THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Issued Every Day in the Year.
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice-President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
REPUBLIC BUILDING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY (SIXTEEN PAGES A WEEK).

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year	$4.00
Six months	2.00
Three months	1.00
Any three days (except Sunday), one year	2.00
Semi-Weekly Magazine	2.00
Weekly Post-Dispatch	1.00
Sunday Magazine	1.50

BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily and Sunday	12 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday, including Magazine	15 cents

Published Monday and Tuesday, one cent.

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

Address THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Reject communications will not be returned unless accompanied.

Entered at the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

"DOMESTIC" POSTAGE. PER COPY.
Four, six and eight pages ... 1 cent
Ten, twelve and fourteen pages ... 2 cents
Fifteen, sixteen and twenty pages ... 3 cents
Twenty-four and 32 pages (Magazine) ... 4 cents
Thirty-six to forty-eight pages ... 5 cents
Forty pages ... 6 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2615	A 615
Editorial Rooms	Park 745	A 615

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900.
Vol. 52 ..... No. 232

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	79,300	17	75,490
2	75,850	18	76,190
3	74,340	19	76,960
4	76,070	20	78,340
5	74,910	21 Sunday	82,330
6	77,310	22	76,040
7 Sunday	80,980	23	76,910
8	74,840	24	76,700
9	74,770	25	76,890
10	75,830	26	77,970
11	75,230	27	79,670
12	75,740	28 Sunday	83,310
13	77,855	29	78,000
14 Sunday	82,900	30	76,830
15	75,660	31	79,660
16	75,750		

Total for the month 2,398,625
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 57,673

Net number distributed ... 2,340,952
Average daily distribution ... 75,514

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 9.12 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

HOSPITAL FUND.

The question of paramount importance to St. Louisans, "Why has St. Louis no adequate City Hospital and no money on hand or in sight to build one?" was answered by President McMath of the Board of Public Improvements at a recent meeting of the Good Government Club.

"During the last three years," he said, "the salary list of the city has been increased $450,000. This increase, which was absolutely unnecessary, added to the accumulated fund of $200,000, would have been nearly sufficient to build St. Louis a City Hospital in every way commensurate with her needs."

It is with a city as with an individual. When the pennies are cared for the pounds take care of themselves.

If a man cuts off the little foolish expenses which eat away his income by driblets he will have as much money as he needs for his more important expenses. A pruning of the salary list at the proper time would not only have saved St. Louis's saved-up hospital fund, but it would have given St. Louis money nearly sufficient to build a hospital.

WHATEVER HANNA DIRECTS.

In the development of formidable Republican opposition to the shipping subsidy bill there is a hopeful indication that even in the ranks of Mark Hanna's own trust-ridden party certain thoughtful men are becoming apprehensive of the peril contained in the passage of a protective measure so purely in the interest of the shipping monopolies and at the expense of the people.

Republican Senators McMillan of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota and others are justified in their fears that the people's patience is about exhausted in this matter of class legislation. The costly lesson of the high protective tariff, burdening the country with a gigantic tax which has finally led to the development of the trust evil itself, has been a sufficient experience. The shipping subsidy bill, placing an additional initial tax of $100,000,000 on the people for the benefit of the Hanna clique of shipowners, will prove just a bit more than the country will stand without vigorous protest.

It may be that the administration, in its submission to Mark Hanna, will make the vote on the shipping subsidy bill a party vote, thus compelling Republican opponents to that bill to vote for its passage. This will certainly be done if Hanna so directs. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the people to watch closely this week's developments in the Senate and House. They may at least gain thereby a fuller conception of Hanna's power in controlling this Government.

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the new organization of Young Republicans of Missouri, born yesterday at Kansas City, may result in showing to the people of the State a new and improved brand of Republican.

The old brand in this State should certainly be retired from public view. It may be graphically described as being "unfit for publication." It is the element which bankrupted Missouri in the late '90's, and from whose misrule of corruption and extravagance it has taken the State some twenty-five years to recuperate.

It is also the element which is now in control of municipal affairs in St. Louis. It is responsible for the pitiable condition of the city. It has brought us to that condition where, as Mayor Ziegenhein himself says, "we have no streets; only roads." It threw the city into darkness rather than pass a proper lighting ordinance. It depleted the City Treasury. It caused scandals in every municipal department.

Let's hope that the Young Republicans of Missouri may be a better lot than the old breed. They can't be worse. Although it is a difficult thing to grow grapes from thorns or figs from thistles, let's hope it may be done in this instance. It will be enough to frighten us out of our skins if the new generation of Missouri Republicans blossoms out into an evil brood possessing all the sinfulness of its fathers—whom a Republican Postmaster General characterized as "the ——— ——— outfit he ever saw."

FOR WHICH ARE YOU?

It is a significant fact that Congressman De Armond's speech at the Democratic harmony dinner of the National Civic Club of Brooklyn, in which he urged Democrats to forget all other differences and stand solid in opposition to Imperialism, should have created a profoundly favorable impression on the minds of Eastern Democrats.

Mr. De Armond's hearers are also probably correct in believing that the Missouri Congressman sounded the Democratic keynote of the next campaign with his impassioned utterance, "I am for the Republic and against the Empire." This is far more than a skillfully conceived catch-phrase to tickle the ear and capture the imagination. It indicates the choice to be made by all Americans in the approaching elections—we must decide between the imperialism of the present administration and the democracy upon which the Republic was founded and through which alone may its existence as a free government be perpetuated.

Mr. De Armond's temperamental characteristic must have added force to his argument on the occasion mentioned. He is not of that nature to surrender to the temptation which leads orators to depend for their effects upon cunning word-mongering. His mind is clear, deliberate and logical in its methods. He appeals to the reason of his listeners rather than to their passions. The New York Herald says of his Brooklyn speech that it was generally conceded to be the most impressive effort of the evening, and State Senator McCarren of Kings County, New York, who does not agree with Mr. De Armond on all issues, declares that "it was a splendid speech, full of logic and well expressed."

"I am for the Republic and against the Empire" should be the earnest declaration of every American who is true to the principles of liberty and justice for which his Government rightfully stands. This conviction should be expressed in the most effective manner possible—at the polls in November, when the time comes to vote for or against the administration policy of imperialism, militarism and colonial conquest in the Old World. The ballots then cast by the American people should settle this momentous question for all time. The position to be assumed by each and every true American patriot is clearly defined.

"I am for the Republic and against the Empire."

PASS THE CULLOM BILL.

It should not be likely that thoughtful members of the United States Senate will fail to see the strong merit of Senator Cullom's bill amending certain features of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The necessity for the passage of something like the Cullom bill lies in the plain fact that as at present organized and empowered the Interstate Commerce Commission is largely helpless to accomplish the purposes for which it was established. Its authority over the railroads of the country is not sufficient to make its influence effective. About all it can do is to point out certain evils for the correction of which small shippers must thereafter fight in the courts, bearing the burden of costly opposition to the great carrying trusts.

The Cullom bill clothes the Interstate Commerce Commission with mandatory powers compelling the correction of traffic abuses which that body may find to exist. It opens to the Commission all books and accounts kept by railroads. It makes it obligatory upon the railroads to furnish annual statements to the Commission, or monthly statements when required by the latter. To this extent it establishes the system of supervision of accounts which prevails in the control of the national banks of the country.

It has been definitely learned that these reforms are necessary if the Interstate Commerce Commission is to serve its purpose. It is natural that there should be a railroad opposition to the passage of the Cullom bill, but this opposition should not prevail to blind Congress or the people to the merits of the measure. The passage of the bill will constitute action in the general interest, as promising to regulate a system that otherwise is too completely under the control of the carrying trusts and the big monopolies which wield so unfair an influence in the dictation of traffic terms disadvantageous to smaller shippers.

UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

When President Jesse of the Missouri State University incidentally mentioned to the Missouri editors meeting in St. Louis last week that there were now 1,000 students enrolled for this term of the University's scholastic year he stated a fact that should be noted with gratification by the general public.

And along the same line, as indicating a wider extension of university influence, was Doctor Jesse's outlining of the basis already established for a closer connection between the State University and the various High Schools of Missouri. Under his direction, with a careful supervision of the curriculum of each school included in this system, the schools found adequate in their course are constituted, in effect, preparatory schools from which young men are sent direct to the University. The latter, some members of whose faculty have examined closely the educational work of these schools, accept the certificate of graduation from such schools as sufficient for the matriculation of freshmen into the University.

The value of this system in the matter of furthering the university extension movement may not well be overestimated. Of even greater value to the general cause of education is the inevitable raising of the standard of scholarship in the High Schools throughout the State. The logical effect is bound to be the betterment of these schools and the general adoption of a curriculum largely directed by suggestion from the University itself and based on the best educational thought of modern days.

President Jesse, the State University and the High Schools of Missouri are alike to be congratulated on the successful establishment of a system so full of practical benefit to the youth of the State. The people of Missouri will not fail to see the promise contained in such a system. The development is gratifyingly in line with earlier achievements of the University in the direction of educational progress.

WEAKNESS OF EMPIRE.

With Canada apprehensive that her principal revenues may yet be devoted to the prosecution of British wars in which she has no direct concern, and Australia fearing that British reverses in South Africa may lead to military conscription of Australian young manhood, there is an omen of considerable menace to the future glory of the British Empire.

The loyalty of the colonies of Great Britain has been lately proved up to a certain point by the developments of the war in South Africa. Canada has contributed some hundreds of volunteers and about $2,000,000 to the prosecution of the war. Australia has sent a troop or two of irregular cavalry to the front. The services of each have been hailed by the English at home with great rejoicing as indicating the strength of the imperial fabric of government.

It does not appear, however, that England's colonies are ready to "go the limit" in defense of the mother country, nor is it strange that they should thus hesitate. They have their own interests to consider, interests not by any means allied to those of Britain. They are virtually independent and could not be compelled by England to remain subject to the crown if they saw fit to assert their independence. If they seriously weaken themselves in English wars of no benefit to England's colonies, they are thereby sacrificing their own future. The probabilities are that they will never be willing to do this.

Herein lies the fatal weakness of the British Empire, as has been the case with all Empires established on a basis of the subjugation of other peoples and the government by force of distant races. It is rather a disquieting prospect. What would it mean for England to see India in revolt, Canada moving for national independence, Australia holding her young men at home for her own defense in case of the collapse of the British Empire? How long would it take the enemies of England to recognize this sign of imperial decay and to hasten the dissolution already thus begun?

British entomologists in South Africa attract attention to a dreadfully poisonous spider, the Harpactera gigas, which creates much havoc among men and horses. The entomologists have not yet located the gold and the diamond bugs which are really responsible for most of the trouble of Great Britain in South Africa.

The authorities at Washington have taken steps to improve the lighting of St. Louis's Federal building. That is one Dark Age which can be ended without that formality of election which is necessary to the ending of the other Dark Age which afflicts St. Louis.

It may be true, as naval experts assert, that the Manila and the Santiago fights showed that the strength of a navy is in its battleships, but they cannot be certain. No armored cruiser named St. Louis took part in those fights.

When Empress Dowager Au of China begins her threatened resistance of foreign aggression the land-grabbing Powers of Europe may find that there's a scratching of more than gravel on the bills.

Those Filipino insurgents who now shoot burning arrows into villages held by our troops have doubtless been touched by the soldier boys' vocal yearnings for a hot time in the old town.

The ice gorge which is troubling the trustees of Chicago's sewer has no fears for the typhoid bacillus. He enjoys the cold, scientists assert, and can live for months in a chunk of ice.

"I am for the Republic and against the Empire," says De Armond of Missouri—and that should be the campaign rallying cry of every faithful and consistent American.

Any one who counts on Britain's colonies standing or falling with the Empire loses sight of the universal truth that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Now that the Boers are on the aggressive, will it be in General Buller's power to give them a brief spell at the ferrying business on the Tugela?

If the Young Republicans of Missouri intend to attempt the reform of the old ones they should begin a protracted meeting right here in St. Louis.

Taylor's battalion of bayonet bulldozers must leave Frankfort. There's too much Caesarism in such a phalanx to suit the American people.

It isn't likely that the people will be fooled by the carrying trusts' attempt to "railroad" the Cullom bill into popular disfavor.

If the Young Republicans of Missouri are like the old breed they should hold their conventions in the State Reform School.

That Wisconsin newspaper editor who recently froze to death must have been handling some unusually cold facts.

Boys Will Be Boys.

When old Missouri Democrats
Read of the doings great
Of all these young Republicans
Who hope to run the State,
They'll kind of laugh,
And greatly chaff,
And poke a little fun
But, good lands sake,
They'll never take
'Em serious—not a one!

'Twill be great sport for all these boys
The party tide to stem,
Tho' for their fathers—well, you know,
It may be death to them!
But if they scheme
Or even dream
From Democratic rule
To win the State,
We'll send 'em straight
And well birched back to school!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY" WAS WELL PRESENTED.

In the very pronounced hit made by the Castle Square Opera Company in "The Chimes of Normandy" at the Exposition last night the most interesting feature was the delicate rivalry between Adelaide Norwood and Gertrude Quinlan for the favor of the house.

Of course, the two artistes are widely dissimilar in their work, the one being a prima donna soprano, and the other—well, just a bewitching soubrette with sparkling eyes, a dazzling smile, a wicked foot and a voice that laughs when it chirps. But for all that they were rivals, and a very pretty competition it was. Even Norwood had to twinkle a bit and to the comfort of her pretty sister when the humor of the thing struck her.

And then a St. Louis audience hadn't seen them together since "The Mikado," you know, when Norwood was Nanki-Poo and Quinlan was Pitti-Sing and Regina her sister off, and it was pleasant to recall the memory of that delightful engagement, which reminds me that "The Chimes" seems to be in for a success almost as pronounced, if her sight's signs don't fail.

Planquette's delightful little opera has been rehearsed by Mr. Savage's people until irreducible and chorus are excellently up to their best pitch. At first it seemed that Harry Lockstone, as the young Marquis de Corneville, was not to make the most of his part, his introductory song in the first act being a bit listless, and the innovation to his appearance in the chateau scene of the second act requiring the chorus to fall into the encore. With these two slight exceptions, however, Lockstone's work was admirable, his duet with Germaine in the second act being finely done. He made an exceptionally good-looking young noble, it must be well to say.

Norwood's singing of the score of Germaine was marked by the same velvety sweetness and purity of the high notes that have always made her such a prime favorite with St. Louisans. Her dramatic work was most delicate and graceful. And Gertrude Quinlan, fresh from a New York success, was in high feather. She romped around like the jolliest of schoolgirls and sang the Marchioness song in the haunted chateau with so much sauciness that somebody sent her a vase full of flowers, and the house made her sing it again.

Mr. Homer Lind also scored a hit as Gaspard, the miser, giving an excellent dramatic rendering of the part and singing its musical score acceptably. Harry Davies as Jean, the fisherman, was a graceful figure and his tenor voice was heard to unusual advantage. The low-comedy work of Francis J. Boyle as the Baillie and Richard Jones as the Notary was refreshingly good. As for the minor female roles and the chorus—well, Mr. Savage's young women never looked prettier than in "The Chimes," nor have their youthful voices ever sounded more fresh and youthful.

I take pleasure in predicting a successful week for "The Chimes." It is well mounted, well sung, and has the support also of a most satisfactory orchestration.

QUENTIN QUEER.

Several years ago, at the Grand Opera-house on Market street, Mr. Wilson Barrett presented "The Sign of the Cross" for the first time on any stage. Since that time there has hardly been a month in any year that the piece has not continued to attract large audiences in some part of the world. Mr. Barrett made an enormous sum of money out of the piece in England. When he had done that he retired for a spell, sending another company to the United States. This company played at the Century Theater last year. Last night it opened an engagement at the Olympic. The audience was profitable and pleased. Mr. Dalton, who was the successor to Mr. Barrett as Marcus Superbus, was in the cast last night. Mr. Dalton is now quite as well known in the part in America as Mr. Barrett.

Dr. McElwee's Visit to Paderewski's Swiss Home.

Paderewski lives in Switzerland. His home is a beautiful one in a setting of scenic grandeur. Not many people in St. Louis have ever visited Paderewski at his home. But at least one St. Louis man has had that distinction. This gentleman is Doctor L. C. McElwee, secretary of the State Board of Health, who has his offices at No. 1013 North Grand avenue. Doctor McElwee was in Switzerland in 1898, and his visit to Paderewski was altogether an accident. Doctor McElwee thus describes the visit:

"I was in Berne one morning in May, wishing most devoutly that I might find some one who could talk English. I had not heard anything but German for a week and I was tired of it. I like to talk it now and then, but when I talk it too much my tongue gets thick. I had just ordered breakfast, and was looking out of a window, when I heard English spoken. Of course, that was an introduction, and the new arrivals and I sat at the same table. There were five of them, but I remember the name of only one. He was a Mr. Mayer, a music dealer in Great Marlborough street, London. His companions were English tourists, who were there for the sole purpose of seeing the country. Mr. Mayer was there on business. During the course of the breakfast he mentioned the fact that he had an engagement to visit Paderewski at his villa that morning. He very kindly asked me if I wished to accompany him, and I jumped at the chance. Paderewski's villa is a very short distance from Berne, and we were not long in reaching it. It is a pretty, cosy, artistic place, set well back in large grounds. The walk to the house was a most entrancing one, for the scenery in that neighborhood is like all other Swiss scenery—beautiful. Before we got to the house we heard the sound of a piano. When we rang the door bell the music ceased and a pretty girl came to the door. Mr. Mayer gave her his card, and we were ushered into Paderewski's study. Mr. Mayer's visit was purely a business one, and after a moment he and Paderewski retired into another room to discuss it. They left me alone in the study.

"And that study is a wonder! In one corner is a grand piano. There are rugs and divans and cushions and music racks and shelves, and all those things, and there were sheets of music, complete and incomplete, scattered all about the room. The keys of the piano were grimy. It was a peculiar grime that was on them, and I examined it. It consisted of blood and cigarette ashes. Later I saw that Paderewski's fingers were positively raw at the ends from his almost constant work at the piano. I also saw that he was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and that all the fingers on both his hands were covered with the yellow stains that characterize the fingers of a cigarette smoker.

"When Paderewski and Mr. Mayer had completed their business they returned to the study. I told Paderewski I was from St. Louis, and he began to ask me of some of the gentlemen he had met during his two visits to this city. I mentioned Professor Kunkel and Professor Robyn, both of whom he remembered very well. Then I mentioned the fact that Professor Robyn's 'Answer' was my favorite song.

"'I do not remember it,' he said.

"I whistled a bar or two of the song and Paderewski turned to the piano.

"'Oh, yes, I remember it now,' he said. 'This is the way it goes.'

"And he played it from start to finish. He played it as I have never heard it played before nor since. He played it with Paderewski touches that made it immeasurably sweeter than anything I had ever heard.

"'It is a very pretty thing,' he said, when he had finished.

"Then he went to a desk near by and took a huge roll of cigarettes that had been made especially for him in Russia and handed them to me.

"'Give these to Robyn with my compliments, if you will,' he said. 'I think maybe he will like them.'

"And I will say for Professor Robyn that he did like them. He seemed to enjoy them as much as Paderewski had seemed to enjoy playing 'Answer' for me.

"Our visit was a very short one, and when I left Paderewski told me that he expected to make at least one more visit to St. Louis."

MRS. CLARK DUMOLL,
Who Was Mrs. Sarah A. Douglas Until Last Wednesday.

BERNHARDT IN A MAN'S PART.

She Will Produce Rostand's New Play About February 20.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Sarah is to be W. R. Hearst's. The entire world is much interested in the new play by Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," in which she is now presenting under the direction of Sarah Bernhardt at her own theater. The play is entitled "L'Aiglon," and is based on a dramatic incident in the life of the Duke de Reichstadt and of the King of Rome, son of Napoleon I.

The Duke is played by Bernhardt. The role is a long and difficult one, but gives immense scope for the display of transcendent temperament. She is leaning for praise upon the part, knowing as it inevitably. She goes through it almost daily with the author, and is daily by enthusiasm lost in more complaints to a single part, even about at home dressed as the Duke, the servants addressing her as "Mr. Lord."

The costumes have been copied from Austria, some in Vienna, others from Paris. The production will cost the best, and never hardly seems to have set herself the task of outdoing Cleopatra in "splendor." The play will be produced about February 20, and is likely to produce a sensation of the season.

Concerning the rumored engagement of Bernhardt, I can add to what I cabled for a time under the guidance of medical advisers, but is now completely recovered. He is still gloomy and melancholic, but otherwise well and is full proceeds at 248 Faubourg.

MEXIA TESTIMONY CLOSED.

Argument Will Probably Consume Remainder of Week.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 12.—When Judge Kelton's court opened this morning it was expected that the Mexia will case would continue another week.

There was a special surprise, therefore, when, soon after the appointed hour, counsel for each side announced "We rest."

Smiles of surprised satisfaction were exchanged the court house, who had been hold in the case for five full weeks. The motion cutting off of testimony is generally accepted as having been a bit of strategy, arrived at simultaneously by counsel for both sides, each feared that the day was lengthening tired and nervous, and neither, apparently, cared to risk the effect of unnecessary postponement of the case.

Lawyer Flowers did not put Mrs. Mary Grace Moore on the stand. Judge Kelton stated that he had satisfied himself with her grace and beautiful appearance.

Dr. Cornelius Gray, for twenty-five years of Hackensack, N. J., and Newark, N. J., the testimony twice was confined within strictly on a specialty of Mrs. Moore by the proponents on matters of her life from her early years. Dr. Gray gave a very emphatic denial to a report that he had ever made a contract for the contemporaneous and did not believe her mind was in a condition to contract for the contemporaneous and did not believe her mind was in a condition to contract for the contemporaneous and did not believe her mind was in a condition to