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SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.
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CIRCULATION DURING JULY.

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, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	116,100	17	115,100
2	115,160	18	115,550
3	115,020	19	117,600
4	115,220	20	122,130
5	115,750	21	115,630
6	119,610	22	115,840
7	115,070	23	116,690
8	115,390	24	115,630
9	114,710	25	115,170
10	115,290	26	122,410
11	114,860	27	121,080
12	119,040	28	114,880
13	121,990	29	115,620
14	115,700	30	116,140
15	115,280	31	116,200
16	114,680		

Total for the month	3,614,540
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	82,288
Net number distributed	3,532,252
Average daily distribution	113,943

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 7.09 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of July, 1902.

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

☞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.

WE APPRECIATE HOW HE FEELS.

It is not surprising that President Roosevelt is disgusted with the factional fights of the Republican politicians who live in States where the party is in a hopeless minority. His plain talk to Cecil Lyons of Texas regarding the hunger of the factions for the Federal offices would just as well have been administered to the factional leaders in Missouri.

According to the news reports, the President informed Mr. Lyons that the Democrats would continue uppermost in all of the Southern States until the Republicans showed that they had some ideals other than the belief that the pie-counter was the chief end of man.

The people of Missouri know that this is true and thank the President for his frankness in declaring his position. His frequent appointment of Democrats in Southern States shows that he means what he says. Unfortunately, he did not choose to follow this liberal course in making the Federal appointments of this State.

As long as the two Republican factions in Missouri allow themselves to be led by leaders who have no other thought than the distribution of offices there will continue to be Democratic majorities in every State election. Even if the excellent record of the Democracy did not commend itself to the voters, their disgust at the attitude of the Republican managers toward the men who wish to replace office-grabbing propensities with higher ideals would compel them to keep Missouri in the Democratic column.

Missouri Republican politicians have long held the banner as chief of the spoilsmen. A former Postmaster General dubbed them the "d—t outfit" he ever saw. President Roosevelt himself took the pains to thank a Democratic Congressman for introducing a Missouri Republican who was not concerned in the offices. He knows, as does every one else, that the Republicans do not expect to win in this State.

GIVEN OVER TO FACTIONAL FEUDS.

Illinois Republicans who do not chance to be of the Yates faction seem to have a just grievance against the Governor and his personal machine in the matter of the collection of a 5 per cent assessment from officeholders under the Yates administration.

The alleged employment of the fund thus raised, not for the benefit of the party, but exclusively to advance the interests of the Yates faction, is what arouses Republican resentment. Senator Cullom is reported as being outspoken in condemnation of the proceeding. Graeme Stewart, the Republican National Committeeman from Illinois, characterizes it as being "without defense." The spirit developed among the party workers is, naturally enough, somewhat ominous for the success of the party in the approaching elections.

Yet the plain truth is that the existing situation presents a logical development of the factional feud that has been waged in the ranks of Illinois Republicanism for some years past. Bitterness within the party has reached that point where the success of a faction is placed above the party's good. The machinery of organization, intended for party service, is employed instead for the profit of whatever faction is in control. The Yates crowd is now in a position to profit by this misuse of the party machinery. Apparently, the "Dick Yates fund" is the result of a recognition of the advantage thus enjoyed, and factional bitterness is intensified by the Governor's resort to such tactics.

Illinois has suffered so grievously from these Republican feuds that Republican defeat at the polls would constitute a just rebuke. The Tanner-Cullom feud preceded the Yates-Cullom feud and was similarly costly to the State. A party thus given over to strife inside the organization cannot render good service to the people. The truth is beginning to be recognized in Illinois that the way to terminate the feuds of Illinois Republicanism is to remove the Republican party from power, since all its effort now seems to be exerted in a fight for the spoils placed within reach by party victory.

THE ISSUES ARE ALREADY MADE.

"If the Democrats can succeed in making anti-monopoly and tariff reform the principal issues of the pending campaign," says the Philadelphia Ledger (Republican), "they will be able to direct an attack upon the most vulnerable parts of the Republican lines."

Thanks to the increasing rapacity and bold arrogance of the trusts, and to Republican subserviency to the dictation of the trusts, these issues are being made for the Democratic party. The American people are compelled to recognize the truth that the monopoly evil must be restricted and that the first step must be a revision of the tariff. They have been brought face to face with the fact that prosperity for the trusts is secured at the expense of the people and that the "protection" afforded by a high tariff is protection only of the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts.

All that is necessary on the part of American Democracy in such a crisis is a simple reaffirmation of its unchanging attitude of antagonism to a high protective tariff and of its continued adherence to the genuinely democratic doctrine of "equal rights for all; special privileges for none."

On this platform the Democratic party naturally and logically stands as the champion of the people against the unjustly privileged trusts and the oppressive tariff which created and now fosters the trusts.

Voters cannot for an instant be made to believe that the Republican party will effect tariff reform or take any action whatever that threatens the trust monopolies. The Democratic party must be looked to for such action.

An aggressive campaign on the issues thus created will mean victory for the Democratic party. "The most vulnerable parts of the Republican lines" are open to attack. Voters themselves demand that tariff reform and the restriction of the trust evil be the issues of the campaigns of 1902 and 1904. It is for the Democratic party to lead the fight on these issues and bring the party of the tariff and the trusts to deserved defeat at the polls.

PREVARICATION THEIR REFUGE.

Do Republicans wonder why the people are very, very slow to believe anything which they see in their party organs? Their own lassitude about the $32,000,000 "discrepancies" which were tabulated by "Missouri experts" shows their disbelief in that charge. Likewise, the fact that they have compelled the organs to drop the School Fund issue by refusing to contribute to the campaign fund unless this was done shows about how reliable these papers are when it comes to furnishing political capital.

Two other instances of this habit of the Republican organs has come to light within the past week. Congressman Vandiver was quoted as announcing in a conference with representatives of the State Committee that he was opposed to persons, issues and arrangements connected with the management of the campaign.

He promptly denied the whole story. He branded it as a fabrication from beginning to end.

The Globe-Democrat printed a dispatch from Boonville which related in great detail how representatives of Superintendent of Schools Carrington had tried to push an indorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment through the County Institute and how it was tabled as a rebuff to the effort to inject politics into the proceedings.

What are the facts? Simply that no resolutions relating to the subject were introduced; consequently they were not laid on the table, and the only politics connected with the institute was in the brain of the correspondent. Strong resolutions adopted by the institute after the appearance of the story denounced the dispatch as false.

Missouri voters are resenting the lobby "agreement" method.

HOW NOT TO GET FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

There is one way in which an early arrival at free text-books in this State can be prevented. The Republicans in their Jefferson City platform pledged themselves to adopt this way of preventing the free text-books.

If the desires of the Republican politicians are carried out, the income of the public schools will be so reduced that not only will the probability of free text-books be removed but the salaries of teachers and the length of school terms must be cut down.

They propose either to repudiate or retire the certificates of indebtedness. They suggest that other forms of investment be found. They demand the defeat of the constitutional amendment now pending. If this is done the certificates of indebtedness bearing 5 and 6 per cent must be retired and the proceeds invested in United States bonds bearing 2 per cent.

If this is the Republican way to secure free text-books, Missouri wants none of it. As a businesslike method, Democrats propose to continue the present form of School Fund investment. Under Democratic administration the apportionment for the counties has increased about $100,000 a year.

Taking Democratic performance and Republican promises, the average voter and friend of common-school education will have no difficulty in deciding which is the better. Professor White running on the Jefferson City platform and trying to make an issue of free text-books is equal to the feat of Messrs. Whybark and Higbee, who voted for and believed in the validity of the certificates of indebtedness and have accepted nominations for the Supreme Court on a repudiation platform.

BEING FIFTY-ONE PER CENT RIGHT.

Mr. John W. Gates is quoted by an Eastern newspaper recently as having said that "the fellow who makes up his mind to be right all the time will be busted always by the man who insists on being right 51 per cent of the time."

Unquestionably, there is a deal of practical and homely wisdom in this assertion of Mr. Gates, and also the truth thus expressed may be safely accepted as representing the basis of the theory upon which all successful business men have worked. Its application in business life may be noted any day in the working week and in the cases of all the forceful men who have pushed their way to the front. Of course, Gates did not use "right" as a term of morals, but one of judgment in business.

The successful man is not by any manner of means an infallible man. He makes mistakes exactly as do his unsuccessful fellows. But the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man is that the former possesses a force of character too marked to allow him to be discouraged by his mistakes. He keeps on working, and working hard. He has many irons in the fire, and many business schemes under way. What he is determined upon in the long run is that his average of "wise moves" shall be higher than his average of errors.

In other words, just as John W. Gates has expressed it, the man who insists on being right 51 per cent of the time will "bust" the fellow who makes up his mind to be right all the time. The latter, in his resolution for infallibility, is, in the first place, overly slow and timid, and, in the second place, too easily whipped from the field when he discovers that he is not infallible. The 51-per-cent man, on the other hand, goes bulging along, working hard all the time, "butting in" after each mistake with unabated vigor and energy, keeping busy and never losing heart or striking his colors.

Wherefore, if he can but maintain the modest average upon which he has set his mind—to "be right" 51 per cent of the time—he is inevitably bound to come out a winner in the end.

While President Roosevelt's advocacy of the Cuban reciprocity bill proves that there are Republicans who oppose their party's policy of breaking faith with Cuba and of starving the people of that island into begging for annexation, it does not by any means lessen the responsibility which rests upon the Republican party as an organization. The President is doomed to defeat in his fight with his own party on the issue of reciprocity with Cuba. The high-tariff monopolists who control the machinery of the Republican party will defeat the President in the next session of Congress just as they did in that recently ended. The party as a whole will be held responsible for this violation of our national honor, and if Mr. Roosevelt suffers politically therefor it will be due to the fact that he is found in bad company.

Hiram Lloyd, a member of the Republican State Committee, showed the spirit which animates the local gang in its fusion with Meriwether. "Fuse with the devil if necessary to win," he cried at the last meeting of the Merchants' League Club. Even though the fusion will drag down no angels, the low plane of political morality, the lust of office and an attempted overriding of the people's rights are of a sort to merit the contempt of all the better element of citizenship.

Of course the Republican managers are trying to drop the School Fund issue. Otherwise they could not maintain their record for inconsistency as they have done in naming J. H. Bothwell of Sedalia and John Kennish of Mound City on a subcommittee to formulate issues for the campaign speakers. Both of these gentlemen voted for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness while serving as members of the General Assembly.

Marion County Republicans, though in a minority, did not have the courage to commend National Committeeman Kerens's candidacy for the United States Senatorial nomination. Nevertheless, the news dispatches announce that he absolutely dominated the County Convention. Out in the State as well as in St. Louis the National Committeeman is gaining his ends by underhand political methods which could not bear the searchlight of criticism.

A very general hope that both parties to the anthracite coal strike may now make advances toward an agreement is entertained throughout the country. The unhappy conflict between labor and capital has reached the dimensions of a national disaster. A settlement should be reached in the interest of all the people.

RECENT COMMENT.

Jupiter's Wonders.

Professor Serviss in New York Journal.

There is a practical education for beginners in astronomy in the recognition of the fact that the astonishing effulgence of Jupiter arises only from reflected sunlight, which, after traversing more than 400,000,000 miles of space before encountering that planet, comes back another gigantic leap of almost 400,000,000 miles to meet our eyes, and to make them aware of the existence of a vast bulk, 1,300 times larger than our globe, floating in the black gulf between us and the fixed stars.

But it is not these considerations which at present draw the eyes of astronomers to Jupiter. What arouses their curiosity is a mysterious detail in the economy of that colossal world which has no counterpart upon the earth today, nor, as far as is known, in any past period of the history of the spherical shell on which we pass our lives.

The phenomenon in question bears the unromatic name of the "great red spot." It is greater in area than the entire surface of the earth, although it is only a telescopic spot on Jupiter. It is the southern hemisphere, near the outer edge of one of the two immense cloudlike belts that border the equatorial zone of the planet one on either side.

Unholy Alliance of Lobster Leadership.

Jefferson City Tribune.

Up to a very recent date, Mr. Lee Meriwether has been the most riproaring of all the advocates of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. The fault he had with the average Democrat has been that the latter's Democracy is not sufficiently pronounced and virulent. But here we find him heart and soul in the Republican camp, consorting with the worst Republicans he can find and plotting with them to defeat the Democrats.

It will not go even with honest Republicans, much less with those who sincerely favor the doctrines championed by the Municipal Ownership crowd. It is pure treachery and an effort to stab the party, which the little cabal, who are trying to swing the movement to the Republicans, cannot control. It may catch a few gudgeons in the cities, but it will cut no figure among the horny-handed.

Working a Way Through College.

David Starr Jordan in the Independent.

A recent writer asks: "Would you advise a young man with $5,000 capital, intending to become a business man, to spend that sum first on a college education?" Certainly not. Let him work in vacation and use only the interest of $5,000, and he will have both his education and his principal when he gets through. Because some foolish parents spend a sum like this each year on an effeminate or luxurious boy does not concern him. He can get a better education in the same college by his own unaided efforts. If our colleges insist that their students must get down to work or go home, we should hear less of lavish expenditure or of the complaint that colleges are for rich men only. It is the college where the students are poor that will some day have the rich alumni.

Dinkelspiel's Remarks.

New York Journal.

A fairst-class listener is woman's best friend.

Justice is der name ve call id ven der werdict is der vay ve vant id.

Eggsperience is der best teacher, eggespecially afder ve leave college

Uf some peoples could borrow money as easy as dey borrow trouble, dey would soon be der Vizards uf Vall street.

"Was wilst du haben?" is der four vords in der English lankvich dot der deifel likes best uf all.

Meet Them on Their Own Ground.

Macon, Mo., Times.

The Republican party has started this campaign with slander and abuse and the proper way for the Democrats to meet them is to fight the devil with fire. The record of the Republican party in this county and State is worse than the Democratic record, and Democrats should not be afraid to meet them any place and discuss the issues as they are. The Republican trusts that are robbing the people of this country maintained and supported by the Republican politicians are ten times worse to the average citizen than the defalcation of an individual, and Democrats should not hesitate to show how these robbers are fostered by the Republican party.

Don't Tell What People Pay.

Springfield, Mo., Evening Record.

It is noticed that in all the letters sent out for Missouri Republicans by Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas Republican State officials giving the "splendid financial" status of these States, none tell of the tax rate of those States. That is a subject to be kept quiet.

Twentieth Century Oratory.

Judge.

"Gentlemen," said the new Senator from the oil country, "I have not prepared a speech. I do not consider it necessary. I have $20,000,000."

After a long, long time the hearers assimilated the thought that money talks.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN JOHNSON CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

In Their Home at No. 5930 Old Manchester Road, Surrounded by Their Children, Grandchildren and Friends, They Renew the Vows Made in Germany Half a Century Ago—Ceremony Is Followed by Al Fresco Supper and Entertainment.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN JOHNSON.
—By a Republic Photographer.

Of No. 5930 Old Manchester road, who celebrated their golden wedding last night.

Under a canopy of smilax, evergreens and ferns, artistically draped with the American colors, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson last night, in their home at No. 5930 Old Manchester road, in the presence of the Reverend Mr. Gravedinkel of Bethlehem Church, renewed the pledges of love, affection and undying fealty which they made to each other a half century ago in the modest little "kirch" in Friesland, Germany.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was celebrated with the same spirit of jollity and good cheer that marked the original nuptials in the old country.

Their children, grandchildren, friends and neighbors were bidden to the feast, and they participated in the festivities with a spirit that gladdened the hearts of the old couple.

On the spacous lawn in front of the house a tarpaulin was spread for the young folks to dance on. In the gardens adjoining a large awning was spread, under which the older persons sat at the hospitable tables and enjoyed themselves, after the wedding supper was served, in song, anecdote and reminiscence, punctuated by brimming pledges of a long life to the host and hostess. The merry-making continued until a late hour.

Prominent among the invited guests were members of Colonel Neumann Post, No. 439, G. A. R., comrades-in-arms of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson is 74 years old and his wife 72. He was born in Friedland, Germany, a few miles from his wife. They were playmates, and in 1852 they were married. They came to America in 1854, settling in St. Louis. Mr. Johnson worked in a brickyard at first, but later went to trading, and prospered. Twenty years ago he moved to his present address, where he has a fine residence and extensive truck farm.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the Second Missouri Artillery, under Captain Laux, and served in the Missouri campaign in the Civil War. He was one of the boys who fought with Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have five children and eight grandchildren. The children are Henry, Fred, William and Mrs. Joseph Green. William is the only one unmarried. Mr. Johnson has a brother and sister in the old country and Mr. Johnson's brother, Dieterich, expects to celebrate his golden wedding in September, 1903.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

CASSIUS AGAINST CAESAR.

BY SHAKESPEARE.

ELL, honor is the subject of my story.—
I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life, but, for my single self,
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.
I was born free as Caesar; so were you;
We both have fed as well; and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he.
For once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me, "Dar'st thou, Cassius, now
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?" Upon the word,
Accoutered as I was, I plung-ed in,
And bade him follow; so, indeed, he did.
The torrent roared, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
But, ere we could arrive the point proposed,
Caesar cried, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"
I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy, upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber
Did I the tired Caesar; and this man
Is now become a god; and Cassius is
A wretched creature, and must bend his body,
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.
He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. 'Tis true, this god did shake:
His coward lips did from their color fly;
And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,
Did lose his luster. I did hear him groan:
Ay, and that tongue of his, that bade the Romans
Mark him, and write his speeches in their books,
"Alas!" it cried, "Give me some drink, Titinius,"
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me,
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the palm alone!
Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves.

* * * * * * * *

Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Brutus and Caesar! What should be in that Caesar?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
Write them together, yours is as fair a name;
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with them,
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar.
Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? Age, thou art shamed!
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!
When went there by an age since the great flood,
But it was famed with more than one man?
When could they say, till now, that talked of Rome,
That her wide walls encompassed but one man?
Now is it Rome indeed, and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man.
Oh, you and I have heard our fathers say
There was a Brutus once, that would have brooked
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome,
As easily as a King!

Names Senatorial Delegates.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Greenville, Ill., Aug. 22.—Charles Carrillon of Smithboro, who has the indorsement of Bond County as one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from the Forty-seventh District, has selected the following delegates to the senatorial convention to be held in Highland, September 5: C. E. Cook, F. G. Seawald, J. F. Baughman, Greenville; Winchester Dixon, Tamalco; John Poppleton, Mulberry Grove; E. P. Graves, Sorento; Louis Zellers, Old Ripley; C. B. Springer, Pocahontas, and F. Essenpreis of Pierron.

People's Party Calls Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Salem, Ill., Aug. 22.—A call has been issued by N. G. Huff, president, and L. E. Hodges, secretary, of the people's party of Marion County, for a county convention of that party at this place on September 13 at 10 a. m. for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

COUNCIL PASSES PURE MILK BILL

Measure Is Practically the Same as Approved by Board of Health.

The City Council yesterday passed the pure-milk bill, after adopting the amendments made by the House of Delegates. The bill was signed by President Hornsby and will be transmitted to the House for the signature of Speaker Fontana. It seems likely that Mr. Hornsby will again sign the bill, next time as Acting Mayor.

In its present form the bill is practically no different than when it was approved by the Board of Health. Only one change has been made, and that does not affect the sanitary provisions inserted by Doctors Merrell and Chapman. The amendment expurgates the section requiring an annual license tax on every retail store where milk is sold.

The bill places the inspection and analysis of milk in charge of the City Chemist, who is subject to the Board of Health and the Health Commissioner. The temperature provision, in which the medical members of the Board of Health were particularly interested, is retained, as are all other sections relating to the purity of milk that is supplied to the people of St. Louis.

Before the meeting yesterday, Mr. Spiegelhalter said he would not vote for the amendment. He charged that the House had insulted the Council by pursuing dilatory, obstructive tactics, and had further been unjust by submitting an amendment after the measure had been thoroughly considered.

Chairman Sheehan and all the Councilmen urged upon Mr. Spiegelhalter the necessity for pure-milk legislation. At last, after Mr. Sheehan stated that the House would agree to a short adjournment if the bill was passed, Mr. Spiegelhalter decided to vote for the amendment.

NEW OFFICERS TAKE PLACES.

Mullanphy Board Approves Bonds of Secretary and Assistant.

The Board of Directors of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund yesterday approved the bonds of Secretary Heuer, Assistant Secretary Fining and Architect Lucas. On motion of Mr. Hatton, the new officers, Messrs. Heuer and Fining, were unanimously given their seats in the board and they participated in the proceedings.

Mr. Pauly offered a resolution, embracing four type-written pages, providing for an amendment to the by-laws so as to abolish the position of clerk. William E. Grein has held this place for four years. The salary is $65 a month.

The resolution was filed, on motion of Doctor Kleykamp, with the understanding that it will be discussed at the next regular meeting. Mr. Pauly said the services of a clerk are unnecessary, as the work can be done by the secretary and assistant secretary. He offered the resolution, he said, as an economic measure.

Vice President Murphy said there are certain sections of the by-laws and regulations that should be revised and he moved that a special committee of three members be appointed by President Cates to do this. The motion prevailed.

A suggestion for building flats on the vacant lot east of No. 2311 Cass avenue was made by Doctor Kleykamp and referred to the Building Committee.

COUNTY POPULATION 52,340.

Wellston District Most Densely Peopled of Any Section.

The population of St. Louis County is 52,340, according to the new Argus St. Louis County Directory, which is now in the hands of the printer and which will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

R. B. Crossman, publisher of the directory, says these figures are absolutely correct and were compiled from a house-to-house canvass. This is an increase of about 2,000 in the last two years.

The most densely populated section is what is known as the Wellston district, which includes that portion of the county lying west of the city limits between the Olive street and St. Charles Rock roads, and running as far west as the German Protestant Orphans' Home and the St. Vincent's Asylum for the Insane. There are five schools in the district—the Normandy, Lincoln, Washington, Ferguson and the St. Charles Rock road (negro) school.

Previous county directories have been published by townships, beginning with Bonhomme and concluding with St. Ferdinand. The old rule is disregarded in the publication of the present work, the names being alphabetically arranged, regardless of section.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

Confidently Believe They Will Carry the State.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 22.—"The Democrats of Indiana are feeling greatly encouraged over their prospects," said J. H. Swango, a prominent lawyer of Terre Haute this evening. "There is no doubt that a great many people are dissatisfied with the Republican party for many things, especially because of the tariff. The tariff issue will not down and the State Democratic platform on this point is so clear, able and convincing that it will be very hard for the Republicans to make any satisfactory defense of their position.

"It would not be surprising if the Republicans should lose several congressional districts that they ordinarily regard as safe. A strong man might carry the Terre Haute district against Congressman Holliday. Now that free silver is out of the way and the fight is to once more come up along the old lines, it would be quite the proper thing for the Hoosier State to swing back into the old column where it was found so regularly in the days of Voorhees and McDonald."

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.

Duchess of Marlborough at a Ball.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 22.—Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough, divided honors tonight at Mrs. Fish's Colonial ball between herself and the minuet, which was danced by attaches of the foreign legations here and by the young women of the smart set.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, August 24, 1877.

The first local test of the Brush electric dynamo, producing incandescent light, was made at the store of M. M. Buck & Co., on Third street. A proposition was made to organize an electric light company in St. Louis.

Members of the Grangers party attended a convention at Allenton, Mo. Among the local delegates were T. R. Allen, Robert C. Allen, E. W. Fox and James Luthy. In the choir which sang the Grangers' songs St. Louis was represented by Misses Ada and Julia Clegg and Emma Meyers.

The fight on the meat-shop measure in the House of Delegates waxed warm. It was sought to prevent the establishment of shops nearer than ten blocks from any regular market. The market butchers held a mass meeting at the Tivoli and the meat-shop men met at Washington Hall.

A rate war was started between the Iron Mountain and the Memphis and Little Rock railways. Tickets were selling to Charleston, S. C., and Atlantic Coast cities as low as $7.

The Missouri Gymnasium gave a dance. Frank M. Bemis, John L. Stockwell, L. L. King, C. S. Warner and W. J. Dolph constituted the committee in charge.

A letter from Samuel A. Cole, Jr., to a New York paper criticising St. Louis for lacking in appreciation of art created considerable discussion in art circles.