

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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CIRCULATION DURING JUNE. 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 June, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Total, and Net number distributed. Shows daily circulation figures for the month of June 1902.

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Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

AN ALL-IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

Naturally enough, a profound public interest attaches to the work now about to be begun by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in the line of investigating the properties of the various manufactured and preserved foods sold in American markets.

The truth as to whether injurious adulterations take place in the preparation of these food products for consumption is earnestly desired. The charge has frequently been made that among the preservatives, adulterants and coloring substances used there are some which contain the most serious menace to the public health.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is reported as preparing itself for a most searching investigation. This is good news, and the American public will hope for an exceptionally faithful performance of duty in the premises.

A "BIG FOUR" THAT FIZZLED OUT. Missouri Democrats will find nothing surprising in the fact that the Republican movement headed by the Kerns-Phelps-Meriwether-Walsh cabal, the intent of which was to create dissension in the Democratic State Convention at St. Joseph, has failed ignominiously in its purpose.

There never has been a more insolent attempt at trouble-making in all the political history of Missouri. That little group of Republicans and Democratic disorganizers should have made such an attempt was an insult to the intelligence of Missouri Democrats.

THEY WILL COME IN WITHOUT FORCE. Senator Cockrell has voiced the sentiment of a large number of the friends of Cuba in this country when he advises against the immediate annexation of the island.

Undoubtedly, Cuba will have rough weather for some time to come. It will be strange indeed if conditions during the next few months, and maybe years, are not of a sort to discourage the few men at the head of affairs. Even such an excellent business man as Palma will be compelled to exercise an unusual degree of discretion to keep the expenditures within bounds.

YET EVERY NEW COUNTRY, whether large or small, has this period of probation. The United States was in bad straits during the first year of the Union. Aside from the fiscal problems which are presented by the necessity for meeting improved modern demands on a general government, Cuba must make secure the form of government which it has adopted.

Soon or late, Cuba will become a part of the United States. Every indication points in that direction. The part which this country took in providing relief from Spain has alone bound the Cubans to this

country. By stepping in and assuming charge at this time, the United States will undo much that has been accomplished toward gaining the admiration of the world and the gratitude of Cuba.

Let Cuba take the initiative. Let it try self-government. When it is tired of standing alone, let the United States be ready to receive the new State. The Cubans have been fighting for freedom too long to be hurried into the Union. "Give them a chance." They will do the right thing in the end.

STATE ISSUES BOLDLY HANDLED. Though this is called an "off" year in politics, the St. Joseph Convention was one of the most inspiring assemblies of the Democracy in the annals of the State.

A body of delegates who handle boldly and without equivocation every issue presented will always make history by inspiring confidence and approval in the rank and file.

The Democratic party of Missouri is aligned definitely against the lobby. The words of the platform are vigorous on this subject, but the conduct of the convention was even more conclusive than the platform. The lobby was suppressed. Its emissaries were silenced. The convention declared by its acts that lobbyists are not welcome where Democrats control.

The Republican machine in Missouri has taken to its bosom the lobbyists rejected by the Democrats. The bosses expect to profit from the money and address of practiced lobby manipulators. Like the sports hunters they are, they calculate that the people can be fooled into forgetting the lobby, while the lobby will render valuable assistance to the machine.

That becomes one of the leading issues of the State campaign. The Democratic party is engaged in a battle to keep the lobby from Jefferson City. The Republican party has surrendered its strength in the Legislature to the lobby in return for campaign funds and other aid.

The people can decide between their own convictions and the machinations of the lobby as influences in legislation.

The St. Joseph Convention met with aggressive honesty the Republican attacks on the State debt and the School Fund management. It espoused the constitutional amendment which proposes to continue after the rest of the bonded debt is paid the present investment of the School Fund.

There is not a syllable of mystification or evasion or apology. That issue is also clear and unmistakable. The Republican "lobby agreement" organs charge that the School Fund has been looted and that the State payment has been dishonored with unexplained deficits. The Democracy asserts that the School Fund investment is valid in law and wise in policy. The people can decide this question, too, on its merits. The issue as presented by the Republicans is accepted squarely by the Democrats. There is no shuffling. Every voter can understand.

The ticket is acceptable and the platform is strong in all its parts. If the new organization of the State Committee proves as full of vitality as the platform and as the spirit in the convention that made the platform, there will be a campaign of dominating aggression to which the people will respond with enthusiasm.

MAKE MUCH OF THE SKINKER ROAD. In the decision of the World's Fair management that the World's Fair shall face the Skinker road, its main entrance being on that thoroughfare, and that the Midway of 1904 shall be known as "The Skinker Road," there is a refreshing faithfulness to native and homely instead of highfalutin things.

The Skinker road has been known as the Skinker river ever since it was a road. There is no more reason why its name should be changed on account of the World's Fair than why the name of the World's Fair City itself should be changed.

Should we Americans be any more prone to this sort of all-while-you-wait business than the people of the Old World? What is there to be ashamed of in the names that have been good enough for us? Won't they be good enough for visiting strangers?

It's all right for us to make much of the Skinker road, just as we propose to do, thanks to the good sense of the World's Fair management. We would be the rankest cads and snobs to change its name to "Rochambeau boulevard," as is proposed, just because that might sound better in foreign ears. A has Rochambeau boulevard! Bully for the Skinker road!

TIME BEING GAINED. Progress in preparing a new garbage-reduction ordinance will be noted with satisfaction by every citizen who is familiar with the conditions which have surrounded this troublesome public work. Mayor Wells's determination to push the matter to an early settlement is characteristic of the business sense which has prevailed during his administration.

Last year, through the negligence of the then administration, the Municipal Assembly was forced to pass an ordinance which doubled the price of garbage reduction. The Republican Mayor had every facility for knowing the exact status of affairs, but failed to provide against the contingency afterwards utilized skillfully by the private contractors.

Though nearly two years will elapse before the present contract will expire, the city will be assured of the best results if plenty of time is given to the completion of all plans necessary for the best disposition of the question. If any obstructive tactics are tried in either branch of the Municipal Assembly, the public must have an opportunity to place the blame where it belongs.

Mayor Wells can be depended upon to push the ordinance which he has prepared. It will certainly be better than those now in force. The record of many of the Delegates who did themselves no credit last year may be improved by supporting a better and cheaper service.

ARE THE OBJECTIONS FINAL? Harbor Commissioner Whyte states strongly the reasons in favor of utilizing the natural advantages of the water front for railroad terminals.

He also makes full allowance for the obstacles to municipal ownership.

But if the necessity for additional terminals is so pressing and the service to be rendered so great, is it not evident that obstacles to public ownership should be surmounted if possible?

Two main difficulties are presented. One is the large amount of money required. The other is the danger of political corruption in the public management of such an enterprise.

These objections are not trifling. They are to be weighed carefully and compared, as admitted drawbacks, with the advantages contained in municipal control of traffic avenues.

The Republic has explained that public ownership as a theory for indiscriminate application is nothing but the rhetoric of political adventurers. A community of sensible people would adopt public ownership in a particular case only because it appeared to be a wise practical investment—wise either because of direct returns of revenue or because of necessary benefit to the general welfare.

St. Louis has been handicapped by the private monopolies of railroad entrances and terminals. The general welfare demands that the mistake be not repeated. Preferably the water front terminals should be owned by the city. Falling that, the city, in delegating the work to private capital, must insure equal

privileges to all transportation lines which may hereafter desire to establish communication with the trade of St. Louis. Commissioner Whyte believes that the latter plan is better. It may be so. But the difficulties should be faced boldly and studied without the prejudice of overcautiousness. St. Louis should not give up the idea of public ownership merely from habit. Let us see first whether the plan is feasible.

PURE MILK FOR ST. LOUIS. Mayor Wells is acting with a clear perception of his duty in devoting his personal attention to the question of local milk inspection with a view to the establishment of a system which shall tend to guarantee a pure milk supply for St. Louis.

Now that existing evils in the system have brought the matter so vividly to public attention, it should not be dropped until there has been a satisfactory settlement of the problem. The passage of an adequate pure-milk bill and the organization of a system of rigid inspection are demanded.

The Mayor will render excellent service to the community if he brings these things to pass. The menace to public health, owing to lack of inspection of the city's milk supply, is serious indeed. Such a menace should not be allowed to exist in a modern city. With continued insistence on the Mayor's part the movement for satisfactory milk inspection should soon be successfully terminated.

Women may be diplomats, but it is very probable that President Palma of Cuba measures their discretion as of rather doubtful quality. General Bragg is Consul General in Havana by grace of President Roosevelt. He wrote a letter to his wife in which he said: "One might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to make anything out of these people." Mrs. Bragg did not help matters along by showing the letter to a space writer for a metropolitan paper. The general's candor may not meet with the disapproval of the President, owing to the manner in which it was exploited, but that will hardly prevent President Palma from suggesting that the present Consul General might give way to another representative.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY has excellent reason to be well content with the work of the State Convention which has just concluded its labors at St. Joseph. The platform enunciated by the convention was faithfully representative of the Missouri Democratic spirit. The nominations made were of men eminently worthy of support at the polls. The temper of the convention was harmonious and enthusiastic for party success. The duty of Missouri Democrats will be performed heartily. They will support with their votes a ticket which is distinctly representative of them and loyal to their interests.

President Roosevelt doubtless reasons that he has good cause to spend much time in the saddle during his Oyster Bay vacation. His recent experience with the "wild horses" of Congress was calculated to shake his confidence in his rough-riding abilities.

Colonel Dick Kerns now realizes that a Republican who attempts to influence a Democratic convention with lobby instruments is the sort of "redeemer" of Missouri whom Missouri Democracy delights to disfigure.

Colonel Bill Phelps may have thought himself some pumpkins before the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at St. Joe, but he has now shriveled to the smallest of small potatoes.

RECENT COMMENT. How Far a Critic May Go. Extract from an Iowa Supreme Court decision in the case of Adelle Cherry (Cherry Suits) against the Des Moines Leader.

One who goes upon the stage to exhibit himself to the public, or who gives any kind of a performance to which the public is invited, may be freely criticised. He may be held up to ridicule, and every freedom of expression is guaranteed dramatic critics, provided they are not actuated by malice or evil purpose in what they write. Fitting strictures, sarcasm, or ridicule, even, may be used, if based on facts, without liability, in the absence of malice or wicked purpose. The comments, however, must be based on truth, or what in good faith and upon probable cause is believed to be true, and the matter must be pertinent to the conduct that is made the subject of criticism. Freedom of discussion is guaranteed by our fundamental law and a long line of judicial decisions. As said in the Gott case, 122 Iowa, 238, 23 Am. Rep. 22, the editor of a newspaper has the right, if not the duty, of publishing, for the information of the public, fair and reasonable comments, however severe in terms, upon anything which is made by its owner a subject of public exhibition, as upon any other matter of public interest; and such a publication falls within the class of privileged communications, for which no action will lie without proof of actual malice. See also Eastwood vs. Holmes, 1 Post, & F. 36; Paris vs. Levy, 9 C. B. N. S. 21; Bonaguis vs. Gaffy, 23 Conn. 42, 2 Atl. 397; Carr vs. Hood, 1 Campb. 55, note. Surely, if one makes himself ridiculous in his public performance, he may be ridiculed by those whose duty or right it is to inform the public regarding the character of the performance. Cooper vs. Stone, 24 Wend. 43. More exaggeration, or even gross sarcasm, does not make the comment unlawful. It has been held no libel for one newspaper to say of another, "The most vulgar, ignorant, and scurrilous journal ever published in Great Britain."

Adritt and Benedict. Adritt was identified with Italian opera on this continent so long ago as 1847. Theodor Thoma played first violin under this director, and for considerably more than fifty years he swung his baton in the face of all the important singers in the world. Born at Crescentino, Piedmont, July 16, 1822, he developed musical tastes at a very early age, and in due time became an expert violinist. At the age of 21 he was appointed conductor of the Teatro Re, Milan, thus commencing what was destined to be his life work. Subsequently for ten years he spent most of his time in Cuba and the United States composing music and directing opera companies and it was not until 1854 that he settled in London as conductor of her Majesty's Opera Company under Colonel Mapleson. For the season of 1859 Adritt was joint conductor with Sir Julius Benedict, both of them being bald. Colonel Mapleson relates that on one occasion when a combination performance requiring the services of both of them was to be given he saw Benedict in a dressing-room trying to brush his scattering locks in such fashion that the bald spot would be partially covered.

"What are you about, Benedict?" exclaimed the Colonel. "Nothing in particular," replied the conductor, "only I don't wish to be mistaken for Adritt."

Presently he saw Adritt manipulating the brushes in such fashion as to leave his skull exposed as much as possible. "What are you doing, Adritt?"

"Oh, I am not going to be mistaken for Benedict."

Book Booming in Old Times. A bookster who, in 1765, had printed a large edition of a translation of a very dull work by one Drelncourt, called "The Christian's Defence Against the Fear of Death," found the stock hang upon his hands. With the tears of bankruptcy before his eyes, he applied for assistance to "unabashed Defoe." That ingenious gentleman devoted the extraordinary power of verisimilitude which was afterwards to give the world the "Robinson Crusoe" to composing the account of how one Mrs. Yale appeared to a neighbor the day after her death. Among a host of the most natural details, he instituted a recommendation of Drelncourt's book as "the best on that subject ever written." It needed a ghost from the grave to tell the public this, but the effect was immediate and wonderful. "Drelncourt Upon Death," attested by one who could speak from experience, says Sir Walter Scott, "took an unequalled run. The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. They now traversed the town in every direction, like the same balls discharged from a field piece."

Coronations Are Expensive. August Smart Set. Mrs. Richmond: "A coronation must be a dreadfully expensive affair."

Mrs. Bronzborough: "Yes, indeed! Why, the dentist charged me \$10 just for 'browning one tooth.'"

TWO WEDDINGS ARE ANNOUNCED FOR THE EARLY AUTUMN SEASON.



MISS CONSTANCE IVORY GRIFFIN. Whose engagement to Mr. J. Morton Curran of New York is announced.

An engagement of considerable social interest in Cabanne, as well as in the West End generally, is that of Miss Constance Ivory, daughter of Mr. Dudley A. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. James Richardson have just announced the fact to a few of their intimate friends. Miss Richardson is one of the prettiest and most attractive girls of Cabanne. She has been extremely popular for the last season or two, and is from one of that class of charming girls who live in the region of the Cabanne Club. According to present plans, the wedding will be an event of the autumn, though no date has yet been arranged.

Miss Constance Ivory Griffin and Mr. J. Morton Curran of New York have announced their engagement. Miss Griffin, whose home is in St. Louis with her aunt, the Misses Ivory, has visited much in the East and will go after her marriage into a large circle of New York friends. She is both attractive in a personal way and accomplished, her work with palette and brush being exceptionally good. This wedding will also be a fall event.

WESTER GROVES HOUSE PARTY. Miss Helen Baker gave a house party, beginning Saturday and ending Tuesday. The permanent guests were: Miss Nellie Morton, Miss Fannie Goodwin and Misses Janet and Elizabeth Warner of No. 626 Washington boulevard. Saturday evening was given to a dance, in honor of the hostess's birthday. Those present were Mrs. L. R. Blackmer, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Clark, Mrs. J. P. Grant, Mr. C. W. Ferguson, Miss Katherine Blackmer, Messrs. Edwin Miller, Richard Gilchrist, Harry Steber and Jack Grant. Monday morning the party attended a 7 o'clock breakfast given by Mrs. L. R. Blackmer. The morning was spent at tennis and cards, and at luncheon the number was increased by the addition of Misses Margaret and Jane Wilkinson, and Miss Johnson of Kansas City.

MISS FURINGER ENTERTAINS. Miss Anna Furinger, No. 107 North Market street, entertained on Tuesday evening. The house was decorated with ferns and carnations, and the "shadowgraphs" given by Mrs. A. Furinger and Mr. V. Eshman were a feature of the evening.

The piano duo by the Misses Livingston and musical numbers by the Misses Wagoner and Tucker were much applauded. After refreshments were served dancing was indulged in. Among those present were: Mrs. H. Mayer. Misses: Carrie Wagoner, Irene Livingston, Violet Livingston, Annie Tucker. Messieurs: Harry Haas, Otto Furinger, V. Eshman, Harry Manley.

SHAFFER-O'BRIEN WEDDINGS. One of the pretty home weddings of the week took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. Shafer, No. 1007 Thayer street, at 4 o'clock. Miss Evaline Shaffer and Mr. Daniel O'Brien were the bride and bridegroom. Miss Moline Shafer, the bride's sister, was the only bridesmaid, while Mr. Leo O'Brien, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man. The entire house was a mass of flowers. The bridal couple stood beneath an arch of smilax and roses. The wedding march of "Lohengrin" was played by William Knehaus, assisted by David Maher and John Coulter. The bridesmaids were: Misses: Irene Livingston, Annie Tucker. Messieurs: Harry Haas, Otto Furinger, V. Eshman, Harry Manley.

PERSONAL MENTION. Mrs. Van Housen and Mrs. Adams departed last night for Eureka Springs, where they will spend one month. Miss Vera Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barada Wilson, has gone to Minnesota to spend a month or more with her grandmother.

Miss Grace Tate of Charleston County is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James Ewen Caldwell, No. 408 West Belle place. Miss Georgina Raby has gone to Kansas City, and later will go to Colorado.

Mrs. George J. Frankel departed on Monday for California and Oregon, to be absent a month. Mrs. Edward Bresland, who has recently come to St. Louis from Texas, entertained

Richard Buehler has won new favor at Koerner's by his characterization of Saratoga in "The Hot Night," which is as attractive as the heroine. Louis Orndorff makes the most of the part of Frou-Frou's sister. The company is now rehearsing the farce comedy "Hot Night," which will next be presented.

Stanton and Modena, the Mannon Park topliners, are giving a splendid revival of their one-act comedy, "For Reform." Koppe, the juggler, does difficult tricks under a comedy disguise. Lillian Walton's solos continue to draw. Among the performers announced for the coming week are the Rodinos, Crawford and Mannin, Marshall and Edwin and Lenore and St. Claire.

Viola and Henry Harris have a travesty called "Fun in a Summer House" at Harbagon and Belmont. They are presenting a short musical comedy.

The Phases ballet, a chorus of twelve English girls, will be a novelty of the new bill at West End Heights. Charley Ernst, the St. Louis Musical Comedy King, Emma Post and Emma Weston are also coming to this resort next week.

SEWER COMMISSIONER RETURNS. Sewer Commissioner Hermann, who started the crusade for sewer-banks on street cars, returned yesterday. He said the committee had found power-brakes practical, and he believes they will prove a good investment for the street railway companies, as they will reduce losses by accidents.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, July 25, 1877. A force of 200 regular soldiers of the United States Army arrived in St. Louis to protect the mail from the strikers. No violence was offered. Through sympathy the workmen at the Gas Works came out and were joined by the coopers and cigarmakers. It seemed that every branch of industry would be affected. At night a big meeting was held at Lucas Market. Steamboat crews quit work, and no freight of any kind was handled in the city. Passenger trains were still running. Citizens met at the Court House and also at the Four Courts, and organized companies of Home Guards to prevent a repetition here of the disorder which characterized the strike at Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Companies were formed by ward, the twenty-eight commanders being in the order named: General John S. Marmaduke, Joseph Crawshaw, Captain Charles Strossmeyer, Captain Henry Bishop, Captain Charles Fiocken, Chris Winkelmeyer, C. H. Reichmann, Captain E. D. Meier, Major De Gress, Colonel T. T. Gantt, Captain Charles C. Soule, Captain John T. Martin, C. H. Albers, Conrad Beck, General John S. Cavenader, Colonel L. S. Metcalf, Colonel T. A. Meyersberg, General John W. Noble, Governor Thomas Fletcher, B. G. Brown, James T. Tatum, D. K. Ferguson, Lewis Nolte, P. O'Brien, Richard Merkle, Major Phil Hammerger, Jacob Thorp and Christopher Courtes.

The members of the University Club organized a separate company under command of C. C. Soule.

FROM THE GREAT POETS. THE TABLES TURNED. BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. This is a specimen of Wordsworth's early work. The first stanza is ridiculed by his contemporaries. They said it was devoid of grace and founded on a false theory of poetic art. Emerson, although an admirer of Wordsworth, seemed to concur in the opinion that Wordsworth's general theory of poetic composition was almost poetic. No one has yet found fault with the stanzas.

P! up! my friend, and quit your books. Or surely you'll grow double; Up! up! my friend, and clear your looks; Why all this toil and trouble? The sun, above the mountain's head, A freshening luster mellow Through all the long green fields has spread, His first sweet evening yellow.

Books! 'Tis a dull and endless strife; Come, hear the woodland linnet—How sweet his music! On my life, There's more of wisdom in it.

And hark! how blithe the throstle sings! He, too, in no mean preacher; Come forth into the light of things, Let Nature be your teacher.

She has a world of ready wealth, Our minds and hearts to bless— Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health, Truth breathed by cheerfulness. One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can.

Sweet is the lore which Nature brings; Our meddling intellect Misshapes the beautiful form of things— We murder to dissect.

Enough of science and of art! Close up those barren leaves; Come forth, and bring with you a heart That watches and receives.