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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

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CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Cents. Rows for days 1 through 16, including totals for the month and net number distributed.

Net number distributed.....3,480,222 Average daily distribution.....112,555

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.7 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1903.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

A DISQUALIFIED CRITIC.

There is no occasion for surprise that the Globe-Democrat endeavors to belittle Governor Dockery's message to the General Assembly and to minimize the effect of that message upon the public mind.

No State in the Union makes a better showing than does Missouri under Democratic rule which has extended over a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Governor Dockery performs this duty. The performance reveals the truth that Missouri now has the lowest tax rate in the Union.

Such a showing as this must needs be belittled by the partisan Globe-Democrat if there is to be any hope for Missouri Republicans.

FACT AND FINDING. The sympathies of the entire journalistic world will attend the Illinois editor in his misfortunes, though doubtless he has small need, possessing as he does that sublime humor which makes a comedy of things mundane.

A commission of Paris medical luminaries has passed solemn judgment of condemnation upon his faculties, for the reason, among others, it would appear, that he was publishing a paper known as "The Lunatic Herald"; and herein it is evident that the high commission overlooked the essential reasoning in the case.

radicalism and reform presents no case for a commission. But, granting that it did, with all due respect, the finding was not in accordance with the evident facts.

In any event great wit and genius should be given the benefit of doubt, since they are to madness, inevitably near allied, "and this partitions do their bounds divide." It does not lie with commissions to draw the line.

Nothing should be construed to disparage the editor, or the commission, for that matter. Should the commission seek to extend its labors it will discover many genuine subjects for inquiry upon whom its verdict on non-compos would properly fall.

When Americans of sound heart and courageous self-respect express scorn of politics and politicians the men who for the most part make a business of politics must take to themselves the blame.

Like the stage lady's eyebrows, politicians are not as black as they are sometimes painted, but the majority fall far short of their duty.

Politics becomes too much a system of personal trading and too little the sincere representation of the general interests and opinions of the people.

Two party caucuses were held in Jefferson City this week to bestow party nominations upon candidates for the United States Senatorship.

This sentiment of the best men in the two parties is due not alone to the shortcomings of the candidates honored with the nominations—Governor Stone under a direct charge of untruthfulness about a grave public matter and Colonel Kerens a common trickster among spoliemen.

All the tawdry and silly fiddle-foodle of panegyric which no schoolgirl would dignify with the name of eloquence could not conceal the fact that there was not a man in either caucus who had the moral fearlessness and the power of intelligible speech to defy the small personalities of political trading.

Between Governor Stone and Colonel Kerens, man to man, Stone would be the more creditable Senator. He has good impulses and can make a showing on the floor of a deliberative body.

The Republic suffers no loss on account of the nomination except a lowering of pride in the Missouri Democracy. Without making a parade of its conscientiousness, the Republic may say that the most valuable part of its capital is the confidence of the people in its willingness to tell the truth.

There was no necessity for a rushed caucus. A postponement would not have wrought injustice or even offense to anybody. It would have better befitted a body of men alive to the weighty responsibilities of upholding the State's reputation.

INEXORABLE LOGIC. In his logical and convincing speech in the Senate last Tuesday, urging the removal of the tariff duty on anthracite coal, Senator Vest clearly defined the issue of next year's presidential campaign.

Describing the deplorable situation created by the coal famine and the greed of mine operators, Mr. Vest properly recalled to public attention the fact that President Roosevelt himself recommended the removal of the tariff on anthracite coal as the only effective remedy.

"Now, confronted by this condition, which he attempted to avert," says Senator Vest, "the President deliberately tells us that the remedy is not to remove the duty upon anthracite coal for three months, or three years, but to remove it absolutely, in order to meet such crises as may occur in the supply of coal.

Continuing, the Missouri Senator reminded his hearers that Mr. Dingley himself had declared publicly that the duties in the Dingley act were too high, and that they were placed there to form a basis for commercial arrangements with foreign nations in the way of reciprocity.

So logical an object lesson of the evil workings of the Dingley tariff and of the necessity of tariff reform has, perhaps, never before been set before the country in such concrete form. No one can misunderstand the meaning of the lesson. A remedy for the existing coal situation must be found and applied.

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That mind of sufficient philosophy, honesty and poise to acknowledge its weaknesses, of courage openly to oppose the established order of things called sane, and of strength to champion the cause of

coal for three months only. Yet how complete is even this hedging confession of the significance of the coal situation.

The dominant issue of the campaign of 1904 is now before the people. It is the issue of tariff reform. A winter of widespread suffering and privation, due to a monopoly control of the anthracite coal fields made possible by the high tariff, reveals to the American people the malign possibilities of the high-tariff trusts as those possibilities have never before been revealed.

Republican organs are prepared to assail with all the bitterness at their command the record to be made by the Democratic majority in the General Assembly now called into being. This will not fool Missouri voters, who themselves will pass judgment on that record.

If England is jealous of Kaiser Wilhelm for presenting a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States it should send to Washington a statue of George the Third. President Roosevelt might return the courtesy by sending a statue of a Hessian soldier to Windsor.

Though the sides are battered out of the Republican handwagon, the rickety vehicle is still on parade with the notorious old gang in view. Mr. Filley finds as much fun as of yore in peppering holes in it.

Republicans in the closing session of the Fifty-seventh Congress find themselves confronting a perplexing problem—that of how to fool the people with antitrust legislation which shall not in any manner restrict the trust evil.

Roosevelt and the other politicians displayed marvelous ingenuity in subordinating the tariff, likewise the trusts. But some things will not down. The Omnibus Statehood bill is not only guilty of gross insubordination, but threatens to trample out the Republican national organization.

Government Dockery's message referred briefly to national policies and was timely in demanding "freer" trade just when Senator Vest is making a noble and inspiring fight at Washington against the inhuman taxation of the tariff on the necessities of the poor man's life.

Some of the "infant industries" have grown to be such sturdy youngsters that they are offering shares of stock to their men. Can it be possible that the period of protection is bearing an end? This must be a sad subject of contemplation for Mark Hanna and company.

Whether or not Myron T. Herrick of Ohio is Mark Hanna's choice for the Republican presidential nomination next year, it is certain that Theodore Roosevelt of New York is not. And this is one of the best things that can be said for the latter.

RECENT COMMENT.

Nothing Doing. Colonel Opie Read, novelist and playwright, was for many years identified with country newspapers in Kentucky and Tennessee. He says that one day he approached a farmer in a Kentucky town and asked him if there was any news in his neighborhood.

"Not a bit of news," said the farmer. "We are all too busy with our crops to think of anything else. All quiet in our neighborhood."

"Pretty good crops this year?" queried Read. "Bully," said the farmer. "I ought to be in my field this minute, an' I would if I hadn't come to town to see the coroner."

"The coroner?" "Top. Want him to hold an inquest on a couple of fellers down in our neighborhood?" "Inquest? Was it an accident?" "Nope. Zeke Burke did it a-puppus. Plugged George Rambo and his boy Bill with a pistol. Got to have an inquest."

"What caused the fight?" "There wasn't no fight. Zeke never give the other fella a show. Guess he was right, too. 'Cause the Rambo did not give Zeke's father an' brother any chance. Just hid behind a tree and fired at 'em as they come along the road. That was yesterday mornin', an' in an hour Zeke had squared accounts."

"Has Zeke been arrested?" "Nope. What's the use? Some of Old Man Rambo's relatives come along last night, burned down Zeke's house, shot him and his wife an' set fire to his barn. Nope, Zeke hasn't been arrested. But I ain't got time to talk to you. Got to get back to my harvestin'. But there ain't no news down our way. If anythin' happens I'll let ye know."

Rural Free Delivery Service. January Review of Reviews. The fact that the farmers in a territory representing 300,000 square miles of the United States have their mail delivered and collected by Government carriers indicates not only the remarkable development of what is termed rural free delivery, but its broad and deep significance to the country at large.

Facts About Oklahoma. The Senate Committee recently voted to admit the Territory of Oklahoma as a State, combined with Indian Territory. As Oklahoma is much more thickly settled than the Dakotas, Washington or Oregon, there is no good reason why it should not be admitted to the status of a State.

A Diplomatic Explanation. Brooklyn Eagle. "But I tell you," said the big, heavy dealer, "coal is very scarce."

PURCHASING POWER GROWS GREATER IN ST. LOUIS'S BUSINESS TERRITORY.

World's Fair Expenditures Up to January 1 Amount to \$3,255,000, and Contracts Are Outstanding for \$8,000,000—Expenditures Incident to the Exposition as Estimated by Officials Will Be \$86,000,000—Visitors Are Expected to Spend at Least \$72,000,000 in St. Louis.

Table titled 'VAST SUMS THAT WILL BE EXPENDED IN ST. LOUIS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.' Lists various expenditure categories and amounts.

The foregoing figures show to what extent the World's Fair is contributing, or will contribute, to the purchasing power of St. Louis.

Already the Exposition Company has expended \$2,255,000, and before the gates open it will have paid out \$5,000,000 of available funds. Other expenditures incident to the World's Fair, as shown by the table, give a total of \$8,000,000.

Added to this enormous sum, it is expected that visitors will spend not less than \$72,000,000 in St. Louis during the Exposition period.

The estimates are made by World's Fair officials. As compared with Chicago, except in the matter of hotel construction, which is much behind, the expenditures will be fully 30 per cent greater in St. Louis than they were at the Columbian Exposition. The attendance is expected to be 90 per cent larger.

Present there are about 2,500 workmen employed at the Fair grounds, and this number will soon be increased to 4,000. It is said that the average force for the last fourteen months has been close to 4,500 men, while the exhibitors and concessionaires will add from 1,000 to 2,000 employees in a few months.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURES. In addition to the millions of dollars the railroads are expending for improvements to be completed before the opening of the Exposition, the Park View Company's improvement of Caterpillar street and other property in that vicinity will cost \$1,000,000, and amusement enterprises north and south of the Fair site will represent an investment of double that sum, it is stated.

As an evidence that hotel construction is lagging, at Chicago there were no less than 122 hotels built on the eve of the Columbian Exposition, while in St. Louis, so far, less than half a dozen hotels, most of them small, have been projected on a bona-fide basis since the holding of the Fair was assured.

The only large hotel in course of construction is the Washington, at King's highway and Washington boulevard, which is to cost about \$500,000 when equipped. Completion of the hotel construction is expected at Chicago there were no less than 122 hotels built on the eve of the Columbian Exposition, while in St. Louis, so far, less than half a dozen hotels, most of them small, have been projected on a bona-fide basis since the holding of the Fair was assured.

LACK OF HOTELS. The only downtown hotel proposition which is said to be in the hands of the one which the Exposition officials are urging and to which Adolphus Busch has subscribed \$50,000. This hotel is to cost more than \$1,000,000, and if funds are raised to build it, an effort will be made to erect another hotel of like proportions in the West End.

J. Epstein is interested in a movement to build a large hotel on Grand avenue, and other plans are talked of, but the issue is still uncertain. It is said, however, that three or four large, permanent structures, properly located, would be most desirable.

APARTMENT-HOUSES. Several syndicates have bought the ground skirting the entire southern boundary of the Fair site, and real estate agents say that they will be utilized principally for lodging or boarding houses. They expect to see at least \$3,000,000 invested in this manner.

After the experience many persons had with the temporary hotels at the Chicago Fair, investors are inclined to go slow in

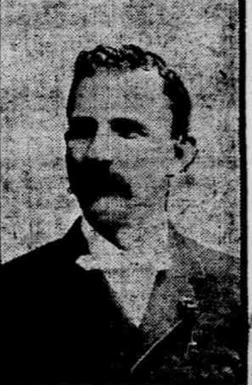
J. D. RICHARDSON MAY QUIT POLITICS

Friends Urge Him to Devote His Time to Scottish Rite Masons.

CHAMP CLARK AS SUCCESSOR. Missourian Prominently Mentioned for Leader of Minority—De Armond Will Not Be a Candidate.

The Republican Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, Jan. 9.—Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, the present minority leader of the House, has been urged to retire from politics and devote all his time to the Scottish Rite Masons, of which he was chosen grand commander.

"I am considering the subject," said Mr. Richardson to-day. "If I should decide to



JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

give all my time to the office I now hold in Masonry it would involve my retirement from politics."

Mr. Richardson's friends in Congress say that his statement seems to indicate only tentative consideration of the subject they believe he has practically decided to retire from politics and that he will not be a factor in the contest for the leadership of his party in the next House.

So general is the opinion that he will retire that many of his friends who would have supported him for the minority nomination for Speaker in the next Congress, which carries with it the leadership of the party in the House, are making other alignments in the vigorous contest that will arise over that office.

Representative Williams of Mississippi and Champ Clark of Missouri are the two leading candidates for the minority nomination. The Missouri delegation is one of the largest Democratic delegations in the House and wields a great influence in that body.

Judge De Armond will not be a candidate and the delegation is inclined to endorse Representative Clark, although it has not yet taken a definite action.

Representative Williams being the first in the field, and his friends having begun quite an aggressive campaign, at this time his chances of election appear to be very good. Changes in the situation may arise before the next House is organized in December.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

- From The Republic, January 11, 1878. A furnace at the residence of William C. Freyer, manager of the opera company, which was presenting Wagner-Meyerbeer series of operas at De Bar's, had been mysteriously missing for more than a week. He disappeared in Louisville, leaving his accounts straight. No trace of him could be found nor reason assigned which would explain his disappearance. Charles Adams, manager of the noted company of singers. Rivermen discussed the steady increase of freight and passenger rates on the Mississippi. In 1855 cabin fare which was bounded by Morgan Wash, Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. Grain rates had advanced from 5 to 8 cents a bushel, and other freights in proportion. A barrel of pitch exploded at Anthony & Kuhn's brewery and injured two workmen. Harbor to be in good shape. The mole moved the hulls of the Joseph and the Tom Stevens from the harbor. In the Custom-house cases growing out of the alleged faulty construction of the Post Office, the indictments were found insufficient, and Thomas Harboer and W. R. Patrick were discharged. The Board of Fire Wardens held its annual meeting at Fire Department headquarters, on Seventh between Morgan street and Franklin avenue. The report of the secretary and treasurer, D. J. Mangan, showed the fund to be in good shape. The officers elected were D. V. Burphey, John B. Maude, Eben Richards and D. J. Mangan. Policeman L. F. Flotron of the Third District received a handsome revolver from citizens in his block which was bounded by Morgan Wash, Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. The donors were G. Grassmuck, D. G. Twiehaus, J. C. Stege, G. Buckner, R. Wesseling, W. Koepke, C. Gerbing and Nieman & Koestring. District Assessors presented a testimonial to John F. Storm, chief clerk in the Assessor's office. The commendation was signed by W. C. Gilmer, Peter Bowe, William Stewart, A. A. Buckland, N. H. Clark, E. M. Foot, J. J. Moran, G. W. Blake and F. J. Madden.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

DYING HYMN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Several selections by the same author have already been printed in this series. In the first epistle to the Corinthians St. Paul says: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" The last two lines in the following poem are also the last two lines of Alexander Pope's poem, "The Dying Christian to His Soul."

ARTH, with its dark and dreadful ill, Recedes and fades away; Lift up your heads, ye heavenly hills; Ye gates of death, give way! My soul is full of whispered song; My blindness is my sight; The shadows that I feared so long Are all alive with light. The while my pulses faintly beat, My faith doth so abound, I feel grow firm beneath my feet The green, immortal ground. That faith to me a courage gives Low as the grave to go; I know that my Redeemer lives— That I shall live, I know. The palace walls I almost see, Where dwells my Lord and King. O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?