462 head; active but a shade easier; fair to prime $5.25@5.50.

Indianapolis, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts light; shipments none; no quotable change in market compared with the close of last week. Hogs—Receipts 500 head; shipments fair; market sluggish and 10@15c lower; good to choice heavy $4.85@4.90; mixed $4.75@4.85; choice lights $4.80@4.85. Sheep—Receipts light; shipments none; no market.

Omaha, Neb., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500 head; market 10c lower; steers $4.25@5.75, bulls $1.60@5.25; cows and heifers $1.25@4.50, bulk $2.75@3.50; stockers and feeders $2.25@4, bulk $3@3.50. Hogs—Receipts 1,300 head; market opened 5@10c lower; closed slow; light $4.50@4.60; mixed $4.60@4.65; heavy $4.60@4.70. Sheep—Receipts 300 head; market lower; fair to choice native $3@4; fair to good Westerns $2.75@3.40; common stock sheep $2.25@3. Lambs $3.50@4.50.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts 4,200 head; shipments 400 head; market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers $3@4.70; Texas cows $2@3.25; beef steers $4@5.90; native cows $1.50@4.25; stockers and feeders $3@4.50; bulls $2@4.15. Hogs—Receipts 4,900 head; shipments 600 head; market 10c to 15c lower; bulk of sales $4.50@4.65; heavies $4.60@4.75; packers $4.60@4.75; mixed $4.45@4.65; lights $4.35@4.55; Yorkers $4.45@4.55; pigs $3.50@4.50. Sheep—Receipts 4,000 head; shipments none; market weak to 10c lower.

Whisky.

Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Whisky in light demand and easy; sales, 450 bbls. at $1.20.

Petroleum.

New York, April 29.—Petroleum steady; closed at $2.05 bid.

Liverpool, April 29.—Petroleum—Refined 11¼d.

London, April 29.—Spot petroleum 8¼d.

Turpentine and Rosin.

New York, April 29.—Turpentine dull. Rosin steady.

Charleston, S. C., April 29.—Spirits firm at 37¼c. Rosin firm at $1.

Wilmington, N. C., April 29.—Rosin firm; strained $1.15; good $1.20. Spirits steady at 37¼c. Tar steady at $1.05. Turpentine quiet; hard $1.20; soft $1.60; virgin $2.25.

Savannah, Ga., April 29.—Spirits firm at 37¼c; sales 912 gal.

Elgin Butter Market.

Special to The Republic.

Elgin, Ill., April 29.—Butter steady; call sales 539 tubs at 18c; private sales, 53 tubs at 17½c; offerings 1234 tubs; butter at the same time last year 18¼@18c.

Dry Goods.

New York, April 29.—Agents advanced prices as follows: New York mills 36-inch bleached to 9¾c; Pequot wide sheeting 5 per cent; Utica wide sheetings to the basis of 25c for 100-inch bleached; Mohawk wide sheetings to the basis of 18½c for 10x4 bleached. There was more business doing in flannels and blankets and improved demand for staple prints and robes. The tone of the market is very strong. Printing cloths were in demand with sales of 15,000 pieces 64 squares at 2 13-16c.

EX-STATE TREASURER HILL.

First Jury Trial in the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Special to The Republic.

Lincoln, Neb., April 29.—The first jury trial ever heard in the Supreme Court of Nebraska was called to-day. It was the famous one where the State is suing ex-State Treasurer Hill for $236,000, the amount of the State's deposit in the Capital National Bank when it failed. Hill went out of office a week before the failure and turned the money, in the shape of certificates, over to his successor, who redeposited them in his own name. The State depository law went into effect at that time, and the bank was made a depository, giving bond in the sum of $700,000. This bond proved to be worthless, as it was signed by two officers of the bank who went down in the crash. The State claims that the certificates turned over were not backed by any cash, and were in reality worthless. The defendant claims that he received the money in the same form when he went into office, and that custom makes the precedent; that the certificate of the Auditor relieved him of liability; that the designation of he bank as a State depository is a waver of all right to object to the paper, and that it having been accepted by his successor relieved him of liability. The trial was adjourned for the day to find out if the lawyers had left enough of the special appropriation to pay for an assistant stenographer.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the petitions for rehearing in the cases of the Citizens Savings and Loan Association vs. the City of Perry, Ill., a county bond case; the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company vs. Gill and three other defendants in error, a damage suit; and Mulkey & Bannon vs. the United States, an Oregon smuggling case. The court also denied a petition to decide certain undecided points in the case of Coffin vs. the United States, an Indiana conspiracy case.

Other proceedings were:

No. 880. Frank Moore, P. E., vs. the State of Missouri; motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term of the court.

No. 209. D. E. Wood, et al., P. E., vs. Bach, Gory & Co.; in error to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois; judgment affirmed with costs and interest by a divided court.

No. 898. Starling Tucker, P. E., vs. the United States; in error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas; docketed and dismissed.

No. 902. Marion County, Texas, P. E., vs. W. N. Coler & Co.; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; submitted by R. C. Garland and A. H. Garland for the plaintiff in error in support of the petition, and by W. S. Herndon for the defendants in error in opposition thereto.

No. 321. Marion Russell, et al., P. E., vs. the Maxwell Land Grant Company; submitted.

Adjourned. The call for to-morrow will be Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 227, 230, 235, 236, 278, 329 and 340.

Northern Indiana Prison Warden.

Special to The Republic.

La Porte, Ind., April 29.—Judge Hubbard of the La Porte Circuit Court to-day passed upon the legal questions involved in the case to determine who is the legally constituted Warden of the Northern Indiana Prison, sustaining the demurrer of plaintiff Harley to the answer of defendant French, thus deciding constitutional the act of 1895 providing for the election of Warden to both prisons. This case will now go to the Supreme Court of the State for final decision.

CASHIER DISAPPEARED.

Employe of the Late Senator Fair's Wheat Brokers.

San Francisco, April 29.—C. S. Smith, cashier and bookkeeper for L. W. McGlaughlin & Co., the wheat brokers, who managed the late Senator Fair's big wheat deal, is missing under peculiar circumstances. Smith spent Sunday at the office, working on his books. At 2 o'clock this morning the police were notified of Smith's disappearance. A Sergeant, sent to McGlaughlin's office, found several excited persons, including Mrs. Smith and her parents, who insisted that the cashier had been murdered. The office was in disorder, books and papers were scattered about, and on the floor were Smith's hat, coat and vest, spotted with blood.

For hours the police searched the building for Smith's body, but no trace of it or evidence of murder could be found. Fifty dollars, left in the cash drawer, discredited the theory of robbery. One of the firm's books is missing. An expert is now examining Smith's books.

The janitor of the building says that he and Smith were partners in stock speculations, the stocks standing in the janitor's name, that Smith's employers might not know of his investments. A few days ago Smith insisted on selling the stock, threatening the janitor into compliance at the point of a pistol. He says that Smith took all the proceeds, $2,000, saying that he needed it to make up a shortage in his accounts; that the books would be brought into court in connection with the Fair will case, and the shortage discovered.

NOT DU MAURIER'S BOOK.

Allegation Regarding "Trilby" in an Injunction Suit.

Denver, Colo., April 29.—Did De Maurier write "Trilby"?

This question was to-day propounded in the Federal Court in good faith when the suit of Harper Bros. and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum stock company to restrain the production of "Trilby" was called. The defendants allege that the book "Trilby" was not originated, invented nor written by Du Maurier. They assert that the original title and book of "Trilby" was first published in France in 1820 and afterward in England in 1847, and that the book has been common property for 75 years.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked for time to communicate with their clients in New York as to their course, and the court postponed the hearing until Wednesday morning.

LEDGERS' MURDER.

Preliminary Examination of the Three Prisoners.

Special to The Republic.

Guthrie, Ok., April 29.—The preliminary examination of W. H. Thorne, O. C. Seeley and William Knowles for the murder of Frank Ledgers, the young Englishman, last September, began to-day. One of the women of the Jackson house testified that Ledgers was decoyed to a room by Thorpe, chloroformed by Seeley and the body taken to the river by Knowles. All the defendants claim to know absolutely nothing about the murder.

Grand Laundry Company, 2940 Chestnut street. Finest work, prompt service. Send postal card or telephone, No. 1,778.

RIVER NEWS.

The Rise and Fall of the Rivers

For 48 hours ending at 7 p. m. local time; St. Louis, April 29, 1895.

	Danger.	Gauge.	Change.
Pittsburg, Pa.	22.0	3.8	-0.6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	36.0	6.8	-0.5
Cincinnati, O.	45.0	13.3	-1.9
Louisville, Ky.	24.0	6.8	-1.0
Nashville, Tenn.	40.0	10.7	-0.9
Chattanooga, Tenn.	33.0	6.9	-0.1
Florence, Ala.	20.0	5.6	*0.1
Evansville, Ind.	30.0	14.3	-1.6
Johnsonville, Tenn.	20.0	8.7	0.0
St. Paul, Minn.	14.0	0.3	-0.6
La Crosse, Wis.	10.0	1.6	-0.5
Dubuque, Io.	15.0	2.5	-0.4
Davenport, Io.	15.0	1.8	-0.3
Keokuk, Io.	14.0	2.1	-0.1
Des Moines, Io.	....	1.4	-0.1
Hannibal, Mo.	17.0	2.5	-0.1
Louisiana, Mo.	12.0	1.8	*0.1
Peoria, Ill.	13.0	5.8	-0.1
Grafton, Ill.	23.0	4.3	*0.2
Pierre, S. D.	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	18.0	8.0	*0.2
Kansas City, Mo.	21.0	8.8	-0.2
Boonville, Mo.	20.0	6.6	-0.4
Bagnell, Mo.	....	1.7	-0.2
Arlington, Mo.	16.0	1.0	0.0
Hermann, Mo.	21.0	3.8	-0.3
St. Louis, Mo.	30.0	6.1	0.0
Chester, Ill.	30.0	3.6	-0.2
Cairo, Ill.	40.0	20.3	-3.1
Memphis, Tenn.	33.0	15.9	-2.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	22.0	1.6	0.0
Little Rock, Ark.	23.0	5.6	*0.1
Vicksburg, Miss.	41.0	24.3	*0.4
Shreveport, La.	29.0	-1.2	*0.4
New Orleans, La.	13.0	8.3	*0.2

* Rise. - Fall.

The river at St. Louis will remain in the neighborhood of 6 feet for the next three days. The Missouri will fall slightly for the next day or two.

H. C. FRANKENFIELD, Local Forecast Official.

Arrived.

Spread Eagle ... Grafton
Mary Morton ... Commerce
Belle Memphis ... Grand Tower
New Idlewild ... Commerce
Louis Houck ... St. Francis River
Charlotte Boeckeler ... Alton
City of Paducah ... Tennessee River

Departed.

Spread Eagle ... Grafton
New Idlewild ... Commerce
Mary Morton ... Commerce
Bald Eagle ... Clarksville
Benton ... Missouri River

Steamers to leave, see advertisements.

Paragraphs.

—Business was quite large in receipts, but dull in freight offerings.

—The river here marked 6 feet on the gauge—a slight swell of the water.

—Pilots of the Louis Houck report 7.5 feet of water between here and Cairo, the least depth being at Buffalo Island.

—Work was commenced yesterday on the repairs of the Ferd Herold and Grey Eagle.

—The Benton cleared to the Missouri River yesterday evening with a good trip.

—Captain Warren Renfrow was transferred from the Louis Houck to the Josie as pilot yesterday. Boots Rollins fills his position on the Houck.

—It was currently reported yesterday that Captain Mike Carbine, master of the J. P. Jackson, will be appointed to the command of one of the large Anchor Line steamers.

—Captain W. H. Thorwegan took the flagship City of Providence down to Carondelet yesterday to complete her painting, so she will be ready for next Sunday's excursion.

—Gus Block, second clerk of the Ferd Herold, returned from Red River yesterday, where he has been for three weeks reshipping the steamer's cargo, which she was compelled to lighten.

—The Spread Eagle arrived from Griggsville yesterday morning with the largest trip that has been brought here since last fall—355 head of horses and cattle, 400 barrels of flour and 75 cabin passengers.

—E. Lee Berkley, agent of the C. W. Batchelor, received a telegram that his steamer would arrive from Memphis last night. He announces that she will leave positively on time this evening at 5 o'clock.

—The City of Paducah arrived from the Tennessee River yesterday with a manifest of 90,000 feet of lumber, 220 tons of pig iron, 350 sacks of potatoes, 150 sacks of peanuts and is receiving to clear on her return this evening.

—The Anchor Line Transportation Company yesterday reduced the salaries of all the officers in the general office, and of all employes at the wharfboat 10 per cent. This is in line with the policy of the management to reduce the operating expenses to the minimum.

—The Louis Houck arrived from the St. Francis River yesterday with the barge Centennial loaded with logs, drawing 7½ feet. While she was rubbing on the bottom in the crossings between here and Cairo she never parted a line or broke the tow, which is remarkable on the stage of water.

—Harbor No. 28 of the National Masters' and Pilots' Association was presented with a beautiful flag, the colors of the harbor, a deep blue, with the insignia wrought in the center in white, by Mrs. Henry Partee. The presentation speech was made by Captain Henry Partee and responded to and accepted by Captain George Murray.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatches to The Republic.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—River rising, with 8.2 feet on the gauge. Business good. Clear and pleasant. The Natchez from Vicksburg and the J. E. Trudeau and City of Camden from the tributaries arrived to-day, with fair trips of freight. The steamer Ouachita from Monroe wired she has on board about 12,000 sacks of cottonseed meal for export. the local departures to-day had good trips of freight. Captain G. C. Messonier, the general manager of the Anchor Line, will arrive here Wednesday morning. Captain Messonier is at present in Vicksburg, arranging matters for his company. Captain J. V. Higbee of the Interstate Transportation Company returned this morning from St. Louis, via Cincinnati. He states that the Jackson and barges will return to St. Louis as soon as possible after their arrival here. The Clark with a tow of two barges passed Natchez this morning en route from St. Louis. She has 2,000 tons miscellaneous freight. The receipts to-day included 424 bales of cotton, 4,065 sacks of cottonseed and 224 barrels of sugar. The steamer Pargoud, which arrived several days since from St. Louis, is reshipping to-day 200 tons of the cargo brought down in the City of Camden for points on the Ouachita River above Monroe.

Cairo, Ill., April 29.—River fell 1.4 feet during 24 hours. The gauge reads 19.8 feet. The weather is clear and warm. The Joseph Walton, having arrived from Cape Girardeau, where she left her coal tow, being ordered to Louisville, passed up at 6 a. m. On reaching Paducah she was ordered back to this port, arriving this evening. She went to the bank to await final orders. The Arkansas City from St. Louis, with lighter, arrived at 4 p. m. She has a big trip and is transferring her freight from lighters. She will add 65 tons here and will clear for New Orleans to-morrow morning. The City of Sheffield from St. Louis arrived at 4 p. m. She discharged at East Cairo a lot of freight for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and departed for the Tennessee River at 7 p. m. The C. W. Batchelor and City of St. Louis departed at 10 o'clock last night for St. Louis. The Margaret departed for the Lower Mississippi last night. The Harry and Sam Brown are due from the South to-morrow morning.

Paducah, Ky., April 29.—The gauge reads 14.1 feet and falling. Weather fair and warm; wind from the south. Business lively on the river front. Steamer Buckeye State passed up early this morning for Cincinnati from Memphis. Alex. Perry, from the Cumberland River, arrived here at 8 o'clock last night and returned at 11 for the same place. W. F. Nisbet, out of the Tennessee River, passed up at 10 last night for Evansville. Dick Fowler got back from Eddyville at 8 p. m. yesterday and left on time for Cairo to-day. Joe Fowler left for Evansville at 10 a. m. with a fair trip. The Maggie Bell, with a tow of empties, left for the Tennessee River at 9 a. m., after cross ties. Steamer Joe Walton, on her way to Louisville, was hailed here and received orders to turn back to Cairo. City of Sheffield is due from St. Louis for the Tennessee River.

Memphis, Tenn., April 29.—The river marks 15.9 feet on the gauge, a fall of 2 feet in 48 hours. Weather fair and warm. The Congo arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Cincinnati with 150 tons of freight and will leave at midnight on return trip with 300 bales of cotton and 50 tons of freight. The Coal City, with empties, passed up at 6 o'clock this morning for the Ohio River. The Cherokee arrived this morning from St. Louis with 150 tons of freight and left at 5 o'clock this evening on return trip. Local packets cleared at 5 o'clock this evening for Friar's Point, Ashport and Arkansas City. River receipts were 57 bales of cotton, 430 sacks of cottonseed and 1,800 sacks of corn.

Warsaw, Ill., April 29.—Boats down: Patterson, at 6:40 a. m.; Silver Crescent, at 8:50 a. m.; Sidney, at 8:50 a. m. Receiving 100 head of hogs, 15 head of horses and one car load of wheat for St. Louis at this point. Boats up: Perry City of Warsaw, at 11:20 a. m.; Patterson at 4:25 p. m.; Seargh at 3 p. m.; Silver Crescent at 7:06 p. m. River falling, gauge reads 3 feet. Wind southeast. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 29.—The Arkansas City passed down with a good trip at 9 p. m. The C. W. Batchelor went up with a good trip at 6:30 a. m. The City of St. Louis passed up at 9 a. m. The City of Sheffield arrived down at 10 a. m. The Joe Walton, with 4 barges, of coal, passed up at daylight this morning. River falling. Weather warm and sultry.

Burlington, Io., April 29.—The river is 1 foot and ⅜ of an inch above the low-water mark of 1864, having fallen 4 inches. Boats down: Climax, Lucia. Boats up: Matt Allen, Climax, one barge; Lucia, two barges; Lumber Boy and Kit Carson. Weather cloudy and warm.

Chester, Ill., April 29.—River stationary. Weather clear and hot, with south wind. Charlie McDonald and barges went down at 1 p. m.; Mary M. Michael and barges, up at 3 p. m.; Gus Genin and barges, up at 2 p. m. C. W. Batchelor left for St. Louis at 5 p. m. City of St. Louis is due up early to-night.

Grand Tower, Ill., April 29.—Up boats; C. W. Batchelor, 12 noon; Mary Morton, 7 a. m.; City of St. Louis, 4 p. m. Down: Charles McDonald, 4 p. m. Gauge reads 6.8 feet. River stationary. Weather cloudy and warm.

Greenville, Miss., April 29.—The river is falling, with the gauge reading 21.10. Down: The New South, at 3 a. m.; the City of New Orleans, at 10 a. m.; the J. P. Jackson, at 3 p. m. Weather clear and very warm.

Natchez, April 29.—River 24.6; rising. Up: St. Joseph, State of Kansas and Tom Reese. Down: W. W. O'Neill and tow, P. S. Pond and tow, and S. H. H. Clark and tow. Warm and clear.

Dubuque, Io., April 29.—Up: E. Rutledge, Menominee. Down: Revenna, J. D. Graves, Lady Grace. Water, 2.5 feet; a fall of .3 in last 24 hours.

Louisville, April 29.—River falling; canal, 6 feet 5 inches; falls, 4 feet 3 inches; below locks, 11 feet 8 inches.

Cincinnati, April 29.—River 13 feet 1 inch; falling. Clear. Mercury 78.

Pittsburg, April 29.—River 2 feet 10 inches; falling. Clear and pleasant!

Wheeling, April 29.—River 5 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear and cool.

Evansville, April 29.—River 14.9 feet; falling. Clear.

Snags Destroyed in the Big Muddy.

The following is a list of snags destroyed in the Missouri River during the week ending Saturday, April 27 (working down stream), by the United States snagboat C. R. Suter, Captain W. M. Patterson, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Chas. R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., president Missouri River Commission: Goodwin's Bend, 1; Sheep Nose, 1; Baltimore Bend, 4; Hill's Bend, 1; Laynesville Bend, 1; Miller's Island, 10; Miami Bend, 32; Lexington, 2; Toba, 2; Moberly Bend, 6; Gilham's, 2; Prunty Bend, 6; Thomas Bend, 3; Crooked River, 3; Dover, 1; Baker's, 1; Malta Bend, 6; Plain City, 1; Miami, 1. Total number of snags pulled, 85.

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

It Is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

RHEUMATISM.

Radway & Co., New York:

I feel as if I would be doing an injustice to you and to your excellent preparation, R. R. R., if I did not state the benefits I have received from it. I have suffered severely from inflammatory Rheumatism, but since knowing of your medicine I can always obtain relief when used as directed. Respectfully,

THOMAS BAXTER, Ruthven, Palo Alto Co., Iowa. February 10, 1895.

"Can Recommend It."

Board of Administration, Street-Cleaning Dept., Cincinnati, O.

Radway & Co.:

Gentlemen—I, Henry Peet, the stable boss of the city stables, Cincinnati, have used a good deal of your Ready Relief and can recommend it for what you advertise it. Yours truly, HENRY PEET. March 12, 1895.

Internally, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Sold by All Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

DRINK SULPHUR

to purify your blood—cure rheumatism and all skin diseases. "Can't; it chokes me," everybody says. Of course you can't drink the powdered stuff.

SULPHUME

TRADE MARK.

PURE LIQUID SULPHUR,

you've never fairly tried the healing, cleansing powers of sulphur, till you've tried Sulphume. Send for our book about our Sulphume preparation.

SULPHUME CO., 154-156 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Whol. Agts. for St. Louis.

Stylish Coachmen

Can find positions by watching and using the daily and Sunday Republic "want ads."

STEAMBOATS.

FERRYBOAT FOR SALE.

Carrying capacity, 30 teams; for sale cheap, by Selzer Bros., Sioux City, Io.

EAGLE PACKET CO.

St. Louis and Memphis Packet, Str. CHEROKEE. Leaves Friday, May 3, at 5 p. m., for Memphis, Pine Bluff and way landings.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Packet, Str. NEW IDLEWILD. Leaves every Monday and Friday at 5 p. m.

St. Louis, Alton and Grafton Packet. Str. SPREAD EAGLE. Leaves daily at 2 p.m. For Griggsville on Saturday.

ILLINOIS RIVER.

St. Louis, Naples and Peoria Packet. Str. D. H. PIKE. Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. for Peoria and way landings.

TOM PENISTON, General Agent. Hunter Ben Jenkins, Passenger Agent. Telephone 4616.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line.

For Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and way landings. STEAMER CITY OF ST. LOUIS, D. M. CONNORS, Master, Will leave Wednesday, May 1, at 5 p. m. STEAMER CITY OF MONROE, A. S. LIGHTNER, Master, Will leave Saturday, May 4, at 5 p. m.

GRAND TOWER PACKET.

For Crystal City, Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Wittenberg and Grand Tower. STEAMER BELLE MEMPHIS, G. F. Carvell, Master. Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m. JOHN BIRD, Agent.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Farmers' and Merchants' Independent Packet. Str. MARY MORTON, Regular semiweekly Cape Girardeau packet. Geo. G. Keith, Master. Robt. L. Taylor, Clerk. Leaves from Diamond Jo wharfboat every Monday and Friday at 5 p. m. Telephone 4614. HARRY M. SHANKS, Agt.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRANSPORTATION CO. FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Str. HENRY LOUREY and barges leave Tuesday, April 30, at 5 p. m. JAS. P. BURDEAU, Agent.

MEMPHIS, Cairo and Mississippi River Packet Co. Milt Harry Line.

For Memphis and way landings. Str. C. W. BATCHELOR, leaves Tuesday, April 30, at 5 p. m., from Diamond Jo wharfboat. Telephone 4614. RUSH BARNES, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

DIAMOND JO LINE STEAMERS.

For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Warsaw, Keokuk, Fort Madison and Burlington. STR. SIDNEY Leaves Tuesday, April 30, at 4 p. m., from wharfboat, foot of Washington ave. Telephone 4614. ISAAC P. LUSK, General Agent.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Co.

For Ste. Genevieve, Chester, St. Marys, Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Paducah and all points on the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, through to Florence, Ala. Str. CITY OF PADUCAH, Kirkpatrick, Master, Will leave wharfboat foot of Locust st., Wednesday, May 1, at 5 p. m. JNO. E. MASSENGALE, Agent.

WONDERFUL GERMAN DR. LIEBIG & CO. INVIGORATOR

The reason thousands cannot get cured of nervous debility, lost manhood, organic weakness, prostatitis, varicocele, etc., and results of abuses or excesses which unfit men for marriage or life's duties is owing to complications. Dr. Liebig's wonderful German Invigorator, the greatest remedy for above complaints, quickly overcomes these terrible troubles. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Sufferers from pains in the back, constipation, despondency, dizziness, indigestion, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, self-distrust, etc., regain their vigor. Don't despair, even in the last stages. Our free sample bottle, to callers, for all wasting diseases will speak for itself. Blood poison permanently cured when Hot Springs and Mercury fail. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Reliable specialists for all chronic diseases—throat, lungs, heart, kidneys and bladders; epilepsy, rheumatism, etc., cures guaranteed. $500 in gold for any case that we undertake and fail to cure. Consultation free. Hours: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. Call or write. DR. LIEBIG & CO., 613 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

VARICOCELE AND STRICTURE

With all bad consequences, certainly and rapidly cured with safe and sure methods. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write. DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 120 N. Ninth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEN BE A MAN! We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALL DRUG STORES. TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

NEW YORK SWEAT SHOPS.

Testimony Before the Assembly Investigating Committee.

Special to The Republic.

New York, April 29.—A number of Italian women and Hebrew tailors testified to-day before the Assembly committee that is investigating the sweating system.

An Italian woman, Maria Cappiani, of No. 307 Monroe street, who works on boys' trousers at home, brought with her a specimen of the trousers, and pointed out to the committee the work which she did.

"I work from 5 a. m. to midnight," she said, through an interpreter, "and make 30 cents a day. Last week I made $1.50. I work all the time, and have no time to do any housework. My husband helps me at sewing. I work for a man at No. 63 Broome street. I don't know his name. Some of the neighbors who do the same work have children to help them and then they earn $2 a week."

Moritz Folk, Notary Public, of No. 39 Canal street, issues certificates for children. Folk conducts a saloon at 39 Canal street and his office is in the rear of the grog-shop. To reach it the children and their parents must pass through this place.

Mollie Schwartzberg told the Assemblymen that she made buttonholes in clothing for Ben Pearl, a sweater, of No. 114 Hester street. She had worked for him two weeks and at piece work earned $3 a week. Before that she had done work for Isaac Siegel of No. 65 Chrystie street. Isaac paid her $2 a week.

Bruno Richter of the necktie manufacturing firm of Richter Bros., whose factory is in Harlem, was placed on the stand and in response to questions admitted that the average wages earned by girls who work from 12 to 14 hours a day did not exceed $3.50 per week.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Charges of Bribery of the Taylor Jury to Be Investigated.

Carrollton, Mo., April 29.—Judge Rucker of the Circuit Court has ordered a special Grand Jury for the purpose of investigating the charge of bribery of the jury in the Taylor murder case.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Oldest established practice in St. Louis, as papers show, and all old residents know.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

Moderate charges, and as low as can be made, using only the best. Every case receives specially prepared treatment. In office evenings until 8 o'clock.

514 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A regular graduate. Has been longer engaged in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation at office, or by mail, free, and invited. A friendly talk or opinion costs nothing. Medicine sent by mail or express everywhere, securely packed, free from observation. Curable cases guaranteed. Where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. daily; Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m.

NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Manhood, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Exhausting Drains. Arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to the Society of Females, Loss of Ambition, Lack of Confidence, Gloominess, Despondency, Barrenness, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, etc., treated with success, and power fully restored. Question List 21 explains, FREE.

BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, ALL FORMS, Affecting the Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Mucous patches in mouth, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Falling Hair, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, whatever cause, positively and forever driven from system. Question List 22 explains, FREE.

KIDNEY and URINARY Diseases, Painful, Difficult, too frequent Milky or Bloody Urine. Question List 23 explains, FREE.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES PROMPTLY CURED. GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, radically cured. Question List 23 B explains, FREE.

VARICOCELE is radically and permanently cured by our surgical operation, in from five to fifteen days. Medical treatment will not cure chronic cases.

PILES There is nothing that so completely unfits a man for business as Piles. Why suffer for life? There is no cure so safe and permanent as a surgical operation. No detention from work.

MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY Whether congenital or acquired, successfully attended to.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY AND ADVISER By Mail, 4 Cents. At Office Free.

HOME TREATMENT Persons ailing at a distance, by answering all symptoms on either of the question lists above, can be successfully treated at home.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT THE UNION STATION (ST. LOUIS TIME). *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Air Line.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD.

Trains.	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Mail and Express	*8:20 am	*6:44 am
Mount Vernon Accommodation	†8:16 am	*9:56 am
Belleville Accommodation	†10:25 am	†7:56 am
Belleville Accommodation	†2:20 pm	†1:52 pm
Mount Vernon Accommodation	*5:25 pm	*6:16 pm
Louisville Mail and Express	*8:25 pm	*5:53 pm
Belleville Accommodation	‡8:50 am	‡8:22 am
Belleville Accommodation	‡7:20 pm	‡7:04 pm

Burlington Route.

ST. L., K. AND N. W. R. R.—Union Station.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake and Cedar Rapids Exp.	*11:40 am	*4:00 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and California Night Express	*8:45 pm	*7:30 am
Helena, Montana points, North Pacific Coast and Black Hills	*8:45 pm	*7:30 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Burlington Night Express	*7:40 pm	*7:15 am
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and Leavenworth	*7:40 am	*9:25 pm
Fast Mail—Hannibal, Quincy and Burlington	*2:20 am	
Local Passenger from Quincy		*1:15 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†7:40 pm	*1:15 am

C. B. & Q. R. R.—UNION STATION.

Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	*8:35 am	*5:20 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria and Dubuque Express	*7:20 pm	*6:45 am

ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.—Union Station. For Alton—Leave 7:41 a. m., daily; 8:20 a. m., except Sunday; 10 a. m., except Sunday; 11:40 a. m., daily; 2:20 p. m., except Sunday; 5 p. m., daily; 5:51 p. m., except Sunday; 7:40 p.m., daily. From Alton—Arrive 7:30 a. m., daily; 8:02 a. m., except Sunday; 9 a. m., except Sunday; 10:55 a. m., daily; 1:15 p. m., daily; 3:41 p. m., except Sunday; 4 p. m., daily; 4:40 p. m., except Sunday; 9:25 p. m., daily.

All trains, except the one departing at 8:45 p. m., stop at Washington avenue.

B. & O. S.-W. Ry.

(Formerly Ohio and Mississippi Railway.)

Local Express—Cincinnati and intermediate points	†7:16 am	†6:45 pm
Royal Blue Flyer—Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	*8:00 am	*6:00 pm
New York Express—Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	*8:05 pm	*7:12 am
Vincennes Accommodation	†5:30 pm	†8:22 am
Carlyle Accommodation	†10:05 am	†11:40 am

Big Four Route.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Day Express	*7:00 am	*8:05 pm
Southwestern Limited Express	*8:05 am	*7:00 pm
Alton Express	*10:40 am	*8:05 am
Knickerbocker Special	*12:00 m	*7:30 am
Alton Express	....	‡10:35 am
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	†4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Alton Express	*5:40 pm	*1:45 pm
Boston, New York and Cincinnati Express	*7:55 pm	*7:00 am

Bluff Line.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL R. R. Union Station.

Springfield and Jerseyville	†8:00 am	*11:40 am
Springfield and Jerseyville	*4:31 pm	†7:20 pm
Jerseyville	‡2:40 pm	‡9:05 am
Grafton	‡9:15 am	‡9:05 am
Grafton	†4:21 pm	†2:10 pm

Chicago and Alton.

Chicago Limited	*8:45 am	*7:12 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	*8:55 pm	*7:28 am
Chicago Day Local Express	*7:25 am	*7:26 pm
Chicago Night Local Express	*8:05 pm	*10:32 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	*8:40 pm	*7:08 am
Kansas City Day Express	*7:36 am	*7:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	†5:05 pm	†10:32 am

Cairo Short Line.

ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R.

New Orleans Fast Mail, Cairo, Memphis, Paducah and Metropolis Express	*7:40 am	*6:44 pm
New Orleans Limited, Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg Express, Florida Short Line	*7:30 pm	*7:44 am
Cape Girardeau Express	†7:40 am	....
Parker City, Creal Springs and Murphysboro Express	†4:25 pm	†10:52 am
Chester, Perryville and Sparta Express	†7:40 am	†10:52 am
Chester and Sparta Express	†4:25 pm	†6:44 pm

C., P. & St. L.

Peoria and Springfield Mail	†7:48 am	†7:08 pm
Peoria Special	*8:25 pm	*6:53 am

Cotton Belt.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Cotton Belt Express	*7:40 am	*8:50 pm
Fast Mail	*9:05 am	*6:05 am

Clover Leaf.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY RY.

Mail and Express	†7:44 am	†6:56 pm
Toledo Express	*8:45 pm	*7:52 am

Iron Mountain Route

Texas Fast Mail to Little Rock, Texarkana, Dallas, Waco, Fort Worth, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco	*2:05 am	*6:05 am
Columbus Accommodation	*7:50 am	*6:50 pm
Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	*9:40 am	*6:10 pm
Memphis Express	*7:40 pm	*7:00 am
Texas Special—Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, Laredo, New Orleans and City of Mexico	*8:15 pm	*7:25 am

Illinois Central.

CHICAGO LINE.

Chicago Day Express	†8:40 am	†7:20 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	*9:10 pm	*7:30 am

L. & N. R. R.

Fast Mail to Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans and Jacksonville, Fla	*7:50 am	*7:20 pm
Belleville Accommodation	†11:30 am	†2:00 pm
Mount Vernon Accommodation	†5:00 pm	†9:10 am
Southern Express to Nashville, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Thomasville and Jacksonville, Fla	*7:25 pm	*7:20 am

Missouri Pacific Ry.

Fast Mail	*2:00 am	....
Creve Coeur	*6:00 am	*6:15 am
Oak Hill Passenger	†6:20 am	†6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†6:45 am	†6:35 am
Local Express	*7:55 am	*6:05 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*8:00 am	*7:05 am
Oak Hill Passenger	*8:05 am	†7:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln and Southern Kansas Exp.	*9:00 am	*6:25 pm
Creve Coeur Passenger	*9:25 am	*11:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*9:30 am	†8:40 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†11:30 am	†9:30 am
Oak Hill Passenger	†11:55 am	*10:25 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†1:00 pm	†9:05 am
Oak Hill Passenger	†1:15 pm	†1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	†1:30 pm	†3:05 pm
Creve Coeur Passenger	†1:35 pm	†3:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	†2:00 pm	†7:45 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†3:15 pm	†1:50 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	†4:20 pm	†3:15 pm
Creve Coeur Passenger	*4:25 pm	*7:10 pm
Washington Passenger	†5:35 pm	†9:00 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†5:50 pm	†5:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	*6:15 pm	*6:35 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	†6:20 pm	*5:35 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*6:30 pm	†7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Southern Kansas and Colorado Fast Line	*8:20 pm	*6:55 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†8:45 pm	*7:20 pm
Kansas City and Colorado Exp.	*9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Kirkwood Passenger	†10:30 pm	†10:40 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	*11:15 pm	*7:15 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:45 pm	†12:30 pm

M. & O. R. R.

New Orleans and Mobile Fast Express	*7:32 am	*10:12 am
Mobile and Florida Express	*7:25 pm	*7:32 pm
Cairo, Cape Girardeau and Jackson Express	*7:32 am	*10:12 am
Murphysboro, Sparta, Chester and Percy Accommodation	†4:05 pm	†12:08 pm

M., K. & T.

Boonville, Sedalia, Clinton, Fort Scott, Parsons and Indian Territory Express	*9:30 am	*6:00 pm
Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, Taylor and Austin Express	*11:30 pm	*5:30 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio and Galveston Express	*9:30 am	*6:09 pm
St. Charles, Sedalia, Fort Scott and Denison Express	*11:30 pm	*5:30 am

St. Louis & Hannibal.

Via Wabash Railroad.

Mail and Express	*8:20 am	*11:00 am
Mail and Express	*4:30 pm	*6:30 pm

St. L., K. C. & Colo.

Union Accommodation (Forsythe Junction)	†8:30 am	†5:30 pm
Creve Coeur Accommodation	*9:30 am	†11:45 pm
Union Express	*4:30 pm	*9:35 am
Creve Coeur Accommodation	....	‡1:35 pm

St.L.&SanFrancisco

Valley Park Accommodation	†7:00 am	†6:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation	*8:00 am	*7:40 am
Kansas and Texas Mail	*8:25 am	*6:30 pm
Arkansas and Texas Vestibuled	*8:25 am	*6:20 am
Valley Park Accommodation	†9:00 am	*10:30 am
Valley Park Accommodation	*1:00 pm	†1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	†4:00 pm	†4:15 pm
Pacific Accommodation	†5:25 pm	†8:35 am
Valley Park Accommodation	*6:30 pm	*6:00 am
Colorado and California Ex.	*8:30 pm	*6:50 am
Arkansas and Texas Express	*8:30 pm	*6:40 am

Vandalia Line.

Trains Nos. 20 and 21	*8:10 am	*7:00 pm
Day Express	*8:40 am	*7:30 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	†11:25 am	†5:00 pm
New York Limited	*1:00 pm	*3:00 pm
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Express	*9:00 pm	*7:08 am
Chicago Day Express	†8:40 am	†7:20 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	*9:10 pm	*7:30 am
Cincinnati Day Express	*8:10 am	*7:00 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	*8:00 pm	*7:00 am
Effingham Accommodation	*5:30 pm	*9:15 am

Wabash Line.

Lines east of the Mississippi.

Chicago Local Express	*7:26 am	*8:08 pm
Chicago Fast Express	*9:00 am	*7:16 pm
Toledo, Detroit, New York and Fast Express	*7:26 am	*8:08 pm
Decatur Accommodation	†4:55 pm	†10:43 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York and Boston Vestibuled Limited Fast Express	*7:00 pm	*7:40 am
Chicago Vestibuled Limited	*9:05 pm	*7:32 am

Lines west of the Mississippi.

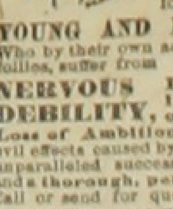
Kansas City Mail and Express	*8:30 am	*6:30 pm
Kansas City and Ottumwa	†9:00 am	†6:00 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	†4:30 pm	†11:00 am
Omaha, Des Moines and St. Paul Express	*8:25 pm	*7:25 am
Kansas City Fast Night Exp.	*9:35 pm	*7:00 am
St. Charles Accommodation	*11:30 am	*1:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†7:30 am	†5:45 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:25 pm	*8:55 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*4:00 pm	*9:30 pm
Kinloch Park Accommodation	†6:25 pm	†7:15 am
Ferguson Theater Train (Thursday only)	11:30 pm	‡7:45 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	11:55 pm	†10:20 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†4:00 pm	†5:05 pm

From Olive Street Station.

Bridgeton Accommodation	†6:50 am	†8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†8:50 am	†6:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†10:45 am	†10:33 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*1:35 pm	*1:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†4:15 pm	†3:05 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	†5:40 pm	†9:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†6:30 pm	†6:15 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:55 am	†1:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:35 pm	†1:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†2:45 pm	†3:25 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	†5:45 pm	†5:35 pm
Ferguson Theater Train (Fridays and Saturdays)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm

SPECIALS.

Dr. SCHREINER, 617 Pine St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST Is still treating with skill and success all Private Matters, Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Charges low, especially to poor.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN! Who by their own acts of imprudence or youthful follies, suffer from

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, Exhausting Drains, Failing Memory, Debilitating Dreams, Loss of Ambition, Nervousness and all the evil effects caused by excess or abuse, treated with unparalleled success, safely, privately, speedily, and a thorough, permanent cure guaranteed. Call or send for question list "A", free.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, all Kidney and Genito Urinary Diseases promptly and effectually cured without detention from business. Call or send for question list "B", free.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, such as Scrofula Rheumatism, Eczema recent or old cases cured for life, without mercury. Call or send for question list "C", free.

THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, PILES, FISTULA, ULCERS, OLD SORES CURED.

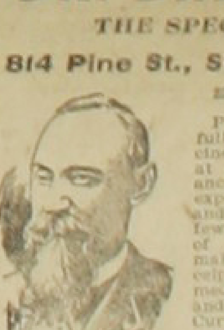
CONSULT THE OLD DOCTOR, Whose twenty-five years experience is a guarantee of skillful and Successful treatment. No promises made that age, experience and integrity do not justify. Consultation at office or by mail free and confidential. Send for Free Question Lists enabling you to properly state your case. Medicines sent everywhere free from exposure. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 only. Call on or address, J. G. SCHREINER, M. D.

MALYDOR INJECTION THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE MALE AND FEMALE For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, and all unhealthy sexual discharges. Free Syringe. No Pain. No Stain. Prevents Stricture and all forms of Private Diseases of both Male and Female. At druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY BENY, Biddeford, Me. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A.

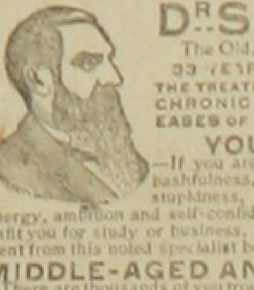
SPECIALS.

DR. DINSBEER, THE SPECIALIST, 814 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.



Private matters skillfully treated and medicine furnished to patients at my office. No hinderance from business. No exposure, but a speedy and permanent cure in a few days. Patients out of the city treated by mail or express on receipt of $5 to pay for medicine. Call or write and describe symptoms. Cures guaranteed or the money refunded. Charges as low as any other physician in the city. Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12.



DR. SPINNEY

The Old, Reliable Specialist. 33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN.

YOUNG MEN—If you are troubled with pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, which absolutely unfit you for study or business, you should take treatment from this noted Specialist before it is too late.

MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN—There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unfailing success.

DISEASES Of delicate nature—Inflammations, Weakness of Organs, premature discharges, results of youthful folly, Stricture, Varicocele, Piles, Fistula and all kindred troubles quickly cured; no detention from business. No cutting.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Tetter, Eczema and Blood Poison, primary and secondary, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

WRITE Your troubles if living away from city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence.

Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings. Consultation free. Call or write.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sun. 9-11 a. m. DR. SPINNEY & CO., 720½ Pine St., St. Louis.

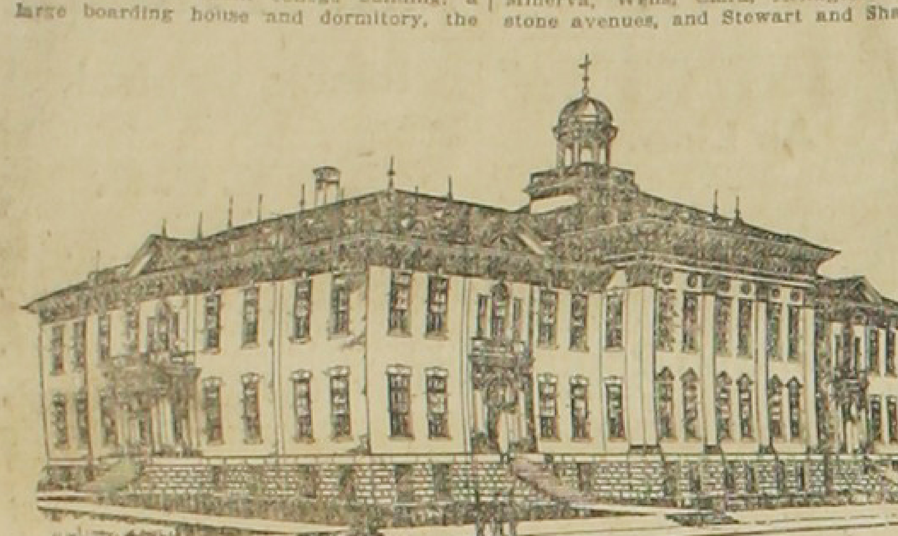
LINCOLN COLLEGE BUILDING.

TO BE ERECTED AT JEFFERSON CITY BY J. B. LEGG OF ST. LOUIS.

The Board of Regents of the Lincoln Institute met at Jefferson City last Saturday to consider plans for the main college building of the institution, and after spending the entire day and evening in the examination of a large number of plans represented by competitive architects from St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities and towns in the State, finally adopted the plan made and submitted by J. B. Legg of St. Louis.

This is an educational State institution of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, for the education of the colored people of the State and has been very successfully operated for a number of years.

The new building to be erected is to take the place of the main building of the institute which burned last winter. The campus consists of the main college building, a large boarding house and dormitory, the



NEW LINCOLN COLLEGE FOR JEFFERSON CITY.
(J. B. Legg, St. Louis, Architect.)

president's residence and an extensive manual training school—all located on high ground sloping off in every direction.

The building to be erected will be known as the main, or college building, and will occupy the front, yet central, position of the grounds, facing 157 feet west and 109 feet north. This building is to be two stories in height, with a high finished basement and an attic story additional covering an area of 12,270 feet of ground.

The first floor will be 7 feet 6 inches above the grade and have a basement story underneath 10 feet high, with the central portion of the basement 11 feet three inches in height in one large room 50x70 feet, fitted up for a boys' gymnasium and drillroom. The south wing of the basement will contain the girls' gymnasium and exercise room, lavatory and toilet-rooms, and the north wing of the building will contain the boys' lavatory and toilet-rooms, storage-rooms, furniture rooms, boiler and fuel rooms.

The main story is reached through three large inviting entrances; two on the west and one on the north, each over wide stone steps into inclosed lobbies leading into deep vestibules and into wide corridors extending east and west and north and south through the building with three wide, easy flights of platform stairs leading to the several stories of the building.

At the northwest corner of the building is located the president's office, library and reading-room, and on the northeast corner is the artroom. In the east and south portion of the building are located the physical laboratory, chemical laboratory, geological, biological and botanical laboratories with a large oratorical room in the main front, and the balance of this story contains four classrooms 20x22 feet each. This story is 13 feet 6 inches in height. The second story contains 11 classrooms, each about 20x22 feet, and an assembly room 50x70 feet, with 22 feet ceiling, and has a gallery on either side and across the front end with a stage across the rear end communicating with a large society room on either side.

In the third or attic story, immediately over the assembly room, is located the astronomical laboratory lighted from the top through a lantern forming a dome at the apex of the roof containing a spiral stairway leading to an observatory surrounding the dome.

The building is to have a white limestone base with the superstructure of pressed brick ornamented with heavy pilasters rising from molded cut-stone plinths and terminating in foliated terra cotta caps supporting heavy metal cornices and covered with medium pitch slate roof ornamented with ventilating dormers and crowned with metal crestings and finials with an octagon dome rising from the center of the building to an altitude of 80 feet above the ground.

This building is treated in the Colonial style of architecture. It is to be heated by a low pressure steam and lighted by electricity and will be finished by next November at an expense of about $40,000, including furniture and furnishings.

Success of Phil Chew's Auction Sale at His North Forest Park Subdivision—The Rathell Auction of Choice Residence Lots—Other Auctions—Notes of Interest.

He Advertised in "The Republic."

Phil Chew, who is leading just now in the matter of selling popular priced suburban home lots, scored a big success at his auction of lots in Chew's North Forest Park subdivision Sunday. Mr. Chew had made several good days' sales in this subdivision, but he decided to have a red-letter day last Sunday and, of course, prepared an advertisement for The Republic for Saturday and Sunday. This seemed the medium to conjure by, and Sunday Chew's trains looked like those of a Sunday school picnicking excursion in May. Even Mr. Chew had not expected such results, and was slightly unnerved when at 3 o'clock the estimate was given that there were 8,000 people on the grounds. Others who were there claim that 10,000 is nearer the number of people in attendance. Only 23 lots are now left unsold in Chew's subdivision, and his books show that he has taken earnest money on sales of cheap lots aggregating about $30,000.

Rathell's Auction Yesterday.

The Sam T. Rathell Real Estate Company's auction of Cook, Page and Finney avenue property held yesterday at 2:30 p. m., between Newstead and Pendleton, was well attended. The prices obtained were low, and as a result bargains were snapped up by wide-awake investors.

The sales were as follows: Thirty feet north side of Cook avenue to F. W. P. Schloss, the builder, at $58.50 per foot; 100 feet on the north side of Cook avenue to C. C. Bishop and W. L. Kline at $59 per foot; 80 feet on north side of Cook avenue, corner of Newstead avenue, to Samuel Bowman at $51.25 per foot; 35 feet on south side of Page boulevard to J. Muren at $57.25 per foot; 40 feet on the south side of Page to F. Sharp at $54.50 per foot; 40 feet on the south side of Page avenue to J. Muren at $53.50 per foot; 90 feet at the corner of Page and Newstead avenues to J. W. Bergfeld at $55.75 per foot; 40 feet on the south side of Page boulevard to Wm. Goldstein at $50 per foot; 20 feet on the south side of Page to Wm. Goldstein at $49.75 per foot.

In view of the exceedingly low prices prevailing the owners concluded to reserve a few of the lots on Cook, Page and Finney avenues and have the above firm to offer same at private sale, and a bargain may be had in these lots also if taken in the next few days.

Levi & Epstein sold lot 60x142 feet on the north side of Westminster place in Fullerton tract, 132 feet east of Taylor avenue; from Louis P. Butler of Crawford County, Missouri, for $9,000, to Wm. Duncan of the B. & O. R. R., who will erect a handsome residence. The property is just 200 feet west of the 100 feet this firm recently sold to Mr. F. C. Case. Mr. Butler was represented by Mr. Hartnett & Co. Levi & Epstein have two more lots in this subdivision for sale.

Auction To-Day.

Green & LaMotte will sell to-day at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, house No. 1234 Chouteau avenue, a three-story stone front on lot 25x159. At 4 p. m. to-day they will sell on the premises the property at 824-826-828-830 South Ninth street, between Gratiot and Chouteau avenues. These houses were built by the owner and contain eight rooms each, and are first-class in every particular. Mr. Green says that he has positive instructions to sell, and the purchaser may obtain a bargain. The terms of sale are one-third cash and the remainder in one and two years at 6 per cent interest on deferred payments.

Notes of Interest.

M. A. Wolff & Co.'s sale of nice residence lots at auction takes place Monday, May 6. These lots are on St. Louis and Labadie avenues, and near three lines of cars.

Wm. A. Rutledge will sell 12 Ellendale lots at auction on the premises Saturday, May 4.

Handsome Claude B. Martin is showing much advertising skill in presenting his Maryland avenue lots to be sold at auction on the premises May 4, or Saturday next, at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Martin will win, as he is showing a due appreciation of printer's ink.

Henry Hiemens, Jr., will sell the northwest corner of Seventh and Gratiot streets at auction Thursday, May 2, on the premises, beginning at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, May 4, Anderson & Wade will sell on the premises at auction, beginning at 3 p. m., Building lots in Rose Hill and Mount Gamble, located on Ridge, Burd, Minerva, Wells, Clara, Arlington, Blackstone avenues, and Stewart and Shawmut places. Call at their office, Eighth and Locust streets, for full particulars.

The R. C. Greer Real Estate Company has been merged into the R. C. Greer & Sons Realty Company, which has a paid up capital of $100,000, and whose stock is owned by R. C. Greer, E. W. Greer, R. P. Greer and M. J. Greer.

Gus Schuchmann has refused to lease the southwest corner of Eighth and Pine streets for three years at $4,200 a year for the corner store, because he means to supplant the old structure with a new one, beginning next February. In lieu of the three years' lease at $350 a month for one store, he accepted $225 a month for the same store for 10 months. Mr. Schuchmann is one of the most progressive agents in the business.

Have your titles examined by St. Louis Trust Company. H. Y. Sherwood, Manager, 615 Chestnut street.

CYCLONE IN OMAHA.

Houses Demolished and Trees Uprooted—A Number of People Were Injured.

Omaha, Neb., April 29.—A cyclone in the northwestern portion of the city this morning demolished four houses at the corner of Thirty-third and Spaulding streets and a number of outbuildings and trees were blown down. The wind was accompanied by rain and hail, which did slight damage.

Several people were injured, as follows:

W. A. BARNETT, cut in the face and head.

MRS. BARNETT, internally injured.

F. V. THOMPSON, struck by flying timber and seriously hurt in the head.

Three BARNETT children, more or less cut and bruised.

MRS. MAX SUNDERLAND, hurt by falling timbers.

Several others were slightly hurt.

As nearly as can be ascertained the cyclone struck the earth only for a moment and then rebounded into the air. Its course was from northeast to southwest. It was about a block in width and covered a territory about four blocks long.

Some of the residents who saw it from a vantage of three or four blocks away, said that as nearly as could be seen in the darkness it looked as though a bunch of clouds came swirling through the air from the northeast, and, after striking the cottages, bounded into the air like a ball. Outside of the immediate neighborhood of the devastation the wind was no greater than it was in other portions of the city. Immediately after the greatest force of the wind had subsided, rain fell in torrents.

Rains in Iowa.

Special to The Republic.

Cedar Rapids, Io., April 29.—Reports received here from points northwest along the Iowa Falls division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road show that soaking rains fell this evening, breaking the drought. Prospects for larger crops of all kinds are now bright. Farmers were beginning to get discouraged and feared a repetition of the drought of last summer.

Southwest Iowa Rains.

Special to The Republic.

Creston, Io., April 29.—A heavy rain fell throughout Southwest Iowa to-day, it being of untold value to the farmers. Reports from every part of the Bluegrass Region show prospects for the best crop for years. The acreage of all kinds is enormous. Planting is fully 15 days in advance of any recent years, fully 15 per cent of corn being already in.

At the Hotels.

—D. R. Cox of Malden, Mo., is at Hurst's.

—A. D. Fife of Dallas, Tex., is at the Southern.

—George McCausland and wife are at Hurst's.

—John Byler of Belleville, Ark., is at the Lindell.

—State Senator W. R. Goodykoontz is at the Laclede.

—L. W. Hawkins of Canton, Mo., is at the Lindell.

—J. B. Van Horn of New Orleans is at the Planters.

—Mrs. C. A. Newcomb of Vineland, Mo., is at the Laclede.

—Ex-Governor A. J. Seay of Kingfisher, Ok., is at the Laclede.

—Ex-Senator J. M. Proctor of Sturgeon, Mo., is at the Moser.

—H. B. Carter, a merchant of Clarendon, Ark., is at the Southern.

—W. E. Cullen, a prominent St. Joseph merchant, is at Hurst's.

—W. G. McCarty and wife of Jefferson City are guests of the Laclede.

—William Ganberry, a prominent merchant of Jackson, Miss., is at the Moser.

—J. C. Rensha, a well-known business man of Mexico, Mo., is at the Lindell.

—Leland Lyon and wife of Redlands, Cal., are registered at the Planters.

—J. H. Johnson, wife and daughter of Kansas City are guests of the Lindell.

—A. F. Walker, receiver for the Santa Fe Railroad, is stopping at the Planters.

—A. V. Brown and S. E. Crouce, Burlington Railway officials, are at the Southern.

—George R. Peck, general attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad, is at the Planters.

—Henry T. Rogers, general manager of the Colorado Midland Railroad, is registered at the Planters from Chicago.

—S. Waters Fox, United States Division Engineer in the service of the Missouri River Commission, is at the Planters.

Four Children Left Alone.

In a dirty hovel standing near the alley between Papin street and Chouteau avenue on Twenty-third street are three little children, Fletcher, Hilda and William Brown. The oldest of the three is only 6 years, the next 4 and the youngest 2 years old. These children have been left with an older sister, Lucretia Brown, who is only 12 years of age. Their mother, Mrs. Susan Brown, was sent to the Workhouse for disturbing the peace of a Mrs. Geneva Niels last Saturday while she was washing. Her term of imprisonment is a long one, and the children have been left almost penniless. Lucretia, the older sister, will have to support them, and the wages she can earn will be hardly enough for her own support. All of the parties concerned are colored.

FREEDOM NOT THEIRS.

NOTORIOUS CROOKS REARRESTED AT THE WORKHOUSE GATE.

Mayor Walbridge Had Remitted Their Fines, but the Police Wanted Them for Complicity in a Post Office Safe Blowing—Police Indignant at Their Release.

The police are indignant at the action of Mayor Walbridge in releasing two notorious crooks from the Workhouse before their time had expired. The men are John Walsh and John McManus, who were arrested at Seventh and Lucas avenue a month ago while they were hiding tools in the vicinity of a wholesale house, which they intended to enter that night by force and "blow" a safe. Each had a loaded revolver in his possession. At their trials in the First District Police Court each was fined a total of $500 and sentenced to the Workhouse because they could not pay the assessments. The fines were large enough, under ordinary circumstances, to keep the men confined for a year.

Meanwhile the police were securing evidence against the men to implicate them in the "blowing" of a safe in Post Office branch D, at Broadway, near Arsenal street, the morning of March 1 last.

Yesterday for some reason the Mayor remitted the fines of the men and ordered their release. When Chief Desmond learned of this step he sent detectives to the Workhouse to rearrest the men.

As Walsh and McManus stepped out of the Workhouse they were taken in custody on a charge of implication in the Post Office robbery. They will now be turned over to the Federal authorities.

Each has at least a dozen aliases. They are known throughout the United States, in England and France, and at different times were members of noted gangs. The criminal career of the two was published in The Republic, it will be remembered, when they were first arrested here.

JET-EYE BRADY.

Supposed to Have Been Killed in Chicago.

Chief of Detectives Desmond received information last night that Philip Brady, a notorious St. Louis criminal, had been shot and killed in Chicago. He is supposed to be "Jet-Eye" Brady, a highwayman who escaped from the Black Maria on her way to the Workhouse a month ago. If it is the same man the police will waste no sympathy over his death.

The information of the death of Brady came through a telegram from a marine steward of Chicago to Charles Bohn, a saloonkeeper at Fifteenth and Biddle streets.

He Got the Bicycle.

A man about 22 years old entered the bicycle store of the Crawford Manufacturing Company at 608 North Fourth street yesterday to purchase a bicycle. After examining one valued at $100, he said it suited him and claiming he was the son of Rev. Mr. Thomas of 2511 Eads avenue asked of George Gruenewald, the salesman, permission to take it home and show it to his father. It was granted him and neither the bicycle nor the young man has been seen or heard of since. Rev. Mr. Thomas has no son the age of the man.

Charged With Embezzlement.

F. Walton of the Walton & Knost Express Company of 122 North Sixth street called at the Four Courts yesterday and requested the arrest of Fred Schartzburg, one of his drivers, on a charge of embezzlement. Walton says he appropriated the money several days ago. It is supposed Fred has gone to Belleville, Ill., where he has a sweetheart employed as a domestic in some respectable family. Fred is said to be a wild young man. His mother lives in the vicinity of the Lafayette Park.

A Burglar Captured.

When Mamie Messerly of 2325 Division street came home at noon yesterday, after an absence of an hour, she found a negro in the house leisurely collecting everything of value prior to carrying it off. On seeing the woman the negro ran out of the house with the plunder. The woman pluckily gave chase. He ran into the arms of Officers McDonell and Schaeffer. At the Dayton street station he gave the name of William Hall and said he was 47 years old. The property he stole, which was recovered, is valued at $100.

Policeman Assaulted.

Officer Nelson last night arrested Frank Bohnson at Eighteenth and Biddle streets on a charge of disturbing the peace. On his return to the "beat" he was assaulted with bricks by several men and severely cut and bruised. While lying on his back on the sidewalk the policeman fired two shots at his assailants, but as they ran off, it is not known whether the bullets took effect or not.

An Unlucky Visit.

Martin Spellman was arrested last night by Detective Louis Ziegler because he came to St Louis to visit his father. He has a bad reputation and the detective met him at Sixth and Market streets. He was not captured until after a chase, and Spellman says the detective brutally assaulted him. In proof Spellman showed a black eye and a badly swollen face.

Cut in the Side.

Lydia Lawson and Bessie Mathews, two colored women living at 914 Market street, quarreled at their home at 9 o'clock last night. Lydia cut Bessie in the left side with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. Detectives Flynn and Badger arrested Lydia an hour after the cutting.

Abandoned Her Boy.

A woman about 35 years old, giving the name of Lucy Hart, called at the home of Mrs. Francis Klinehoff, at 2326 Chouteau avenue, at noon yesterday and left her 12-day-old boy there while she visited Mrs. Walters of 2335 Chouteau avenue. She never returned. The child was taken to the St. Ann Asylum by the police. Mrs. Walters does not know Lucy Hart.

Assaulted With a Slungshot.

Gustave Geiser, 32 years old, residing at Marine avenue and Osage street, complained to the police yesterday that Sunday night while on his way home he was assaulted at Missouri avenue and Osage street by Edward Kriedler. The weapon used was a slungshot. Geiser had his left arm broken and received an ugly scalp wound.

Struck Him With a Hammer.

John Niendecker, 22 years old, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant McFarland of the Fourth District on a charge of assault and battery. Last Saturday, in a quarrel with Fred Wiedbrock of 1514 Wash street in the foundry of Kingsland & Douglas, at Eleventh and Mullanphy streets, he struck the man over the head with a hammer.

A Plucky Woman.

Mrs. E. Liebreich, the wife of the proprietor of a "gents' furnishing" store at 810 Franklin avenue, is a plucky woman. Yesterday afternoon a negro attempted to steal a bundle of shirts from in front of the store. The woman witnessed the act and got hold of the shirts first. The negro fled.

Shot in the Leg.

James Harrison was shot in the left leg near the knee by Nat Brown in a quarrel at 7 o'clock last night in a saloon at 1005 Lucas avenue. Harrison was sent to the City Hospital. Brown was arrested.

Lloyd, Lutz & Thompson Closed.

Kansas City, Mo. April 29.—The Lloyd, Lutz & Thompson Dry Goods Company, which carried on a department store at 1002 and 1004 Main street, was closed this afternoon under a chattel mortgage, given to Charles B. Adams, trustee for the Missouri National Bank, for a debt of $24,140, and Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co. of New York for $4,709. The company's assets are estimated at between $90,000 and $100,000, with liabilities of $70,000. The company was organized in August, 1891, with a paid-up capital of $44,000. The influence of the general depression is given as the cause of the failure.

Sanger Sons Company Assigned.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—The C. M. Sanger Sons Company, wholesale saddlery dealers, have assigned to Oscar H. Pierce, bookkeeper of the company. The bond of the assignee was fixed at $36,000. The assignment is the result of the killing of Emil A. Sanger, who was president of the company.

GARMENT WORKERS WON.

No More Work Will Be Given to Boss Tailors Who Have Unsanitary Shops.

The strike of the garment workers is at an end. The strike was for better quarters, not for an increase of wages, and a satisfactory agreement has been drawn up and signed by the clothing manufacturers and by the workers.

A joint meeting of the garment workers was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Walhalla Hall, at which State Factory Clarence P. Connolly was present. An agreement was submitted to the meeting providing that better quarters should be provided for the employes, and on refusal or failure of any boss to furnish such place for work the employing manufacturers shall refuse to give any such boss work. In the event of any complaint, the same shall be referred to the State Factory Inspector and a physician, to be selected by the workers and the employing firm, and these two shall investigate and decide whether the place has the proper sanitary arrangements and is a fit place for the work in progress.

This agreement was adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to submit the same to the clothing manufacturers. This was done, and at 6 o'clock this evening the agreement was accepted by the firms, and the strike was declared off.

State Factory Inspector Connolly was questioned in regard to the matter last night, and said: "The first complaint was made about 30 days ago, and I made an investigation of the 'sweat' shops and served notice on the bosses, but the workers were not willing to wait, but struck for better quarters. There are about 40 shops in the city, and they employ about 300 people. The agreement arrived at late this afternoon was signed by all the leading clothing manufacturing firms and will go into effect at once. If faithfully carried out it will abolish the sweating system here. The employing firms, by refusing to give work to the contracting bosses who control the shops unless the quarters are in proper sanitary condition, practically prevent any further trouble.

"However, if there is complaint, the provision in the agreement for an inspection by a competent physician and myself should cause a full observance and act as a check on future violations of the law."

ANOTHER "RICHELIEU."

Mr. Grant, a Young Actor, Plays the Cardinal With Amateurs.

Young actors usually prefer to begin with "Richlieu" or "Hamlet." Then they try something like "Out in the Streets" and "Willing Hands" for 10 or 12 years before feeling sure that they are ready for a real "go" at one of the old tragedies. The history of the people of the stage will stand by this statement. Last night there was no apparent reason for Mr. Grant's production of "Richelieu" at the Grand Opera House. After leaving the fact that Mr. Grant's make-up was good, it is difficult to find even a small excuse for the performance. The aspiring actor says that he has made a long study of the great play, but there was no marked evidence last night that he had made a study of the art that one must master before it is possible for that one to read the superb speeches with impressive intelligence. Mr. Grant was loud enough in his curse of Rome scene, but even the weak-kneed amateurs in his support did not tremble when he put Julie back of him and hurled the powerful lines at the emissaries of the King. Mr. Grant has made Richelieu old enough in voice, but he has done it at the sacrifice of his own rich organ and the loss of all the feeling of the lines. Miss Hattye Aronson had a better notion of the work than any other member of the cast. Her intensity in her best scenes strongly reminded one of the excellent acting of Olga Nethersole, than whom Miss Aronson could not find a better model. If this young woman works diligently and gets her gestures under control as perfectly as she has mastered her face and voice, she ought to become distinguished in professional ranks. She really made one think last night that she had the mark of distinction on her brow.

Mr. Grant has a good figure, a good voice and a good idea of make-up, but he does not give a reasonable conception of the Cardinal. He ought to study the reading of Lewis Morrison in the same part. The young actor will give a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde to-morrow night. For the natural mimic, rather than the trained reader, this play gives better opportunities.

THREE LIVES LOST.

Bodies Recovered From a Burned House Yesterday.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—A frame dwelling, owned by Henry Snyder, in the East End, and occupied by Samuel Weaver and his family, burned last night. Weaver was very ill with typhoid fever and was known to have perished. To-day his body and that of Frederick Snyder, son of the owner of the building, were recovered from the building. The body of Wm. Mitchell, aged 22 years, the nurse attending Mr. Weaver, was recovered later, making the third fatality from the fire, while Mrs. Weaver is in a critical condition from burns and fright.

The fire started in an adjoining house and soon communicated to the Snyder building. Mrs. Weaver is the mother of a 2 days' old baby, and she and here child were rescued with great difficulty. A number of men ran to the rescue of Weaver and carried him part way out, when they laid him on a cot and continued their journey. The man who was at the head of the cot was walking backward. The space was cramped, and the man was forced against a table on which a lamp was burning. The lamp was thrown to the floor and the oil flashed out, setting fire to the carpet.

At this instant an outside porch, which was burning, gave way and swung against a door. The door fell in and a mass of burning wood followed it, some of it falling on Weaver's body and the men around him. The cot could not be moved, and the rescuers were forced to leave the invalid and run for their own safety.

The fate of young Snyder and the nurse was not known until to-day. The nurse, Mitchell, had stayed with his patient in the hope of saving him, and had thus sacrificed his own life.

The money loss by the fire was $10,000.

La Fumada del Club Espanol.

The St. Louis Spanish Club gave a Fumada last night in its quarters in the Columbia building. The elegant clubrooms were beautifully decorated with the flags of all of the American Republics. The flags of the United States and of Mexico were intertwined, the tricolors and eagle of Mexico wrapped in the folds of the red, white and blue.

The members of the club listened to the various speeches while smoking genuine Vera Cruz cigars and sipping that noted Spanish beverage, sangria.

The Fumada was given in honor of the Spanish-American Club, which has been taken into the membership of the St. Louis Spanish Club.

The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

F. E. Cramer, "Photography in Spanish America"; Colonel E. Sardaneta, "The Mexican National Exposition"; R. S. Poppen, "Music in Mexico"; L. S. Bigger, "The Argentine"; E. E. Carreras, "Securing Business in Mexico"; E. McQuillen, "Mexican History," and Beckford Mackey, "How to Get Acquainted with Our Neighbors."

American Indigo.

Indigo for exportation was brought into Charlestown in wagons, and the owners received the proceeds in the form of Spanish silver coin, which composed almost the entire currency before the Bank of the State was established in 1812. It was a clumsy and inconvenient medium of exchange for large amounts. We read that "the merchants of North Carolina and other distant points used to carry the money in boxes fitting under the seats of the sulkies in which they traveled, so as to be taken out at night and put back in the morning."

The indigo itself was often used directly as a medium of purchase for other commodities. General Harrington at one time sent three four-horse wagon loads of indigo to Virginia, buying in exchange from 15 to 20 negroes. An interesting illustration of this use of indigo is connected with General Francis Marion. This incident occurred in 1783, just after the battle of Hobkirk Hill. A nephew of General Marion was to be sent to school in Philadelphia, and was accordingly fitted out with a wogan load of indigo, which was to pay for his tuition and other school expenses. As the British then held possession, General Marion wrote to Lord Balfour, in command at Charlestown, asking a permit for the boy to pass through the British lines. General Marion's letter was sent by Balfour to Rawdon, and was afterward countersigned by Cornwallis. The youth, with his wagon load of indigo, was allowed to proceed by the Charlotte route toward Philadelphia, but, unfortunately, he died before reaching his destination.—The Science Monthly.

MAKE NO MONEY OUT OF BEEF.

Armour & Co. Submit Figures to Convince Uncle Sam That They Are Doing Business at a Loss.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Mr. E. J. Martin of Armour & Co., Chicago, to-day submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture a sworn statement of the profits and losses of Armour & Co.'s beef slaughtering business for the past 16 months. It consists of four exhibits. The first shows the results on 421,720 cattle slaughtered and marketed during the year ending November 3, 1894. The live weight was 479,917,360 pounds; dressed, 264,418,440; of the average cost, 3.61 per cent; total cost, $17,325,016. To this is added cost of labor, salaries, etc., $738,010. The receipts from the offal, fat and hides are deducted, and after taking out 10 per cent for depreciation and $55,990 for bad debts, the loss is given for the year as $73,220, or an average loss per head of 17.4 cents.

Speaking of this statement, Mr. Martin said:

The showing is poor, but all parties who are posted know that the dressed beef business has had to stand more than its share of commercial hardships, the past two years. During 1894 cattle were fairly plentiful, and the beef slaughterers pushed the business to the utmost, each trying to outdo the other in the manufacture of dressed beef and the opening of branch houses.

"At the Eastern markets, which are the principal outlets, the public are short of both money and work, and dragged the prices of dressed beef down to the lowest possible point, and as dressed beef cannot be held any more than fresh fish, they got it very cheaply.

"At the first of the year it became apparent that cattle were short and beef slaughterers were obliged to put their delivery houses on shorter commissions. Cattle and beef began to advance slowly, culminating in April, when live cattle were on the average $1.50 per hundred higher than in January.

"Retailers became excited and pushed up their prices, fearful that the advance would continue, and their next supply cost them more money. This caused consumption to fall off, and immediately dressed beef and cattle broke sharply during the second week in April. One thing the people could not understand was why dressed beef should advance more rapidly than live cattle. The reason for this is the value of the hides, hornes and offal from a steer costing 3 cents per pound is applied to reduce the price of the dressed. If cattle advance a cent or two per hundred, the offal does not catch the advance. The horns, guts, blood, tallow, hides and fertilizers sympathize only after a long advance and the credit applied to reduce the the cost of a 5-cent steer is no more than in the case of a 3-cent steer. The same holds true with the retail butcher, who buys a carcass of dressed beef. He can get no more for his bones and scraps and coarse meats, which are largely in excess of the loin and ribs, than he could when dressed beef was a cent or two cheaper, consequently, he advances the prices of the 25 per cent of fine meat in the carcass, and which the people who can afford it will have, enough to save him from loss, while the less fortunate, whose purses do not permit them to indulge their taste, pass by without buying, if the price of coarse meat is relatively advanced.

"The talk that the wholesale slaughterers have or do manipulate or control prices of live cattle or dressed beef is silly, and will not be credited by any person who studies the question. Armour & Co. own no cattle on the plains, and gain nothing by the advance in cattle. They buy in competition with over 100 others, who slaughter locally or in the different cities, or export their purchases, and Armour & Co. sell in competition with other large slaughterers at Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Buffalo, etc., and also in competition with nearly a dozen dressed-beef shippers. The true reason for this advance in cattle is contained in the market report of Clay, Robinson & Co. of April 27."

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

Deacons' Union Inaugurate the Movement to Erect a Modern Structure.

St. Louis is to have another hospital. It is to be a Presbyterian institution and is to be as comfortable and complete as modern science can devise. The details of its erection have not yet been decided upon, but those are of secondary consideration. The main thing was to get the movement for its erection started, and that was done at a meeting of the Presbyterian Deacons' Union, held at the First Presbyterian Church last evening.

The meeting was well attended, every Presbyterian church in the city being represented. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Presbyterian ministers at their meeting next Monday morning and lay the matter before them. Each church will be asked to name trustees, who shall represent the church in the Hospital Association. As soon as these trustees are named, the association will be formed and a charter applied for. It was thought that 60 days would be sufficient to form the association, possibly 30 days. Then subscriptions will be solicited.

Some of those present at the meeting were in favor of starting in a small way, but the majority thought that a modern building with all its modern appurtenances was the proper thing.

MR. BECKER'S STATEMENT.

He Says He Left His Wife Because They Did Not Agree.

Mr. Theodore A. Becker, whose wife found him at St. Charles on Sunday, has returned to the city, but all is not smooth in the household.

Mr. Becker, when seen yesterday, said: "My wife made a great mistake in following me to St. Charles and appealing to the police, because that made our affairs public. We simply don't agree, and that's all there is to it. I was here in the city for days after I left her, and only went to St. Charles in response to a telegram from a friend who wanted to see me on business.

"I have no profited by my connection with the Interstate Candy Company. What I had was merely saved out of my salary, and the company still owes me $600. I have not associated with improper women and have not drunk in 26 years until my domestic troubles came upon me. Then I did drink some, but found it did no good and stopped. My affairs would not have been made public if the officer at St. Charles had not duped me by telling me there was a warrant out for me. If he hadn't said that I would never have gone near the police station."

Mrs. Becker stated yesterday that all she wanted to do was to get her husband back and help him to start again on the road to prosperity.

PENNILESS AND ALONE.

Sad Plight of a Mother and Two Children at the Union Station.

"I have not a single friend in the world; my husband is in Memphis out of work, and I am alone in this big city with two little children," said a pretty little woman at the Union Station last night. She was shabbily dressed and her face bespoke misery and want, for she had eaten very little for the last three days.

Beside her on the bench lay two little children, the oldest onl 2 years old. They were both crying; in fact, nothing the poor mother could do could still their cries, for they were hungry—very hungry.

She said her name was Mrs. L. P. Fuller, that her husband had left their home in Chicago a short time ago, presumably to come to St. Louis to find work. Thinking that he was here, she left home Saturday to join him. Upon her arrival here she learned that he had gone to Memphis; also, that he was out of work and could not send her a cent.

She intends going to the Provident Association to-morrow for help. In the meantime officers Hickey and Connolly will do all they can for her and see that the little family gets a good breakfast this morning.

Fowls in France.

It is stated that there are in France 45,000,000 of hens, which, at an average price of 2 francs 50 centimes per head, represent a value of 112,905,000 francs. One-fifth of the stock is annually consumed as food, and is sold for about 22,500,000 francs.

Two million of cocks, worth 5,000,000 of francs, are also sold as food. The number of laying hens is put down at 35,000,000, and the annual value of their eggs is 183,-000,000 francs. A million francs equal $200,-000.—Exchange.

BALDNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Another Valuable Hint to the Average American Man.

The cause of baldness is a question which has a personal interest for many people in these days, when the "new man" finds it almost as difficult to keep his hair as the "new woman" does to find a husband. The theory of the bald-headed man generally is that his exceptionally active brain has used up the blood-supply which should have nourished his scalp; but those whose crop of hair still stands untouched by the scythe of time unkindly hint that this explanation is of a piece with Falstaff's excuse that he had lost his voice by "singing of anthems." Then there is the theory of the hat, which we are told makes for sanitary unrighteousness in two ways—allowing no ventilation, and by its hard rim cutting off part of the blood supply from the scalp. Again, there is seborrhea, which prepares the way for fungi that blight the hair. It would have been wonderful if that pathological scapegoat, indigestion, had not this particular misdeed laid to its charge. We are not surprised, therefore, to read in an American contemporary that dyspepsia is the great cause of baldness. This is how the mischief is done: "Nature," we are assured, "is very careful to guard and protect and supply the vital organs with the proper amount of nutriment; but when she cannot command a sufficient quantity of blood supply for all the organs, naturally she cuts off the supply of parts the least vital, like the hair and nails"—just as one of our "splendid paupers" discontinues his subscription to a hospital in view of the death duties. The hair, in fact, dies that the nobler parts may live up to a proper standard of physiological efficiency. The best way to escape baldness is, therefore, to be careful of our diet, and above all, to avoid irregularity in meals—a counsel of perfection which the busy man too often finds it impossible to follow. We are not prepared to deny that indigestion may have something to do with baldness, but the part it plays is probably altogether secondary. We know of no evidence that bald-headed men are more dyspeptic than their neighbors, and women, who suffer much—chiefly through their own fault—from digestive troubles, are very seldom bald. The increasing prevalence of baldness might, with at least as much plausibility, be ascribed to the general betterment in our social condition that is taking place. The late Prince Consort (who himself lost his hair early) held that baldness is a sign of breeding; heredity, therefore, rather than indigestion, would account for its frequency in the upper ranks of society. On the other hand, hairlndss and anarchism often go together, as if the bomb-throwing brotherhood had determined to throw off even the mild tyranny of the barber with other forms of government.—British Medical Journal.

HUMAN WRECKS IN LONDON.

Pathetic Comments Made by Victims of Misfortune.

The "Donna," in London, has been called "the table d'hote of the unemployed." It has been enabled to go on through another hard winter, selling to any man who can produce a ha'penny a bowl of soup or a slice of nourishing batter pudding. Last year, at a time of terrible distress among the poor, free tickets were issued, and a large piece of bread was added gratis to each dinner so long as the supply held out. "I do be very thankful for this lump o' bread," said one man.

"How long will this extra bread go on?" asked a weak, old creature. "A month, do you say? Ah, I hope it may, and then another may take my place. I shan't be here."

At the night refuge one old man on crutches was helped inside the door before his stalwart companions.

"I'm on the rocks," said he. "It's five years since I've done any regular work. I might be Cain, for all the friends I have; though I take it he was better off in some ways, having wife, children and possessions, while I've none."

"And what would you do with 'em here?" asked a gruff voice.

The old man's lips trembled. "They're all gone to a better land," said he; "but, mate, I'm lonely, lonely!"

The gruff-voiced man laid a hand on his shoulder.

"We're in the same boat, and stuck on the same rocks, I take it," he replied. "My missus died four years ago, and I buried my heart when I buried her and the little 'un with her. As I give here the last kiss, I felt froze as cold as her, and I came home—it wasn't home any longer—and sold off every stick; and I've tramped it since. I'm just a breathin' bit o' marble."

"God help us all," groaned another old man; "to think that in this free and Christian land we should have no place to put our heads to-night. It strikes me there's a fresh dividing of pillows needed; some with so many and others with none. It don't seem hardly fair!"—Longman's Magazine.

The Black Death.

The special symptoms of the disease seem to have been everywhere the same. Carbuncles, sometimes as large as hens' eggs, sometimes smaller, appeared in the axillae or the groin, accompanied usually, but not always, with gangrenous inflammation of the throat and lungs, with spitting of blood. This latter was the fatal symptom. "From the carbuncles and glanular swellings," says a contemporary writer, "many recovered; from the blood spitting, none."

The infection was so swift and deadly that the slightest contact, even with the clothes of the sick person, served to communicate it. Boccacio tells a story to the effect that the rags of a poor man just dead, having been thrown into the street, two hogs came by at the moment and began to root among them, shaking them in their jaws. In less than an hour they both fell down and died on the spot.

Another Italian writer, himself a sufferer from the pestilence, relates his personal experience. "And here," he says, "I can give my testimony. A certain man bled me, and the blood, flowing, touched his face. On that same day he was taken ill, and the next day he died; and by the mercy of God I have escaped."

Early in 1348 the great pestilence reached Italy. Some plague-stricken vessels from the East brought the infection into Genoa and Venice, and from these two places the disease quickly spread over the entire country. At Venice 70 out of every 100 of the population died, while at Genoa hardly one-seventh of the inhabitants were spared.—All the Year Round.

Just Say "Walk" to Him.

Dogs, which are at once the drowsiest and most wakeful of domestic animals, according to their state of mind and circumstances, seem to sleep lightly or heavily at will. Nothing can be more slow, reluctant, and leisurely than the enforced waking of a petted house dog when it does not wish to be disturbed. It will remain deaf to a cat, twitch its feet if tickled, but not unclose its eyes, and finally stretch and yawn like a sleepy child. But mention something interesting to the same dog when sleeping, such as the word "walk," or click the lock of a gun, and it is on its feet in an instant, and ready for enterprise. —Spectator.

A Sensible Rule.

The secret of keeping one's wardrobe in good condition, even with a few changes of costume, is never to wear a gown in the house that you wear in the street.

Upon entering the house, the street gown should be taken off at once, shaken out and brushed, before hanging away, and then the costume is all ready to put on any little repairing is best done at once; when next required.

Be Careful.

"Mother, may I go out to bike?"
"Yes, my darling daughter,
But when you reach the Schuylkill pike
Don't tumble in the water;
For if you do you'll get a fall,
With a melancholy thud,
And then yourself, your bike and all
Will be a wad of mud."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GET FAT FAST

Loring's Corpula and Fat-Ten-U Foods Fatten, Dyspepsia Cures Don't.

From the Southern Medical Register.

"It is an undisputed fact that Corpula and Fat-Ten-U Foods do really fatten. Corpula contains fat-producing elements, which are combined in no other preparation. It is a food, not a medicine. Fat-Ten-U is a food also, but is tonic and curative in its action. Either is beneficial alone. Taken together, under ordinary conditions, they make firm flesh at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per month. In thousands of families, and in all large American hospitals, Corpula is used as the best substitute for tea, coffee and chocolate. Use one teaspoonful in a cup of milk or water. It is an excellent tonic substitute for beer, ale and the lighter alcoholic drinks."

Selina Harlan Raymond, author of "America's Society," "The Sex in the Coming Century" and other popular works, writing from her apartments in the Chouteau Flats says: "I had been troubled with dyspepsia and other chronic complaints for six years, and was reduced in flesh from 153 to 121 pounds. I could retain nothing on my stomach, and was thought to be consumptive. I tried Loring's Fat-Ten-U and Corpula foods. I began 16 weeks ago. I have gained 55 pounds, and am a little heavier than I ever was. They really do put on fat where dyspepsia remedies fail, and they are better in their tonic effects than any spring medicine I know of. They have made my complexion clear and made me well and strong."

Price of CORPULA, $1 per package.
FAT-TEN-U, $1 and $2 per package.
ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT BY MAIL $3.
Tell your retail druggist our wholesale agents are the Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
Send all mail orders to

LORING & CO., General Agents.

Chicago, Department 37, 113 State st.
New York, Department 46, 42 W. 22d st.

TWO MOUNTAIN MAIDS.

They Live Together and Are Apparently Able to Care for Themselves.

Two miles east of Coosa is an elevation called Judy's Mountain, at the foot of which live Betsy and Judith Lewis, generally called Bet and Jude for short, says the Rome (Ga.) Tribune. A merchant had a small bill against Bet and told a bailiff to levy on Ball, a large, white-faced steer which had cost Bet about $150, buying him at a bailiff's sale, besides the original purchase money. The bailiff declared he wouldn't go unless the merchant went along to point out the property. Then Joe Lewis, a man about town, but not related to Bet, concluded to go along to see the fun. The three rode up to the Lewis house and called for Ball. Bet said he was down in the field, but no living man could rope him. The party rode down through the field, with Bet and Jude following them, heaping anathemas upon the head of the merchant and swearing he stole the shingles from them that were on his house.

When the bailiff and Lewis had passed through a gap in the cross fence Bet squared herself in the gap and

Swore as long as skies and waves were blue
The pesky merchant should not pass through.

The merchant, who was on a very large horse, rode back about 50 yards and charged the gap, thinking Bet would step out of the way, but not a bit did Bettie. She seized the horse by the bridle and set him down on his haunches like a setter dog. The bailiff then held Bet till the merchant passed through, she being too smart to resist an officer. When they came up with Ball the bailiff threw the line over his horns and Bet jerked it off, which was repeated several times. Finally Bet threw her arms around the steer's horns and blocked the game. When the bailiff told the merchant to hold Bet she made at him for a fight. He caught her by each arm and by a superhuman effort held her out at arm's length, while she squirmed and swore she would cut his heart out. At this juncture, Bet's dog, concluding it was a free-for-all fight, grabbed the steer by the tail, whereupon Ball kicked loose from everything and started out on a dead run, head up and tail over the dashboard.

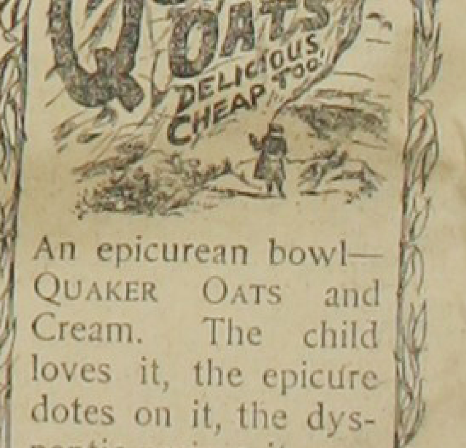
IMPROVIDENT FISHING.

If Continued the Festive Fisherman Will Be of the Past.

Upon the Atlantic coast the utmost effort of the Fish Commissioners, supported by ample State and national expenditure, seems powerless to effect a renewal of the abundance of old. No more saddening exhibitions of man's improvidence are afforded than by the noble rivers that have been depleted or exhausted of their finny treasures, and of such perhaps the most striking are those presented by the larger affluents of Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and the Susquehanna. Sixty years ago, through the greater course of these long streams, both the shad and the alewife, or fresh-water herring, existed in almost incredible numbers. In the Potomac the two species would often ascend the river together, and it was not an uncommon draught to secure several hundred thousand herring and several thousand shad at a single haul. The fishermen, in drawing the seine on shore, would pile the herring knee-deep for 12 or 15 feet landward, and then walk or wade through the mass, thrusting in their arms and picking out the shad. The herring so stacked would be sometimes sold for a mere trifle, sometimes be given away often, although an edible fish, and perhaps superior in that respect to the common herring, would be carted off for manure; and sometimes, for lack of even that demand, would be allowed to float away upon the rising tide. In 1832 950,000, accurately counted, were taken out at one draught; the number of shad seined was often 4,000 and upward, and the selling price as low as a dollar and a half per hundred fish. Of such destructive fishing a constant decline in the annual catch was the inevitable result, and thus it happened that for some years prior to the war practical exhaustion had been attained.—The Popular Science Monthly.

London Keeping in the Lead.

The ambition of England to maintain the biggest city in the world seems to go along with the ambition to maintain the biggest navy. A London journal boasts that the British metropolis is larger than the two largest cities of antiquity combined. If the streets of London were placed end to end they would make a continuous street reaching across Europe and Asia to the extremity of British India. London adds 65,000 to her population every year, and averages a new house every hour. The London School Board spends $12,500,000 annually for the maintenance of free schools.—Boston Globe.



An epicurean bowl—QUAKER OATS and Cream. The child loves it, the epicure dotes on it, the dyspeptic praises it—everybody likes it.

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

MACEO'S MEN WERE ROUTED.

INSURGENT LEADER DEFEATED BY GENERAL SALCEDO.

Detachment of Those in Retreat Surprised and Whipped After a Short Fight—General Crombet Was Assassinated While in a Spanish Camp.

Havana, April 29.—General Salcedo, commander of the Spanish troops operating against General Maceo, the insurgent leader, has won a victory.

He attacked Maceo's forces at Parahuro. After a severe engagement the Government forces were victorious, completely routing the insurgents. The survivors of Maceo's command were dispersed, and have sought refuge in the mountains.

The insurgent band commanded by General Garzon, has also been completely defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

All the orders given by Captain General Martinez de Campos since he assumed command in Cuba, would lead the ordinary observer to believe that there has been great laxity in the administration of the War Department by General Ca lej», the Captain General whom he superseded, and who is now on his way back to Spain. Even the sanitary service, so essential in time of war, suffered greatly from neglect. It is believed that De Campos will discern the rebellion could have been prevented if proper precautions had been taken in time. Happily, the activity of the new Captain General in the direction of a general plan of campaign against the insurgents will, it is expected, soon produce a beneficial result.

A detachment of Government troops in Santa Cruz Del Sur has dispersed the rebel band of Medurico Montijo. The insurgents left their dead behind them in their flight.

The troops under the command of General Salcedo, are still in close pursuit of the survivors of Maceo's band of rebels. The rebels refuse to give battle to their pursuers, and it is thought that they are completely demoralized by the defeat inflicted on them by General Salcedo. A detachment of the fleeing band was overtaken and surprised at Arroyo Hondo. They made a feeble attempt at resistance, but were put to flight. Nine of them were killed and many wounded. The troops lost two killed and five wounded.

CROMBET ASSASSINATED.

Shot From Ambush While in a Spanish Camp.

Special to The Republic.

Key West, Fla., April 29.—Private advices from Cuba state that General Flor Crombet was not killed in the battle, but was assassinated. He was surrounded by Spanish troops and requested an interview with the Spanish officer in command. The conference ended and Crombet turned to go, when a soldier in ambush shot him in the back of the head. A part of Crombet's band was captured, and the remainder fled to the mountains.

The killing of Crombet was reported to Campos, who ordered the officer in command of the Spanish troops before him. The officer was reprimanded and sent to Spain to be court-martialed.

A band of 150 Spanish troops was defeated by the insurgents near Guantanamo on the 19th instant. One Spanish soldier was left to report the defeat.

Gomez landed near Guantanamo. He had 1,000 men under his command.

A Spanish gunboat sighted a steamer near the coast of Cuba with 200 men on board. The gunboat chased her, but she got away. The general belief is that other expeditions have landed.

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER.

Senor Dupuy de Lome Will Present His Credentials To-Day.

Special to The Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Although new Spanish Minister Senor Dupuy de Lome, who reached Washington last night, has not yet paid his visit of introduction to the President, and is not, therefore, yet an accepted representative of Spain in this country, it is very well understood that he brings with him a full explanation of the Alliance affair, and a full expression of regret from the Spanish Government.

Senor de Lome cannot, of course, speak for publication upon this subject, and must necessarily make his first communication thereupon to the Secretary of State. Still he does not hesitate to say, and has said to-day, that his visit to Cuba was especially made to carry on investigations of the indignity offered to the American flag in the attack made upon the Alliance, and that he has fully satisfied himself in the matter, and will make known the result of his investigations, together with the position of his Government, to the Secretary of State, immediately upon assuming his official duties here.

There is no doubt that the State Department will be prompt in making public Spain's apology. It countenanced, in the first place, the publication of Secretary Gresham's demand upon Spain for a prompt explanation and expression of disavowal, and will be equally anxious to let the public know of its success.

Senor de Lome will probably be presented to the President to-morrow, when Mr. Cleveland comes in from Woodley to attend the usual Cabinet meeting.

SURRENDERED BY MACEO.

A Woman and Her Paramour, Who Were Murderers.

Tampa, Fla., April 29.—Cuban advices are that a married woman and her paramour murdered her husband at Campo Chulla, secreting the body in a closet. They fled to the insurgent camp, where General Maceo instructed Captain Vege to arrest them and deliver them to the Spanish authorities.

Four men were detailed to deliver them at Campo Chulla, in the province of Manzanillo.

Two Cuban soldiers who outraged two women were promptly court-martialed and afterward hanged.

Captain Castillo of the Cuban forces is under arrest for having allowed his soldiers in attacking a town to commit some depredations.

La Lucha states the existence of a band in Campaguay.

Authentic advices state that immediately after the landing of Maximo Gomez the same yacht which conveyed him returned to San Domingo for Gomez's son, who had 50 veterans with him. These were landed safely on the 19th at the River Lake, south of Baracoa.

HE COMMANDED THE EMPRESS.

Worth's Word Regarding Her Costumes Was a Final One.

Worth was admitted to the Tuileries whenever he had something fresh to show her Majesty. He would arrive there early in the morning and lay out the new toilets and stuffs he brought with him in a small room near her bed chamber. He would then withdraw, leaving his assistant behind him to give all the explanations that might be demanded. On other occasions the Empress, who possessed a great deal of taste, would send for him to discuss the various fashions which he had laid before her. But he would rarely change his mind, and it was almost impossible to obtain from him the slightest modification in his dresses. As a rule, it was the sovereign who had to submit to the will of the man dressmaker. When the trying-on came, he was ushered into the presence of her Majesty as soon as she put on the dress. At a glance he detected the slightest imperfection, and instructed his assistant how to remedy it. He would never allow the Empress to wear a costume the effect of which was not what he expected.

A curious anecdote on this point is related by the Gaulois. The Comtesse de Montijo, mother of the Empress, was always a strict observer of court ceremony, and it was Worth who had the making of her dresses. She ordered them "decolletes," and, being afraid of catching cold, she wore a kind of transparent "mallet" to protect her arms and shoulders. The Empress had often begged her not to wear low dresses, pointing out that at her age she might well wear high ones, but the Countess would not give way. Thereon her Majesty sent for Worth and warned him that if he made any more low dresses for her mother she would withdraw her custom from him. The Countess protested, but in vain, and Worth for once obeyed orders.

He employed over 800 hands. His stock-in-trade comprised perhaps the richest and most variegated collection of silks, satins and stuffs to be found anywhere. One of the Lyons silk factories worked solely for him. He had a certain talent for designing, and drew a sketch in colors of the toilets he invented. Later on he employed an artist to paint his dresses in an album, which will remain in his family as a precious relic. The fall of the Second Empire affected him deeply, for he was a stanch Imperialist. Every year he sent to the Empress in exile a nosegay of violets tied up with a ribbon bearing her name in golden letters. He had his own peculiar way of dressing customers, and his tastes were absolutely original. He was a great lover of jewelry, and his fingers were always covered with diamond rings. He had visited all the capitals of Europe, and there was hardly a personage of mark whom he had not come across. His memory was prodigious, and only equaled by his discretion.

He was as generous as he was rich, and there was not a philanthropic institution to which he did not subscribe. During the siege he turned his apartment in the Champ Elysees into an ambulance, where he supported 25 soldiers, sick or wounded. Numbers of persons who have seen better days were relieved by him in the most delicate manner. Charity never appealed to him in vain. His good deeds made him popular, and his name will be found in most of the memoirs of the period. The Goncourts allude to him several times in their journal, and Mme. Octave Feuillet, widow of the romancist, gives an amusing account in her Souvenirs, of how, when she wanted a dress for a court ball at once, he improvised one for her in a couple of hours. The rapidity with which he could turn out a costume at a moment's notice was one of his many talents, which his rivals tried in vain to imitate with success. He leaves behind him two sons, who appear to have inherited their father's capacities.—London Globe.

WAYS OF THE WOODPECKER.

What Mrs. Olive Thorne-Miller Has to Say.

Mrs. Miller told some of what she knows about those hammering, red-headed birds, the woodpeckers. She said in part: Among all our bird friends there are few more interesting than the different woodpeckers who live with us all the year round. They can be recognized at once by their stiff tails and the way they cling to tree trunks, and lie lengthwise on the boughs. To our forest and fruit trees they are one of nature's greatest safeguards, and it is only in ignorance that the agriculturalists kill them. Sordid man finds market for their beautiful plumage on the hats and bonnets of women. These birds have a wonderfully sharp beak, with which to hammer a hole through bark and timber until the tunnel of some tree borer is struck, and then their long tongues, with an end like a fishhook, search around and capture the destroying grubs. Their nests are made, as a rule, in decaying trees, where the bird digs out an entrance and then a basement. There is no need of any building for the nest. The small chips of wood form a warm bed for the eggs and the clamoring youngsters. Year after year the birds generally delve out another nest, for the reason that the bluebird and that far worse robber, the English sparrow, usurp the old homestead, and, I am sorry to say, the wren is also a robber. The flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, also known as the highhole, clape, and certainly a score of other names, is one of our best-known woodpeckers. It makes its nest everywhere; in tall trees, in the wooden towers of churches, and I have found its nest on the top of an icehouse, and trying to learn something more by nesting in the cupola of a well-known university.

I saw one of these birds, evidently a crazy bachelor, trying to flirt with a goldfinch. He bowed and scraped and flirted with his tail, and the small bird on a neighboring tree looked on in a most amused way, and was undoubtedly flattered, but she flew away, and the flicker went to work and unwooded a grub.

After July, when their breeding season is over, there are no more frolicsome birds than these. I have seen them playing as good a game of "tag" among themselves as I ever saw among the irrepressible boys just out of school. The young of these birds never cease in their clamors for food, and even when they have left their hole-nest they are fed by the parent birds.

The feeding process is a strange one. The old one half loses its long bill down the throat of the youngster, and from its crop gives up a sufficient supply of half-digested food just for a short time.

The courtship of these birds is exquisitely quaint. They begin with a waltz, quite of their own creation, and, facing each other, touch beaks; then, after going through various figures, cross beaks, and the dance is over, all done with lowered and spreading tail.

The downy woodpecker is particularly fond of apple trees, and, though popularly supposed to be an enemy of the orchard, is in reality one of its greatest friends. They tunnel for the worms, and it has been conclusively proved that trees drilled with their holes have long outlived in usefulness the trees unvisited by these birds.

Mrs. Miller spoke of many others of the woodpecker tribe, and closed with a quotation from Whistler.

"I could almost wish that the shooters of the birds, the taxidermists who prepare them, and the fashionable woman who wears their plumage, might share the penalty of the ancient mariner who shot the albatross."—New York Tribune.

The Aged Queen.

Queen Victoria is growing old, and here is a vivid word picture that brings her directly before us, the occasion being her arrival at Nice: "How weary she looked, and yet how kind and obliging and well-disposed to play her part in the rapidly acted pageant! She seemed unable to raise her head. The upward glances that she cast on all went to one's heart. She looked up and round under her eyelids, as if wanting strength to look otherwise. One might have thought that she did not feel her feet under her as she tried to descend the sloping gangway from her train into the station house. Two servants usually help her. But, no doubt to lend herself to the function, she leaned only on one of the Indian servants, who supported her well. The blood left her face as she tottered down. A painter worthy of the name could have done an immortal portrait if he had caught her at that moment. He should not be a frivolous Angeli from Vienna, or a fashion plate artist from Copenhagen, but a modern Velasquez or a Bastien-Lepage, with the courage to be absolutely truthful and the ability to transfer to canvas all the history of the Queen's face suggests, all the exceptional experience of her exceptionally long regal career. It more than hints all her constantly repeated and firmly fulfilled desire to keep in the right path, and all her woman's joys and sorrows, which are written in plain characters. That painter would have said with his pencil: She was unswervingly good; at 76 she was invested with a majesty that altogether ceased to depend on her lofty station, that was entirely personal, and a moral fact strange and interesting. The smile—that test of disposition—was most sweet. There was no trace of the gloom which is characteristic of so many of the Queen's photographs, not one of which conveys a moral portrait of her. How was the Queen dressed? It would be hard to describe. The clothes were all loose. Were they bundly? Perhaps. But they suited her. They conveyed the idea that she was her own law, and that she had other things to think of more important by far than her clothes. Convenience alone was consulted. The bonnet was of white satin, veiled with black lace and trimmed with ribbons falling down on the nape of the neck. A modern Velasquez would have been faithful in noting these details as giving an index to the royal mind. He would have seen in them evidence of a nature superior to stupid conventionalities.

For the want of such a painter one of the great lessons of the Queen's life will be lost to posterity. She ought hereafter to figure in the national gallery as the antitype of George IV. Is there any greater miracle in history than that the Queen, such as she appeared at Nice, and such as she has shown herself in the 58 years of her reign, should renounce, supreme, culminer, transfigurer et terminer the House of Hanover in England.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was held yesterday at the college building, 2108 Lucas place. The following officers were elected: President, E. P. Walsh; vice president, Thomas Layton; treasurer, S. Boehm; recording secretary, Dr. J. C. Falk; corresponding secretary, Wm. K. Ilhardt; Board of Trustees, Adolph Braun, H. F. A. Spilker and J. E. Hilby.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

COLORADO MIDLAND SEPARATED FROM THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.

New Receiver Appointed by Judge Caldwell in St. Louis Yesterday—An Amicable Arrangement—That New Fast Mail—Appointment of a Traffic Commissioner.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis yesterday Judge Caldwell granted an application for the separation of the Colorado Midland from the Santa Fe system. It was the result of an amicable arrangement. A. F. Walker, John J. McCook and J. C. Wilson resigned as receivers, and in their stead Henry Ristine was appointed. There were present Receiver Aldace F. Walker, George R. Peck, counsel for the Santa Fe receivers and also for the Colorado Midland; E. E. Kenna, counsel for the St. Louis and San Francisco; H. T. Rogers, counsel for the Central Trust Company of New York, representing the bondholders' committee, and C. B. Smith, also counsel for the bondholders.

Judge Caldwell fixed Mr. Ristine's bond at $25,000, a merely nominal amount, which will probably be increased at an early date. It was ordered that the old receivers should pass their accounts before the special master without delay and that the new receiver should file an inventory within 10 days of his assuming charge of the property. The order will become effective to-morrow.

The Colorado Midland has a total mileage of 350, the main line running from Colorado Springs to Newcastle, a distance of 222 miles. There are a number of important branches. The road was chartered in 1883, and opened for traffic five years later. The entire capital stock is owned or controlled by the Santa Fe, and since May, 1890, the Santa Fe has operated the road directly. One year ago the Midland's rolling stock consisted of 57 locomotives, 24 passenger cars, 18 express and baggage cars and 1,357 freight cars of all classes.

"There is nothing in this," said Receiver Aldace F. Walker last night, "beyond what appears on the surface. The Santa Fe reorganization plan, which was recently promulgated, did not include the Colorado Midland, although provision was made for bringing that road within the fold at some future time. Now the Midland people think that this is a good chance for them to show their strength and operate their line independently. We of the Santa Fe have no objection. The two roads will maintain friendly relations and the change may or may not be beneficial. Time alone can tell. The present application was not made, however, because of any friction between the two interests, for there has been none."

Mr. Walker was not disposed to take a very cheerful view of the general situation. He thought that conditions were improving slowly, but that there would inevitably be rate troubles until there was a much greater volume of traffic.

Chicago, April 29.—The proceedings to oust Messrs. Morgan Howland and Van Norden were begun before Judge Jenkins today. The petition filed by the bondholders committee made no charges against the receivers. It simply set forth that the petition represented $24,000,000 out of the $28,000,000 issues of bonds and that the bondholders believed that they were not properly represented in the receivership and that their interests were jeopardized. The bondholders suggested A. Lawrence Hopkins of New York as successor to the present receivers.

A NEW RECEIVER.

A. L. Hopkins Put in Charge of the Chicago and Northern Pacific.

Chicago, April 29.—The bondholders' Committee of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad secured the appointment of A. Lawrence Hopkins of New York as the receiver of the road in place of Warner Van Norden, Richard P. Morgan and Henry E. Howland. Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court made the appointment this afternoon.

The Bondholders' Committee represents $24,000,000 of the bonds of the company, made up largely of the German interests, reputed to be controlled by Henry Villard and the Rockefeller interests. In addition there are $4,000,000 more of bonds, whose representative is the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, the trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds. This latter interest was represented before Judge Jenkins and joined in asking for the appointment of Mr. Hopkins.

No charges were made against the old receivers in the petition, and the removal was asked solely on the grounds that the three men were at constant warfare with each other; that none of them represented the bondholders; that the other creditors whom they represented could never hope to secure any benefits out of the foreclosure, and that now that the bondholders were united in the selection of a receiver, the court should grant their petition. Long arguments followed, and late this afternoon Judge Jenkins gave his opinion, naming Mr. Hopkins as receiver. The new receiver's bond was fixed at $200,000.

Bridge Investigation Ended.

The senatorial committee appointed to investigate the bridge arbitrary question has concluded its labors, in so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. The final meeting was held at East St. Louis yesterday, the only witness examined being Judge Joseph B. Messick, attorney for the Terminal Railroad Association in East St. Louis. His testimony threw little light on the matter, as his connection with the association is confined to the tax department, of which he has charge. He does not know that any combine exists, and outside of tax matters knows nothing of the company's affairs.

General Manager Ramsey of the Terminal Association and Major C. C. Rainwater, president of the Merchants' Bridge Company, who had been asked to appear, sent notes explaining why they had been unable to do so. Mr. Ramsey said that he had not had an opportunity to consult his attorney and asked that the commission hold another meeting in order to allow him to submit his evidence. Chairman Campbell, however, said that he thought everybody had had ample opportunity to testify during the session, and that if anyone had anything to say he must go to Springfield. Major Rainwater sent a note, stating that he had nothing to add to his statement already submitted to the commission.

The commission returned to Springfield yesterday afternoon, and the report will be submitted to the Illinois Senate some day this week.

New Rule as to Promotion.

Cleveland, O., April 29.—It is rumored in railway circles that a new rule will soon be put in force on the railroads in the Vanderbilt system, which is that hereafter officials, when making promotions among employes, will consider only efficiency. It is said that if the rule is adopted it will meet with stubborn resistance. Chief Arthur of the Engineers' Brotherhood said: "I think the enforcement of such a rule would be injurious to the best interests of the company. Our contracts with the railroads expressly provide that when all things are equal the preference shall be given to men who have served the company longest. If such a rule be adopted the engineers will, I think, use every honorable means to combat it."

President Caldwell of the Nickel Plate asserted, when asked concerning the matter, that he had not heard anything about it.

Bad Times for the Burlington.

The statement of the Burlington road for the month of March shows a decrease in all departments of earnings, save in the "mail and miscellaneous," where the increase over last year was $11,836. Freight earnings decreased $332,173, and passenger earnings fell off $30,751. The total gross earnings for the month were $2,178,886, a decrease of $340,968. The total operating expenses and charges were $2,225,965, leaving a decrease of $282,437 from the net earnings of March last year. From January to March 31, the total gross earnings of the road have been $6,693,962, and the total expenses and charges $6,924,528, leaving a deficit for the first three months of this year of $230,566. For the same period of last year the net earnings were $462,686, making a decrease from last year of $753,253.

Earnings of the Santa Fe.

Earnings of the Santa Fe system proper, excluding lines named below, were for the third week in April, $558,968, an increase from the same week of last year of $6,181; for the month to date, the earnings have been $1,629,236, an increase of $4,872. Earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco were for the week, $88,894, an increase of $4,352; for the month to date, $224,797, an increase of $13,501. Earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific were for the week, $74,388, a decrease of $2,294; for the month to date, $225,324, a decrease of $11,622. The earnings of the Santa Fe system, all lines, were for the week, $788,136, an increase of $15,034; for the month to date, $2,273,731, an increase of $21,422.

Conflict of State and Federal Law.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The United States Supreme Court to-day remanded the case of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe against Hefley & Lewis to the County Court of McMinn County, Texas. The case involved a construction of the interstate commerce law. The court held that the statute of the State of Texas, which made the charges appearing on the face of the bill of lading conclusive, and gave damages for each day's detention, was inapplicable to interstate commerce shipments and contrary to the interstate commerce law, which forbids railroads to receive any greater or less sums than those named in their posted rates.

Shipments From Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—East-bound shipments last week amounted to 61,408 tons, against 61,004 for the previous week and 57,289 for the corresponding week of last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 8,489; Wabash, 5,101; Lake Shore, 7,973; Fort Wayne, 13,966; Panhandle, 8,634; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,654; Grand Trunk, 8,711; Nickel Plate, 6,008; Erie, 7,454; Big Four, 1,672. Total, 61,408.

Coal Roads' Troubles.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 29.—Officials of the Reading Railroad expressed the belief this afternoon that the plan of adjustment that will ameliorate the existing complex state of affairs among the anthracite coal roads will probably be decided upon at tomorrow's meeting in New York of the sales agents, when the question of fixing the output for the month of May will be taken up.

No Commissioner Appointed.

The Transportation Committee of the Business Men's League held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of appointing a new traffic commissioner. All the members of the committee were present but two. The selection of a successor to Mr. Osgood was taken up in regular order, but no definite action was reached. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

That New Fast Mail.

As already announced in The Republic, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will establish its east-bound fast mail service from St. Louis on May 12. The train will leave St. Louis at 3 a. m., and reach Cincinnati at 11:30, but the full local schedule has not yet been completed. It will be published in these columns either to-morrow or Thursday.

Rattle of the Rail.

—A letter has been received from John Bissell, the defaulting secretary of the New Orleans Freight Bureau. He is in the City of Mexico.

—All the St. Louis-Texas lines will be represented at a meeting to be held at Fort Worth to-morrow to consider important rate questions.

An agreement has been reached by the St. Louis-Springfield lines as to excursion rates. The round trip rate for special parties during the summer will be 11.35.

—The surveying party of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas established quarters at Jefferson, Tex., yesterday, and will at once lay out the route from Jefferson to Shreveport.

—The statement of net earnings of the Burlington system, issued yesterday, for the three months ending March 31, compared with the corresponding period in 1894, shows a deficit of $293,566.

—There is a steady increase in the number of orders for new rolling stock, and at almost every directors' meeting, East, West and South, increased appropriations are voted for construction, equipment and maintenance of way.

—General Passenger Agent C. S. Crane of the Wabash returned yesterday from Detroit, where a conference was held between himself and representatives of the Wabash's Eastern connections. A satisfactory agreement was reached as to the summer schedule and through car management.

—It is reported that the Mexican Southern Railway, which runs from Puebla, Mexico, and Oaxaca, has been sold to the Interoceanic Railway Company, and that the road will be immediately extended from Oaxaca to Tehuantepec, where connection will be made with the National Tehuantepec Railroad, forming a very important link in the Pan-American route.

—The disturbance in passenger rates caused by the homeseekers' excursions to be run by all Western roads to-day and on May 21 and June 11 is steadily increasing. The St. Louis lines have now announced their intention of applying the rates locally, and on the dates named they will sell tickets from St. Louis at the following round trip rates: Kansas City, $9; Leavenworth, $9.50; Atchison and St. Joseph, $10; Omaha and Council Bluffs, $12.75.

VICTORIA IN ITALY.

A Description of the Queen's Residence at Nice.

Cimiez, which has been chosen for the Queen's spring residence, is a charming but comparatively little known suburb of Nice. It lies on the slope of a hill a couple of miles behind the town at an elevation of some 300 feet above the sea level. A wide, modern boulevard leads from the north-eastern end of the town to the hotel which her Majesty has rented. The road ascends gradually between rows of plane trees through a well-wooded country, dotted here and there with handsome villas, lying picturesquely embedded in olive groves and bordered on each side with rose hedges which in springtime are a mass of fragrant pink blossoms.

The hotel itself is a comparatively modern building of three low stories, lying rather back from the road in an old-fashioned garden, with winding walks and bamboos, palms and eucalyptus, the dark foliage of which is thrown into pleasant relief by clumps of orange trees, bearing at this time a fragrant combination of white bloom and golden fruit. The exterior aspect of the house is homely in the extreme, the only feature which breaks the long line of green-shuttered windows being an open porch of several columns, overgrown with ivy and heliotrope.

It faces due south, but the rooms which are to be prepared for the Queen's occupation are situated to the north and west; these, when ready for her reception, will be of very fair size, as walls are being thrown down and everything completely rearranged. Her Majesty will have, as usual, a drawing-room, dining-room and bedroom for her own private use; the walls colored in distemper and the furniture being brought from Windsor. The suite will consist of 60 persons, but the old-fashioned furniture in the other parts of the house will not be materially altered. The rooms to the north at the farther end of the hotel are to be prepared for the Queen's Indian attendants, who will, of course, have a special kitchen.

There is no lift in the hotel, and the Queen will be carried in a chair to her apartments on the first floor up a wide easy staircase. The stables are at the back and are to be materially improved and enlarged for the accommodation of her Majesty's carriages and donkey chair. A few equipages and horses will be brought from England, including, of course, Jocko, the Queen's donkey—which, by the way, was purchased in Scotland and not at Grasse, as is generally supposed—but the majority of the carriages, etc., required by the suite will come from a livery stable in Nice. The rent to be paid is £1,800, and the contract stipulates for a stay of 35 days, which began the middle of March.—London Illustrated News.

Grand Laundry Company, 808 Chestnut street. Finest work, prompt service. Send postal card or telephone, No. 1,778.

Profits From Old Bottles.

Out of the bottles that you and your neighbors throw away there are four or five dealers in Pittsburg that divide up a matter of $52,000 in profits every year. Then, the old bottle business is not thoroughly worked in this city, but in other large cities of the country the profits are many times greater.

In this city the collectors gather up something over three million bottles a year. The profits range from half a cent to three cents on each bottle. According to the figures given by a dealer yesterday, the average profit on each bottle is three-fourths of a cent. There is considerable money invested in the business here, and it gives employment to a large number of men.

Dealers here collect over 300 classes of bottles, and have a fixed price for each grade.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Move in May

Owners are now advertising houses that are to be vacant in May. Consult the "dwellings to let" columns and make your choice.

THE EARTH IS WABBLING.

SO SAYS PROF. REES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Old Terra Firma Is Not Running Straight on Its Axis, He Thinks, but Is Not Fearful That Any Serious Results May Happen Yet Awhile.

The Republic Bureau,
146 Times Building.

New York, April 29.—The World is wabbling.

According to Prof. John K. Rees of Columbia College there is something radically wrong with the under-pinning of the universe. A cog has slipped somewhere. The earth has acquired a new motion, and it is this motion which makes it wabble. Everybody who has studied geography knows that the earth has two motions, one around the sun, which is completed in 365 days, and one upon its own axis, which is responsible for the phenomena of day and night. Those who have gone a little further into astronomy have learned that there is another sort of motion—that the axis of the earth slowly changes its direction in space and is only temporarily pointing toward the north, or polar star. Careful observations with delicate instruments prove that the earth moves in yet a fourth way which causes the axis to change its position within the globe itself, and causes the pole, which used to be considered as a fixed and immutable point in space, to vary its position.

Prof. Rees delivered a very interesting lecture on this subject to-night before the Academy of Sciences of Columbia College. The data collected, he said, proved beyond question a slight periodic change in the direction of the earth's axis, which caused a variation in latitude and whose calculation would prove of great value in exact mathematical and scientific research.

"The newly discovered movement may not be inaptly termed 'wabbling,'" said Prof. Rees. "The axis is constantly changing its point of emergence from the earth, and the pole, as that point is called, is consequently migrating to a new position. This wabbling is periodic. The motion is from west to east, and its period is approximately about 427 days. In all this time the true pole probably does not get away from its theoretical position more than 30 feet."

This, for example, is one of the reassuring things about the country. If the variation of the pole's position were greater, one can conceive of Peary or Nansen or some other adventurous explorer, getting up where the pole ought to be, and not finding it, and then having to chase around over the ice fields for a lost, strayed or stolen pole. But as the errant pole has only 30 feet of leeway it will be sure to be somewhere about if one can only get up to the proper latitude.

"This change in the earth's axis of rotation of course changes the position of the equator," said Prof. Rees, "and so changes latitude throughout the world. This change of latitude is very small, so slight that a navigator at sea could not possibly detect it or be misled by it. The parallels are probably not varied more than 30 feet and the change can only be detected by careful observation and delicate instruments."

"For a great many years," continued the professor, "astronomers have had theories concerning a variation in latitude, but it seems probable that up to within a few years the phenomena cited to prove the theories were the result of imperfect or clumsy observation. For instance, the theory was often based on a comparison of maps made at different times, whereas, the real variation is so small as to make absolutely no difference in map-making. There are also theories that the time of the earth's rotation is changing, but the most carefully collected data do not give us any ground for affirming that the earth's rotation period is either shorter or longer than it was, say, 19 centuries ago."

"What is the probable cause of the earth's 'wabbling,' Prof. Rees?" asked an interested listener at the lecture.

"Well, there are several causes. The accumulation upon the surface of the earth of deposits of ice or snow, the changing of air currents, the shifting of masses of water or extraordinary rainfalls in certain localities would alter the relative weight of different parts of the globe, change its center of gravity or affect the centrifugal force. These accumulations would also tend to check its momentum."

In other words, the world, when it wabbles is like a spinning top that has received a deposit of melted wax while it is revolving, or a baseball that has been hit for a three-bagger by Dan Brouthers.

Prof. Rees is not fearful that any serious result is likely to follow his discovery, but at the same time it is possible that if the earth wabbles too much we may all drop out of the human game unexpectedly into unknown space.

A JAPANESE ROMANCE.

A Story of Count Ito, Told by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Of Count Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, Sir Edwin Arnold gives us this interesting incident: "I sat at a table with the ex-Premier and his wife and children. The Countess—quiet, gentle, motherly, and wearing spectacles, carving the tai and the kamo with such a matronly serenity—had yet a history of romance and devotion which could make the wildest fictionist's fortune. Long ago, in those dark and bloody days, when the Minister was her lover and a fugitive from his enemies, there came a time when they had tracked him to her house, and had chosen a band of Soshis to assassinate him. The noise of their clogs and the rattling of their scabbards were heard, and the Count, trapped like a stag in his mountain pleasance, drew his Bizen blade and prepared to die, as a Japanese Lord should, amid a circle of dead foes. But while he murmured 'Sagonara!' and knitted his fingers around the shark-skin hilt of his sword, that brave lady, whose guest I was, whispered: 'Do not die; there is hope still,' upon which she removed the hibachi, or fire box, over which they were sitting, and, lifting up the matting and planks beneath, induced her lover to conceal himself in the hollow space which exists under the floor of all Japanese homes. The murderers broke into the room, a ferocious band, just as the fire box had been replaced and the Countess had assumed a position of nonchalance. They demanded their victim, and when she protested against their intrusion and bade them search if they wanted Ito, the wretches dragged her around the apartment by her long, beautiful black hair—now touched with silver—and grievously maltreated her, but could not shake her resolute fidelity. Thanks to this Count Ito, the hero of many another strange adventure, escaped from the chief peril of his career, and has lived to give his country a new Constitution and to be one of the foremost and best respected statesmen of modern Japan."—New York Advertiser.

VERY SLICK SWINDLERS.

How They Work the Residents of the Western Rural Districts.

"We farmers," said the Western Granger to Major Handy, "are, after all, the favorite suckers. Out in my State of Iowa they spring something new on us every few months, and we bite every time. Not long ago a fellow went around my county painting patent medicine advertisements on barns and fences. It was his practice to pay a farmer $5, sometimes less, for the privilege, on condition that the sign should not be painted over for a year. For this money he would take a receipt, and here is where the trick came in. After showing a receipt in due form for the amount, the fellow would substitute for signature a promissory note for $100. Several of these notes, duly signed, were taken to the nearest town where there was a bank, and negotiated. Not one of the victims of these swindles suspected anything until they were called upon to pay the notes.

"Another clever thing worked on us was the highland cranberry swindle. We can't grow cranberries on such land as we have in our county, and yet they are in great demand, particularly at Thanksgiving and Christmas. A fellow came around in a buggy, driving from farmhouse to farmhouse, selling what he called highland cranberry seed. His stock in trade consisted of a few bushels of clover seed and a box of splendid cranberries. He was a glib talker, and made us all believe that we had only to plant these seeds to make the most profitable crops that we had ever known. The thing became a craze, and we bought every pound of his clover seed, and more than he got us. We paid him $3 a pound, and he made about $4,000 out of our credulity. When the seed came up as clover, we would have lynched him if we could, but he was probably working the same game over again in a different part of the United States."—Exchange.

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THROUGH SLEEPERS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Tickets on sale MAY 6 and 7; good returning 15 days, with privilege of extension for 15 days additional,30 days in all; account Southern Baptist Convention

Ticket Offices: Broadway and Chestnut and Union Station.

A MENAGE AT GIBRALTAR.

There Wasn't Much Style About It, but It Was Picturesque.

It was late on Christmas night when we landed at Gibraltar for the first time and knocked up D. 3, H. 4, Cumberland road. (This address, which used to puzzle our friends, simply means the official calculation District 3, House 4.)

A sleepy Spanish-looking young man with dark mustache opened the door, followed by an old crone (Geronina), holding a little old china guttered candlestick, her own peculiar property. Passing the kitchen (afterward to become so familiar a spot), we entered a passage, where the walls were hung with brackets, filled with wild narcissi. The young man proved to be our landlady's husband, Juan. He writes English in a fine hand, but does not speak it much. Marquita, the name by which Mme. de la Paz, our landlady, is known far and wide in Gibraltar, speaks English well, but writes it funnily. A baby son had arrived the same day as ourselves. A few days afterward his mother was walking about handing us Joseph Emanuel's christening cake. It was wonderful what Marquita was able to get through every day with her children to see after, the cooking for several sets of lodgers, and with only one servant to help her in the housework. She was quite equal to getting up before sunrise gunfire to go off to market for us, a distance of about a mile and a half. With everything else she always found time for talking and laughing; she dearly loved both. We were her principal lodgers, occupying her four best rooms, all on the same floor in a line—two bedrooms, two sitting rooms—the windows overlook the bay. Opposite, five miles across the water, lies the little white-walled town of Algeciras, the Governor of which officially terms himself "Governor of the Algeciras and of Gibraltar, temporarily in possession of the British." This is a great joke in the British garrison. The low-lying hills of the Spanish Coast, and the effects over them of storm and sunlight, make a beautiful front view. The African mountains across the straits are to the left. There was generally a man-of-war anchored just opposite our windows, and always the gunboat, and from time to time the whole Channel Squadron. The ship bells, marking the time, and the morning and evening bands, were cheerful sounds.

Geronina's way of calling us in the morning was to come and give us a little shake in bed, enough to scare anyone fast asleep. By the way, we called her an old crone, but she informed us one day that she had a little girl of 8 years old, with lovely blond hair.

A successor of Geronina was Virginia, a small minx of a girl, who would enter in slipshod fashion with the hot water, and, as like as not, sit down on a chair by your bedside, on the top of the clothes left there, to put on her "zapatas," and take an opportunity of making you understand she would like to have a pair of your shoes given to her.

Tea, coffee, bacon, and porridge was our usual breakfast. Butter is very bad. It goes down with bacon, but it is surprising how anyone can offer it as this bread and butter for afternoon tea. Two pounds given us fresh in Devonshire once on starting lasted well, and was a great treat. When we came to an end of our tea we used to get it through the canteens, calling it "Highland tea" or "artillery tea." Oatmeal was ordered plentifully for us from the Black Watch canteen. A boy and a tin mug and a flock of goats used to come down the street to the different doors, but by paying more we managed to secure cow's milk for drinking purposes. On occasions it was open to suspicion that the boy—or somebody—gave a mixture of goat and cow. If one goes to market oneself a boy can be hired to carry the purchases home. Fowls and eggs are sold by Moors; they will kill a live chicken on the spot for you. The Barbary eggs are 3 pence a dozen. They are small, and taste as if laid in dirty straw, but do well for cooking. If we wanted a good egg to eat we had to walk for it to a so-called farm on the Rock side, where a Maltese woman not only kept Spanish hens, but professed to own a cow, only "he" was not kept on the Rock. The Governor's cow tethered to a rare grass slope was the only one to be seen in the place.

Meat is of poor quality and small size. Birds of known and unknown kinds were a good stand-by; oranges 3 pence per dozen. Marquita is a very fair cook, and good at making out recipes told her. Juan takes a turn at cooking when he has a mind, and proves a natural genius. The kitchen is an interesting study; it is constantly full of people sitting around talking and watching the cooking of our dinners. We grew to know the different friends of the family, as the baby's godfather, Eulogia's godfather, Juan's mother, etc.

Juan had a reckless way of spending his dockyard Saturday wages, bringing home new gimcracks, gewgaw ornaments for the drawing-room or passage—an eye sore to educated taste. How to hide up or get rid of some of the things without hurting his feelings was a matter for reflection. Two dreadful coquettish beauties—pictures—had to be endured. In front of one we managed to rear up a tall vase full of leaves and weeds, mounted on the piano. There were quantities of vases and objects for wall and table decoration. By gleaning on the various batteries plenty of effective leaves and flowers can be brought back, hundreds of yellow marguerites of tall and low growing kinds.—London Queen.

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRE.

Tesla Is Convinced of the Practicability of the Scheme.

In connection with resonance effects and the problem of transmission of energy over a single conductor, I would say a few words on a subject which constantly fills my thoughts, and which concerns the welfare of all. I mean the transmission of intelligible signals, or perhaps even power, to any distance without the use of wires. I am becoming daily more convinced of the practicability of the scheme; and though I know full well that the majority of scientific men will not believe that such results can be practically and immediately realized, yet I think that all consider the developments of recent years by a number of workers to have been such as to encourage thought and experiment in this direction. My conviction has grown so strong that I no longer look upon this plan of energy or intelligence transmission as a mere theoretical possibility, but as a serious problem in electrical engineering which must be carried out some day.

The idea of transmitting intelligence without wire is the natural outcome of the most recent results in electrical investigations. Some enthusiasts have expressed their belief that telephony to any distance by induction through the air is possible. I cannot stretch my imagination so far; but I do firmly believe that it is practicable to disturb by means of powerful machines the electrostatic condition of the earth, and thus transmit intelligible signals and perhaps power. In fact, what is there against the carrying out of such a scheme? We now know that electric vibration may be transmitted through a single conductor. Why, then, not try to avail ourselves of the earth for this purpose? We need not be frightened by the idea of distance.

To the weary wanderer counting the mile posts the earth may appear very large; but to that happiest of all men, the astronomer, who gazes at the heavens, and by their standard judges the magnitude of our globe, it appears very small. And so I think it must seem to the electrician; for when he considers the speed with which an electric disturbance is propagated through the earth, all his ideas of distance must completely vanish. A point of great importance would be first to know what is the capacity of the earth, and what charge does it contain of electricity. —Century.

KISSES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

Train Your Children to Kiss in the Right Way.

Kisses may be conveniently divided into two classes—those which belong to and are intimately associated with the warmer passions of the heart, and those which are purely conventional. In view of the exacting demands of modern sanitary principles, in neither case is the habit desirable or even permissible. Nevertheless, it is only a waste of labor for medical mentors to protest against the habit, so far as the first "order" of kisses is concerned. Microbes, however pathogenic, will be ignored under these circumstances, and such will be the case until time is no more.

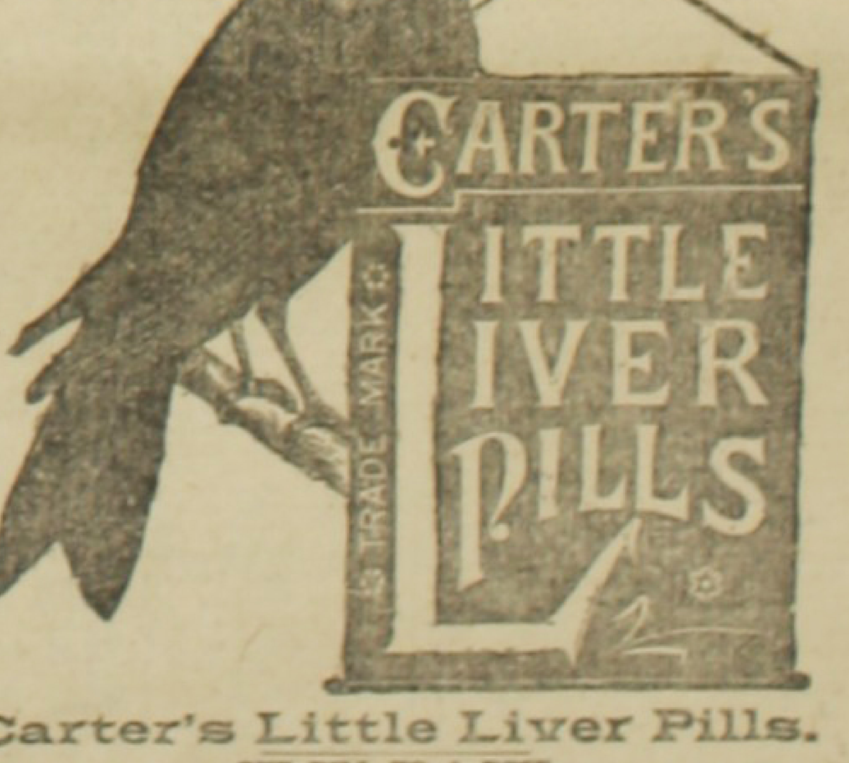
With respect, however, to the second variety of kisses, the matter is different. For the most part, the habit is practiced upon children, both girls and boys. Among themselves, too, kissing to a large extent prevails, but the facility with which diphtheria, measles, whooping-cough, and scarlet fever are transmitted in early life renders the habit one which common sense will show to be open to grave objections.

However essential conventional kisses may be regarded as a means of demonstrating friendship and politeness, parents should, nevertheless, we think, consider in this matter the welfare of their children first. Our condemnation of kisses may, for practical purposes, be restricted to the objectionable, but common, practice of kissing on the mouth. Among grown-up people it is unbecoming, to say the least, while toward and between children the practice is open to the gravest suspicion.

Children can be trained with the greatest ease to offer the cheek or the forehead for the proffered caress, and to elude the attempt to contaminate the lips. The incubation period of all the diseases mentioned may, or may not, be infective in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Upon this matter our knowledge, so far, is by no means certain, while on the other hand, recent investigations would seem to indicate that the infection of syphilis diseases in patients is of very much longer duration than was used formerly to be supposed, enduring, indeed, long after convalescence has been established.—Medical Press Circular.

Salvation Army Children.

To-night at 8 p. m. Mrs. Brigadier French of the Salvation Army will conduct the meeting of the local Slum Corps, 708 South Second street. During the evening two infant children of Comrade Smith will be dedicated to the service of the Lord. Another feature of the occasion will be the presentation of the army colors to the corps. A cordial invitation is extended to those who desire to attend.



Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ONE PILL TO A DOSE.

WHEN to "TAKE IT."

Whenever you feel in the least "out of sorts" and have an indication of a "sort of something coming on, you know," get rid of all the symptoms, and escape sickness by taking a Carter's Little Liver Pill.

WHERE to "TAKE IT."

No matter whether you are at home or abroad, in the Tropics or the Arctic Regions, you will be kept in perfect health if you only regulate your system with Carter's Little Liver Pills.

HOW to "TAKE IT."

It comes naturally to take such a small easily swallowed dose as Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WHY to "TAKE IT."

Because there is nothing nauseous about this medicine to make a fuss about, because it will do you good, and because you want to get rid of that headache by taking a Carter's Little Liver Pill.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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AMERICAN PLAN—ST. LOUIS.
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The best wearing, most stylish, and the greatest value of any $3.00 Men's Shoes on the continent.

Best calfskin, dongola tops, solid leather soles, with all the popular toes, lasts and fastenings, and Lewis' Cork Filled Soles.

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Hardwood Finishing, Signs of all descriptions. Hunt's Water Proofing, Glazing, etc., H ise, Ornamental and Sign.
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ANIMAL Extracts—Cerebrine for brain; Cardine for heart; Ovarine, etc., fl; all druggists.

CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS moved yesterday in Crawford's Great Broadway Bazaar at a 2:40 gait. Everyone of the 52 separate and distinct departments of this store was crowded with eager and pleased purchasers. See the bargains in books, "Trilby" for 98c, Century and Harper's 25c each, Scribner's 20c. Fruit pillow-slips 8c each. Big bargains in Capes, Gowns, Silks, Dress Goods, etc.

DR. O. D. WHITTIER, a regular graduate, 514 Washington avenue, successfully treats blood and skin diseases, impediments to marriage, nervous debility, diseases from indiscretions, excess, exposure, indulgence. Moderate charges. Advice free. None published. Reputation established without. Call or write. Hours: 9 to 1 and 3 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. WARD, 120 North Ninth street. Private troubles.

THE COHEN INQUEST.

Further Testimony Tending to Implicate the Father.

The inquest over the body of Abe Cohen, the little boy found dead at Second and Brooklyn streets Tuesday morning, was adjourned over until to-day by Deputy Coroner Heib for the purpose of running down another story which developed yesterday at the examination. This story was told by Mrs. Mary Morgenthaler, the wife of the dyer who was arrested Wednesday on suspicion and afterwards released. She said that Mrs. Emma Desmond, who lives in the same house with her at 908 Morgan street, told her Sunday that a little boy named Abe Rinehart, living at 822 Morgan street, had said he was with Abe Cohen the night before he died playing in the street. About 8 o'clock he said that Cohen had called the boy in and said: "If you don't come I'll give you the worst whipping you ever got in your life." A little boy named Frank Welsback, living in the same house in which the Rinehart boy is supposed to live, was at the Coroner's office, but he denied being the boy who told the story, and had never heard of the Rinehart boy or Mrs. Desmond.

Cohen was again placed on the stand. He denied two important facts which he testified to before on Thursday. In the first place, Cohen had sworn that the boy went to school and came home about 4:30 and played around the house until 5 o'clock, when he disappeared. The other statement he made at that time was that he went to the Third District Station and reported the boy as missing. When he took the stand yesterday he denied having said the boy went to school, or of having seen him at any time during the afternoon. Cohen claims he did not go home until about 10 o'clock, and that after a short time he went to bed. About 12 o'clock he said his wife awakened him and said that Abe was missing. He went outside, looked in the closet, and, not finding the boy, went back to bed. On the next day the boy was found dead. When questioned as to his former sworn statement he said the Deputy Coroner must have made a mistake, as he never made such a statement. Several persons besides Deputy Heib were present when he told the former story, and are unanimous in saying that Cohen told it to the deputy word for word as he wrote it down. Deputy Heib adjourned the inquest over in order that he may locate young Rinehart. Mrs. Desmond will also be summoned to-day to testify.

Some time ago I was taken sick with a cramp in the stomach, followed by diarrhoea. I took a couple of doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was immediately relieved. I consider it the best medicine in the market for all such complaints. I have sold the remedy to others, and everyone who uses it speaks highly of it. J. W. Strickler, Valley Center, Cal.—Adv.

School Board Matters.

A meeting of the School Board Teachers Committee was held yesterday afternoon. May 1 the Jefferson School building will be turned over to the contractors, who are to erect new buildings, and the sessions of the school will be discontinued on that day. The pupils thus displaced will be accommodated at neighboring schools.

Miss Anna M. Sharp was appointed third assistant at Peabody School; Miss Johanna F. Di Gaetoni third assistant at O'Fallon School, and Mrs. Emma J. Hiemenz was promoted to the rank of second assistant at the Garfield School.

President Brockman is busily engaged in the preparation of a suitable programme for the laying of the corner stone of the new Columbia School on the corner of Garrision and St. Louis avenues. The event takes place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison of the Kindergarten College of Chicago, and author of "A Story of Child Nature," will spend a week in St. Louis. She will arrive to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon a reception will be held in her honor at the Stoddard Kindergarten, beginning at 4 o'clock. On Thursday afternoon at the weekly session of the Froebel section, Miss Harrison will speak on the influences of the study of great literature.

A meeting of principals of the public schools is called for to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of considering the course of study, and also to take up the wide range of topics covered by the report of the "Committee of Fifteen." An address will be made by Superintendent E. H. Long.

The firm of Rickey & Spencer, composed of Colonel J. K. Rickey and R. H. Spencer, have purchased the business of the St. John Commission Company, 206 North Third street. The new firm starts with a splendidly organized business.

WILL BUILD UP A MACHINE.

MAYOR WALBRIDGE WILL IGNORE FILLEY'S CROWD.

Believes That His Friends Can Form an Organization That Will Down "De Ole Man" in the Gubernatorial Contest—Comfort Has Not Been "Thrown Down."

When Mayor Walbridge arrived at his office yesterday morning to resume the cares of office he did not present the appearance of a gentleman who had just returned from a pleasant vacation. He looked worried and seemed nervous.

Throughout the forenoon his office was crowded with a gang of hungry office-seekers. Shortly after noon President Nagel of the Council arrived and for some time was closeted with the Mayor in his private office. About 1 o'clock Thomas K. Niedringhaus, tanned and burned from the effects of a Sunday fishing voyage, showed up. He was also admitted to Mayor Walbridge's presence and remained in consultation with him several minutes.

It was generally surmised that they were discussing the slate over again and the action of the Council, but those who are having audiences with the Mayor just now are very secretive. They are giving out nothing.

It was almost 2 o'clock when the Mayor left for lunch. Then he was accompanied by his private secretary, and they went to the Hotel Rozier.

The news of the Mayor's return caused an influx of politicians to the hall during the day. All wanted to see his chief executiveship, but they were mostly disappointed. Only a few of the chosen ones were favored with an admission to his presence. Those who were unable to get in stood about the hall and talked about the exclusive condition of things. They also discussed the Council's rejections and prognosticated as to the Mayor's probable action.

"I got it direct from a city official, who talked to the Mayor," said one, "that John Henry Pohlman stands no show for the Park Commissionership. The Mayor told him that he liked Pohlman personally, but that there were other things to be considered which would prevent him from sending his name to the Council."

This same individual stated that the Mayor did not care for either Filley or Pohlman, and that he was desirous of proving it at this time.

"The Mayor believes that he can build up an organization of his own in St. Louis within the next two years, that will give him the delegation to the next State Convention," said the gentleman. "He will depend mostly on Comfort and Starkloff to do his work, and you will see evidences of it before many days."

The suggestion that Comfort had been thrown as hard by the Mayor as anyone else had been thrown was laughed at.

"Don't you believe anything of the kind," said the gentleman. "Charley Comfort is as close to Mayor Walbridge to-day as any politician in St. Louis. For the past two years Comfort and Starkloff have controlled the filling of more positions under the city government than all the other politicians combined. Comfort would like to have the impression to prevail that he is not influential with the Mayor. He has his own good reasons for desiring it, but such things don't go with those who keep track of municipal politics, and the way the strings are pulled. I noticed in an interview the other day that Comfort pretended to have been dumped by the Mayor. He apparently felt very sore, but he was not, because he got everything he desired. There is Knickmeyer, for instance. Comfort was responsible for his appointment. The Mayor sent his name to the Council and it was rejected.

"Sometime ago Comfort's influence with the administration became so notorious that a properly authorized committee waited upon the Mayor for the purpose of learning whether or not recommendations without Comfort's or Starkloff's name would have any weight with him.

"What satisfaction they got could not be learned. A member of the committee told me, however, that when the committee intimated that Colonel Comfort was too much in evidence in the appointive prerogatives of the administration, the Mayor turned livid with rage and apprehension. He did not deny that Comfort had been influential, but stated that his influence was exaggerated.

"The truth of it is that Comfort has been playing the opossum. He has apparently lain dead, but all the time he has had his eyes open and has never failed to get in his work."

ARE YOU WILLING TO PAY $20, $22 OR $25 FOR A GOOD SPRING SUIT? If so have your Suit made in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. Should you once realize the "GREAT GULF" which exists between ready-made and custom-made Clothing, you will easily see what a GREAT HOLE we are making in the sales of the ready-made people by our low prices.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Annie Kempf Fatally Shot by Joseph Reese, a Hod Carrier, While Examining a Revolver.

Annie Kempf, a domestic, employed at Paul Nicolet's saloon and lodging-house, 402 South Second street, was accidentally shot and killed by Joseph Reese, a hod carrier, yesterday afternoon. Reese was arrested and taken to the Four Courts, to await the results of an inquest over the body of the dead girl, which was removed to the Morgue.

Reese is a stranger in St. Louis. He arrived here several days ago, expecting to secure work. He joined the hod carriers' union and immediately afterwards the union went on a strike. On Saturday Reese received $10 from his wife in Allegheny, Pa. He wanted to return home, but that was not enough to get him there. He owned a revolver, and he concluded to pawn it to raise the balance of the sum needed to pay his fare.

Yesterday he took the weapon out of his valise and went into Nicolet's back yard to extract the cartridges. He met the Kempf girl. Stopping, he showed her the weapon, and asked her what she thought he could realize upon it. While she was examining it it exploded. The ball struck her just above the heart and she expired within a few moments.

The girl was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and had only resided here a short time. She was 22 years old.

The proprietor of the place is confident that her death was due to an accident.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is as perfect as it is possible for any powder to be made. WINSLOW ANDERSON, M. D., Professor University of California.

New Incorporations.

The Missouri Lamp and Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000, one-half paid, divided into 300 shares of the par value of $100 each. The shareholders are: Wm. H. Karges, 100 shares; George Bergmann, 100; Edward Schaefer, 3, and Emma Schaefer, 97. The object of the incorporation is to manufacture lanterns, lamps, etc.

The J. C. Somerville Photo Supply Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, divided into 800 shares of the par value of $50 each, full paid. The shareholders are: J. C. Somerville, who owns 698 shares; J. M. Mead, 2, and S. Y. Somerville, 100. The object of the incorporation is to manufacture photographer's supplies.

The B. Roth Tool Company was incorporated with a full paid capital stock of $4,500, divided into 90 shares of the par value of $50 each. The shareholders are: Elise Boefer, who owns 87 shares, and Wm. Boefer, Chas. A. Roth and Edward B. Roth, one share each.

Stolen Plumbers' Tools.

John Wilson was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglarizing the plumbing shop of Theodore Bonroe at 213 Chestnut street and stealing $20 worth of tools. The tools were found in his possession. He is also supposed by the police to be the man who stole $25 worth of plumber's tools from the reporters' room at the Four Courts Saturday. A warrant was issued against him.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

Further Action to Be Taken on the Mayor's Slate To-Night—Appointments Held Over.

The Municipal Assembly meets at 7 o'clock to-night.

Business before the Council—The Mayor's appointments.

Business before the House of Delegates—Announcement of the standing committees.

The interest, of course, centers in the action of the Council upon the Mayor's appointments and upon the probable action of his Honor in regard to new names to take the place of the rejected nominees.

The following shows how the slate stands after the attack of the Council at the last meeting:

Rejected by the Council.

FRANK L. RIDGELY, for Park Commissioner.
B. H. COLBY, for Sewer Commissioner.
CHARLES E. SWINGLEY for Fire Chief.
ERNST KNICKMEYER for Jailer.

Held Up by the Council.

JAMES RICHARDSON, JR., for Supply Commissioner.
LOUIS GRUND, for Assessor and Collector of Water Rates.
M. L. HOLMAN, for Water Commissioner.
CHARLES H. STONE, for Harbor and Wharf Commissioner.
J. HARRY RANDALL, Building Commissioner.
GEORGE J. HAZLITT, Assessor Second District.
W. P. DORAN, Assessor Fourth District.
M. S. BRENNAN, Assessor Sixth District.

Held Up by the Committees.

THOMAS H. PEABODY, Justice First District Police Court.
NICK KARR, JR., Superintendent of Workhouse.
W. J. CLARK, JR., Superintendent House of Refuge.
CHARLES J. PRICE, for Inspector of Boilers.
All nominees for Market Masters and Weighers.

The bonds of those confirmed are likely to be filed to-night for approval. If approved the appointees will be ready to begin official business on May 1. This more especially applies to the Street Commissioner and the Board of Health, where the incumbents are awaiting their successors.

Speaker Diekmann has returned from Union, Mo., where he has been for several days, and will announce to the House of Delegates to-night his list of standing committees. It is not likely that other business of importance will come up.

Board of Health.

The last formal meeting of the present Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Max C. Starkloff, the new Health Commissioner, was an interested auditor during the proceedings.

The weekly report of the Health Commissioner showed that the number of patients at the City Hospital is 341; Female Hospital, 169; Insane Asylum, 386; Poorhouse, 764. Total in the institutions, 2,248, an increase of seven over last week.

City Chemist Teichmann reported that he had made various analyses and chemical examinations.

The Chief Sanitary Officer reported 10 complaints in regard to garbage.

The Chief Sanitary Officer also reported that there were two deaths from smallpox the past week; five from diphtheria; six from croup; one from typhoid fever; four from measles. Houses examined and posted, 151; houses disinfected, 60.

Appointments were approved as follows: Kate Rodgers, first-class help; James Stewart, attendant; Emma Hawley, head attendant; Cora Buffington, attendant; all at the Insane Asylum.

City Hall Notes.

—Secretary W. H. Osmer of the Council is improving, but still very ill with pneumonia.

—There will be meetings of the Public Improvement, Sanitary Affairs, Police and Market committees of the Council this afternoon.

—Four new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. William, Rosa and Katie Faeck of 2115 Eugenia, were sent to Quarantine, and also Henry Davis of 1128 North Tenth street.

—Permits to build were issued yesterday to Henry Fairback for three flats on the south side of Laclede between Grand and Vandeventer, to cost $12,000; and to Henry Griesedieck for a dwelling on the south side of Hawthorn near Compton, to cost $13,000.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is conceded to be the only leavening agent that is free from taint of adulteration.

Carmody Discharged.

Special Judge James J. Neville of Springfield sustained a motion to quash yesterday in the case of Patrick J. Carmody, the saloonkeeper, charged with keeping open on Sunday. Judge Murphy was disqualified at the last calling of the case. When Special Judge Neville took his seat yesterday Attorneys Marshall F. McDonald and Chester H. Krum filed a motion to quash on the ground that the defendant was the proprietor of four saloons, and that the information failed to set forth the location of the saloon which he was charged with keeping open. Judge Neville listened to arguments on both sides, Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill representing the State, and decided that it was no more than right that the defendant should know which of his saloons he was charged with keeping open, and sustained the motion. Mr. Mulvihill will file another information in a few days. The case was brought by the Sunday Association.

Your Hired Girl

Will like our Pittsburg Crushed Coke; it is so clean and easy to handle; a perfect substitute for anthracite coal for grates, stoves and furnaces and one-third cheaper. Devoy & Feuerborn Coal and Coke Company, 215 North Seventh street.

Federal Building News.

Reports received by Post Office Inspector Johnston yesterday say that no Government funds were lost in the fire which gutted Lawrence, Kas., on Saturday night. The Post Office at Stark, Kas., has been robbed, with a loss of $160 in cash, besides mail matter and a quantity of postage stamps. An attempt was made to burglarize the office at Fordyce, Ark., on Saturday night, but the thief was captured. Inspector Houk reports the arrest at Little Rock of Wm. H. Cajul, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails.

A GRATE FIRE

Of our No. 2 Coke is a positive luxury; equally satisfactory in stoves and furnaces. DEVOY & FEUERBORN Coal & Coke Co., 215 North Seventh St.

Must Move Out.

The members of Mount Zion (colored) M. E. Church, on Morgan, near Seventeenth street, are up in arms against the invasion of their territory by immoral houses and have filed complaints with the police. The houses complained of are all within 100 yards of the church, and are all within 100 yards of the church, and are also near a colored school. Under the law no such house can locate within 100 yards of a church or school, and Chief Harrigan ordered Captain Joyce to serve notice on the women to move.

A Grand Remedy.

Sulphume—Liquid Sulphur—is proving the best of remedies for fevers, blood disorders and skin diseases. Ordinary sulphur has had extraordinary medicinal properties, but in its dissolved state, presented in the state of Sulphume, these properties have been strengthened many fold. The Meyer Bros. Drug Company of St. Louis are Wholesale Agents.

Overdose of Morphine.

Special to The Republic.

Mattoon, Ill., April 29.—D. D. Hayes died this morning from an overdose of morphine. He has been in poor health for some time, and it is presumed to have been accidental.

A HEARTY LAUGH!

Is Worth a Thousand Groans In Any Market.

The Man Who Wears Our Clothing

Has the Laugh

On those who don't. Why? Because he has got the very best Ready-to-Wear Clothing made and has had to pay much less than those who bought their Clothing elsewhere.

FOR INSTANCE:

Our $10, $12.50 and $15 **. . . SUITS**

Would cost from $3 to $7 more in any other store and not be as satisfactory either in appearance or actual service.

Also Hats—You should see the Men's $2.50 and $3 latest style Hats we're selling at... $1.50

Famous
Broadway and Morgan St.

ECHO OF A TRAGEDY.

MISS ROBINSON'S SUIT FOR DR. MOORE'S INSURANCE.

She Was Engaged to Marry the Doctor as Soon as He Secured a Divorce, but His Death Intervened—He Made Her the Beneficiary.

A law suit, interwoven with considerable romance was heard in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Judge Priest. Minnie Robinson of Helena, Ark., is the plaintiff. She asks for a judgment of $5,000 against the United States Mutual Life Insurance Company. That is the amount of insurance Dr. Emil Moore of Helena, Ark., carried and she is the beneficiary named in the policy.

The doctor made Miss Robinson's acquaintance while she was a teacher in the public schools there. The friendship ripened into love, and they became engaged. There was one obstacle to the marriage, however, and that was the fact that he had a wife living, from whom he had not been divorced.

Minnie told the court yesterday that she promised to marry Moore as soon as a divorce could be procured from his wife, and he gave her a ring as a token of their engagement. She relied upon that promise and believed that he would do as he said.

Dr. Moore, however, never obtained a divorce from his wife, for the reason probably that his unexpected and tragic death intervened. In February, 1893, he got into an altercation with a fellow-physician and was killed. The homicide was highly sensational. Word was left at Moore's office to come and set a broken limb. The doctor was out, and when he responded to the call he found another doctor performing the operation. After some talk Moore withdrew, but he called the doctor out doors and a quarrel followed. Moore made a motion as though for his hip pocket, and the other fellow shot him fatally.

After Moore's death it transpired that he had made Miss Robinson the beneficiary in the policy, instead of his two children, as originally written. The insurance company resisted payment on the ground, among other things, that Minnie Robinson had no insurable interest in Dr. Moore's life, but Judge Priest overruled its demurrer in which this was argued.

Miss Robinson said yesterday that it was not until the October following Moore's death that she learned that he had made her the beneficiary. She is now living in this city, and is a stenographer for a law firm.

Judge Priest took the matter under advisement.

Dr. Price's reign as king of baking powders has been almost as long as Queen Victoria's.

GUILTY OF MASHING.

Robert C. Carlton Heavily Fined for the Offense.

Robert C. Carlton, alias Richard Stanley, the young clerk of Samuel Cupples & Co., was fined $100 in the First District Police Court yesterday for mashing. Carlton belongs to the gang of well-dressed men who have been making life obnoxious to ladies who happened to go downtown. On Sunday Officers McDonald and Murphy saw Carlton in pursuit of a well-dressed lady on Broadway. They followed and saw him address some remark to her and then stepped in and placed him under arrest. The lady refused to prosecute, but the officers decided to prosecute themselves, as they saw him insult the lady. So when Carlton was brought into court yesterday he had made up his mind that it would be of no use to fight the case and entered a plea of guilty, which resulted in Judge Morris assessing the above fine.

REDUCED RATES

To the West and Southwest.

April 30 the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis at one fare for the round trip to all points in Missouri south and west of Harrisonville, including Kansas City, and St. Joseph, all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and points in Idaho, as well as to Lake Charles, La., and points in Arkansas and certain points in Texas.

St. Louis to Kansas City and return	$ 8.00
St. Louis to Leavenworth and return	9.50
St. Louis to Atchison and return	10.00
St. Louis to St. Joseph and return	10.00
St. Louis to Omaha and return	12.75

Further particulars, sleeping-car berths, etc., can be obtained at city ticket office or Union Station.

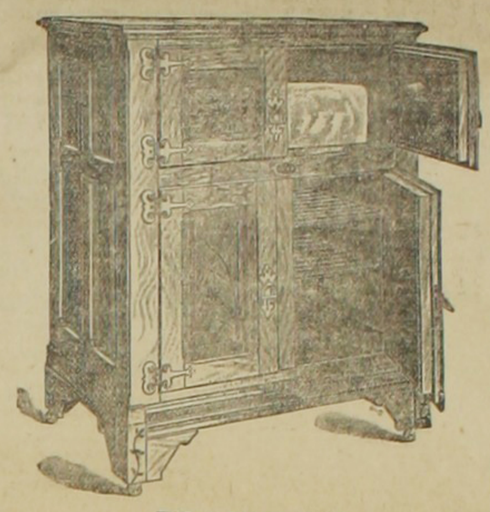
Ex-Cashier Burr Again Indicted.

William E. Burr, formerly cashier of the St. Louis National Bank, was arraigned in the Federal Court yesterday on an indictment returned by the District Grand Jury, charging embezzlement. He gave bond in the sum of $10,000, his father, W. E. Burr, becoming surety. A former indictment against him was dismissed. The case has been pending for over a year, and grew out of discrepancies in the accounts of the bank, of which Burr was the executive officer. An indictment was found by the United States Grand Jury last November, but for legal reasons the case was not brought to trial under it.

Clean, Cheap Fuel.

Our Pittsburg Crushed Coke for stoves, grates and furnaces is a perfect substitute for anthracite coal, and fully one-third cheaper. It produces absolutely no smoke, soot, gas or odor. Devoy & Feuerborn Coal and Coke Company, 215 North Seventh street.

Save Your Ice!



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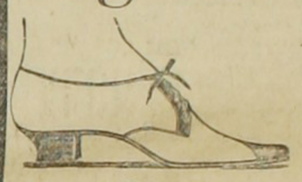
Refrigerator and Ice Chest.

HARDWOOD. DRY AIR CIRCULATION. CHARCOAL PACKED. AIRTIGHT DOORS.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY.

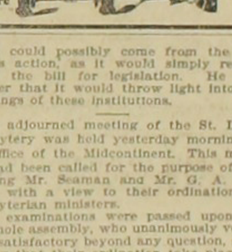
High Grade Shoes
AT RIGHT PRICES.



OUR . . .
$2, $3 and $4
Lines of Women's Black and Tan Oxford Ties are of Extra Value.
We Can Fit and Please You Where Others Fail to Do So.
HANAN & DeMUTH'S,
Broadway and St. Charles St.

ASK FOR A
MERCANTILE
EXACT SIZE PERFECTO!
THE MERCANTILE is the FAVORITE TEN-CENT CIGAR. For sale by all First-Class Dealers. Manufactured by the F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., Factory No. 304, St. Louis, Mo.

XLCR WIRE & IRON CO.
311 N. 24 St., St. Louis, Mo.
Iron and Wire Fences, { Grilles, Bank Railings, Stable Fixtures, Etc. Builders' Iron and Wire Work.



DR. TYRRELL'S BILL.

He Wants a Commission Appointed to Investigate Alleged Private Prisons—Religious News.

The Evangelical Alliance yesterday had an exciting session. The proceedings at first were not out of the ordinary run, but when Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell arose with a formidable looking document in his hand and began reading it the ministers at once prepared for lively times.

Dr. Tyrrell asked the alliance to indorse his bill and to authorize him to send it immediately to Governor Stone, so that it might be placed before the extraordinary session of the Legislature, should he approve it.

The preamble of the bill begins with the following statement:

"For many years, helpless women and girls (by collusion of the Chief of Police, the Police Board of St. Louis and the managers of the House of the Good Shepherd), have been illegally, cruelly and without due process of the law, incarcerated, deprived of their liberty and reduced to a condition of slavery, in a prison house, not recognized by law, viz: The House of the Good Shepherd."

The bill is one of the strongest measures that has ever come up before the alliance. It provides that a commission of five, two of whom shall be women, shall be appointed to make visits to all institutions, such as asylums, nurseries, convents, monasteries and such ohter institutions where persons could be confined against their will; in fact, all educational institutions not under the direct control of the State.

This commission shall have the power of entering any institution by force, if the doors are not opened to them, and if they cannot accomplish this alone they are to have the power of calling the Sheriff and his deputies to their assistance. Anyone stopping them or hindering them in any way from entering such institutions, whether managers or others, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, the punishment of which shall be an imprisonment of not more than five years nor less than three.

The commissioners are to examine everyone in these institutions to see if they are confined against their will, and if there are any who are thus confined they shall be immediately released, and their parents or guardians, if they have any, shall be notified at once. These commissioners are to receive $3 per day for such days as they work.

A lengthy discussion ensued immediately after the reading of the bill.

Dr. Rhodes made a motion to lay the bill on the table. This motion was immediately voted down.

Several motions, amendments and substitutes were made. Dr. Sargent's motion to the effect that the preamble was too strong and should be changed to read "it is reported" and not as a known fact, was accepted.

Dr. Rhodes called for a yea and nay vote, saying that the alliance had been mixed up in too many such measures, and that it was not in order at a meeting of the alliance.

It was finally decided, after a long discussion, to adjourn the meeting until Friday, when the bill will be brought before the body, since there was still time to get it before the Legislature.

Rev. Dr. Palmer said yesterday that no harm could possibly come from the alliance's action, as it would simply recommend the bill for legislation. He said further that it would throw light into the workings of these institutions.

The adjourned meeting of the St. Louis Presbytery was held yesterday morning in the office of the Midcontinent. This meeting had been called for the purpose of examining Mr. Seaman and Mr. G. A. McEwen with a view to their ordination as Presbyterian ministers.

The examinations were passed upon by the whole assembly, who unanimously voted them satisfactory beyond any question, suggesting that their ordination take place in the near future. The exact date of the young ministers' ordination has not as yet been decided upon.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.—Adv

Indications Point to Murder.

Special to The Republic.

Emporia, Kas., April 29.—Charles Ellis, a farmer, who resides near Neosho Rapids, was found dead in his corn field this morning. There was a bullet hole in his side. The pistol that made it was lying on the ground near the deceased. There is some question as to whether it is a murder or a suicide. The location of the wound indicates that it is a murder.

Louis A. Hilliard Pardoned.

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Louis A. Hilliard of Chicago has been pardoned from the penitentiary by Governor Altgeld. In November, 1893, Hilliard was convicted of embezzling a large amount of money from the Chicago Tribune, for which he was one of the bookkeepers, and sentenced to the State prison for four years.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humours of the skin, Scalp and Blood when all else fails.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine.

Weather To-day: Showers; cooler.

65, Lucan, Latin poet, died.
1662, Queen Mary II of England born.
1789, Washington first inaugurated president.

TODAY the Washington memorial arch is dedicated in New York. Governor Morton and his staff and many distinguished visitors review the superb colonial military pageant that passes beneath the arch, and in the evening Gotham society will give a colonial ball.

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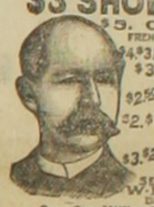

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