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CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST

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 published during the month of August, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Total, and Remarks. Rows 1-16 showing daily circulation figures for August 1902.

Total for the month.....3,600,290

Left off copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,203

Net number distributed.....3,530,087

Average daily distribution.....112,877

W. B. Carr, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1906.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

MISSOURI'S MINERAL EXHIBIT. The Missouri Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will soon appoint a Commissioner to take charge of the State mineral exhibit at the World's Fair.

Missouri, ranking first among the States of the Union in the production of zinc and lead, first among the States of the Louisiana Purchase in the production of coal, possessing in its clays and building stones undeveloped resources of enormous value and being honored by having what promises to be the most comprehensive exposition of modern times within its borders, should make adequate exhibits of its mineral resources.

One of the foundations of such an exhibit is that the Commissioner appointed to collect and arrange this display be in close touch with the mining operations and mineral resources of every section of the State, that he have a broad and unbiased character that will secure the respect and confidence of the mining operators and that he have scientific standing that will command the attention of the visiting mining engineers and geologists.

He should be able to utilize to the fullest extent the valuable material and collections of the Geological Survey and of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State.

His scientific fitness should be such as to insure the cordial co-operation and assistance of the National Commissioner of Mines and Mining.

This is one of the cases where it would be treason to Missouri if a political favorite or a "prominent citizen" were chosen. Competent geologists are not constructed in a day out of ignorance. Only a trained expert would be worth his salt.

AMERICA'S BEST PRODUCT.

English newspapers are beginning to print parts of the reports which have been made by the commission sent to this country for investigation of industrial conditions, especially those relating to the treatment of laboring men.

Experts and specialists were in the commission. Mr. James, one of the members, reports that American workmen do not work harder than Englishmen. Americans are better paid, he says, are more regular in their habits and do not drink as much as their English brethren. Americans are quicker in their movements and are more attentive in the management and operation of machinery.

Mr. Sahlin, another member of the commission, adds that American workmen aspire to the higher grades of labor and leave the rougher sort for foreigners. He tells of Polish and Hungarian laborers working for \$1 and \$1.50 a day alongside of American rollers averaging \$12 a day. He gives the average wages in Homestead as \$3 a day or \$940 a year. In Lancashire the annual average is \$340 and in South Wales \$335. He thinks that the American workingman could live as cheaply as do Britishers.

Perhaps so, but they don't. When American laborers get the idea that they can eat beef only once or twice a week instead of every day and at almost every meal, it will be the beginning of the dethronement of labor in this country. Because the standard of living is so high the American workingman is the best in the world. Aspiring to eat and wear the best. It is natural that he should strive to secure the largest returns for expended energies.

Commenting on the report of the commission, all of which has not been published, the London Standard remarks that in America no one is above his work. There is no leisure class. Even among those who might be regarded as the strictly society element, there are few men who are not engaged in large commercial interests which require active participation in the business affairs of the world.

More than any other country America obeys the laws of natural selection in the promotion of the laboring man. Rank and station have little to do with

the rewards of industry. The workingman in this country receives higher wages than Europeans because he earns the money. He takes an interest in his work which is lacking among the laborers of other countries. He is no machine, but a living being who is ambitious to be something more than an automaton. That is why he is now astounding the world with the results of his work.

WILL BENEFIT ALL AMERICAN CITIES.

In the widespread comment of the press of this country on the full facts of Municipal Assembly corruption in St. Louis, as amplified and emphasized by Murrell's confession, there is, naturally enough, a tendency to point a moral for the improved government of American cities.

The Chicago Record-Herald, for instance, perceives in the St. Louis situation an argument for radical reform in existing municipal methods. "For an effective and permanent remedy," it says, "there must be a change in the method of nominations (of Municipal Assemblymen) which should be by petition and absolutely nonpartisan, an insistence upon the dominant interest of the public in public undertakings, and possibly the complete elimination of private control of public utilities. Only the most thorough, far-reaching measures will suffice."

The Pittsburg Dispatch strenuously urges a higher performance of the duties of citizenship and the maintenance of a righteous public sentiment that shall keep unworthy men out of municipal office. "So long as this loose public morality continues," it says, "there will be exposures like that which is now scandalizing St. Louis. The only thing which will eradicate the evil is a growth in civic virtue, a greater sense of public and personal honesty. The public condemnation which convinced Murrell of the enormity of his offense ought not to be reserved for extreme cases. Every violation of public obligation should meet with prompt punishment from a watchful and determined public opinion."

Beyond any question the St. Louis movement for municipal purification is destined to accomplish great good in the direction of municipal reform in this country. Its benefits will be felt here, there is reason to believe, in a permanent raising of the standard of Municipal Assembly membership throughout a general insistence upon the worthiness of candidates, in a change of system which shall permit the election of Delegates at large, or else in the abolition of the House of Delegates, placing municipal legislation in the hands of one large body.

Throughout the country the sentiment demanding good municipal service will be vastly strengthened. The St. Louis boodle prosecutions are in the nature of a peculiarly beneficent reform movement. They must be pushed to the completest victory over the boodle gang in order that their moral effect shall be as powerful as possible.

COMBINE'S IMPUDENT CLAIM.

Republicans have chosen for one of their chief points of attack in the coming Missouri campaign the integrity of the Supreme Court. Three men—Whybark, Lamm and Higbee—have been nominated in the hope that their election will give to the Republicans control of the court.

Judge Robinson of Webb City, near Carthage, is the only Republican member of the court at the present time. Though he is expected to join with the three Republican nominees if they are elected—in reversing the election law decisions of the court, he concurred in the conclusions when the leading decisions were rendered.

Particular interest attaches to the decision which may give on the application for a provisional writ of prohibition against the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis.

Friends of Colonel William H. Phelps of Carthage have announced that the writ will be granted.

Opponents of Phelps and Kerens insist that the Supreme Court has already decided that the Board of Election Commissioners is the final arbiter in recognizing contesting rival political committees—the point at issue in the present proceedings before Judge Robinson.

Messrs. Whybark, Lamm and Higbee should be interested in the decision which the Republican member of the court renders to-day. They should observe the fact that the lobby is professing to tell in advance the course of a Supreme Court Judge.

EMPHASIZES THE DOMINANT ISSUE.

President Roosevelt's discussion of the trust evil, while containing no element of promise that the Republican party will dare to take action against the trusts, is nevertheless, of benefit to the country in that it emphasizes the issue for the campaign now under way.

To the vast uneasiness of the managers of the Republican national machine Mr. Roosevelt has confessed to the malign tendencies of the monopoly trusts and in so doing has helped to strengthen the popular conviction that the time has come for a remedy to be applied. This is exactly what such trust instruments as Senator Hanna most keenly resent. They will not forgive Mr. Roosevelt for his speeches against the trusts. They know too well that the President has put a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Democratic party.

With this open acknowledgment, on the part of so eminent a Republican as President Roosevelt, that the evil existing in the trust system demands corrective attention the issue of tariff revision and the trusts becomes more than ever the dominant issue. Every clear thinker in this country knows that the most effective, and perhaps the only, way to reach and remedy the trust evil is by means of a revision of the Dingley tariff which maintains the monopolies enjoyed by the trusts. The sentiment in favor of tariff revision by President Roosevelt's condemnation of the trusts.

Democratic arguments throughout the present campaign may with advantage be enriched by quotations from President Roosevelt's recent speeches. The President has assumed a genuinely American attitude toward the trusts, but his position will be repudiated by his own party. It remains for the national Democracy to make helpful use of Mr. Roosevelt's truly Democratic utterances and to prosecute with confident vigor the Democratic campaign for a revision of the tariff that shall insure a remedying of the trust evil.

COMMISSIONER WARE'S GOOD STAND.

There is trouble ahead for Eugene F. Ware. Like H. Clay Evans he is beginning to manifest more regard for business principles as Commissioner of Pensions than the pension attorneys and politicians will endorse.

When he assumed charge of his office he found two \$1,800 vacancies. Immediately the politicians to the number of 400 filed applications for appointments. They expected the selections to be made from outside of the office, as is the custom in other departments when fat jobs are left without holders.

Commissioner Ware took a different view of the situation. He announced that he believed in civil-service promotion. He said that the places would be filled with men who had proved their ability. He appointed a committee on promotions.

In his letter of instructions to the committee, he wrote: "I want promotions by merit. I want to establish an incentive. Therefore, you will not overlook the quiet man who attends to his duty. Remember the old adage and give him when his

merits and capabilities are equal. Give no precedence to political pull, and do not let religion or nativity enter any figure. When merits are equal, and only when equal," underscoring the only, "take a Republican instead of a Democrat."

So far, so good. When the report of the committee was submitted he found that one of the men recommended was a Confederate. Upon inquiry, he was told by the committee that no list such as he had demanded would be complete without the name of this man. The Commissioner appointed him without any hesitation.

In his letter of notification to the Confederate, Mr. Ware remarked: "This is to say to you that you do not owe your promotion to political influence or to the Commissioner or to your friends. You were appointed solely on account of merit, and I hope that while you remain in the Bureau you will continue the course which gave you this promotion."

A little more of this spirit in the conduct of public offices and the people would get better returns from their servants. Commissioner Ware may not gain the friendship of the politicians by his course, but he will secure the earnest co-operation of his subordinates and the thanks of the public.

NEW ST. LOUIS AND THE BOODLERS.

Conspicuous among the benefits to accrue from the breaking up of the boodle gang that has so long disgraced the Municipal Assembly is the fact that the work of municipal improvement necessitated by the World's Fair will be greatly facilitated by the overthrow of men who would have improved to the utmost so exceptional an opportunity to enrich themselves at the community's expense.

The boodlers in the City Council and House of Delegates could ask for no better "graft" than is possible through Municipal Assembly corruption during the World's Fair period. Each member of the boodle combine could make a fortune if the combine were enabled to remain in power for the next two years.

At no time in the history of St. Louis has it been so imperatively necessary to restrict municipal corruption and guard against dishonest men eager to take selfish advantage of the work of municipal betterment.

This fact furnishes additional reason, therefore, for local satisfaction at the prospect of the "smashing" of the Municipal Assembly boodle gang. It also makes more imperative the duty of vigorous prosecution to this end. The boodlers must go. They stand in the way of the New St. Louis.

While the New York Herald's antitrust ticket for 1904, "For President, Theodore Roosevelt of New York; for Vice President, George Dewey of Vermont," has a good militant ring to it, the cold fact remains that the National Democracy will place the only genuine antitrust presidential ticket in the field. This is made certain by the further fact that the political battle of 1904 will be fought on the issue of tariff revision as the best practical means of trust restriction and that the American people will support Democracy on this issue. It is yet too early to bring out the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President on this issue, but a wise Democratic choice at the proper moment will mean Democratic victory at the polls.

Municipal Assembly boodlers now falling over one another in their eagerness to turn State's evidence run up against the discouraging fact that the State is now amply supplied with convicting evidence. This is a melancholy condition from their viewpoint, but it's mighty satisfactory to all good citizens.

Outside newspaper comment on the boodle prosecutions indicates that St. Louis is setting a good example which should stimulate other great municipalities to reform. This encouragement will be admirably completed by the conviction and punishment of the boodle gang.

RECENT COMMENT.

A Real Indian Poet.

The Critic. "Chinubble Harjo," the gifted Creek Indian poet, who civilized society answers to the name of Alex. Posey, contrary to all accepted ideal, does not wear a gorgeous blanket of Navajo weave, a wampum belt, agate with elk teeth and rainbow-hued beads and further embellishes with a glittering hunting-knife, a terrifying tomahawk, and a suggestive bunch of pale-face scalp-locks. Nor does this red-skinned hard gallop across the woolly wilds of the Western prairies on a painted mustang, uttering revengeful war whoops that ring with terrible rhythm and call to arms that march in majesty to the front. In truth, Chinubble Harjo, despite his fanciful name, counts the muses from the musty, dusty, commonplace editorial office of a country newspaper in an equally dusty, musty, commonplace Territory town.

He springs from one of the oldest, as well as the kindest, of the Creek clans—Harjo—on the maternal side. As to the personal appearance of this remarkable Indian, to quote a pale-face admirer of the fair sex, "He is strikingly handsome, and dresses in fashion's most rigid regalia." Tall, lithe-limbed, and straight as the proverbial arrow, his keen dark eyes, aquiline features and swart skin bespeak his ancestry; his fine physique, the inheritance of a forest people. He possesses a magnetic and compelling personality, is quiet, self-possessed and unassuming, and wins friends easily. Altogether he is an astounding revelation to those who anticipate paint, feathers, Oscar Wilde hair, blood and bluster.

Pine Trees on the Sand Hills.

New York Sun. About 15,000 acres in Northwestern Nebraska are so sandy as to be unfit for tillage. Two-thirds of this region is still the property of the National Government, about twelve years ago the State Board of Agriculture and the Nebraska Geological Survey began to study the sand hills from a scientific point of view, and reported that it was believed to be possible to cover large tracts of this country with trees and shrubs, from which a good revenue might eventually be derived. Mr. Hicks of the Geological Survey also reported that the foresting of the sand hills would probably lead to considerable economic results.

The National Government, therefore, sent a large number of Scotch, Austrian, rock and jack pines, which were set out in furlows in one of the worst locations in the sand hills in the southwestern part of Holt County. Practically all of these trees have thrived. The Scotch and Austrian pines have now attained a height of 6 to 8 feet, the rock pines 4 to 6 feet and the jack pines 12 to 15 feet. The trees are now entering upon the period of their most rapid growth, their thriving appearance shows that they are well adapted to the conditions and the Division of Forestry reports that they are certain, unless burned out, to attain suitable size for lumbering. These varieties of the pine tree, it is declared, are perfectly adapted for hundreds of thousands of acres in the sand hills, where the natural conditions are the same as those under which the present forest is growing.

Federal Spoils the Issue.

Fayette (Mo.) Globe. There is much concern among the Republicans of Missouri as to which faction will succeed in securing the "biggest" piece of Federal "pie" when the same shall be apportioned by the Federal office-holders. They know full well that there is no "Missouri pie" for them. The Kerens-Akins fight is kept alive by partisans of these two factions and in their attacks on each other they almost forget that they have State candidates. Of course, they must talk of something and it may just as well be the School Fund as any other.

"Good Trusts."

Washington Star. "So you regard trusts as positively beneficial?" "I do," answered Senator Borahum. "I speak with positive knowledge on the subject. They have benefited me immensely."

A Coal Famine Joke.

Customer (to coal dealer): "Have you got any name for those scales of yours?" "I never heard of scales having a name."

"Well, you ought to call your scales Amshush. You see, they are always being weight."

MARRIAGE OF ALLEN M'KINNIE AND MISS GRUET AT WEBSTER.



MISS ALLEN M'KINNIE. Who was Miss Ruth Gruet of Webster.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Gruet and Mr. Allen McKinnie took place last night in the Congregational Church at Webster Groves, the Reverend C. L. Kloss officiating. Mr. Charles Galloway played the wedding march and several selections, while the guests were gathering.

The bride wore a white crepe de Chine over white silk, decollete, and with short sleeves. The gown was elaborately embroidered with pearls and applique. A veil and bouquet of white roses completed the toilet.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Helen Baker, Helen Skinner, Amanda Adams, Hazel Hogan and Katherine Blackmer, wore pink crepe de Chine over pink silk, low-necked, and short sleeved, and carried pink roses.

A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gruet. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnie departed for Manitou last night for a short stay of two weeks. On their return they will keep home in the home occupied by the three McKinnie brothers, Messrs. Harry McKinnie and Carl McKinnie probably will remain with them.

A pleasant party was given to Miss Tillie Spengman in honor of her birthday by the South Side Girls last evening. The evening was spent in games and dancing, after which the guests partook of supper. Miss Annie Moxter served the ices. The house was decorated with flowers and plants. Mr. Hy A. Roskopf, Mr. Gust Schracke and Gust Hellwick were guests of honor. Among the invited guests were: Messrs. Roscoe Spengman, Ellen Rosenthal, Annie Moxter, Clara Rosenthal, Lillian Binder, Marie Thompson, Guslo Rogers, Tillie Natt, Alma Schneider, Winnie Thuro, Bertha Schneider, Kurtz, Francis Streckler, Mary Buchmuller, Ella Danner, Messrs. Chas. H. Spengman, Hy. A. Roskopf, Adolph Spengman, Otto Tottmhaupf, Fred Schucke, Ed. Rosenthal, Frank Hellwick, H. W. Streckler, George Danner, Oscar Schneider, Johnny Danner, John Walston, Louis Nieman, Gust Schucke.

Last evening a musicale was given at the residence of Miss Lillian Diestelhorst, No. 204 Adelaide avenue, in honor of her

friend, Miss Marie Paul of Evansville, Ind. A programme was rendered as follows: Piano duet, Misses Marie Paul and Lillian Diestelhorst. Violin solo, Mr. Henry Paul. Vocal solo, Miss Clara Schurich. Piano solo, Miss Clara Schurich. Piano duet, Misses Martha Morgan and Marie Paul. Recitation, Miss Edith Bailey. Mandolin solo and duet, Mr. and Miss Schurich. Vocal solo, Mr. Basse. Piano solo, Miss Marie Paul. Vocal solo, Mr. A. W. Diestelhorst. Piano duet, Misses Lillian Diestelhorst and Marie Paul. Vocal solo, Miss Clara Schurich. Violin solo, Mr. Henry Paul. Recitation, Mr. A. W. Diestelhorst. Mandolin solo and duet, Mr. and Miss Paul. Seated vocal, Misses Marie Paul, Martha Morgan and Lillian Diestelhorst. Mr. A. Morgan, Henry Paul and A. W. Diestelhorst. "Home, Sweet Home," by Miss Lillian Diestelhorst.

Those present were: Misses—Marie Paul, Edith Bailey, Martha Morgan, Ida Kerschel, May Kent, F. W. Diestelhorst, Clara Schurich, Lillian Diestelhorst, Messrs.—Henry Paul, H. Schurich, M. Morgan, F. Basse, A. W. Diestelhorst, O. Kerschel, A. Goebel, F. W. Diestelhorst.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Handan and their family have returned from a lengthy trip through Yellowstone Park and the Missoka Lakes. They have taken apartments at the Planters for the winter. In two weeks Mrs. Handan will go to Washington, D. C., to place her two younger daughters in the Washington Seminary.

Miss Harris entertained at the "Cedars" last week the following house party: Misses—O'Connell, Reynolds, O'Neil, Lea, McGinnis, Thompson, Ranolph, Lewis, Duffer, Thompson.

Miss Natalie Northrop returned home this week from a trip to the West. She was the guest of Miss Herkel of Denver for a few weeks, and was much entertained while there.

Miss May Eve Cavanagh has returned

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY KEY.

Francis Scott Key, born in 1781, died in 1842, was a native of Frederick County, Maryland. He was many years in the army and was during the last war with England, he went out from Baltimore under a flag of truce to the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay to ask the release of one of his friends who had been shortly before captured when the British raised and burned Washington. The Admiral promised to grant Key's request, but detained him with the fleet for two days to prevent his carrying ashore news of a proposed attack on Fort Mifflin at Baltimore.

The Admiral had declared that he would soon compel the Americans to land down the bay within the fort, so during the night of the 13th while the bombardment was in progress, Key watched the flag and the colors of a British warship, until the bombardment ceased, some time before daylight. With the first rays of dawn he was straining his eyes to discover whether the Admiral's vessel had come true.

When he found that our flag was still there, and that during the night the Americans had regained the British both on land and water, his joy found vent in some hastily scribbled notes on the back of an old letter he had in his pocket. He put them into verse while returning to the boat to Baltimore, and a few days later the verses were adapted to the air of an English song, "To Anacreon in Heaven." The text of the song as here given is that of the original edition of Key's poem:

SAY, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly haled at twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous flight, O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming? And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there: O say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposed, What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected now shines in the stream: 'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner; O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where are the foes who so vauntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion, A home and a country should leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution: No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave: And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desolation: Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land Praise the Power that thro' the breeze o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses: And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust': And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

after a lengthy visit to St. Charles relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredoni G. Wooster, having returned from South Haven, where they spent the summer, are now touring the West, visiting Colorado, Manitou, Pike's Peak and Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Langan, No. 407 Laurel boulevard, have returned after a three weeks' visit in Collinsville, Ill., where they were the guests of Mrs. Edward Langan.

The Misses Grace and Frances Cunningham of Bell avenue are visiting Miss Schelby of Carlyle, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baxter and Mrs. Walter Baxter of Springfield, Mo., are guests of Mrs. A. R. Smart and daughter, No. 249 Ridge avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis London, No. 461 Delmar boulevard, have returned to their home after an absence of two months at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Mary Schlostein and daughter, the Misses Augusta, Bertha and Marie, have returned home after a stay of four weeks in South Haven, Mich. Before returning they spent two weeks in Chicago and one week in Milwaukee, Wis., visiting friends.

Miss Eleanor Jacob, who accompanied the Misses Schlostein to South and Grand Haven, Mich., has returned home after a stay of four weeks.

Miss Emma Moreau has returned from a visit to Chicago and the Northern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Bowman of Chamberlain avenue are in Colorado Springs, having visited all the places of interest in Colorado. They will return to St. Louis some time this month.

Mrs. G. W. Menges and children of Page boulevard have arrived home from Bay View, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Leo and Miss Anna Treinen have departed for Carlyle, Ill., to attend the street fair. Before their return they will stop a few days at Trenton, Ill., to visit friends.

Mrs. J. D. Childers and little daughter, Naomi, will go to-morrow for a two weeks' trip to Marshall, Ill.

BOARD CONDEMNS CONTRACT.

Illinois Arbitrators Announce Decision in Canton Lock-Out.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11.—The State Board of Arbitration to-day announced its decision on the lockout of 800 employes at the Parsons & Co. Co. Power Works at Canton. The company did not join the application for a hearing by the State Board, and is not bound by the decision.

Among other things, the board finds that the scale of wages paid the men is much less than is paid by competing concerns, and recommends that the contract be abrogated and the men re-employed upon terms more just to them.

The suspension of work at the plant grew out of a contract under the terms of which the company deducts 19 per cent of the wages of its employes until the end of the year, when it is to be determined whether it shall pay the amount that has been deducted. The board's decision says the present contract is not binding on the men is that the employes find themselves under the complete subjugation of the company.

The contract is condemned as unlawful for want of mutuality, the men promising to do certain things while the company assumes no obligations. The board also ascertained that it is the custom of the industry to deduct 19 per cent until a contract is signed for the ensuing year.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Boone County Residents Hold Reunion at Columbia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 11.—The Old Settlers' Association of Boone County met in annual session here to-day. The meeting was presided over by Colonel William F. Switzer, the president of the association. The address of Columbia delivered the annual address. The following officers were selected for the year: President, Colonel W. F. Switzer; vice president, Borbon Township, J. A. Cross; Centralia Township, J. M. Ansell; Columbia Township, John Smith; Missouri Township, David H. Wilbur; North Township, J. M. McKee; Rockfork Township, Judge W. F. Switzer; secretary, the Reverend W. T. Maupin; treasurer and treasurer, Colonel Elt Hodge.

STREET FAIR AT CARLYLE.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Crowd the City to View Parade.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carlyle, Ill., Sept. 11.—The feature of the street fair here to-day was the floral parade. There were twenty-five decorated vehicles in the parade. The most of honor was occupied by Miss Lena Schelby, queen of carnival.

The prizes for the prettiest single vehicle were awarded to Miss Emma Funk and the Misses Weigle, and double to the Misses Schelby and the Misses Schelby in the order named. Friday will be labor day. The feature will be an industrial parade. The floral parade will be repeated on Saturday. Fifteen thousand persons attended the fair to-day.

Mayor Reed at Platte City.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Platte City, Mo., Sept. 11.—Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City opened the Democratic campaign in Platte City to-day with a speech, which was well received. A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted the speaker and he met with rounds of applause.

Manchester College Sold.

Richmond, Sept. 11.—Manchester College, at North Manchester, has been turned over to the German Baptist Church. The old debt of \$100,000 has been paid, and the institution will begin the fall term under favorable circumstances.

Centralia Schools Crowded.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Ill., Sept. 11.—The city school enrollment this year reaches 1,358, higher than any previous year. The School Board is compelled to rent rooms to accommodate the pupils.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.