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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903. Vol. 35, No. 199.

CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER.

W. H. 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 December, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for each day of the month, including totals for the month and less copies spoiled in printing.

Net number distributed, 3,480,222. Average daily distribution, 112,555. And said W. H. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.75 per cent.

W. H. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1902. J. F. FAHSH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1903.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

LAWYERS AS PUBLIC MEN.

If Governor Stone is elected to the United States Senate one broad benefit to the State may be accomplished.

For many years some strong and useful men have been kept from the public service by the bitter opposition stirred up whenever one of them took part in politics. They can be described by the popular term "corporation lawyers" practicing at the St. Louis bar.

The bare mention of the name of one of these lawyers has been enough to create a pandemonium of squealing against St. Louis and corporation lawyers—and this from jealous politicians whose heads up to the eyes and feet—were in the public trough.

Not all lawyers employed by corporations would make good public servants. Far from it. But under modern systems of business nine out of ten lawyers of great ability and sterling character are employed to a greater or less extent by corporate companies. Hence, the increasing prejudice has often, in Missouri as well as in other States, worked to deprive the people of the use of the very highest capacity in office.

Governor Stone has for six years been a St. Louis lawyer. His remunerative practice has been chiefly for corporations; and also chiefly for corporations interested in legislation. For the third time The Republic reports that, as far as its information, Governor Stone was entirely within the rules of professional ethics in this corporation practice; so that it cannot fairly be a charge of unfitness for the Senate.

The point is that those who vote for Governor Stone in the Democratic caucus will be themselves estopped, and to an extent will estop their counties, from ever raising a cry against candidates on account of living in St. Louis and accepting legitimate employment from corporate companies.

This would be a distinct gain for the people of the State. There is no just ground of antagonism between the city and the counties. Many of the ablest and worthiest sons of the counties are attracted to the larger cities. They lose nothing of their fidelity to the people among whom they were born. They acquire something of knowledge and experience. Frequently they would be the most valuable representatives whom public opinion could select for high duties of statesmanship.

Governor Stone stands as a St. Louis lawyer with a corporation practice. He is little the better or worse for that particular reason.

So it would be in the case of any St. Louis lawyer with a corporation practice. If he were a man of great ability and high character he should be judged solely on those merits. Perhaps the election of Governor Stone will be the end of prejudice in this direction and the opening of careers to many distinguished men who have the natural American ambition to leave a name in the public records of the country.

FILLEY STILL ACTIVE.

Sympathy will not be offered to the official Republican machine and its soft-spoken followers if this aggregation of issue-mongers should feel aggrieved over the re-entry of Channery I. Filley into the political arena. The "Old Man" may be excused for showing the machine that it lacks a leader. He does nothing more than what the machine does not do, thereby illustrating that the official management is no management.

Mr. Filley is not asking the Democrats to come to him to have the election law amended, nor is he charging that the Democrats are wholly debased and the Republicans the name of perfection. And he has not alleged that he will go to the Legislature and jam a new law down its throat. He is willing that the law should be amended under the direction of a Democratic bipartisan commission, inasmuch as the Democrats were blamed for all violations that were practiced. In this respect he is disposed to be fair.

The "Old Man's" enemies have no cause for con-

plaint. If his course is wise, and he acquires credit for acting instead of talking, it is because he was prudent enough to perceive that results would count. Mr. Filley shows that he is not seeking to make a political issue of the election law, but is desirous of genuine improvements. The Republican machine behaved differently. It is under reproach because its leaders had not Filley's acumen. The Republican machine should consult the "Old Man" in the next emergency.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

At the very beginning of the session of the new State Legislature, fortunately, the fact of an obstructionist policy in which the Republican minority and unfaithful Democrats are expected to achieve certain undesirable results is made plain.

The Globe-Democrat contemplates with gloom the possibility of embarrassing the Democratic majority in the latter's performance of duty to the people of Missouri. That bitterly partisan organ, calling upon Republican members of the General Assembly to get as a unit throughout the present session, intimates that, with the assistance of renegade Democrats, the Republican minority may "open many serious breaches in the opposition and shape legislation to a considerable extent." Evidently counting upon Frank Farris in the Senate to do his utmost in the line of successful betrayal of the Democratic party, to which he owes allegiance, the Globe points out the possibilities in the lower branch of the Legislature.

"Fourteen Democrats in the House," says the Globe, "can break the majority, provided the Republicans act as one."

As a matter of course, there is no question as to the evil intent of this proposed alliance of the Republican minority with renegade Democrats, since the history of preceding legislatures makes this truth of evil intent too plain to be denied. Such an alliance has in the past done much to prevent beneficent legislation. The Republican minority hopes that the membership of the present General Assembly may contain a sufficient number of faithless Democrats to render effective service to the Republican cause. The crafty scheme of obstructing wise legislation and of charging the Democratic party therewith with a failure to properly serve the people, despite the fact that such failure was due to the obstructionists, is again to be tried by the Republicans, counting upon the assistance of certain Democrats devoid of a sense of responsibility to the people and to the Democratic party.

Right at the outset it is well for disgruntled or disappointed members of the Democratic majority, if there are such, to understand that they must pay a bitter price in the event of such a betrayal of their trust. They will be held to a strict accounting by the people who elected them and who expect them to render faithful public service. The determination of every Democrat in the General Assembly should be to stand aligned with his party in the work of legislation now about to begin. Leave to the Republican members alone the policy of obstructing the enactment of beneficent laws. The task chosen by them is one for which they are fitted by long years of training at the people's cost.

TRICKERY BECOMING PLAIN.

In the fifty working days which remain for the transaction of business by the Fifty-seventh Congress there is a strong likelihood that the Republican farce of antitrust legislation will become so apparent as to enlighten even the duldest mind to the truth that the entire movement is pure bunk.

Many other important matters await the attention of the short session, yet it is certain that the bluff game of Republican opposition to the trusts is to be played for all it is worth. There is, however, something almost amusing in the fact that, with the most earnest intent to fool the people, the Republican Congress is getting tangled up in its own trickery. A conflict between the Senate and the House as to the merits of respective antitrust bills is now among the probabilities of the situation. There is bound to be considerable difficulty, you must know, in passing a bill which shall be sufficiently vigorous in its provisions to hoodwink the public and yet be safely guaranteed not to contain the faintest menace of injury to the trusts.

In the event of the passage of an antitrust bill satisfactory to the trusts the Republican managers will enter the presidential campaign with a mighty hubbalooboo of "Republican service against the trusts in behalf of the people." They and their orators and organs will "point with pride" to the antitrust legislation enacted by a Republican Congress, carefully endeavoring to conceal the fact that the evil power of the trusts has not been restricted in the slightest degree by means of such legislation. The sole purpose of the game now being played by the Republican majority in Congress is that of dodging the trust issue in next year's political conflict.

Nevertheless, they must face that issue. The battle of 1904 will be fought on the issue of tariff reform, which in itself contains the necessary elements of trust restriction. The monopoly combines will be dominant in the Republican party next year just as they are to-day, laughing at antitrust legislation which was warranted in advance to leave the trusts absolutely unscathed. On the issue of tariff reform American voters must pass judgment with a full understanding of the truth that a revision of the tariff offers the first and simplest means of reaching and correcting the evil that exists in the trust system. The result should be a Democratic victory which will relieve the people of the high tariff burden and at the same time eliminate the malignant possibilities of trustism.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Ravaged by war among its own people, and threatened with war from without, Venezuela presents a sorry spectacle of misgovernment to the progressive world of to-day; deep in debt, it has no national credit; the victim of its own rulers, its treasury is empty and creditors are asking, behind guns, the payment of heavy claims.

All of its resources are destroyed by conflict, its banks are tottering and its populace suffering. A reign of terror exists.

When and how will the degradation end, and when will stable government supersede chaos? President Castro seems to have no respect for self; his love of country is inspired by motives of personal ambition; he has no appreciation of national honor; he has no heart for the grief and woe of the people. Cold to the suffering of the multitude, he is unperturbed over the crisis that has developed; goaded by personal ambition, he ignores consequences and flings defiance at foreign aggressors and servilely patronizes the United States. Tribulation surrounds him, but he dances and makes merry.

Castro's sensational antics may have retained popularity for him throughout the revolution and while the storm brewed in the waters of La Guayra. During the armistice he was spectacular and full of inappropriate fun. But these tactics will not suit the present hour, and it is possible that the revolution party will gather greater strength, overthrow the shaking Government and put Matos in Castro's place. Popular emotions change quickly in the South.

Corruption has corroded other countries in South America. Other peoples there have suffered and bled for scheming, unscrupulous, selfish leaders. Treas-

uries have been gutted and enormous debts laid up as burdens for future generations. But nowhere on this continent, and at no time, has chaos held such sway as it now does in Venezuela. Conditions that exist seem more like a horrid dream than a reality.

How will it terminate? As well as anybody expects, undoubtedly; better, perhaps. But how and when? Possibly when Castro is deposed; probably when he is gone. Possibly in the triumph of the revolution party, which appears to have encouragement and aid from without. When it does end, however, the country will be in a deplorable state, though it is difficult to imagine a state more deplorable than the present.

At this distance, and without full facts, it is impossible to place the blame. Responsibility rests either with Castro or the opposing party, or both. Meager information at hand tends to bestow on Matos, the revolutionary General, the better reputation and higher motives. There is little credit for Castro in the intelligence from Venezuela. He is helping the cause of the revolution party and making capital for his country's enemies. Yet, if Venezuelans desire peace they can get it. If they do not bring it about themselves, it will be enforced from outside the national boundaries.

Senator Frank Farris will not be President pro tem. Senator Rubey has the support of a majority of the Democratic caucus in the State Senate. Farris's proposition yesterday to Rubey that both withdraw was only an effort to get a little something out of defeat. Rubey has been selected to represent the opposition to Farris and should stay in the race. He is already elected.

Special Commissioner Kinley's report to the effect that a beef combine exists in Missouri is a confirmation of the general belief and should greatly strengthen Attorney General Crow in his efforts to prevent such unlawful organization. The matter is one in which the people are vitally interested and the Attorney General will be justified in aggressive action.

Missourians expect every Democratic member of the General Assembly to do his duty. One of the most important duties is that of preventing the success of Republican obstructionist tactics by refusing to act with Republicans against legislation favored by the Democratic majority in the people's interest. Frank Farris and his gang will please take note.

Senator Quay is said to be interested in the statehood bill, on account of a friend, and will block all legislation, however important, until this bill be passed. President Roosevelt will get a taste of Pennsylvania tactics.

Since Secretary Shaw is such a good jokemaker, he might try to have some practical fun at the expense of Wall street gamblers. The people could enjoy a joke like this—for a change.

Mark Hanna persists in the role of purveyor of Presidential candidates. Ohio must be docile and indulgent, or else helpless, to stand his dictatorial government.

Mr. John Markle still holds a position on the stage. He is a long way from innocuous desuetude.

The plumbers are going back to work. It seems as if there's no relief from creditors.

RECENT COMMENT.

Lemon Juice for Typhoid. Philadelphia North American. The discovery that lemon juice is an absolutely effective preventive of typhoid infection is announced by responsible medical men with a positiveness that leaves but little room for doubt. Doctor Ferguson of London made the discovery and ascribed it to the world on Christmas Day, and the Chicago Health Department promptly made experiments to test its value. The result of the Chicago tests, it is announced, confirms the statements made by Doctor Ferguson and proves that a teaspoonful of juice to half a glass of water destroys almost instantly the bacilli of typhoid.

Doctor Ferguson's discovery is said to have been accidental. It had long been known that certain acids would kill the bacilli, but their effect was also to kill human beings. The harmless acid in lemons was entirely overlooked until Doctor Ferguson chanced to drop a little lemon juice into a culture tube containing typhoid germs. To his amazement he discovered that they died almost immediately, and he at once began further experiments, which resulted in the announcement of the discovery.

Chicago and Philadelphia are peculiarly interested in this matter. The water supply of both cities is infected with typhoid to an alarming degree, and the disease occupies a leading place in their mortality tables. If the remedy for the periodic outbreaks of fever is so simple a thing as lemon juice, no Philadelphia benefactor will be excusable for taking the typhoid route out of the world.

Democracy is Western.

Atlantic Monthly. This, at least, is clear: American democracy is fundamentally the outcome of the experiences of the American people in dealing with the West. Western democracy is the result of the earlier period tended to the production of a society of which the most distinctive fact was the freedom of the individual to the under conditions of social mobility, and whose ambition was the liberty and well-being of the masses. This conception has vitalized all American democracy, and has brought it into sharp contrast with the democracies of history, and with those that are in the making. It is the result of the fact that order by legislation. The history of the United States is not to create democracy, but to conserve democratic institutions and ideals. In the later period of its development, Western democracy has been gaining experience in the problem of social control. It has steadily enlarged the sphere of its action and the instruments for its perpetuation.

Child Labor in Factories.

Philadelphia North American. Thousands of girls, between the ages of 10 and 17, work in the factories of Pennsylvania from 6:30 at night until 6:30 the next morning. It is estimated by reputable authorities that fully 50 per cent of these little ones are less than 10 years of age. Under the most restrictive fact was the Pennsylvania statute, no minor child is employed.

These children may not sit at their work. A scant half hour at midnight is given as a lunch time. Many walk long distances, some as far as three and four miles, to the mills. Glazed and pointed windows prevent them looking without, and make prisons of the working-rooms.

If a child is taken ill she must remain in the workroom or office of the mill until morning, or walk home unattended in the night. The heat of summer days robs the tiny toiler of needed rest, and household drudgeries and cares are at all times added to her already overwhelming burden.

Faith in One's Dreams.

Leader Monthly. When an artist sits down before a new, clean sheet of drawing-paper and takes up his charcoal, he believes in the brain or soul picture which he is going to try to draw there. He does not sit down and say to himself: "Oh, phew! What is the use? I can never make anything out of this! The ink is not coming! I am not a painter." He has faith in his subject, faith in his dream, and he believes to produce the very best that he can, something which shall surpass all that has gone before in his work. That is the main point, either in art or in real life—to have faith in one's dream, and belief in one's self to work earnestly, believing that with patient enough effort the work will be good and the toil and struggle worth while.

Something Wrong Somewhere.

Washington Evening Star. "That was a great speech you made to the jury." "Yes," replied the member of the bar, "but they convicted my man."

"One of the jurymen explained that fact to me. He and his colleagues put their heads together and concluded that there must be something wrong about the prisoner, or he wouldn't have felt it necessary to hire so expensive a lawyer."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN SUDERMANN'S "JOY OF LIVING."

As an interpreter of Sudermann's somber genius, Mrs. Patrick Campbell is an incomparably successful dramatic artist. She is an experimentalist in her manner, and she is a dramatic artist in the modern mood, which appreciates the life of the world as it is, and not as it might be. She is a dramatic artist in the modern mood, which appreciates the life of the world as it is, and not as it might be. She is a dramatic artist in the modern mood, which appreciates the life of the world as it is, and not as it might be.



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Juggling act of ordinary interest. The other entertainers were the Quaker City Quartet, consisting of Willie, Belle, Williams, and the other members of the troupe.

SOCIETY FOLK ATTENDED IN GOODLY NUMBERS.

Society's representation last night at the Olympic was large. The audience was a varied one, too. In its aspect with many of the older generation side by side with the smart folk, who are always to be found at the leading playhouses on a Monday night. Light talkers were the rule.

Mr. and Mrs. William Montague were early arrivals. Mrs. Montague wore white tulle gown, with long cloak of black velvet and ermine.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Leader were in the usual circle. Mrs. Leader wore a charming bolero of open work French embroidery over white satin.

Miss Anna Lee, who had come with Doctor J. W. Smith, wearing white silk covered with a long cloak of pale blue broadcloth trimmed in Irish point, wore black, white and red.

Mr. J. W. Thornton brought Miss Lillie Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark of the Southern Hotel. Miss Clark is spending the holidays in town, returning to her home in New York this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sultan came with friends and Charles Fox (Patton) brought Miss Corbett, a charming new-comer.

Captain Corkey escorted Mrs. Pauline Wilson and Mr. Chris. Kenney brought Miss Helen.

Doctor and Mrs. Julius Ehrhardt and a guest had front street seats. Miss Amelia Frisbie sat across the aisle from Mr. Dan B. Fisher.

Mrs. Anthony Bissell sat in the central parlor near Doctor Bernays and Miss Tokia Bernays.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wells, Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Scott were in the left parlor, second row. Both ladies wore white.

William H. Thomson brought a party of ladies, visiting with the John Schreier's between acts.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick had seats behind the Wells party.

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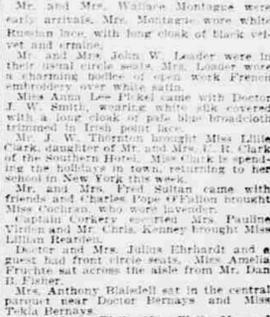
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FOR FEDERAL BUILDING SITE.

Condensation Proceedings Entered at St. Joseph, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 5.—Condensation proceedings have been begun to secure title for ground for an extension to the Federal building here. Congress will appropriate \$500,000 for the improvement, including the ground to be secured. It is expected a local undertaker, owns the lot and refuses to sell.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

The black dress is always fashionable for dress wear, and more than that, it lends a certain distinction to those who wear it. The latest fashion is a black dress with a white waist and a white collar. The feature of this gown is the cut-out.



The black dress is always fashionable for dress wear, and more than that, it lends a certain distinction to those who wear it.

ING EVIDENT ON BOTH THE WAIST AND THE SKIRT.

which permits the white tulle lining to show through. The waist is elaborately tucked in self-material, being adorned at the corsege with chiffon and heavy lace. This same lace trims the skirt near the hem, the section below this point being attached.

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

From The Republic, January 1, 1878. An excursion to Cuba was planned by George Ball, General W. N. E. Ball, D. G. Tate, Frank B. Hamilton, K. D. Miller, Charles M. E. Lewis, L. M. Ramsey, F. E. Udell, J. C. Normie, Thomas Sander, Abram Nave, Henry Ames, Jr., H. L. Newman, J. E. Clarke, Charles Thaw, S. O. Smith and John Kaufman.

John Cook of Broadway and Montomey street was seriously hurt by a horse. The animal suddenly turned its head with force sufficient to throw Mr. Cook fully twenty feet.

A mass meeting of members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Mercantile Library for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the association's indebtedness, which had been increased by removal to larger quarters on Olive, near Seventh street.

Among the principal contributors were Isaac Simpson, J. M. Mason, Joseph Franklin, Henry Hitchcock, C. H. Garrison, Carlos Greeley, E. O. Starnard, J. W. Kaufman, Doctor J. H. McLean, H. M. Blomson, E. H. Sample, J. W. Parker, H. C. Wright, J. H. Sutton, Doctor McPeckers, J. B. Hooper, D. B. Clarke and J. B. Monds.

The Belleville Council discussed the advisability of annexing West Belleville.

The Pennsylvania and Vandalia lines began handling the mails from St. Louis to New York, shortening the time about ten hours.

Gustave A. Korner was defeated by Ernest Hillard in a championship game of billiards.

Captain Alex. Linder had recovered from a paralytic stroke sufficiently to enable him to appear in public in East St. Louis.

The shoe factory of George L. Trump, No. 34 Broadway, burned.

W. Price of St. Charles, who had returned from a hunting trip to Texas, two weeks previously, and had left his dog in charge with a friend, was rather surprised when the dog walked into his old home.

George R. Wendling of Shelbyville, Ind., returned at the Mercantile Library, replying from a secular view point, to the attacks of Robert Ferguson upon the Fifth Div.

A gasoline lamp exploded at No. 31 Spruce street and burned the house.

Andrew Smith, 7 years old, was reported missing from his home, No. 42 North Eighth street.

The funeral of Policeman Ayres, who was accidentally shot and killed by J. H. Sutter, of the Fifth Division Police Station, took place from No. 45 Argyle avenue.

A crusade for temperance was inaugurated at Jerseyville, growing out of the fact that 250 persons had formally signed the pledge on New Year's Day. Judge J. Carl Bate, Joseph S. Maycott, Judge John W. Evans, Mayor Braek English, Colonel Thomas J. Carlin and Colonel Fred W. Lewis were in charge of the crusade, seconded by the ministers.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON RUSSIAN SUGAR IS UPHELD.

Supreme Court Decides That Money Paid for Export of Goods Amounts to a Bounty.

Washington, Jan. 5.—In an opinion handed down by Justice Brown today, the United States Supreme Court decided in the famous case that the money paid by the Russian Government on sugar exported as a bounty and that the collector of Customs at Baltimore was justified in levying a countervailing duty on Russian sugar under the terms of the Dingley law.

The Dingley law came to the Supreme Court as a result of a lengthy and elaborate case involving the Board of General Appraisers, holding a cargo of sugar imported from Russia to be subject to a countervailing duty levied upon merchandise upon which a bounty is paid upon exportation.

The question as to whether the law and the regulations of the Treasury, as they are applied, are in violation of the Dingley law, which forbids the levying of a countervailing duty upon merchandise upon which a bounty is paid upon exportation, was the subject of the case.

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