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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902. Vol. 95.....No. 165

CIRCULATION DURING NOVEMBER.

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

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows for days 1 through 30, including totals for the month and net number distributed.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of November was 5.77 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Developments of the past two years have shown that the present primary election law is defective. It is probable that amendments will be proposed. It is possible that an entirely new law may be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Whatever is done should have the earnest consideration of legislators. There should be no partisanship in the matter. Practical politicians and those in control of the party organizations will always have the advantage in primaries, but this advantage can be brought nearer to an equality with the resources of other party elements.

A bad provision in the present law is that which permits a governing committee to name all of the judges and clerks of the primary. In the city, especially, this gives the organization an opportunity to dictate absolutely any ticket which may be nominated. Many suggestions will be made. Thoughtful citizens should give the matter their earnest attention. The General Assembly must not fail to do its duty because of a failure of party leaders to push a campaign for a better law.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from Senator Beveridge's report of the majority against the omnibus bill, and it is that New Mexico and Arizona will be arbitrarily denied statehood until they can be satisfactorily groomed by politicians and put into a condition of secure Republicanism.

The Republican party in 1900 having pledged itself to admit these Territories as soon as possible, Congress now finds fulfillment inadvisable, at least unsafe. It is confidently asserted by many persons in the Territories that statehood would mean hopelessly Democratic majorities at their first election. The prospect of four Democratic Senators and several Representatives is anything but pleasant for Congress to contemplate.

Senator Beveridge presents but a weak and, apparently, ill-grounded argument against the Territories, which reads not unlike an indictment, especially in the case of Arizona. In substance he charges that Arizona's educational progress has only been fair; that the percentage of refined people there, although an "invaluable and important" influence, is too small for practical purposes, and that the "mass" of inhabitants are unfit for the responsibilities of statehood. He mentions also that Arizona's population is very "sparse."

Arizona's educational progress, as a matter of fact, has been eminently, even surpassingly, satisfactory. Its educational facilities are ample and of high grade, from the large territorial university down to the grammar schools. The percentage of educated people in Arizona equals, perhaps exceeds, that of some Middle and possibly some Eastern States. Arizona, like Texas, is sparsely settled—in comparison with Rhode Island and Connecticut—for the reason that much of its surface is range, incidentally the greatest range, except Texas, on the continent. Naturally the range population is "sparse" in the sense that it is widely scattered. But there is nothing sparse about the cities and the mining centers.

Arizona ranks third among States in the production of minerals, and is expected by mineralogists and experts who have studied its resources to take first rank within a few years. Eastern capital and Eastern population have flowed to Arizona in a steady stream ever since the country's resources have become matters of general knowledge.

But Arizona, in spite of "refinement" intelligent population, commercial advantages and great natural endowments, will be denied statehood until it can guarantee that for all time to come it will "go Republican."

The Senator has little to say of New Mexico except that there are too many Mexicans there. On the whole his argument appears to be made

to order. Senator Quay's views, on the contrary, are founded in fact and in reason. The whole country knows that these Territories compare favorably in number and character of population, and in resources and territorial extent, with most of the States admitted to the Union within recent years—and there is no earthly reason for excluding them now except Republican fear.

FAR-REACHING DECISION.

The decision of the Missouri Supreme Court in the Arsenal street joint-district sewer case is a reflex of a very important opinion, regarding public improvement work, rendered a year ago by the United States Supreme Court, in which that tribunal evidently sought to establish a judicial standard which would dispense, as effectually as possible, with legal entanglements over methods governing public work and special assessments. This Missouri decision confirms the legality of the sewer-work provisions in the Charter and affirms the validity of the special tax bills.

From a public standpoint there seemed to be no real reason to question the fairness of the Charter sewer amendment. However, the system outlined was new to St. Louis. Contractors, expressing doubt as to collectibility of special tax bills, refrained from submitting proposals for awards. Yet the question of equity was raised over the method of assessment, and, therefore, over the validity and value of special tax bills. The plaintiff averred that the special assessment against his property was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and of four sections of articles 2 and 10 of the State Constitution.

How effectively the State Supreme Court disposed of the chief point at issue is clear in this excerpt from the opinion:

The constitutionality of Charter provisions providing for the construction of streets, alleys or sewers, and charging the cost of such construction proportionately upon all property abutting the improvement or within the established benefit district, either according to the front-foot rule or according to the area rule, is no longer open to debate. All such questions are settled by the decision of this court and those of the Supreme Court of the United States. Therefore, the only question open to discussion in this case is whether the city in this case was acting within the scope of its charter powers.

Concerning the next issue the Court states: But aside from this, the question of whether the plaintiff's lots would or would not be benefited by the construction of this sewer is a legislative and not a judicial question, and the municipal legislature adjudged that they would be benefited and fixed the ratio of such benefit when it established the joint sewer district, and as there is no question of fraud or oppression of the Municipal Assembly in so passing such ordinance (even if such allocation would convert the question into a judicial one as to which it is not necessary now to decide), such judgment of the Assembly is conclusive.

A joint-district sewer is, in fact, a public sewer. Construction of public sewers was formerly paid for out of municipal revenue. The joint-district sewer is paid for through special taxation. Consequently a joint-district sewer is in reality a public sewer that is paid for by the owners of property that is benefited thereby, instead of by the city, from the general funds, as formerly.

As to this point the Court declared:

The people had power to abolish public sewers entirely, and to provide for district sewers entirely or for district, joint-district and private sewers. The people had the power to require that all sewers should be paid for out of public revenue, and the people had just as much power to provide that all sewers, by whatever name they might be called, should be paid for by special assessments against the property benefited thereby, and to apportion that benefit according to the front foot or the area rule or the benefit-district-area rule.

That the Federal Supreme Court would uphold the State Supreme Court's decision is almost beyond question, in view of the opinion rendered by the Federal Court in the French vs. Barber Asphalt Paving Company case. The Federal Court virtually declared in that opinion that the question of public improvements and assessment therefor rests with the various local legislative bodies. The matter is reduced to the one necessity, on the part of legislative bodies, of abiding strictly with the organic laws of the commonwealth and locality.

The State Supreme Court also indorses the principle of the Charter amendment relating to street improvements. However, some doubt exists as to the equity of the section defining the process for assessing lots. Probably the courts would sustain this section, too; nevertheless, it should be amended. Meanwhile, the Street Department may build streets in districts where this question is not involved.

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

According to Missouri Republicans, election laws which protect the secrecy of the ballot are partisan schemes to further frauds. According to California Republicans this same protection is the wisest course of true statesmanship. So does a slight difference in the point of view affect the attitude of political demagogues.

The California election law makes directly and avowedly for a secrecy in the ballot which no caprice of the courts can possibly penetrate. It specifically stipulates that "no voter shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may afterwards be identified."

Thus the law not only forbids election officers from doing anything that might prevent strict secrecy, but it even denies the voter the privilege of putting identifying marks on his ballot if he wishes to do so. Nothing is more noticeable in the California election statute than the earnest intent to preserve the secrecy of the ballot absolutely inviolate. The official ballot when handed to a voter contains a perforated stub which the poll officials have numbered, but this is torn off before the ballot is deposited in the box, so that it goes in absolutely without markings that can be used for identification afterwards. Once in the box, the law means that there shall be absolutely no way to tell by whom the ballot was cast.

Why should this secrecy of the ballot be a crime in Democratic Missouri and a virtue in California? The immutable principles of right are not affected by State lines. What is good and wise in California is no less good and wise in Missouri. The truth is that the paltry considerations that invite invasion of the ballot's secrecy cannot have a feather's weight in the scales against the patent reasons why every voter should understand that no other human being will or can ever know how he voted, except through his own voluntary disclosure.

OSTRACIZE THE SANDBAGGERS.

There is one individual who should be ipso facto repudiated at the meeting of the General Assembly when it convenes January 7th. As soon as he lands at the foot of the hill leading to the Capitol he should be taught his place in the contempt of fellow-members. He should be regarded as a black sheep, unworthy of consideration except as to the best manner in which to rid of him.

This individual is known best by the popular appellation of sandbagger. He is the member who introduces bills against business interests in the hope that "drift wood" will float his way. He is the mem-

ber who tries to engineer schemes whereby he can act in his capacity of legislator as the highwayman does in dark alleys and, using a bill as a sandbag, make his victim produce cash.

Some members of the Assembly are known as professional sandbaggers. The sandbagger is always a demagogue and destroys whatever good he may pretend to espouse. The marked insincerity of his advocacy is a detriment to the best measure. He is neither Democrat nor Republican, and nothing more or less than a boodler.

It is agreeable to know that this species of legislator will have rough going at the session of 1903. Several recognized sandbaggers have been left at home. If one of them shows his head with bills intended to squeeze business interests simply for his own benefit, he will be forced to use greater precautions than ever before. The day of the sandbagger is rapidly drawing to a close in Missouri politics. Let the newly elected General Assembly put the finishing touches upon his career.

MISSOURI OUT OF DEBT.

One feature in connection with the session of the General Assembly will be particularly gratifying to the Democrats and to those Republicans who believe in the honor and credit of Missouri. Shortly after the first of the year every dollar of indebtedness owed by the State on its general bonds will be paid.

It has been suggested that a grand rally be held in Jefferson City at that time, when a bonfire can be made of the canceled bonds. The occasion will be worth celebrating. Wise and businesslike administrations—all of them Democratic—have enabled the State to save money, without high taxation, for the payment of the debt which has hung over the people for so long.

When the Democrats took charge in 1872, there was a debt of over \$21,000,000, most of which had been incurred by the Republican administrations selling railroad properties below their real value.

Democrats have gradually lowered the amount until now it is eliminated. About \$1,300,000 has been made a permanent investment for the School Fund. The people, by an overwhelming majority, confirmed this disposition of the School Fund at the last election.

Missouri out of debt will be a distinctly new sensation. Every taxpayer in the State will know of the changed conditions when he steps out to pay his taxes. Nothing short of a celebration will make the occasion of the last bond cancellation worthy of the event.

While the Star has not presented any facts bearing upon the election law problem—having collected only a few off-hand opinions—The Republic willingly meets its suggestion—made two months ago in The Republic—for a commission of good citizens. The Public Welfare Commission could be convened for the purpose. Or the Bar Association, the Business Men's League and other representative bodies could co-operate. All The Republic insists upon is that the politician's carelessness scheme of laying his sins upon a law be not the basis and raison d'être of amendment.

Paris is wide-awake to the international importance of the St. Louis World's Fair. The legislative body of that city proposes to appropriate \$30,000 for a municipal exhibit, to exploit the beauty of the French capital.

President Roosevelt must be surprised to find only three candidates for the St. Louis Postmastership. If the competition remains limited he will have no opportunity to be strenuous.

An Omaha engineer says Kansas City may find itself without a river some morning. Can it be that the famous Kaw is growing tired of the packing-houses?

In quarantining Pennsylvania cattle Illinois possibly is retaliating for the lack of anthracite.

Little Margaret Carnegie owns a \$2,000,000 mansion. Somebody will have to establish a library in it.

RECENT COMMENT.

American Idealism and Honor.

Edward Dowden in The Outlook. Perhaps the theory is true that American idealism may be traced in part to Puritanism, and that what we may call a defeated Puritanism becomes almost inevitably a cult in the ideal. Toqueville will have it, and perhaps he is right, that a great democracy is in its very nature prone to ideal ways of thinking and feeling, with results at once reassuring and open to the gravest risks. But the quick recognition of facts, and the shrewdness, the pliability, which this engenders is a check upon the dangers which are perhaps inherent in a democracy.

Even American humor seems often only to translate the two qualities of shrewdness and idealism into the region of the comic, distinguished, as it often is, by a precision in extravagance, an exactitude in absurdity and an inverted logic of nonsense which demonstrate nonsense in the end to be the driest good sense.

Some of Lincoln's speeches, in their noble combination of an enthusiasm for duty and patriotic effort with a very sharp scrutiny of facts, impress one as among the highest and most characteristic utterances of America. In the Elizabethan Century Franklin has kindred qualities upon a lower plane. He can say almost at the same moment, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," and "Imitate Socrates and Jesus." His idealism is ethical rather than philosophic or poetic, lying in a regard for conduct, but the idealism is never quite absent from the heart of Franklin's shrewdness. Add to New England's vivacity of perception and New England idealism a sentiment of romance, to which the remoteness from the mediæval world gives a certain wistfulness, and you have an expression for much that lay in the genius of Hawthorne. The idealism of Emerson appears sometimes to be highly attenuated, but at its best it is the exact translation of reality into what is yet more real—the ideal.

The Camels Came Back.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is evident that the exceedingly active and perniciously energetic African gentleman, better known as the Mad Mullah, is something of a humorist as well as a warrior. Not long ago he captured a train of supply camels from Colonel Swayne's column, and the other day the patient beasts came tramping back to the British camp, bringing with them the compliments of Mullah. All the supplies, however, had been removed and destroyed. Along with the camels the dusky joker sent a handsome defiance to the British commander, promising to whip him at sight as soon as he ventures out from his present camping ground. Of course, it is only a question of time before this pest of the British advancing columns will be scapped or chased into the desert, but in the meantime he is determined to make himself as troublesome as possible, and there can be no lasting peace in Somaliland until he is caged or rendered harmless.

The Largest Library.

Youth. The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 2,000,000 volumes, 200,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 30,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engravings exceeds 1,500,000, contained in some 10,000 volumes. The portraits number about 90,000. The British Museum and the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg each contain about 1,500,000 volumes.

A Position of Trust.

Washington Evening Star. "No, my," said Mendering Mike. "I ain't workin'." "Have you tried to get work?" "Yes, I nearly had a job shovelin' coal. But I couldn't find no one to go on me bond an' guarantee de owner dat I wouldn't embezzle."

Public Notice.

Johnstown (Pa.) Republican. To-night being prayer-meeting night, the curtain for the "Emerald Isle" comic opera at the Grand Opera-house will not rise until 8:45 o'clock.

NORTHCOTT WILL TAKE THE REINS NEXT MONDAY.



Who is Acting Governor of Illinois during H. Bard Yates's absence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—Word was received to-day from Lieutenant Governor W. A. Northcott to the effect that he will arrive next Monday morning to assume charge of the Governor's office in the absence from the State of Governor Yates. It was the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to come to the city immediately after the departure of Governor Yates, but private business has detained him at his home in Greenville.

Acting Governor Northcott will be accompanied to Springfield by Mrs. Northcott. Upon the invitation of Governor and Mrs. Yates the Acting Governor and his wife will occupy the executive mansion while in the city.

RAILROADS INTERESTED IN FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

FRISCO PROPOSES TO HOLD SERIES OF MEETINGS ALONG ITS LINES TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE. A series of meetings of this kind is now in progress along the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads, and this has attracted the attention of other railroads to the possible benefit from this kind of work in the improvement of agricultural products.

The plan is to fit up a car with an exhibit of specimens of important grasses and forage plants adapted to different sections of the State, standard types of corn adapted to different soils, a collection of concentrated feeding stuffs, a collection of commercial fertilizers, charts and diagrams illustrating the most profitable type of animals for beef and dairy purposes, specimens of properly pruned fruit trees, specimens of typical commercial varieties of fruits, a complete spraying apparatus with demonstration of its proper use, samples of diseases of the apple, peach, pear, plum, grape and small fruits, with illustrations of the best methods of preventing them, cases of insects common to orchards, garden and farm crops, and an exhibit of small standard libraries best suited to the general farmer, live-stock growers, dairymen and orchardists.

In addition to these exhibits numerous charts, diagrams and paintings are to be taken along, all of which are to be used by the lecturer in explaining the different subjects taken up. Three or four lecturers are sent along with the car for the purpose of lecturing to the farmers, fruit growers and live-stock breeders on the improved methods in the different lines of work. In small places where a suitable hall cannot be obtained the meetings will be held in the car.

Great benefit is expected to result from this work on account of the weakening of a better interest among the farmers in using the best and most scientific methods in the farm operations.

Elks' Lodge at Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Elks organized Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 819, B. P. O. E. last night. Exalted Ruler Mather, of Elks Lodge, was elected last night. Charter members were admitted. The officers elected are: Exalted Ruler, L. L. Emerson; esteemed leading knight, U. F. M. Ward; Thomas Knight, Conrad Schulz; secretary, James Mitchell; treasurer, F. E. P. Smith; Tyler, Will Sumner; equine, Chas. Stump; inner guard, Stewart Goff; chaplain, John J. Johnson; trustee, Frank Snyder; N. P. LeVinson and J. M. Davis, after the installation of officers a banquet was served by the local lodge.

Modern Woodmen Elect Officers.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Dec. 12.—The following officers were elected last night at the regular meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America, held at the Elks Lodge, at Mount Vernon, Ill., last night. Officers elected are: Exalted Ruler, L. L. Emerson; esteemed leading knight, U. F. M. Ward; Thomas Knight, Conrad Schulz; secretary, James Mitchell; treasurer, F. E. P. Smith; Tyler, Will Sumner; equine, Chas. Stump; inner guard, Stewart Goff; chaplain, John J. Johnson; trustee, Frank Snyder; N. P. LeVinson and J. M. Davis, after the installation of officers a banquet was served by the local lodge.

FROM THE GREAT POETS. IN BOHEMIA.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. D RATHER live in Bohemia than in any other land; For only there are the values true. And the laurels gathered in all men's view. The prizes of traffic and state are won By shrewdness of force or by loads untold; But fame is sweeter without the feud. And the wise of Bohemia are never shrewd. Here pilgrims stream with a faith sublime From every class and clime and time, Aspiring only to be enrolled. With the names that are writ in the book of gold; And each one bears in mind or hand A palm of the dear Bohemian land. The scholar first, with his book—a youth Adorned with the glory of harvested truth; A girl with a picture, a man with a play, A boy with a wolf he has maddened in clay. And each one bears in mind or hand A palm of the dear Bohemian land. A player, a king, a plowman, a lord— And the player is king when the door is past. The plowman is crowned, and the lord is last! I'd rather fail in Bohemia than win in another land; Here are no titles inherited there. No bards or hope for the brainless heir, No aided duellist, native born. To stare at his fellow with laden scorn; Bohemia has none but adopted sons. He limits, where France's bright stream runs; But fame is sweeter without the feud. But for beauty and truth men's souls have made. To the empty heart in a jeweled breast There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest; But the thirst of soul soon learn to know The moistureless froth of the social show; The vulgar sham of the pompous feast. Where the heaviest curse is the highest priest; The organized charity scripped and led, In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ; The smile restrained, the respectable cant. When a friend in need is a friend in want; Where the only aim is to keep ahead. And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat. O, I long for the glow of a kindly heart And the grasp of a friendly hand. And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTON CHARACTER IS DYING.

Former Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House—Famously Retort to Chase in Law Case.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Dec. 12.—Heartbroken by the failure of the Democrats to carry the congressional elections, the defeat of Bird S. Cole for Governor of this State, and the death of Thomas H. Reed, who was his friend and patron, Felix McCuskey, for nearly forty years assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, lies dying in the home of Doctor Franklin P. Miller, at No. 24 Stuyvesant, Brooklyn.

Felix McCuskey is one of the best-known figures in Democratic politics in the country. It was his boast that there was no man in national political life in the two-score years he was in Washington to whom he was not personally known.

He was born in this city seventy-eight years ago, and was appointed doorkeeper of the House by President Buchanan.

Before his appointment he had been a partner in the tobacco business with John Anderson, over whose \$800,000 estate there was one of the most famous contests in the history of the country. Mr. McCuskey was one of the witnesses, and had a passage at arms with Joseph Chase, which became famous.

Mr. Chase was cross-examining Mr. McCuskey, and said to him in a manner which was politeless itself: "Mr. McCuskey, are you not known in Washington as Felix McCuskey McCuskey?"

"This is the second time that question has been put to me by a blackguard," retorted Mr. McCuskey.

Mr. Chase protested, and Mr. McCuskey was threatened with imprisonment for contempt of court. He said Mr. Chase's address was in the city, and he would be there, and would become good friends again, however.

GIVES TEA IN WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertains Wives of Prominent Washington Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Roosevelt received Washington society this afternoon at a tea in the White House. It was the first large social function of the winter season at the White House, and was attended by several hundred members of resident and official society. The receiving party consisted of the ladies of the Cabinet and the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Jones, Mrs. Cortright, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Rixey and Miss Hester, also Miss Jones, who had presided at the tea table. Presentations were made by Colonel Bingham and Captain Hester, assisted by Mrs. McCarty and Lieutenants McCoy and Poole.

TOBACCO FIRMS CONSOLIDATE.

Three Paducah Concerns Unite With Capital of One Million.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 12.—By a deal which has practically been closed, the Smith & Scott Tobacco Company of Paducah will largely increase its capital stock and acquire the business property of the Kentucky Tobacco Company of this city and the Eastern-Indiana Tobacco Company of Paris, Tenn.

The concern, as enlarged, will represent a total investment of \$1,000,000, and will be the largest plant of the sort in Kentucky outside of Louisville and one of the largest in the South. The new concern will manufacture chewing and smoking tobacco, and will also produce cigars. It is expected that the consolidation will become permanent in the purchasing company.

Cabbage Shipping Season Opens.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—The cabbage-shipping season from South Texas opened today with an export shipment from Corpus Christi. The crop is unusually large, and the quality was never better. The season having been opened by the export of 100,000 heads, coming in and the prices will be as good as those of last season.

Sues Railroad for \$40,000.

DENVER, Tex., Dec. 12.—The largest local suit in the history of the law was filed in the District Court. W. F. McAnany filed suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for \$40,000, alleging that he received permanent injuries.

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

- From The Republic, December 14, 1877. Gottleb Eyerermann's pig pen at the corner of Iowa avenue and Pestalozzi street was condemned by the Board of Health. L. C. Richardson was badly burned while rescuing Mrs. Clark in the latter's millinery store at No. 1817 Broadway. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Doctor and Miss T. Hodgen gave an entertainment at their home, No. 216 Washington avenue, for the benefit of the Central Christian Church. Bazaar booths were in charge of Mrs. J. B. Goff, Mrs. C. R. Mudd, Miss Ella M. Combs and Miss Fannie McHatten. A program of musical entertainments was rendered by Mrs. Bell Davis, Miss Alice Grubb, W. Fulton Miller and Miss Hattie White. The "Ours" Club's annual hog took place at the Laclede Hotel, On the 14th of December, J. D. Fry, J. M. Patrick, Simon Ray, Fry, Kretchmar, M. R. Collins and William Smythe. Miss Lulu Orle, daughter of David Ogile of Belleville, made her debut as a singer before the Philharmonic Society. The Irving Dramatic Club presented two farces at the residence of Orlando Fish, No. 117 North Twenty-fifth street. In the casts were R. H. Budge, E. D. Fish, H. A. Nolte, G. McClure, E. Hill, Miss Flora B. Hill, Miss Rose Herbert, Miss Thille Still, J. H. Harris and C. Sumner. The Chicago and Alton Railway announced that it would build an extension of its line from Mexico, Mo., to Kansas City. General D. M. Frost and his family went to Florida to spend the winter. Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templars, elected as officers John A. Sloan, J. Percival Smith, Robert C. Stewart, W. M. Collett, John Stokes, J. A. Pozzani, Jr., W. H. Cobb, W. Toole, C. Marachel, W. R. Faulstich, Daniel W. Sellers and S. W. Lomax. Anthony Comstock of New York City arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Among those who met him at the Planters Hotel and pledged their support were Albert Todd, M. C. Teasdale, Isaac L. Garrison, George Partridge, General Fullerton, W. D. B. McCarty, W. G. McCarty, Colonel Poole and many of the ministers of the city. The Reverend J. B. Fuqua, a well-known Baptist minister, died. Detective Louis Ost was shot and seriously wounded by a negro whom he placed under arrest. The negro was shot. The City Council passed a bill requiring that all boilers within the corporate limits be inspected at least once a month by a city inspector.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday afternoon place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 104-105 Chestnut avenue. Important quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.