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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

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APRIL 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 April, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 30th.

Total for the month, 2,425,945.

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 6,234.

Net number distributed, 2,359,651.

Average daily distribution, 78,655.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of April was 23,100.

W. B. CARR, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1902.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

It should be probable that the organizations of women interested in securing an adequate representation at the World's Fair will pay due attention to Miss Mary E. Perry's suggestion for the erection of a permanent building on the World's Fair grounds to be used as headquarters for women and afterwards converted into a Hall of Philanthropy.

Miss Perry is an ardent and untiring worker in philanthropic causes, and has had a practical experience as a member of the Missouri State Board of Charities and Corrections which entitles her to a respectful hearing. It is her belief that such a building, costing not more than \$50,000, permanently devoted to the service of philanthropy as a school of sociology, would inevitably develop into a most beneficent institution. She urges this proposition to the consideration of women interested in good work.

It would be a matter for general satisfaction if Miss Perry's idea should meet with popular favor and grow into an accomplished fact. Such a movement comes peculiarly within the province of woman's work, and the establishment of a building of this nature would reflect great credit upon its promoters. It is to be hoped that the matter will receive that careful attention which it deserves.

NOTHING TO DISCUSS.

When the House of Delegates learns that progress in organizing the World's Fair awaits the conclusion of its deliberations on the park site ordinance, the decision will—at least the public so expects—be at once made.

No serious responsibility is laid on the House of Delegates by the bill now pending. The Delegates are not selecting a site. That duty is in other hands. In all likelihood none of the parks will be needed. The House may dismiss the weighty reasons for and against particular exposition locations. The World's Fair directors and the people of St. Louis are not less interested in the parks than the members of the House. Neither will permit damage to the pleasure grounds of the people.

It is important that the directors of the World's Fair have in reserve the privilege of using the parks—a privilege to be exercised if big combinations of property owners attempt to coerce the enterprise, or if no other adequate site can be found.

Delay at this time is dangerous to the success of the Fair. It will be inexcusable if caused by the House of Delegates. The World's Fair company is about ready to proceed. The park site ordinance does not call for a hearing. It should be passed at once.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Excise Commissioner Selbert in determining to compel all saloons to close at 1 o'clock in the morning and remain closed until 5 has taken a step in the right direction.

Examination of the criminal records of the city will show that a large percentage of the brawls, often resulting in death, occur after the hour of midnight and usually have a first cause in the saloons that do such a booming business after that hour. If disorderly persons must have all-night resorts, at least let the inflaming influence of liquor be absent.

Almost without an exception the all-night barrooms pander to the lower element. Mr. Selbert in giving his reason for closing these places does not let this fact escape him. He says: "It is the crime and disorder that occur in these all-night places that reflect on the entire saloon element of St. Louis."

Mr. Selbert would have made no mistake in fixing the hour of closing at midnight, as the law directs. However,

If he enforces 1 o'clock closing he will have earned the thanks of the community. He has the power to do so and with the co-operation of the police should speedily bring about a new and better state of affairs in St. Louis.

MAYOR WELLS'S WAY.

In the matter of being first in advocacy of a public plan for lighting municipal buildings, it is probable that The Republic may claim this distinction, such a solution of the local lighting problem having been repeatedly commended to public attention during the prolonged struggle to protect the city from costly and inadequate lighting contracts.

There have been many, however, who have talked all kinds of municipal ownership. During the progress of the recent municipal campaign it was a common and favorite trick with certain candidates to shout vociferously that the city should operate public utilities. Talk was cheap with these candidates, and while they outlined no definite plan of attaining the desired end—and off the stump probably never gave the matter a thought—it served their purpose in helping them to pose as champions of the people.

It is to be noticed, however, that Mayor Wells, who consistently refrained from sweeping claims on the stump, is the one who is now quietly and determinedly going to work to bring about the establishment of a municipal lighting plant. He has not indulged in profuse promises to the community—but all he has done in this line being his promise to give good government to the people of St. Louis—but at the very first opportunity he has got right down to work. The necessary steps have been taken to gather all preliminary facts concerning the saving to be made by a municipal lighting plant. The problem of raising the money necessary to the first cost of such plants is being carefully studied. It is reasonably safe to say that Mayor Wells, quietly and without a flourish of trumpets, will accomplish what he has set out to accomplish. It is his way.

And this is the difference between Mr. Wells and certain other men who make a tremendous do-do about their good intentions in behalf of St. Louis. He is loyally devoted to the good of the city in which his entire life has been spent. It is his highest ambition, as a public official, to perform his duty faithfully for the best interests of the community. Such men, loving the town in which they live, do not go around mouthing off what they propose to do for the town. They turn in and do it. This is evidently Mayor Wells's policy.

HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Perry Heath is probably correct in his assertion that there is no man in the Republican party who could get the next Presidential nomination so surely as could Senator Hanna of Ohio. The great representative of the trusts is the Boss of the Republican party and compels it to do his bidding.

It is, however, very doubtful indeed whether Mr. Heath is equally correct when he asserts that there is no man in the United States who could be so easily elected. Quite to the contrary, it would seem that if the Republican party, after four years more of trustism, ship-subsidism and the like, should nominate Mark Hanna for the Presidency, its overwhelming defeat at the polls would be certain.

The Boss of a great party machine is never a magnetic candidate for office. The people instinctively distrust such a man. They know him to be, as a rule, a crafty politician whose policy is controlled by expediency. They want for President a man who is more of the statesman and less of the politician. They fear the evils likely to follow the election of a President who stands typically for the machine and for machine methods.

Especially would the American people be alarmed by the nomination of such a man as Mark Hanna. They remember that he came into public life as the accredited instrument of the syndicates. They remember that it was through his efforts that Mr. McKinley was rehabilitated and put in line for the Presidential nomination as a man who would serve the purposes of the trusts. They remember that Hanna bulldozed the St. Louis Convention into nominating Mr. McKinley, and that he then received the solid support of the trusts in the work of electing McKinley. They remember that he has dictated the President's policies in behalf of the trusts. They do not see in Mr. Hanna anything but the agent of the syndicates in public life.

For these reasons it is more than likely that the American people would resent the nomination of Mr. Hanna to the Presidency. They regard that high office as not within the reach of fat hucksters whose highest conception of statesmanship is that of a commercialized service to the greedy syndicates that seek further enrichment through control of government. Mark Hanna doesn't look like Presidential timber to the American people. They are not yet ready to transform the White House into the general office headquarters of the trusts.

DON'T GET EXCITED.

There is continued reason to believe that the general public has been drawn into the swift current of stock speculation and that the bull movement begun by skillful manipulators on the New York Stock Exchange has now for its principal source of strength the eager desire of outsiders to join in the big gamble.

This fact is indicated by the heavy transactions scored yesterday and the further fact that the orders received by New York stock brokers came from all parts of the country. It is such a condition which contains the most of peril in its significance, for the reason that the speculative fever manifested by outsiders is due simply to an ignorant belief that stocks must continue to advance because there has already been such a notable increase of values. The great majority of buyers at the present time, it is safe to say, are working abed in the dark. They have little knowledge of the various stocks listed in the market, and hence may legitimately affect the price of stock and thereby affect the price of stock.

The capital now being employed in stock speculation is capital that would otherwise be conservatively invested in business enterprises tending toward genuine prosperity in the various sections of the Union. In the event of the collapse in the stock market feared by many thoughtful students of the situation the loss of this money would mean hard times in many localities and the suffering of many victims. This is always the evil of great speculative excitement, and it is incumbent upon cautious and cool-headed folk to point out the existing danger.

Keep the truth plainly in mind that as yet no sufficient reason has been advanced for the tremendous upward movement in stocks. There are many desirable stocks on the market, but they are desirable only at reasonable figures. There are some stocks now above par which have never paid a dividend. Beware of a speculative boom. It means disaster.

AN OLD STORY.

In view of the recent consolidations of the iron industries an article on Britain's decline as a steel producer in the Engineering Magazine for May has an especial interest. The writer, Mr. E. Phillips, certainly makes a gratifying showing for the United States, adducing figures to show that we have made greater gains than any other country during the past ten years.

Twenty years ago Britain was a larger producer of iron and steel than any other country in the world. In 1880 the pig-iron production of England was 8,322,824 tons. Ten years later the total had reached only 9,000,000 tons. Meanwhile, American production jumped from 7,603,642 tons in 1880 to 13,620,703 tons in 1890, or a gain of 6,018,061 tons, nearly ten times the gain made by Britain.

Britain, Germany and America were a decade ago the principal producers of steel. In 1890 Britain made 3,670,043 tons and galped but 1,176,272 tons. Germany increased from a production of 2,239,000 tons to 6,250,000 tons, while America maintained a lead by increasing the production of 1890 from 4,277,071 tons to 10,650,857 tons.

From the above figures proof is given that Germany had an increased production four times that of Great Britain. That of America was six times the English gain. That is not all, for Britain's exports have decreased from 4,001,430 tons to 3,717,180 tons in 1890. American exports of iron and steel increased from \$25,542,000 in 1890 to \$105,000,000 in 1890. England lost one-fourth, while America quadrupled its exports.

So the alarm of British ironmasters is not of a day. The American gain has been a steady one during a decade of universal advance. The alarm felt by English officials over the recent enterprise of Pierpont Morgan has only added to the fears engendered since 1890. In the success of improved processes there is a prophecy of a further decline in the iron and steel industry of Great Britain. The outlook is dark for Britainers, but exceedingly bright for the United States.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gibbs gave the meat of the whole matter when he welcomed St. Louis merchants to Dallas by saying: "You people trusted us and were good to us when no one else was. Do you suppose we are going to forget it?"

Kansas is trying for another sensation by proclaiming that this year's wheat crop will be about 80,000,000 bushels. However, the crop will have to be "harvested" several times between now and "saved" time.

Recent dispatches from China indicate that Empress An is not the whole thing when the court astrologer is around. The court is reported to be starving while he finds an auspicious star.

Saloons in Kansas City and Omaha were kept closed Sunday. There is little reason to expect dissatisfaction because of the slim Monday morning Police Court docket.

More than ever is President McKinley vindicated in appointing Funston to a Brigadier Generalship. Funston's silence since that time has disarmed the fiercest critics.

Judge Ricks's election to the Illinois Supreme Bench should be by a majority calculated to make the talk of Democratic disorganization sound sillier than ever.

There seems to be an impression in Washington that Germany's protestations of friendship for the Monroe Doctrine are too elaborate to be sincere.

Perhaps after the bears get in their work the belief that there is something in a name will force itself upon the men who are now discrediting Mr. Sage.

Mayor Wells talked less than other candidates about municipal ownership of lighting plants, but what he lacked in words he's making up in deeds.

When the Powers open all China to the trade of the world they will splendidly testify to Uncle Sam's beneficent influence in world-politics.

In suing for damages for an adverse dramatic criticism the Earl of Yarmouth probably contends that a hot roast must needs be paid for.

Misourians always did have an eye to the harmony of things. For instance, Wellsville expects to justify its name by boring for oil.

SUMMER GARDEN OPENING ATTRACTIONS

High-Class Vaudeville Will Be the Principal Feature at Suburban Park During the Coming Season.

HELEN BERTRAM AT DELMAR.

Maud Lillian Berri Will Be the Star and Light Operate the Thing at Uhrig's Cave—Other Attractions.

Miss Helen Bertram, who is to appear at Delmar Garden, her contract calling for seven performances each week and no matinees. While no figures have been made public, the salary consideration is understood to be large; in fact, the largest ever paid to a summer operatic singer in St. Louis.

Miss Bertram comes to St. Louis after a successful season in the "Foxy Quiller" company. She is well known and liked here, having sung at the Cave in light opera three seasons ago. Her personal friends in town are numerous and are highly elated at the prospect of hearing her again. The last time Miss Bertram appeared here was with the Bostonians, when she sang in the "Serenade," taking the part which Alice Nelson made famous. As an actress, as well as singer, Miss Bertram is very popular.

Recent rumors have connected her name, matrimonially, with that of William Gillette. The singer and the Sherlock Holmes impersonator both appeared in Philadelphia this winter for long engagements, and were seen so much in each other's company that it gave rise to the rumor that they were to be married. Both have, however, since denied the allegation.

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"No," replied the singer, with several shades of melancholy in her voice; "that's poor Ted's." Later the ashes were transferred to a large gold locket, which she wore constantly about her neck.

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At Koerner's Garden and Manion's Park the usual summer entertainment will be given.

TEXAN HOSTS PROVE GOOD ENTERTAINERS.

St. Louisians Given Warm Greeting by Business Men of Lone Star State.

Visitors Greatly Impressed.

Vehicles Made in St. Louis Provided for Excursionists—E. C. Simmons's Political Suggestion.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Corsicana, Tex., May 7.—The St. Louis excursionists here at 6:30 this evening, two hours behind schedule time.

The morning was spent at Dallas visiting the business houses, wholesale and retail, and other places of interest about the city. A St. Louis badge was a free passport to all that the visitors wished to see.

The telephone company placed its local exchange long-distance connection at the service of those who desired to use it, and the telegraph companies extended the same favor.

It was near noon before the train moved southwest, entering the black-waxy soil country, claimed to be the richest strip of land in the world. The splendid fields of growing grain and cotton, to be seen all along the route, deeply impressed the excursionists.

At Alvarado, the first stop after Dallas, a unique experience was enjoyed. Twenty new wagons "made in St. Louis" were fitted with spring seats, and drawn by Texas mules harnessed with St. Louis saddlery, carried the party to the public square, where M. Sanson, president of the State Agricultural College, welcomed the guests in true Texas fashion, his remarks being delivered while he was astride a horse. He introduced J. A. Patton, who emphasized the greeting.

After the party posed for a picture the marshals formed the visitors' wagons and a hundred other vehicles in line and led the procession over the city. A pamphlet souvenir, stating Alvarado's rights for distinction, was distributed.

Inspect Alken Cotton Mill. A stop-off of fifteen minutes was made at Alken, giving an opportunity for inspection of a newly erected cotton cloth mill.

A reception committee from Hillsboro boarded the train at Alvarado. An hour was spent at Hillsboro. The feature of the entertainment offered was a run by the city Fire Department. Members of the party were taken for a drive about the hundred thousand dollar Courthouse and other public and private institutions.

The Commercial Club took the party in charge at Corsicana and escorted them to the Merchants' Opera-house, Mayor S. W. Johnson, R. E. Prince, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, and G. T. Jester and S. J. Lewis and E. C. Simmons responded in behalf of the St. Louisans.

In his remarks Mr. Simmons proposed that Texas and Missouri join hands in the next general election, suggesting ex-Governor Francis and Senator Bailey for candidates.

The excursion will reach Waco to-night to be entertained here to-morrow morning.

New Yorkers in Denison. Denison, Tex., May 7.—The city of New York business men spent a portion of the day here, the guests of the Commercial Club.

They were banqueted and entertained in a royal manner. The guests of Industrial Denison. The addresses of welcome were made by Colonel Nat Decker and Colonel M. J. Lindfield. There were many happy responses.

As a monument to woman's good work a permanent Hall of Philanthropy on the World's Fair grounds seems to fill the bill.

If Mark Hanna is really after the Presidential nomination in 1904 he bids fair to break all records as a rainbow-chaser.

Keeping a cool head in the present stock market may mean the safe keeping of your cold cash a little later.

Of course the watch trust will buy on tick.

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COULD NOT AGREE ON APPROPRIATION BILL.

City Council Rejects the Amendments Unanimously Adopted by the House.

DEADLOCK IN PROSPECT.

Ways and Means Committee of the House Increased Allotments for Various Departments—Rumors of Reorganization.

Disagreement between the City Council and the House of Delegates yesterday on the temporary appropriation bill has perturbed members of the combine in the latter body, and there are indications that a prolonged conflict may ensue.

The temporary appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday morning by the committee with twenty-six amendments. The amendments were adopted by unanimous vote, and the bill passed without being read the third time. Subsequently the House took a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening.

When the amendments were read in the City Council in the afternoon, Chairman Boyce of the Ways and Means Committee moved that they be rejected. The motion prevailed by unanimous vote. In the House Chairman Boyce of the Ways and Means Committee offered a motion that the House insist on the amendments and request the appointment of a conference committee.

The motion carried, and the House adjourned until 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The amendments are of such a nature that there is not even a remote prospect that the City Council will approve them. The bill, instead of \$200,000, provides for \$12,500 appropriation for waterworks extension, an item of much public importance, is eliminated. The \$102,000 for the posse cotatus is stricken out.

The changes made in the bill by the House Ways and Means Committee are as follows: Second District Police Court is given \$500, instead of \$200; City Marshal, \$3,300, instead of \$300; City Marshal, \$3,375, instead of \$3,325; Court of Criminal Correction, \$1,100, being an appropriation allotment; Carondelet Park, \$2,000, instead of \$1,000; Carr Square, \$600, instead of \$300; Forest Park, \$15,000, instead of \$500; Gamble place, \$500, instead of \$250; Gravois Park, \$100, instead of \$50; Hyde Park, \$1,000, instead of \$500; Jackson Park, \$1,000, instead of \$225; O'Fallon Park, \$2,000, instead of \$1,000; St. Louis place, \$1,100, instead of \$300; park concert, \$1,500, Newer Department, \$5,100, instead of \$2,100; street repairs, \$4,737.57, instead of \$3,167.57; Four Courts, painting, \$1,000, instead of \$500; street reconstruction, \$42,000.

Funds in the City Treasury are exceedingly low. Consequently the fiscal authorities have concluded to guard appropriations with emphatic firmness. Declarations made in the City Hall yesterday show that a positive stand for economy will be made on the temporary appropriation bill, and the City Council will have strong support. In this regard financiers attribute more importance to the temporary than to the general appropriation bill.

The House seems inclined to insist on the amendments, and no prediction can be made concerning the time that will elapse before the bill will be passed.

Trouble appears to be brewing in the House combine, and an early reorganization is expected. Delegates who have passed through similar ordeals think the combine will break up, and a new one be formed. Final action is taken on the temporary appropriation and the World's Fair park site bill.

BRYAN ACCEPTS INVITATION.

He Will Speak at Nevada, Mo., on May 15.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Nevada, Mo., May 7.—In response to an invitation extended by Chairman J. C. Nunn of the Vernon County Democratic Central Committee and other prominent citizens, William J. Bryan wired to-day that he would accept the invitation to speak in this city on Wednesday, May 15.

Mr. Bryan stated that it had long been his desire to address the people of William J. Stone's home county. This will be Mr. Bryan's first political speech since the campaign of 1896, now here.