

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr. George L. Allen, Vice President. W. R. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00 Six months.....3.00 Three months.....1.50 Any three days except Sunday—one year.....2.00 Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00 Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75 Sunday Magazine.....1.25 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS. Per week, daily only.....6 cents Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE. Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo. Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances. Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY. Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents Thirty pages.....4 cents TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Bell. Kinloch. Counting-Room.....Main 2013 A 875 Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 874

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902. Vol. 84.....No. 264

CIRCULATION DURING MAY.

Charles W. Knapp, General 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 May, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day of the month, including Sunday and total for the month (3,547,350).

Less all copies applied in printing, left over or filed.....65,119 Net number distributed.....3,479,230 Average daily distribution.....112,233

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 6.89 per cent.

CHAS. W. KNAPP, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of May, 1902. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1906.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

ZIEGENHEIM ON TRIAL. A duty devolves upon Republicans in this city which cannot be shifted. Their action at the primary election to-day will determine in a great measure the degree of confidence in which the party will be held during the next few months.

It cannot be denied that the present organization in St. Louis is in utter disrepute. The City Committee is dominated by the old friends of Ziegenheim. Though out of office, they have carried into their political work the same principles which governed them while the City Hall was under the control of the last administration.

In the Twelfth District, the Republican committee is run by the men who helped to make the last Congressional election a disgrace to the party. The politicians who operated the farce which, by courtesy, was called a campaign are still in charge.

At a recent meeting of the Merchants' League Club resolutions specifically denouncing Messrs. Kratz and Murrell, two members who had fled from the country because of bribery indictments, were defeated by the same men who shouted so hysterically for Ziegenheim two years ago.

Until such exhibitions of party weakness are repudiated by the better element of Republicans, the people cannot be asked to believe platform professions. Until the "practical" politicians are forced to take a back seat, citizens will not regard the Republican organization with any degree of favor.

There are contests in seven of the wards to-day. Delegations to the State and Judicial conventions will be selected. Ziegenheim in coming to the rescue of Colonel Kerens asks for a vindication. It is an issue which no Republican should dodge. The party is to place itself on record. Any Republican who fails to express his opinion at the polls to-day will shirk his duty as a citizen.

IN A MATTER OF TASTE.

Governor Dockery has produced a disagreeable embarrassment by a neglect of the proprieties associated with a public gift to the battleship Missouri.

The Artists' Guild of St. Louis may be excused for acting hastily on a note from somebody in the construction bureau of the Navy Department. The guild has no responsibilities. But Governor Dockery might well have waited for some consideration of the subject by practically informed persons before asking for subscriptions to be devoted to the purchase of a ship's bell.

As a result of his haste, certain persons are now circulating subscription papers without realizing that the State of Missouri is likely to be placed in the unenviable position of offering a gift which is not desired by those most concerned—the officers who will serve on the ship. In such a case a blunder is worse than a crime, but that is not doing nothing.

A letter recently received by The Republic from Lieutenant Morris of Missouri, now with the flag-ship Olympia, shows better than any argument the danger of a faux pas in what should be a wholly graceful and welcome act. Lieutenant Morris writes:

I have consulted a great many officers. The opinion has been almost unanimous for a silver service. We recently gave a dinner to the officers of the French ship Gasparle, and without the silver service the dinner would have fallen rather flat in comparison with the demonstration they had made.

This letter seems to tell the story conclusively. Our officers are not highly paid and the Government takes little cognizance of the entertainment feature which becomes an absolute necessity on a warship either at home or abroad. The table service, as Lieutenant Morris explains, is of the highest usefulness.

Captain Sebree, in a letter already published, made the same explanation. It is unfortunate that any cause of difference should have arisen. It is particularly unfortunate that the Governor of the State should have accepted carelessly the first irresponsible suggestion which floated to Jefferson City. When the people of Missouri present their commitments to the ship named for the State they will desire that the testimonial be in perfect taste and harmony with the wishes of the American officers—some of them almost sure to be Missourians—who will serve on board.

It is unfortunate that any cause of difference should have arisen. It is particularly unfortunate that the Governor of the State should have accepted carelessly the first irresponsible suggestion which floated to Jefferson City. When the people of Missouri present their commitments to the ship named for the State they will desire that the testimonial be in perfect taste and harmony with the wishes of the American officers—some of them almost sure to be Missourians—who will serve on board.

WHAT ABOUT THE MINORITY?

When the Republican State Convention meets in Jefferson City next Tuesday, the Committee on Resolutions should not fail to indorse the acts of its representatives in the General Assembly. If the lobby deal perfected in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is to be the basis of this year's campaign, consistency demands that the minority members of the Assembly should receive a vote of confidence.

The delegates to the convention should "point with pride" to the record of the nine Republican Senators. In Jefferson City they are regarded as the bulwark of the lobby. They have stood "elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx" against the assaults of people who demanded fair legislation.

It may be added for information that no election law against which Republicans have complained has been passed without the active or passive consent of the members of the minority. The convention will probably denounce the election law of St. Louis, most of which was enacted by the Republican House of 1885. Is this minority record to be indorsed or condemned?

Without the minority in the Senate the lobby would not be in Jefferson City. If the ratio of opposition to this influence existed among the Republican Senators, as among the Democrats, the capital would be rid of the baleful methods of the lobby.

Democrats have determined—and shown their determination—to drive the lobby out of power. It would have been done long ago but for the unanimous support which was given to the opposition by the Republicans. Recalcitrant Democrats deserve condemnation, but they are in a minority of their own party.

Will the Republicans, assembled in the convention next week, have the courage to express by word or deed their disapproval of the legislative minority? They have an opportunity to cut loose from the element in Missouri politics which has never faltered in its allegiance to the lobby. To seize the chance would be a blow at the Phelps-Kerens combination which would not be relished by those gentlemen. It would mean a complete revolution inside the party organization. It would be a defiance of the lobby unparalleled in Missouri Republican history. It would give the Republican party of Missouri for the first time a moral claim upon the support of good citizens.

HONORING TRUE EDUCATION.

Right after telling a graduating class that "one reason why practical men are at the head of business organizations is because the college man depends too much on his diploma" Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, offered one of the students \$1,000 if he would take a post-graduate course in the analysis of nickel.

Inconsistent, some may say. Perhaps so, yet the comment and the action harmonize with the facts. There is not a business, a profession or any activity where the graduate who depends upon his diploma for ultimate success will not be disappointed. The practical man will outstrip him every time.

At the same time, every corporation is looking for the exceptionally bright men in the schools. Especially valuable to the business man of large affairs is the specialist. Not so many years ago the idea of a man taking a special course in the study of only one metal would have been regarded as nothing but the dreaming of a scientist. Schwab thinks it is good business.

Though a college diploma is an evidence of something accomplished in the way of preparation for life's work, it is naught unless the spirit to begin at bed-rock animates the possessor. With a literary education, he can secure the practical knowledge which modern business demands. A thorough knowledge of nickel is a practical application of education against which none can object. Mr. Schwab distinguished the true from the false college training when he supplemented his advice with a demonstration of his faith in the true education.

THEY RECOGNIZE THE ISSUE.

In making the trusts and the tariff the leading issue in the State campaign now just begun, the Democratic organization in Illinois has correctly recognized the duty of the hour and has aligned itself for that duty's satisfactory performance under the authority to be granted by the people at the polls.

Especially has the Illinois Democracy sounded the keynote of the Democratic slogan for the movement against the trusts in demanding that every product of a tariff-protected, competition-destroying trust be placed on the free list.

This action, first advocated by Governor Dockery of Missouri when in Congress, would beyond the shadow of a doubt remove the trust evil from American life as certainly as that high protection has created and maintained the trusts.

The Democratic leaders in Illinois should prosecute an aggressive campaign on the platform adopted last Tuesday by the Democratic State Convention assembled in Springfield. The platform makes a potent appeal to the people.

Public sentiment in Illinois, as in other States, is fully aroused to the necessity for tariff revision and trust restriction. Developments of the very recent past have shown the people that the exclusive beneficiaries of a high tariff are the trusts and that the trusts are enabled to oppress the people because of a monopoly of trade created by the tariff. Illinois Democracy may well afford to strive hard for victory on the issue now before the people.

THE OMINOUS CANAL SITUATION.

There is increasing reason to believe that no definite legislation on the canal project will be accomplished by the present Congress, the machine opposition to the Nicaragua route being of a nature to prevent conclusive action toward a settlement of the problem.

In all likelihood, as has been charged already in the course of the Senate debate, the failure of the present Congress to act will mean the abandonment, in time, of the canal project as now shaped. The Panama Company, it is asserted, cannot give a clear and valid title to their property. The defeat of the Nicaragua project will be followed by a period of prolonged investigation of the Panama Company's property rights. Then, by slow but sure degrees, will be reached the stage of abandonment of the entire canal scheme.

This, it has been repeatedly declared in Congress, is exactly what certain great railway interests in the United States have striven for, through their friends in Congress. They are determined that neither a Nicaragua nor a Panama Canal shall be built. They have played one against the other, successfully, in order to delay Congressional action, and they now have a bigger advantage in the game than ever before. It looks as if the railways interested in pre-

venting the building of an isthmian canal are about to win out in the fight.

PATHOS WITH A WINK.

Senator Hanna's friends and admirers in the working organization of the Republican party are so determined upon his nomination for the Presidency in 1904 as apparently to cover Mark with confusion and cause him to shrink almost painfully in his efforts to escape public notice.

"I appreciate sincerely the friendship which prompts the high compliment paid me in your suggestion," the blushing Hanna has felt compelled to write to the latest "boomer" of the Hanna Presidential Boom; "I am grateful for such confidence, but must insist that I am not to be considered in any sense a candidate for the nomination for President in 1904."

And so it goes on—poor Mr. Hanna striving to avert the Presidential lightning while the trusts and the machine Republicans proceed deliberately with the forging of the bolt that shall strike him whether he will or not. Is it not a pathetic situation from the Hanna viewpoint, with one eye slyly closed in something marvelously like a wink, and a complacent smile on the lips that shape the ineffectual declinations?

From all the signs now in evidence the Senatorial fight in the Republican State Convention, to open at Jefferson City next Tuesday, promises to be of unusual bitterness, even for a State organization celebrated for its factional differences. The possible rebuke to Colonel Dick Kerens by the defeat of his "elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder" combination for the United States Senatorship is one of the promised developments of the gathering. The Kerens faction proposes to make a desperate stand for its leader and the opposing forces are equally resolute that the lobby agreement shall be repudiated. To all those familiar with Republican factional tactics the situation indicates the hottest of hot times.

The Republican Kerens-Phelps morning organ frothingly demands that The Republic tell something about the \$1,918,000 of Missouri Pacific bonds which compose one of the "discrepancies." When you figure that the "second expert" seems to charge up to the Democrats only \$14,000 of these bonds, that he cites no evidence even of that amount having been overpaid, that the first, third and fourth "experts" did not find out anything about overpaid Missouri Pacific bonds and, finally, that the organ does not cite correctly its own "expert" figures, it is not easy to see what it is The Republic is to tell which will soothe the excited organ.

President Roosevelt claims that the anti-Cuban tariff plotters are repudiating the policy of the late President McKinley, and not that of the present administration, but the humiliation of defeat was plainly intended for Teddy, all the same.

Now that the Butler trial is set for October 13 in Columbia a puzzling query suggests itself to the superstitious mind. Will the "13" hoodoo work against the defense or against the prosecution?

RECENT COMMENT.

An Appeal Made in Vain.

The appeal from President Palma for "legislative relief before it is too late" and his country has been "financially ruined," which President Roosevelt conveys to Congress with such earnest words of his own, will evoke a ready response from the people of the country, and if Congress does not put that response promptly into substantial form it will be a shame to the nation. The President recalls not only his own words, regarding our obligation of "honor and expediency" to adopt commercial measures in the interest of the material well-being of Cuba, but the solemn injunction of McKinley that our relations with her people be made "close and reciprocal" in fulfillment of a sacred trust calling for the "sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom." Congress is reminded of what we have done for Cuba and of the attitude the young Republic has assumed toward us as creating a peculiar bond that we cannot disregard.

It binds us to help the infant Republic for whose birth we are responsible in the way which will be of most direct and immediate benefit. It will cost us nothing, and it will hurt no interest of ours, as has been shown by the experience with Hawaii and Porto Rico. No such shift or "measure of doubtful policy, as a bounty in the form of a rebate" will meet the case. What is wanted and what should be granted is generous and reciprocal trade for mutual benefit in all the products of the two countries. That will alone establish those close relations which McKinley enjoined and for which Palma pleads.

Republican Senators in Revolt.

The trifling by Congress with Cuban reciprocity justifies the President's emphatic message. His statement of the case is so clear and so impressive as to carry absolute conviction. Mr. Roosevelt refers to the recommendation made by him in his message of last December, and sets forth Mr. McKinley's views on the question, as given in two of his messages. As it is the narrower and more selfish protectionists that are fighting reciprocity, the appeal to Mr. McKinley, the great champion of protection, is most timely. Mr. McKinley's words were true when spoken, and they are true to-day. And the only reason that they have not been acted on long ago is that a few men, who think that they have a natural right to draw money from the American people, have said that there shall be no reciprocity. For six months Congress has been wrestling with the question, and it is apparently no nearer action than it was at the opening of the session. Nineteen Republican Senators are fighting reciprocity, and are even now in revolt against the majority of their party, in antagonism to two Republican Presidents whose party faith has never been questioned, and in open opposition to an overwhelming majority of the American people. It was time that they heard from Mr. Roosevelt.

The Trusts Forbid Tariff Revision.

The New York Independent prints the views of a number of Republican leaders in the House of Representatives on the question of tariff revision. The determination of the controlling powers in Congress that nothing shall be done in this connection does not by any means relegate the subject to oblivion or even distract in the slightest degree from the interest that attaches to it. For more than three years there has been a steadily growing dissatisfaction with many of the Dingley schedules. Not only the enemies, but the friends of protection, its most consistent friends, have protested against injustice and demanded relief. They looked to the Fifty-sixth Congress for some action, but they looked in vain. Schedules that were intentionally placed at such a height as to afford room for reciprocity tinkering are still untouched. Condemnation of that method of revising schedules has the Post's approbation, but it does not follow that there should have been no reduction of rates that were created with the understanding that in a few months they would be cut down. This Congress, like the last, has been careful to let the tariff alone, and has exercised quite as much care as its immediate predecessor to avoid anti-trust tariff legislation.

Woman Suffrage in Australia.

Australian news is of a character to delight the champions of woman suffrage. It appears that the "adult suffrage bill" has just passed the Australian House of Representatives, and is now a law. This means that every adult woman in the six Provinces of Australia now has a vote for the Federal Parliament, which carries with it a right to sit in the Parliament if elected. This is believed to be the first time that a whole nation has enfranchised all women. It is further the hope and belief of woman suffragists there that now the Federal franchise is gained, the three States which have not granted it in their State elections, must soon follow, and that the end of the present year will see all the women of Australia voters for both State and Federal Parliaments. Australia is a great place for trying things, and this experiment of broad suffrage will have the eyes of the world upon it.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



A NEW PICTURE OF MAUDE WILLIAMS, PRIMA DONNA OF THE DELMAR GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

"WEDDING DAY" WILL BE NEXT DELMAR OFFERING.

Commencing Sunday night Sauge and Edward's comic opera, "The Wedding Day," will be given at Delmar Garden. The piece has not been seen here since Lillian Russell, Della Fox and Jefferson d'Angelis presented it originally at the Olympic Theater several seasons ago. Miss Williams as Lucille d'Herblay (originated by Miss Russell), Miss Reynolds as Rose Marie (played by Miss Fox) and Mr. Harvey as Polycarp (d'Angelis's role) should prove sufficiently adequate to their respective parts. Miro Diamantia will be seen as Faoul, Vicomte de Bragelonne, the soldier. Blanche Chapman, as Madame Montbazou, will have a part well suited to her capabilities. The role of the Duc de Boudillon will be played by Miss Reynolds. The role of the Duc de Boudillon will be played by Miss Reynolds. The role of the Duc de Boudillon will be played by Miss Reynolds.

George Jones, once upon a time a peanut vendor at the Grand Opera-house under the regime of Colonel John D. Hopkins, will blossom forth as a full-fledged vaudeville artist in next week's show at Forest Park Highlands. It is said of Jones that he has a barytone which resembles in volume the base of Eugene Cowles. Jones was with Vered's Minstrels until lately. He is a St. Louis man. The Kaufmann troupe will be retained as headliner for next week. Other new acts promised to go into effect next Sunday are the Delmar-Dehrmont Trio, J. Bernard Dyllin, the Dancing Dawsons, the Four Huntings and Williams and Adams. At Uhrig's Cave this week the one-act farce, "Treat Her Kindly," is proving to have the quality that calls forth laughter. Many of the funny situations in the two burlesques, "Secret Servers at Tampa" and "The French Songstress," are also humorous ingredients of the menu. In the vaudeville, the singing of Nellie Sylvester in meeting with much applause. Next week there will be another one-act farce, "Kelly's Night Out," in which Fanny Da Costa and Udel and Pearce will take part. The leading feature of the programme, however, will be Miss Howard's minstrel show. All the members of the company will participate and the intercompany part, for the first time in Miss Howard's career, in her own keeping. The burlesque will be "A Paris Green Girl," an adaptation of "The Girl From Paris." In the vaudeville Miss Howard will resume her Oriental dances after a week's intermission. The following new living pictures: "Anthony and Cleopatra," "The Toilet" and "The Surprise" will be staged. Blanche Chapman of the Delmar Opera Company has many amusing stories to relate of incidents which have occurred in her eventful career. At one time she was in charge of a class of children, most of whom were comers of foreigners. To increase their vocabulary she hit upon a guessing scheme. She told the class of what she was thinking and they named the object. On this particular question she thought of the word birthday and the lesson went on in this fashion. "Now, little folks, I'm thinking of something you-all know. You don't have it very often—just once every year. What is it? I'll give you a minute to think, and when you are sure you know raise your hand." Hands began to go up rapidly. "My!" said Miss Chapman. "I really think I have the best little folks in all this big school. They all think so fast and I know they are thinking of the very thing I thought. I'm going to let Albert tell. I'm sure he knows." Albert rose to his feet, stood in the aisle in true military position, and, like a shot

from a gun. In response to Miss Chapman's "Tell us what it is, Albert," came the ready answer. "A clean undershirt," teacher. "A clean undershirt," teacher.

The vaudeville show at the Suburban is contributed by Aldrich, burlesque magician; Fields and Ward, singing and talking comedians; the McWaters and Tyson company, novelty sketch; Shean and Warren, in a travesty, "Quo Vadis Upside-down"; and Fred Herbert's well-trained dogs. Coming to the garden next week are Flo Irwin (sister of May), assisted by Walter Hawley; Hill and Silvan, Waterbury Brothers and Terry, Merri's educated ponies and Ilaa and Francis.

Hart and Hope do a pleasing sketch at Hasbagen's Park. George Gull impersonates a funny German character. Leno, the juggler, performs some fast feats and Fannie Miller sings the newest ballads. Among the free exhibitions are performances by Professor Scanlan, the diver, and Mexel the balloonist.

Lionel Legare and his spiral tower is the attraction at Creve Coeur Lake. He stands on his head on a small globe at the top of the tower, which is 70 feet high. He also practices shooting at this altitude. The performance is free.

Lillian Kemble and Richard Buehler are ready for "Sage" at Koenig's Garden. Their company is now rehearsing "Virginius," which will be produced next week. The novel singing and dancing act given by McMahon and Chapelle is the hit of the bill at Maudslowi's Park. The programme includes Blanche Boyer, dancer; George W. Stewart, imitator, and Richard Brown in a German character monologue.

The hand music of Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii," which comes to Handlan's Park June 20, has been written and arranged by John Phillip Sousa. During the engagement in St. Louis Well's Military Band will give this programme.

Miss Zelle de Lussan, the soprano, will make a tour in song recital under the management of Loudon G. Charlton, in this country, next season, beginning in November. This will be her first entrance into the concert field in America. Her programme will include French, Spanish and English songs, as well as selections from her best-known operatic roles.

Oscar Norflett, for the last three seasons with Lillian Burkhardt in her vaudeville sketches, has been engaged by Messrs. Rich & Harris to replace Theodore Babcock with the Andrew Mack company in "Tom Moore."

George W. Lederer is engaging a company to support William Gould in a dramatization of the John Henry "Down the Line" papers.

William E. Ellis has completed all arrangements for the next starring tour of Al H. Wilson, for several seasons starring in "The Watch on the Rhine," in "The Prince of Tatters," to open at Reading, Pa., on September 1.

Blanche Chapman was seen as Surpette in the Delmar Opera Company's revival of "The Chimes of Normandy" last night. She played her part as the beautiful girl who is kept in the attic by her father. Chapman will alternate in this part throughout the week. Isadore Rush is soon to leave New York for Chicago to succeed Edna Wallace Hopper in the role of Lady Holyrod in the Illinois Theater production of "Florodora." Miss Hopper is to rest preparatory to next season's work.

VEST'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Physical Weakness Appears to Vanish While Speaking. The Republic Bureau, 148 St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, June 18.—Although Senator Vest has not been strong physically for the last three years, his vitality seems to be last amazingly, and his friends are confident that he will continue to take an active part in the Senate proceedings until the end of his public career. This will terminate March 3, 1906, when he will retire from the Senate at the close of the present Congress. With the change of air and the recuperation of his health, he is expected to be in the Senate before the session in July, there is little doubt that Senator Vest's health and strength will be ample to serve out his term and to admit of his taking an active and prominent part as he has done during the present Congress. The Senator's health apparently is better than it was a year ago. He sleeps better, and his appetite and digestion are improved. He is accompanied to and from the Senate generally by his son and secretary, George Vest, or by Colonel Jim Edwards, of Missouri, who has for some years been an efficient employee of the Senate. In the Senate Mr. Vest walks with a cane. When moving about the Capitol he is sometimes accompanied by Colonel Edwards, and at other times goes unattended. When Mr. Vest arises to address the Senate upon an important question his physical weakness appears to vanish, his eyes become bright and his voice gradually gains its accustomed strength and clearness. It seems that the general interest in Senator Vest's speeches increases as the time draws near for his retirement from public life. Scarcely does he rise in the Senate before the Senators, regardless of party, re-enter the chamber, and strict attention is paid to every utterance of the Missouriian. Mr. Vest leads a very quiet and methodical life. He rides leisurely from his home to the Capitol, and after dinner and an hour's work or reading in his library, he retires invariably at 10 o'clock. He rises early and after attending to his mail, with the assistance of his son, George, sets out for the Capitol. The routine is seldom broken. Although not at all strong physically, the Senator is honest in his own well, and, as stated, his friends are confident that he will be able to serve out the fourth term, making twenty-four years of distinguished service as a Senator from Missouri.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

MINOT'S LEDGE.

BY FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

Fitz James O'Brien was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1828, and died at Cumberland, Md., April 6, 1882. He was educated at Dublin University. In 1852 he came to the United States. He wrote for New York magazines and newspapers, and was the author of successful plays and of weird stories, after the manner of Poe. Before coming to America he spent in two years an inheritance of \$20,000. He served on the staff of General Lander in the Civil War, and was fatally wounded while in the service.

IKE spectral bounds across the sky The white clouds send before the storm, And naked in the howling night The red-eyed lighthouse lifts its form. The waves with slippery fingers clutch The massive tower, and climb and fall, And muttering growl with barred rage Their curses on the sturdy wall. Up in the lonely tower he sits, The keeper of the crimson light— Silent and awe-struck does he hear The imprecations of the night. The white spray beats against the pane Like some wet ghost that down the air Is hunted by a troop of fiends, And seeks a shelter anywhere.

He prays aloud—the lonely man— For every soul that night at sea; But more than all for that brave boy Who used to gayly climb his knee. Young Charlie with his chestnut hair And hazel eyes and laughing lip— "May heaven look down," the old man cries, "Upon my son, and on his ship."

While thus with pious heart he prays, Far in the distance sounds a boom— He pauses—and again there rings That sullen thunder through the room. A ship upon the shoals to-night! She cannot hold for one half hour; But clear the ropes and grappling hooks, And trust in the Almighty Power.

On the drenched gallery he stands Striving to pierce the solid night; Across the sea the red-eye throws A steady, crimson wake of light, And where it falls upon the waves He sees a human head float by, With long, drenched curls of chestnut hair And wild but fearless hazel eye.

Out with the hooks! One mighty fling! Down the wind the long rope curls. Oh! will it catch? Ah, dread suspense! While the wild ocean wilder whirls. A steady pull—it tightens now! Oh, his old heart will burst with joy, As on the slippery rocks he pulls The breathing body of his boy!

Still sweep the specters through the sky, Still send the clouds before the storm, Still naked in the howling night The red-eyed lighthouse lifts its form. Without the world is wild with rage, Unkenned demons are abroad; But with the father and the son Within, there is the peace of God.

Fitz James O'Brien

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

Henry II jacket, in black taffeta, trimmed with black velvet and black chenille lace.