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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

AS A WISE PRECAUTION.

While there is no warrant for sensational statements calculated to cause undue alarm concerning the prevalence of smallpox throughout the United States, the situation is such as to be met by all sensible persons with an intelligence leading to the taking of the proper precautions against infection.

The most ordinary regard for protection from the disease should prompt all persons at the present time to safeguard themselves by being vaccinated. Especially in large cities is this action advisable, and the fact that public attention is being brought to the matter in many cities of this country justifies similar action in St. Louis.

This wise precaution is alike the duty of the individual and of employers of labor, as well as of the proper health authorities. It would be well for each citizen of St. Louis, as of other cities, to promptly submit to vaccination in view of the fact that existing conditions call for this protective measure. Employers should urge this duty upon their employes. They would be justified, indeed, in insisting upon its performance. Health authorities should be amply prepared to meet whatever demand for vaccination service may arise from these conditions.

The St. Louis Health Department, through its City Dispensary Division, is equipped for extra service in this field. The Dispensary physicians are ready to inspect all applicants, vaccinating when necessary, and, in addition, furnishing the applicant a certificate giving his vaccinal condition. It might be well if all St. Louisans took the precaution of being vaccinated. There is no occasion for alarm, but it is always in order to be on the safe side.

IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

St. Louis cannot do too much honor to the memory of the firemen who met death so unexpectedly in the fire of Tuesday night. The plain recital of the facts connected with the catastrophe has touched the heart of every citizen. The willingness with which the firemen went where their conception of duty led them was bravery of a rare sort.

There has been a quick response to the Merchants' Exchange call for subscriptions. No better testimonial could be presented to the widows and orphans who are left than a substantial gift in money. Aside from the material assistance which it will give, there will be a rare satisfaction to the families in knowing that the deeds of the departed are remembered as examples of devotion to the public service.

On officials there rests a grave responsibility. The causes of the collapse and the construction of the building should be thoroughly investigated. There seems to be a question regarding the condition of the walls. Only by learning the obvious lessons which such a disastrous event teaches can similar calamities be avoided in the future.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE AVOIDED.

In counting up her losses in the war to destroy the two free Republics in South Africa and to make their people subjects of the British Crown, Great Britain discovers that 25,305 English soldiers have been killed or permanently disabled and that the total number of casualties reaches an aggregate of 5,240 officers and 100,701 enlisted men.

This showing, in a war which at its outset was pictured by confident Englishmen as certain to be "a holiday parade to Pretoria," is indeed appalling, as was more truly predicted by old Oom Paul Kruger. There is said to be scarcely one noble or gentle family in England which is not in mourning for some member killed at the front in South Africa, while the English masses are bitterly resentful at the blood-price they have been compelled to pay. In addition, also, British taxpayers are burdened with increased taxes to the amount of many hundred millions of dollars as representing the money cost of the war.

When, after contemplating these tables of losses in British blood and treasure, the people of Great Britain also realize the tremendous loss of prestige as a militant nation which has come to their country owing to inability to whip the Boers, the penalty for British sin in South Africa should surely teach its solemn lesson. The sin was that of trying to crush liberty, to deprive brave and worthy peoples of their freedom, which had been won after years of pioneer suffering, dangers and untold sacrifices for freedom's sake. This sin of great nations has never gone unpunished in the world's history. Americans will do well to take this great truth to heart. We are too willing just now to follow England's evil example in the conquest and subjugation of weaker peoples.

WE MAY HOPE TO SEE AN END.

Announcement which has been made of the withdrawal from business of the Southern Telegraph and Money Order Company will be heard with thankfulness by all good citizens. Whatever the technical defense of the corporation which operated under this name, St. Louis is opposed to any scheme which permits open gambling.

St. Louis will never tolerate open poolrooms. They entice young men to waste money, morals and time, to the detriment of every honest purpose. Employers are robbed by a vice which is inimical to labor. For that reason public opinion has been with the Police Board in its rigorous and indefatigable prosecution of those who have attempted to evade the law.

For its part in bringing about the closing of this place the Police Board deserves the commendation of the community. Other reforms carried out with the same determination will meet similar encouragement from the lawful elements of citizenship. That the lawbreakers have been defeated in one of their efforts to debauch the youth of the city is no small victory. Especially noteworthy is their defeat coming at the time when boasts have been made regarding the immunity of the leaders from successful prosecution. Let this be the beginning of their downfall as municipal corruptionists and let the work proceed with vigor in every direction.

HISTORY'S ELEMENTARY FACTS.

One editorial in the Globe yesterday condemned the Kansas writer, Will White, on the ground that he "distorts history by attempting to deal with it while lacking a knowledge of history's elementary facts."

In another editorial the Globe distorts history, either with ignorance of elementary facts or with natured intent to deceive. This is the old doubt about the Globe. You never know whether it is a chump or a liar. The common opinion holds to the liar theory. People are slow to think that a St. Louis daily can be such a fool as the Globe would seem to be on the other supposition.

Anyhow, fool or liar, the Globe distorts history again on the School Fund question. There are a dozen direct falsehoods in the article, but the main point is in the clownish pretense that half the amount of State bonds represented by the School Fund has in some mysterious way disappeared. "Looted," the Globe would say, in its chaste and respectful language.

The specific statement is that of the $4,236,000 in certificates, only the sum of $2,069,000, part of the consolidated certificate issued in 1881, is represented by canceled bonds.

Maybe this way of lying about the School Fund is considered in the Globe office clever political trickery. Any vanity the Globe is now enjoying on this score of cleverness will subside when the election returns come in next November. The people do not permit jocularity on the subject of their own honesty in managing school moneys.

Every dollar of the School Fund represented in the certificates is represented in the State's verified accounts.

Every dollar from the School Fund which has gone into the redemption fund is represented by canceled bonds. Of course, since 1881 the school money has gone into the sinking fund with other moneys belonging to that fund and there is not a particular canceled bond to set off against each particular sum of school money. As in Ohio, the school money has become part of the sinking fund, duly credited to the School Fund. But in Missouri a non-negotiable bond has been issued to the Board of Education, while in Ohio the Republicans simply carry the school account as an irreducible debt.

When a sum of school money is paid into the fund for the reduction of the Missouri State debt the non-negotiable bond at once is issued to the Board of Education for the full amount.

Thus, instead of going into the market and buying a State negotiable bond, as was done by Governor Hardin, the State issues its non-negotiable bond and places the school money in the fund for redeeming negotiable State bonds. And the amount is accounted for to the last cent.

Though such a question would not occur to an honest newspaper possessing "knowledge of history's elementary facts," the Globe may ask why the consolidated certificate—excluding the $900,000 of 1872—of 1881 should be represented by specified canceled bonds, while the amount of school money paid since 1881 into the redemption fund is represented only pro rata in the general list of canceled bonds.

The reason is that when the act of 1881 was passed the State held certain of its own negotiable bonds in trust for the School Fund. Under that act these particular bonds were canceled when the non-negotiable bonds, or certificates, were issued.

Since that time school moneys have gone into the fund for redeeming State bonds and have composed a part of that fund. Certificates or non-negotiable bonds have thereupon been promptly issued. The School Fund has been sacredly guarded.

But, of course, there is no way of identifying the particular bonds canceled by that precise part of the redemption fund.

For example, if $5,000 of school money should be paid into the redemption fund, a certificate for $5,000 would issue for the School Fund. The $5,000 would go, with perhaps $100,000 from other sources, to the liquidation of the State debt and the cancellation of State bonds. But nobody could tell just which of 105 bonds of $1,000 each the $5,000 liquidated. Nor would anybody be interested in knowing. The School Fund would have its full due; the State negotiable bonds would be redeemed and canceled; the books would show a complete and accurate transaction.

And yet the Globe has the evil-minded impudence to tell the people of Missouri that this policy, approved and participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike—conspicuously by a petted favorite of the Globe, Major John L. Bittinger, in the session of 1895—is a "gross attempt to deceive."

Though the Globe is making excellent campaign material for the Democracy, it remains a matter of regret that these wholesale "distortions of elementary facts of history" are circulated abroad. Why not tell the truth, or at least put on the virtue of silence?

APPRECIATION OF THE FAIR.

It is not surprising that the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country have taken a general and favorable action toward the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In every part of the United States where efforts have been made to secure appropriations the commercial organizations have been the first to realize the importance of thus advertising the resources of the communities.

Especially gratifying are the resolutions which the New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted and prepared for presentation to the Legislature now sitting in Albany. The memorial leaves no doubt as to the earnestness of this great organization regarding its support of an appropriation measure calling for a liberal donation from the State treasury.

Within a few days a delegation of representative World's Fair workers will leave this city for visits to the legislatures of New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Re-enforced with such support as has been given by the financiers of New York City there should be no trouble in securing an adequate appropriation in that State. St. Louis, as a contributor to the success of New York and its wonderful trade, is grateful for the encouragement extended to an undertaking which is not only of vital interest to this city but to all the world.

FRANCE LEADS THE WAY.

France's official declaration of intent to participate in the World's Fair is notable as constituting the first definite acceptance by any European Power of the United States Government's invitation to take part in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

There is an inspiring appropriateness in this fact of the French Government's favorable action. The historical event to be commemorated by the World's Fair was of great importance to both France and the United States. French participation in the World's Fair may well be of exceptional extent and notability owing to this truth. Also as the one great Republic of the Old World may France fitly lead the way in acceptance of the American invitation to participate in the World's Fair.

More important, however, is the significance of this acceptance as bearing upon the action of other European Powers in the near future. Great Britain and Germany will undoubtedly notify us at an early date that they propose to participate in the international exposition in St. Louis.

With these three Powers, France, Germany and England, making a comprehensive and entirely adequate government exhibit at the World's Fair, we may rest well assured that Russia, Austria, Italy and the others will see fit to do likewise. They cannot afford to neglect an opportunity which means so much of advantage, if improved, and so much of disadvantage, if neglected, in these times of international competition in trade. A World's Fair nowadays is the place at which all the nations gather and show their wares. The nation not represented suffers to a grievous extent.

LET US AWAIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Until more definite developments make belief imperative the majority of people in this country will hesitate to give credence to the story from Washington announcing that President Roosevelt will, through the Secretary of War, censure Governor General Wood for informing United States Senators of the Cuban situation as involved in the movement for a reduction of tariff duties on Cuban products.

There does not seem to be any good reason why Governor General Wood should have refrained from personally communicating with Senators on this most important point. He is deeply interested in the Cuban question. He would not be fitted for the post which he occupies were this not the case. Also, as is his duty, he is thoroughly posted on existing conditions in Cuba. More authoritatively than any other American, perhaps, is he qualified to enlighten Senators and others as to the Cuban situation.

The fact that Governor General Wood's circular letter to members of the Senate constitutes a powerful argument for a reduction of the tariff duties on Cuban sugar does not legitimately make him liable to official censure. The President knows, also, that General Wood is too soldierly by spirit and training to have so violated army regulations as to lay himself open to rebuke. What he has done has been to show United States Senators that a tariff reduction on Cuban sugar is imperative if the Cuban people are to be saved from calamity. If Governor General Wood is censured, he will be censured for having told a truth militating against the scheme of high-tariff Republicans to starve Cuba into annexation. Americans hesitate as yet to believe that President Roosevelt will humiliate his old Colonel and comrade-in-arms for so ignoble a reason.

In the evident purpose of Circuit Attorney Folk and the members of the February Grand Jury to develop testimony warranting the indictment of the ringleaders in certain bribery cases now receiving inquisitorial attention there is found the brightest promise of convincing and beneficent results. The big criminals are the ones who should be caught and punished. The conviction of "small fry" would not have anything like the same moral effect. In the latter event the insolent originators of corruption schemes would not be in the least deterred from continuing their evil work. They would be encouraged, indeed, into believing that less influential scoundrels could be always used as scapegoats upon whom to charge the iniquities of the more powerful criminals. By all means let's lay hands on the ringleaders; the boss bribery-promoters, the boss bribe-givers, the boss bribe-takers.

Look out, Mr. Roosevelt. Get ready to dodge. The organ of the d—dest outfit ever seen in Washington is wounded with some misdirected piece of pie or other flung this way. The organ is not a bold rebel, but it can be a rebel on the great issue of pie. The Globe said yesterday:

> In regard to alleged promises of Cuban concessions it is necessary to remember that no one is authorized to pledge the action of Congress in advance.

This is a muttering that may become a howl. The President has no business with pledging Congress to anything without consulting the machine. Ergo, he has no business with distributing pie without consulting the proper head chiefs. Roosevelt has his warning.

Now that the three expert hydraulic engineers are in conference with Mayor Wells on the question of the St. Louis water supply, do not lose sight of the plain facts in the case. By filtering the present supply we shall get pure water at comparatively little additional expense. By adopting the Meramec plan we'll have to spend $20,000,000, and abandon the present Waterworks costing about $10,000,000—and then, in all likelihood, get a water supply inferior to what we now have.

RECENT COMMENT.

Growth of the Telephone.

Success for February.

It is twenty-five years since the telephone was made known to the world, but, up to the close of 1891, the number of instruments in operation in this country was only 512,407. January 1, 1901, the total installation by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company included 1,862,127 telephones. The latest figures, showing the magnitude of the business, at the close of 1901, are given by the Electrical Review. Of telephones connected, there were 1,090,000 Bell machines, 708,717 independent machines, and 430,000 identified with farmers' lines, and other intercommunicating systems, all representing a capital of four hundred and seventy million dollars. What a story of opportunity and achievement is incorporated in these statistics! How a mighty business has grown out of what was called an insane idea!

A Dragon With a Yellow Streak.

The Philharmonic.

On December 30 Paris was treated to a performance of Wagner's "Siegfried," with M. Jean de Reszke impersonating the hero. An entirely new and awe-inspiring dragon was provided for the occasion, which, it was declared, would give the encounter with Siegfried some semblance of reality. It is to be hoped that the beast behaved itself better than did the dragon which was provided for the first production of Siegfried in London in the eighties. This exasperating monster not only refused to respond to the machinery located in its internal economy, but just at the moment when the fight should have been at its fiercest, calmly rolled on to its back, and eventually had to be ignominiously dragged out by the tail, with its paws wildly beating the air in protestation.

A Resourceful Tenderfoot.

Popular Science News.

A writer reports in the English Mechanic that he could get no last made that suited his tender feet and says: "I filled a pair of worn-out shoes with plaster of Paris, and after it had set I cut away the tops of the shoes, trimmed the plaster casts and had iron lasts cast from the plaster ones. I then put the iron lasts into a pair of new boots which I could not wear, damped the boot-tops, and hammered them gently, leaving them on the lasts until they dried. On taking them off, I found them to be a perfectly comfortable fit, just like old boots."

THREE MORE ARE ASPIRANTS FOR YOUNG GRADUATE HONORS.

MISS MARION JUDGE. MRS. C. D. CARTWRIGHT, Who was Miss Mary Shelton. MISS ELLEN M. DUFFY.

Three new aspirants for honors of being among the youngest students to graduate from St. Louis grammar schools are Miss Ellen M. Duffy of No. 2725 Thomas street, Miss Marion Judge of No. 1924 Chouteau avenue, and Mrs. C. D. Cartwright, formerly Miss Mary Shelton, of No. 3750 Finney avenue.

Miss Duffy received her diploma from the Blair School, No. 2707 Rauschenbach avenue, in 1897, when only 11 years and 6 months old. She at once entered the High School and successfully finished the course when but 15 years old, being the young st student ever graduated from the High School. She is now in her first year of teaching at the Blair School, and is the youngest apprentice teacher in St. Louis, being but 16 years old. She is the daughter of Fireman Daniel Duffy of Engine Company No. 13.

Miss Judge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Judge, graduated from Holy Angels' Parochial School, No. 1520 La Salle street, when but a few months over 11 years old. She at once took an examination for admission to the High School, and was the only applicant to successfully pass in a class of sixty. She is now a member of the advanced junior class, and is claimed to be the youngest student at the school at present, being but 12 years and 6 months old.

Mrs. C. D. Cartwright, formerly Miss Mary Shelton, graduated from Cote Brilliante School, corner Kennerly and Cora avenues, on June 16, 1894, at the head of her class, when 12 years and 5 months old, being the youngest grammar-school student ever receiving a diploma.

CHICAGO PRESS CLUB TO BOOM THE FAIR.

Organization Will Banquet Officers and Friends of St. Louis Exposition February 15.

GOVERNOR YATES INTERESTED.

Interesting Programme of Toasts Arranged—Governor Dockery May Be One of the Guests—Spirit of Co-operation.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Chicago Press Club for the dinner to be given in that city the evening of February 15 in honor of the officers of the St. Louis World's Fair.

A forecast of the dinner which has been received at the World's Fair General offices indicates that the newspaper men of the World's Fair City of 1893 are alert to show that their city has not forgotten what Missouri did for the Columbian Exposition while President Francis was Missouri's Governor.

The Chicago Press Club has invited the officials of the Fair and the proprietors and editors of the St. Louis newspapers to dine with 150 active newspaper men of the Western metropolis, for the purpose of doing what the circular letter sent out to the members of the club sets forth in this manner:

"The aim of the club in giving this dinner is to afford the officials of the next World's Fair an opportunity to meet the newspaper workers of Chicago and tell them the scope of the Exposition and the progress already made. At the same time the dinner will be a sort of love feast between the World's Fair City of 1893 and the World's Fair City of 1903.

Governor Yates of Illinois has been invited to represent the State and Ferdinand W. Peck to represent the last Paris Exposition. The "Waite City" will be discussed by E. R. Graham, at the request of Daniel H. Burnham, former director of works of the Columbian Exposition, who will be absent in California.

The St. Louisans who have signified their intention of attending the dinner are President David R. Francis, Director of Exhibits Frederick J. V. Skiff, former chief of the mines department of the Columbian Exposition; Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, Executive Committeeman C. W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, Nathan Frank of the St. Louis Star and Chairman D. M. Houser of the Legislation Committee of the Exposition, representing also the Globe-Democrat.

Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital, will speak at the dinner for the newspaper men of the Northwest. Homer J. Carr, president of the Press Club of Chicago, has arranged with many of the proprietors and editors of the Chicago papers to attend the dinner. The programme of toasts has not been completed. One of the distinguishing features may be the attendance of Governor Dockery of Missouri. An urgent invitation has been extended to him to accompany the St. Louis guests, but as yet no reply has been received.

The press of Chicago has been devoting much space to the topic of the dinner. In an account of the affair, printed Thursday in several of the Chicago papers, the statement was made that the committee arranging the programme for the occasion was aiming to promote a friendly spirit of co-operation between the two World's Fair cities, and to convince their St. Louis guests that Chicago and her newspapers are with them in their undertaking, and would leave nothing undone to bring it to a successful termination.

"What we want to do," says Homer J. Carr, president of the Press Club, in an interview with a reporter for the Chicago Record-Herald, "is to demonstrate to our St. Louis friends that Chicago appreciates what the State of Missouri did for us during our fair. David R. Francis was then Governor of Missouri, and there was nothing he could do that was left undone to promote our enterprise."

ZEGGIO LEAVES FOR ITALY.

World's Fair Commissioner Will Begin Diplomatic Work in March.

Chevalier Victor Zeggio, recently appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Italy, will leave to-night for that country. After visiting Washington, D. C., to obtain his Government credentials, from the State Department, and to pay his respects to the Italian Minister at the capital, Mr. Zeggio will go to New York City, where his wife, who was a former resident of that city, will rejoin her husband.

They will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on February 18 for Cherbourg, France. Chevalier Zeggio intends to begin his diplomatic work for the Fair as soon as he arrives at his home in Florence, which will be early in March. Before his departure he desired to express his thanks for the many courtesies received while here, not only from the World's Fair management, but from many citizens of St. Louis, whom he has met socially.

Westerners in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 7.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following Westerners:

St. Louis—A. MacAuley, A. C. Maxfield, C. E. Champ, E. B. Hirsch, C. Sparks, D. T. Kingsland, Imperial; Miss L. J. Thayer, Miss S. E. Doyle, M. M. Hough, Mrs. J. W. Evans, Fifth Avenue; J. T. Lanckerne, A. T. Pitman, Jr., D. R. Francis, Jr., and Mrs. Francis, A. Gratz, Mrs. Gratz and Miss Gratz, Miss Hough, Waldorf; W. H. Staley, M. W. Warren, Hoffman; Mrs. J. W. Paramore, J. S. Nasson, Earlington; L. G. Kartzeborn, Manhattan; L. Wickham, Holland; J. M. Battle and Mrs. Battle, Savoy; E. D. Hirsch, Plaza; N. Y. Leslie, Sinclair.

Kansas City—C. E. Kessler, Mrs. C. Kessler, Miss Kessler, Murray Hill.

PLANS FOR ARKANSAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Design of Reception Hall Adopted—Exhibit of State's Products.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 7.—Manager Thomas W. Milan and Miss Sue Walker, Assistant Lady Manager of the Arkansas World's Fair Directory, have formulated the following plan for the reception hall in the Arkansas building:

The hall, 28x30 feet square; round room, not too large, to be nicely furnished. Floor of native wood and inlaid border of light and dark wood contrasting. A large rug in center or fountain. Walls tinted a dark rich Empire green, with a deep frieze or border of about three feet, decorated by hand with boughs of apple blossom, the State's floral emblem, glimpses of sky and cloud showing through. Facing the entrance a handsome mantel piece of Eureka Springs onyx, highly polished, of a light color; an open fireplace, with hearth tiled or of native marble; over the mantelpiece a large mirror, in front of which a clock, the case made of irregular Hot Springs crystals, with a Hot Springs diamond for a pendulum, or circle of small diamonds surrounding the pendulum.

Large photographs of noted and picturesque Arkansas scenery in frames of native wood, decorated by Arkansas artists in wood carving. Two or three carved wood chairs, a hall seat in carved wood, a few photographs of handsome buildings, the new State Capitol, the old State Capitol, as completed in 1836; the State University and other State buildings; Eastman Hotel of Hot Springs, Crescent Hotel of Eureka Springs, and others as they may come to notice; portraits of some of the first settlers of the State, statesmen and others, with those of some of our later citizens. Some of the sculpture of Vinnie Ream, a native sculptor, whose statue, "The West," would be very appropriate, if procurable.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

TO CHICAGO IN FIVE HOURS BY AIRSHIP.

D. R. Proctor Says He Will Make the Trip During the World's Fair.

D. Ranny Proctor, winner of the premium offered by a Chicago newspaper for the best design for a tower rivaling the Eiffel Tower of Paris, has written to the World's Fair management that he has mastered the secret of aerial navigation and will make the trip from Chicago to St. Louis in the device he has invented.

Five hours is the time limit he has set for the journey. He says that $10,000 will build the craft that he has under way. He intends to enter the aerial tournament of 1903 in St. Louis with this ship. The letter, which has attracted the attenion of the committee having in charge the subject of the contest between airships, says:

"I intend to carry out my resolve to win the first prize in the great contest for the most successful airship. For several years I have been looking for such an opportunity as is presented in connection with the noted St. Louis Exposition. I am fully aware of the magnitude of the undertaking that has, on to the present time, completely baffled the skill of so many seekers of fame.

"For many years I have watched in vain for satisfactory developments in the line of aerial navigation, until the time has come when among the wonderful achievements of the present, there will be practically solved a way to navigate the air. Difficult as the problem has been to solve, the writer is able to master it, and to construct an airship on which three persons, as navigators, will be able to leave Chicago for St. Louis and arrive at their destination five hours later. The estimated cost of the up-to-date air-piercer will not exceed $10,000, hardly a feature of which has ever been applied to a similar purpose before in the line of unsatisfactory results. Their complete failures can be understood better when methods appropriate to desired results are shown, and the test will come when, before the chosen committee of three men, I will gain the unanimous vote that the defects in all previous attempts have been pointed out and the remedy for past failures decided by comparison between the past and the present methods."

Killed Wife. Attempted Suicide.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 7.—Because she was about to secure a divorce from him, John Kay, an employe of Crosby's flour mill, beat his wife to death with a flat iron last evening. He then attempted to take his own life by hanging himself from a bridge near his home. He was cut down before life was extinct and was revived.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.

MATHILDE PREVILLE.
One of the principals, a contralto, in the "Miss Bob White" organization.