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JULY 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 July, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	72,530	17	70,520
2	72,100	18	70,650
3	72,070	19	70,600
4	74,150	20	71,990
5	72,250	21 Sunday	90,430
6	73,530	22	71,320
7 Sunday	94,100	23	70,750
8	71,540	24	71,350
9	72,020	25	71,400
10	71,100	26	71,230
11	71,020	27	72,510
12	71,310	28 Sunday	88,780
13	72,060	29	72,770
14 Sunday	91,690	30	71,930
15	71,400	31	71,350
16	71,050		

Total for the month 2,301,800
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 52,007

Net number distributed 2,249,793
Average daily distribution 72,573

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of July was 2.65 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of July, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

DOING QUITE WELL.

It must be acknowledged that J. Pierpont Morgan's bank, the First National of New York, is far outclassing the famous Mr. Reilly, who kept the hotel, in the gentle art of "doin' quite well," even when judged from the viewpoint of gigantic latter-day profits in business.

This flourishing bank has just declared a dividend of 1,900 per cent on its old capital stock of $500,000, this amazing division of profits amounting to nearly $10,000,000. The news reports tell us that it has for years paid a 100 per cent dividend on this old capitalization, but now, having increased its capital stock to $10,000,000 and turned $4,000,000 of additional profits into its reserve fund, it proceeds to break records with this 1,900 per cent dividend on the old basis.

If the people at large are flourishing in reasonable proportion to this flourishing of the First National Bank of New York City the country is indeed in fine condition. Let us hope that they are, because it would be ominous if 1,000 per cent dividends were being declared by banks at the expense of the wealth-producing people.

THEY CAN DO IT.

It should certainly be a cause for widespread satisfaction that Senator Hanna of Ohio is personally taking part in the efforts to bring about a settlement of the steel strike and that he is trying to enlist President McKinley in that good work.

Senator Hanna and the President can do much to settle the strike. They are very close indeed to the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust, as they are to the other great trusts which owe their existence to Hannaism and McKinleyism. They are exceptionally influential with these trusts. It is safe to say that one word from them to Pierpont Morgan and the other Steel Trust billionaires would insure the instant settlement of the steel strike.

It is to be hoped that Senator Hanna and President McKinley will personally leave nothing undone to attain this end. They now have opportunity to render a fine service to their country. The Steel Trust, for very gratitude, which, with trusts, is a lively appreciation of favors to come, will do whatever Senator Hanna and the President may ask. Senator Hanna and the President should ask the Steel Trust to end the strike.

ANANIAS AND GROOT.

With an assumed gravity which necessitates the suppression of much of the dismal truth of the gathering's failure as a convention, the Globe-Democrat announces the result of the Groot meeting in Columbus, O., under the headline: "New Bryan Party Is Born."

It is more than likely that even Mr. Bryan will make objection to this method of presenting political news. It is certainly not fair to thus connect him with the Groot fiasco.

The so-called convention was so meagerly attended that it was not necessary to hire a hall. Its one session was held in Mr. Groot's room at a hotel. There were more newspaper reporters than delegates present. Groot occupied most of the time with his own oratory. The platform and ticket for the State campaign just draggled into existence any old way. It was a depressing performance—Grooty to a degree.

But the Globe-Democrat will try to work it to a fare-you-well as showing a split in the Democratic party in Ohio and the beginning of a split in the national Democratic organization. It will be amusing to watch the Globe's antics in following the little Groot squad through the Ohio campaign. That paper has, of necessity, become an expert in the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street" business. It will whoop and hurrah from now on as if millions of ravaging and unterrified Grooters were in the field in Ohio.

ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDACY.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of Vice President Roosevelt's announcement at this early moment of his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in 1904 it must be acknowledged that he is beginning his campaign in a somewhat forceful manner.

Roosevelt's greatest strength is in the West. He makes no very potent appeal to the voters of the Eastern States, and even in New York, his own State, he is opposed by his party's machine. If he depended on New York to suggest and compel his nomination for the Presidency in the next Republican National Convention he would be betrayed to defeat. It is only by means of pressure from the West, where he is most popular, that he will be able to keep New York in line. He is in a peculiar situation in this respect, but it is now evident that he recognizes the tactics proper to such a situation.

Illinois, as one of the Middle West States, will make good fighting ground for Roosevelt. The Republicans of that State are already resentful of President McKinley's interference in their Senatorial conflict. Governor Yates has come out openly against the administration candidate for Senator, former Comptroller Dawes, and the Yates machine is now in opposition to the McKinley machine in Illinois. Yates has also placed himself on record as being unequivocally for Roosevelt for President in 1904. This will be a good and strong fight for Yates to make—as full of promise for his dominance in Illinois politics as it is for Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidential nomination. The Roosevelt-Yates alliance is likely to be formidable.

The peril to Roosevelt lies in the premature unmasking of his plans. His candidacy now openly aligns him against the Hanna machine, the most powerful yet known in American politics. Hanna is supreme master of the Republican national organization. He commands the influence and the money of the trusts in his management of Republican national affairs. He will not forget that Roosevelt at heart condemns the Hanna degradation of politics to the huckster level. He will not forget that Roosevelt for a time denied the Hanna supremacy within the party. He will not forget that Roosevelt dubbed President McKinley "the man with the chocolate eclair backbone." He will not forget that Roosevelt's sturdy Americanism makes him unsafe as a possible tool of the syndicate imperialists. He will now begin the task of crushing Roosevelt as a menacing figure in the path which he has marked out for the Republican party to follow. And he will have three years in which to complete this task.

TO BE EXPECTED.

It is not surprising that the July imports into St. Louis are so greatly in excess of those of the same month one year ago. A comparative statement issued by Collector of the Port Charles H. Smith shows that in July, 1900, the collections from customs were $139,270 and in July of this year $195,540, an increase of $56,270.

St. Louis would not be able to show such a gain if the trade conditions of the city did not justify the purchasing of such quantities of goods from outside sources. Bank clearances of last month showed a gain of 50 per cent over July of one year ago. Building permits showed an increase for the same period of 240 per cent, the increase of last July over July, 1900, being $1,056,556.

Naturally, an increase of 40 per cent in imports is to be expected. St. Louis and the territory contiguous to it are in a prosperous condition. The commercial activity is on a firm foundation in which labor is employed to its fullest extent. There is no excuse for a man being idle in this city if he is able to work. The supply and demand of labor and capital are adjusted to a normal condition that is highly favorable to the development of the resources of the community.

As Collector Smith anticipates, there is no reason why the collections for August of this year should not show even a bigger increase over August of 1900. Every day is adding strength to the elements that go to make up wealth of St. Louis. The stimulus of the World's Fair is a most important factor. The development of the territory tributary to this city has hardly begun. The seal of St. Louis merchants and manufacturers is being put to the test by the response which has greeted every advance made in new directions.

St. Louis is glad to have an increase of imports. Unless increased earnings were on hand to pay for them, the imports would not be here. It is simply an evidence of prosperity that is in line with the internal showings made in various lines.

NOT YET SURE.

Professor Koch's qualified assertion that bovine tuberculosis is unlike human tuberculosis will not be accepted until more absolute proofs are obtained, according to a communication addressed by Charles Gresswell, chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Association, to the president of the organization. With much justice, he asks that the public refrain from jumping at conclusions.

As the German Professor noted in his paper before the British Congress on Tuberculosis, he has not been able to prove by experiment that bovine and human tuberculosis are the same. As Mr. Gresswell enumerates, Doctor Koch has failed in nineteen instances to convey human tuberculosis to bovines after the most careful attempts to do so, whereas in no instance has he failed to convey bovine tuberculosis to bovines in a similar manner.

Also, he has not attempted to convey bovine tuberculosis to human beings, nor human tuberculosis to them. Continuing, Mr. Gresswell says: "There is not on record any direct experimental conveyance of tuberculosis of any kind to human beings. Although there is evidence of a very suspicious nature of the conveyance of human tuberculosis from man to man, and from the bovine to man, there is no absolute proof of one any more than the other. That is to say, there is equally as much reason to doubt the contagious nature of the disease as between man and man as there is between bovine and man. The only positive result which can fairly be claimed by Doctor Koch is that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to bovines. It is communicable to other animals. Doctor Koch now proves, after careful tests, that the human form of the disease is not communicable to the bovine only. Thus far and no further do his positive results go."

Coming from a representative of the cattle interests, the words of Mr. Gresswell are significant. The millions lost to cattlemen through the rigor of the tuberculin tests of the Government would naturally make them anxious to accept the new theory of Doctor Koch. Their unwillingness to do so until fully satisfied that his position is correct shows that further proofs will have to be adduced. It will be remembered that too much was expected of his germ discovery, which, even if it was the most remarkable in the history of tuberculosis, has not produced the universal panacea predicted at that time. So far, even Doctor Koch has not claimed the infallibility of his deduction. Government inspectors may still keep at work. Diseased cattle, contagious or not, cannot be regarded as fit for human eating.

PROPERLY INVESTED.

In the apportionment by counties of the school moneys received for the year ending June 30, 1901, from the State revenues of Missouri and as interest on the State certificates of indebtedness, there is seen a gratifying increase of the income for the maintenance of the common schools of Missouri.

Of the total amount of $1,086,021.81, the amount of $898,982.81 represents the one-third of the State's ordinary revenue set apart for school purposes. The remainder, amounting, with certain inconsiderable deductions, to $186,990, is derived from interest on the State School Fund, safely invested in certificates of indebtedness issued by the State. These certificates of indebtedness have been approved by Republican legislators of eminent standing as satisfactory security.

It is not strange that this form of investment of the State School Fund should be approved by careful men of both the great parties in Missouri. The fund was thus invested because it was necessary to retire the State bonds formerly held. An investment in United States bonds would have meant a great decrease of school revenues. It would have placed the fund on a 2 per cent basis, which would have compelled a lowering of teachers' salaries, a lessening of improvements in school facilities, an inevitable deterioration of educational service. It would have amounted to robbery of the public schools.

Instead of thus sacrificing the interests of Missouri's common schools the State School Fund was, under Democratic administration of Missouri's affairs, invested in State certificates of indebtedness bearing a good rate of interest and equivalent in security to State bonds. In 1895, when the Republicans were in control of the House at Jefferson City, this form of investment of the fund was distinctly approved. Such Republican leaders as Bittinger, Pettijohn, Tubbs, Tatum and Judge Spencer are on record in its approval. They were acting wisely and for the best interests of the cause of education in Missouri when they thus approved the present form of investment of the State School Fund.

It is the Globe-Democrat, reckless and untrustworthy as usual, which seeks to injure the public schools of Missouri by pleading for a decrease of school revenues by a change of the fund's investment. It is the Globe's idea that it can discredit the Democratic party by claiming that the present investment is unwise and unsafe. The Globe is more than willing to sacrifice the schools for partisan advantage. In fact, it is just enough a disciple of Hamilton to believe that there is danger of educating the common people above their station. But the people of Missouri propose to stand by the common schools as against the Globe and its radical following—exactly as they did last November on this identical issue.

If the Globe-Democrat could injure the Democratic party and the Missouri common schools with its State School Fund rot it would call its performance an excellent Hamiltonian achievement.

Teddy Roosevelt is out in the open as a candidate for the Presidency. Now watch Mark Hanna steer the Republican machine straight for Teddy's solar plexus region.

In deploring the World's Fair site injunction suit the Building Trades Council aligns itself with the friends of St. Louis against the knockers of St. Louis.

As between the two principal figures in the Louisiana Purchase the Globe-Democrat belittles Thomas Jefferson and exalts Napoleon Bonaparte.

Unlucky players in the Oklahoma land-lottery may attribute their hoodoo to the fact that there were thirteen claimants for every claim.

Does Judge Spencer believe that he committed a Penitentiary offense when he approved the present form of State School Fund investment?

One of the things that endear Hamilton to McKinleyism is his worship of English aristocracy as opposed to American democracy.

Dick Croker is coming back from Europe to take part in the fall campaign in New York. Croker's love of sport increases with age.

It looks as if the Fosburgs are more earnest in the search for the murderer of May Fosburg than was Pittsfield's Chief of Police.

Now we'll know just at whom to swear for weather shortcomings. Doctor Hyatt has returned to duty.

Hanna should certainly be able to settle the steel strike. What he says goes with the Steel Trust.

YVETTE GUILBERT CONDEMNS COSMETICS; SAYS THE LOIE FULLER TYPE MUST GO.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Yvette Guilbert has declared that the Loie Fuller type of complexion must go; that cosmetics at high noon are bad form; that tinted cheeks and carmined lips, save during theater hours, are not in good taste.

All Paris is talking to-day of Mlle. Guilbert's article, "Painted by Themselves," in which occurs the dig at Loie.

Mlle. Yvette is noted as much for her biting sarcasm as for her lack of beauty. That she has strong ideas as to paints and powders is evidenced in "Painted by Themselves," which says, in part:

Of course we are painted by ourselves—and with a vengeance. The white, the rouge, the rose, the powder, the cream, the vaseline, the glycerin and all the other products of the chemical laboratory are spread upon the face of all women of the stage with touching unanimity, and the habit is so firmly rooted that even in the clear and beautiful light of the sun the faces are plastered and painted. And all of that for whom? For what?

"Is it not contrary to the laws of cleanliness and propriety to keep up this constant daubing? And the fine water which God has given to us, which makes the skin pure and soft—is it not preferable to that method of tattooing which deceives no one and is but an admission of inferior beauty—a sort of plastic patchwork?

"It is enough that the actresses use these methods which their profession requires in the evening. But in daytime?

"May they set an example, a good example, in this case to women of leisure and may the Loie Fuller skins disappear from circulation in a city reputed for its good taste."

NEWPORT WILL SEE THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

Titled American Lady to Visit That Place in a Few Days—Society at the Popular Eastern Summer Resort Is Preparing to Receive Her—Personal Mention.

—Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH (CONSUELO VANDERBILT), Who will soon visit her mother, Mrs. Belmont, at Newport.

Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, is expected at Newport in a few days, and the country's most exclusive society at that resort is preparing to give her a welcome as befits an American girl who has married into the highest British aristocracy.

The Duke and Duchess will put a glittering seal on society doings at Newport, while Jamestown, which is frequented so largely by St. Louisans, Bristol, Watch Hill, and the near-by places, will crowd across the bay for their first glimpse of an American Duchess.

The shutters have been taken down at Marble House, and an army of workmen are putting the magnificant place in perfect order. Newport prepares to felicitate itself on the happy event. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, mother of the Duchess, is much in evidence this summer at Newport; and will give some beautiful entertainments in honor of the ducal pair, of whom she is very fond.

Society is agog to see the little Spencer-Churchills and is earnestly hoping that Duchess Consuelo will not follow the present fashionable custom of leaving the children behind when she comes over.

Sam Davis has hired a steam yacht for the summer and is cruising off Newport, with Jamie Brookmire and Harold Kauffman on board as his guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Cade of North St. Louis have returned from Buffalo and a visit to Canada.

Mrs. Marshall Berry of Windom and Miss Lillian Vaughn of Greenville, Ill., departed yesterday for a trip to Put-in-Bay and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. James Drummond are at Jamestown, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benoist.

Miss Nan Meiser departed last week for Chicago, where she will remain until fall.

Judge and Mrs. Henry L. Edmonds went to West Virginia the first of the week and will spend some time at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Edna Meiser is entertaining her friend Miss Ross of Jefferson City.

Mrs. Louis Hayward and her young child have arrived at Jamestown, where they will cottage for the remainder of the season.

Miss Minnie May Albert, No. 5318 Cote Brilliante avenue, and William A. Karsch, Farmington, Mo., were quietly married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride. Miss Albert spent last winter in Farmington and at that time met Mr. Karsch, who is well known in the Missouri town.

After a short wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. Karsch will reside in Farmington.

Miss Ethel Goddard and Thomas H. Goddard are recent arrivals at the sulphur springs of West Virginia.

Mrs. Charles W. Ford and daughter Hazel are spending the summer in the east, at the various seacoast resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Happel are entertaining Mrs. O. W. Ruggles of Chicago.

Miss Amy Sheridan and Mrs. Alma Smith have returned from an extended visit in St. Paul. While there they were guests of the Misses Alice Morgan and Helen O'Brien.

Mrs. W. H. McClain, No. 2306 Pine street, her daughter, Miss May McClain, and son, Harry McClain, departed Wednesday for the lakes of Northern Indiana. They were accompanied by Miss Clara Ramlose, and will spend the month of August cottaging in this region.

Joseph A. Bardenheier will depart the last of this week for West Baden, Ind., where he will meet his sister, Miss Bardenheier, who is on her way to the springs from New York, where she has been visiting relatives for six weeks. The two will spend a fortnight in Indiana.

Mr. George D. Fisher and daughter, Miss Helen Fisher, are spending the summer at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. John Dryden and her young son are now visiting Buffalo, after which they expect to spend the remainder of the season at the seashore.

Mrs. Ella Hunt has been visiting relatives in Boston for a few weeks. She expects to sail for Europe next week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by Miss S. E. Boyle of St. Louis. They will go first to the German spa, Marienbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hussey have gone to Nantucket for the summer.

Mrs. E. J. Culver and Miss Culver departed for the East the first of the week for a lengthy trip.

Miss Mamie Buhcaln has gone to Old Point Comfort and Cape May.

The Misses Fanny Long, Florence Leslie and Mabel Ibers departed yesterday to visit Mrs. C. D. Harper in Denver, Colo. They will remain until the early fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pickel and family of Delmar boulevard departed last week for Chicago and will take the steamer Northland to-morrow for Buffalo and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Lavinia Crow Reilly, No. 4435 Forest Park boulevard, has taken a cottage at Huronia Beach, Mich., for the month of August. Mrs. William A. Crow, her sister-in-law and Master John Gay Reilly accompanied her to Michigan, the party leaving on Wednesday.

Miss Sarah Lloyd of Rentchler, Ill., and William Vivian were married on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, her father, Squire Lloyd, officiating. The bride was attended by the Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Lloyd, her sisters, while John Trobe and Jefferson Lloyd served as groomsmen. The wedding was a large affair, attended by all the prominent people of the town. After a collation the bride and bridegroom departed for a short trip. On their return they will go to housekeeping in Rentchler.

Dwight Davis, who has just returned from England, is now in the East, and will go down to Newport for the championship tennis games the first week in August.

Arthur Shepley is at Newport, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at Beaulieu.

HEADQUARTERS IN ST. LOUIS.

Socialist Party of America Will Locate Here.

A telegram to the local Socialist Democratic party last night from the St. Louis delegation at the National Convention in Indianapolis stated that the convention had agreed upon St. Louis as the place for the location of the party's national headquarters.

The telegram further stated that the convention had decided to change the party name to the Socialist Party of America. Leo Greenbaum, E. Val Putnam, W. H. Baird, G. Hoehn and M. B. Dunn are the delegates from St. Louis. It is believed that Leo Greenbaum will be elected national secretary.

The local party, at its meeting, adopted the report of the delegates and the new party name.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

Illinois Commission to Charleston Exposition Organizes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Upon the call of Governor Yates, the members of the Illinois Commission to the South Carolina Interstate of West Indies Exposition, to be held in Charleston, met in the executive office to-day and organized by the selection of the following officers:

Chairman—Fred H. Smith, Peoria.
First vice president—Frank T. Kuhl, Springfield.
Second vice president—Arthur J. Dunbar, Chicago.
Third vice president—Thomas Tippitt, Olney.
Secretary—Hector Durante, Chicago.

Robert E. Hewitt of Peoria was made architect of the commission and department committees were selected, with the following chairmen:

Agriculture—J. H. Upendahl, Sullivan.
Horticulture—Thomas Tippitt.
Manufactures—Patrick J. Healy, Chicago.
Fine Arts—Frank T. Kuhl.

JUDGE ZIMMERMAN AS HE IS ON AND OFF THE BENCH.

Personal Sketch of the South St. Louis Magistrate Who Can See No Harm in Kissing—He Hates the Sin, but Not the Sinner—Believes Punishment Is Meted Out as an Example.

JUDGE T. F. W. ZIMMERMANN,
The South St. Louis Justice whose characteristic decisions have attracted public attention.

It is two things to be a Judge according to the law and a Judge according to common sense. It is a great thing to be a Judge according to both. But to be intensely human and to possess wisdom to an equal degree, with a feeling to meet the heart and a mind to know the law and to deal justly in common sense, is to possess the attributes of a more expansive man—to be a Judge in reality. In St. Louis there is a man who is a citizen and a Judge at the same time.

Judge T. F. W. Zimmermann is well known. He is popular in St. Louis, and his reputation as a man of justice is not cramped by city limits. His impartial decisions in the aggravations of a Justice Court and his clever untangling of cases has been the subject of many favorable stories.

Judge Zimmerman was born in Newmark Province, fifteen miles from Berlin, the home of the old Prussian Kings. His boyhood in his native country was not long. While he was still a lad—his remembrance of the place of his birth is not clear—his parents emigrated to America, choosing to come to Sheboygan, Mich. There a family of seven settled in the forest and made friends of the Chippewa Indians, and here young Zimmermann imbibed daily draughts of nature, becoming a wild little fellow, who loved to fish and hunt and shoot arrows. But, as he grew older, he was put in the forests of maple, beach, hickory, oak, ash, basswood and pine and told to hew. He became strong, athletic and at his majority stood just one inch less than 6 feet. With these early settlers were three other white families. Later other families came. Log cabins were built, and a little log schoolhouse was open four months in the year. His first introduction into the mysteries of books was given while a serious teacher looked on with a rod in hand.

Was Intended for Ministry.

Missionaries later came more regularly than the mail, and the young man was intended for the ministry. He attended a high school—certainly not more than a fourth-grade school now—and was graduated. A short time was spent in farming. Later he studied law with the famous Badger State attorney, "Billy" Williams. In September, 1859, he began his studies for the ministry, attending the Concordia Theological College in St. Louis, with one year at the same college in Fort Wayne, Ind., and was graduated for the ministry. But he had grown into very liberal sentiments, and did not feel that he should go into active ministerial work at once. So he taught school in Terre Haute, a season, and was so pleased with the work that he filled that position a long time in six-month terms. After a short time in Indianapolis, he came to St. Louis, immediately securing the position as overseer of the House of Refuge. Later he was clerk in the Workhouse under Mayors Thomas, Brown, Overstolz and Britton. He was always a Republican, but as he expresses it, "a Republican without the rabies."

In 1880 he began his career as Justice and Judge, when William F. Ewing appointed him a Justice of the Peace to succeed Justice Spies, who had died. In 1882, he was elected to the office, and he has been re-elected every four years since.

Mayor Walbridge appointed him Police Justice in Carondelet Police Court, which court is now at Ninth and Wyoming streets.

Judge Zimmermann is at his best when his full face is beaming over with fun in the middle of a good story of his experiences. His method of deciding a case in which two sets of witnesses proved ownership of a canine in dispute for two individuals was certainly full of rare wisdom.

Judge Zimmermann's Dog Case.

The dog in question was a valuable hunter. One claimant of the animal said the dog was lost by him shortly after a hunt near Creve Coeur Lake. He and his witnesses told of certain scratches. The other claimant told of scratches the dog received while hunting in Southeast Missouri. Witnesses supported both of them. Testimony for both sides was the same, with the exception of the matter of two little white spots on the dog's breast. The Judge had the dog taken to the yard. The spots were not there, as had been claimed by one claimant. But still that was too little a point on which to settle the dispute.

Suddenly a bright idea struck him. He said:

"Come into court."

The score of persons in the case filed in.

"Has your dog ever suckled pups?" he asked one claimant.

"No," came the answer.

"Has your dog ever suckled pups?" he asked the other claimant.

"Yes," answered the man—"three; yes, three."

"We'll go into the back yard again," said Judge Zimmermann.

The fact was soon made evident that the beautiful hunting dog had never belonged to the man whose dog had suckled pups.

The story of this decision was printed over all the country.

The Judge has never been known for obstinacy, but his friends know him as a man of will when once he has decided upon a thing.

Clashed With a Circuit Judge.

A man bought a quarry near his justice office. In a few weeks a workman sued him for wages. The Judge gave them to the man. Surety did not come in until the last of the ten days in which to appeal. Judge Zimmermann was out of his office, but directly across the street, where he could see into it. The next day he was asked to sign an appeal bond. He would not. The time was up. The case was taken to the Circuit Court. It was claimed the Judge was not in his office for several hours. He contended he was there all except thirty minutes on that the tenth day. But before he could give this testimony a Circuit Judge decided against him. An order was peremptorily given for appeal to be allowed. Judge Zimmermann locked horns with the Circuit Judge, who cited him for contempt of court for writing something to the Judge, crossed out with red ink. The matter was settled, but later, when the Circuit Judge went to practice in the Judge's court, he received all that was coming to him.

It is widely known that Judge Zimmermann has persistently refused to punish petty gambling, holding that most trading on change is also gambling, and refusing to send petty offenders to the Workhouse for what others do under the protection of the law.

His Views on Gambling.

He has this to say on gambling:

"I consider that gambling is going on openly in all parts of the city. There is gambling in the club houses where the aristocracy holds forth, they have their games of poker. There is poker playing in private houses. And inasmuch as nothing is done to these offenders on the part of the proper officers, I do not think it is a heinous crime for two or three boys to shoot craps for a nickel or a dime.

"Gambling is wrong in any stage and ought not to be permitted, but I shall not be one of those to show my little authority by punishing the minor offenders, when I see the offenders on a larger scale are unmolested. If the big thieves are allowed to run around unmolested, why should I send the poor culprits that come before me to the Workhouse?"

In cases of husbands abusing their wives, the Judge decides cases after he has given thought as to what is best for the family.

"There are always two sides to these questions," he says. "Seldom is either one absolutely innocent. As a rule, I let the offender off with a good lecture. But, if a drunken brute has beaten his wife, who has been out washing all day, I send him to the rocks in a hurry."

Judge Zimmermann has been longer in office than any living Justice of the Peace in St. Louis.

While talking with a reporter for The Republic, he smiled, ran his fingers through his medium gray hair, with more silvery hairs here and there, and then laughed aloud.

Saw No Harm in Kissing.

"I am always just to young lovers, too. Why, the other day a young woman was arrested and brought before me for kissing her sweetheart. I could see no harm in what she had done. There was no law in the case, and my own feelings said let her do it again. So I discharged her."

The Judge has a strong chin, an expressive mouth, where always abides a good cigar, and he is jolly clear to his ears. While he smoked yesterday, he defined his position on weed arrests.

"I won't allow anybody to use me to pull their chestnuts out of the fire," he said. "This weed business is a matter of politics. The city is not cutting its own weeds. Now it comes out here and jumps on minor offenders. I have reason to believe they are selected for reasons outside the law."

Judge Zimmermann was married in 1864 at Indianapolis. He has three living children, two sons and one daughter. One son is married and has given his father five grandchildren. There are also several grandchildren at his married daughter's home. It is the Judge's delight every evening to visit these little tots. Often he takes them on long rides in his carriage. Every morning at 8 o'clock he is ready for the grind of the Police Court, having walked down—in pleasant weather—from his home at No. 2843 Minnesota avenue. He divides the day between the Police Court and his justice office at 2725 South Broadway, working until 7 o'clock p. m. On Sunday he reads all the papers, in the afternoon taking a long drive into the country, usually to Tower Grove. He retires at 9. He has never missed a day in his justice court or at the Police Court, except when on vacation.

"The people have not elected me to spend my time in personal enjoyment," he says, "but to attend to their business."

Is Annoyed by Borrowers.

He is a member of no church, attending them all occasionally. But he is liberal in his donations to them, his friends say. While sitting in his office, a reporter for The Republic counted a half-dozen that come to borrow money from him. In most cases it was plain that he would never see it again. He showed a drawer full of notes, worthless as they could be, and the money on many of them gotten under false pretenses. But he said:

"It would not better these people any to prosecute them. I don't believe punishment is meted out to make people better, but simply to set an example."

Physical exercise is taken daily by this man of the law. He says as a consequence of this bodily exercise along with his mental labor he eats well, sleeps well and always feels in good humor. It is a fact that there is a cheery gleam in his eyes always.

"I have no favorite authors, no favorite artists, but I have favorite friends," he said. And then he named Filley and Walbridge, and Bothwell and Joy and Withers and others.

He Likes Outdoor Sports.

"I like a good horse, too," he says, "and I like to fish and hunt. Of course, I can't shoot as well as I once could, but I can beat many younger men at the target. I like the pleasure of a drive, but I never go to the parks to see these vaudeville shows. I haven't been in a park for years."

The Judge is a strong, kind, humane man, with a big heart, and he is outspoken. He likes this man, and says so; doesn't like that other man, and he tells you so without hesitation. He does not belong to a church, but he believes a man should be good and religious outside of it. He says he hates sin, but that he does not hate the sinner. I send men and women to the Workhouse," he says, "but I do it with the feeling that I am doing them a good turn."