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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903. No. 220

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, Notes. 1. 114,920, 17. 117,080. 2. 115,290, 18. 114,900. 3. 116,690, 19. 113,950.

Total for the month... 3,588,408. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed... 90,246.

Net number distributed... 3,498,222. Average daily distribution... 112,555.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of December was 7.75 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of December, 1902.

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

THE INSURANCE BILLS. In the event that the people of the countries throughout the State are content with the insurance laws as they now stand, it would be well for the General Assembly to devise legislation which, while not disturbing county conditions, should nevertheless relieve Missouri cities from the burden of laws that are inadequate in their case.

THE NEW FOREST PARK. Never again will Forest Park be entirely the same as it was up to a year ago, when the heavy growth in the western half was hewn away here and there to make clear areas for part of the International Exposition.

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patent, for determining this matter and save the expense of engaging at this time civil engineers of the reputation?

Apparently the wiser course would be to expend this money, after the close of the Exposition, toward getting expert advice for making the park more beautiful than ever. Unless the experts whom Mr. Ridgely intends to engage will offer complete plans now, which hardly could be done properly, they should not be employed. Let local engineers determine the estimates. Get the best talent, after the Exposition, to assist in constructing the New Forest Park.

ELECTION-LAW POINTS.

Thorough respect will be paid to the suggestions for election-statute amendments, or the draft of a proposed new law, which will probably be submitted at an early date by the special subcommittee under the general committee appointed at the Jefferson Club meeting. The personnel of both committees is representative of the best element of citizenship. Public expectations will be high.

Though both committees are acting under partisan sponsorship, their methods and motives are strictly unpartisan, and it is not too much to look forward to good results from their efforts. No matter what they do, however, and no matter how excellent their work may prove to be, objections will certainly be raised and criticisms made by antagonistic issue-hunting partisans. Public interests would be better served, in a general way, if criticism would take the form of fair comment. The committees are composed of men who will pay slight attention to unjust vituperation. Like Brutus, they can afford to let it pass by, as the idle wind.

While the present law is not perfect, it is a good law and has quite as many virtues as the statutes of other States and cities. It contains provisions for conducting fair elections and penalties for the punishment of crime. Many of the objections entered against it had their origin in political circles and were utilized to hide other factors, following from misgovernment, which brought defeat to the complainants. There is not much promise that the campaign of calumny will cease—even with the best election law in the United States.

Looking casually at an election statute many defects may be noted—rather apparent defects; but when studied closely, merits become more evident and the investigator comes to the general conclusion that any election law, perfect as it might be, must ultimately have the support of all reputable citizens and of both party organizations to be fully effective. The law is one thing; fulfillment is another.

The Jefferson Club committee should, and certainly will, offer honest suggestions. It may be expected that they will gain the indorsement of that army of citizens which, though belonging to various political parties, is still not bitterly partisan. So far as partisan opposition is concerned, the committees can then ignore mere clamor.

The best that can be done is to provide against fraud, to establish equality for all citizens, to make the election machinery move in the open as much as possible, to give publicity to registration, to provide for good judges and clerks, to protect citizens by allowing recourse for protests, and to lay down penalties for infractions by citizens, politicians and polling-place officials. The present law covers these features, but the committees have been selected with the object of suggesting improvements. If these points are fully considered the work will have been well done.

FREE TRADE.

The Republic owes an apology to the Republican party, which is hereby publicly offered. The Republican majority in Congress has submitted convincing proof that it recognizes the present evil of high protection and that free trade is the remedy for that evil.

The action of the Senate in placing anthracite coal on the free list furnishes this proof. It makes no difference, in logic, that the instance is isolated and that a condition of crisis brought about the Senate's action. The confession is made that the Republicans abandon their former position and agree that the removal of the tariff duty on anthracite coal, while containing no menace of lower wages for workmen, offers relief to consumers by making competition possible. This is the extreme form of the argument, extended all along the line, upon which the advocates of tariff reform urge a revision of the Dingley tariff.

When the House bill providing for a rebate on the duties on all coal for a period of one year went to the Senate last Wednesday and was passed unanimously with an amendment providing that the provision of paragraph 415 of the Dingley act shall not be construed hereafter to authorize the imposition of any duty on anthracite coal, the Republican party abandoned the tariff position which it had so stubbornly held up to that epochal moment.

It was little wonder that Democrats in the House welcomed the bill thus amended with vigorous applause. The correctness of the Democratic position on the tariff was confessed by that amendment, and the confession was made in so public and so dramatic a manner as to make it singularly effective.

The way is now open to a revision of the tariff such as has been so long urged by Democrats. The monopoly enjoyed by the coal barons at the sore cost of the people has now no friends. It was thus agreed by Republicans that the tariff on coal prevented competition, that it made possible a "combine" control of output and prices, and that its removal would bring relief to consumers without causing injury to wage-earners in the mines. The same truths apply to all the oppressive conditions created by the principle of high protection embodied in the Dingley tariff act. The Republican party has logically repudiated Dingleyism. By the vote of its representatives in the Senate and House, as cast on Wednesday, the Republican organization is committed to free trade.

A SHAM RAM.

For monumental hypocrisy nothing in American politics approaches the Republican party's attitude of the past two years. With Theodore Roosevelt for a ram's head, the party invited the voters to lay hold of the ponderous battering engine of ancient warfare that promised to storm its way through the tariff walls and turrets and to lay waste the trust evils.

Republican hopes centered upon the battering ram, for its Rooseveltian head was large with promise and fierce with threat. Many long months the windy warriors extolled its formidable ferocity and pointed to the ghoulish monsters over within the walls. A day came in November when the Republican voters laid hold of the ram—which proved to be chained down, riveted to the ground. Within, the ghoulish monopolies reared their heads above the walls and grinned defiance.

Having tricked the voters once, the party leaders will endeavor to do it again in 1904, and by the same methods, if present indications point true. In 1904 the tariff walls and the trust citadel will stand, even higher and more horrible than now; this much is certain. It is certain, too, that the voters will clamor to attack and demand a warlike engine. Some sort of battering issue will have to be provided by the Republican politicians. They cannot abate the clamor or lure the populace away from the walls with the spurious flag of "Prosperity." Roosevelt will again, perhaps, be selected for the ram's head by the Republican council of war.

Trust and tariff issues will not down. The cam-

paign of 1902 barely defined them. Irresistibly they grow distinct, huge and predominant. They are the two great menaces to American life and health. Chicanery and artifice cannot hide the fact that monopoly, fostered and fed by the Dingley tariff, is settling down upon the nation, seeking its life blood. In 1904 the bald, hideous truth will have received further accentuation and emphasis.

To-day the Republican leaders stand convicted of gigantic fraud upon the nation. Beginning with the President's message, each move thus far serves but to convince the Republican voter that he was victimized, is being victimized. He will narrowly scrutinize each new issue sought to be raised by Republican politicians.

As yet the party has developed no policy for the campaign. Congress, upon whom devolves sole responsibility to provide something to go upon in 1904, has been too busy defending trust interests to glance at the future. Judged by its doings up to the present, Congress thinks only of providing a heyday for monopolies. From the standpoint of shrewd politics, Congress will make a dismal record.

Dismal indeed is the whole prospect from that standpoint. Of course, all the politicians loudly sing "Prosperity" in chorus, Roosevelt, the Cabinet, the bosses and Congress. But, singing away, what are they going to do for the party? Roosevelt's strenuous antagonizing the South and irritating the conservative element in the North by his despotic negro policy—either through malice or misjudgment, while the Cabinet officers are devoted to oratorical and literary pursuits. The bosses are busily dodging public gaze and haven't time for exercising ingenuity and inventive faculties; and Congress lies supine beneath trust influence, disregarding party pledges, regarding humanitarian principles, disregarding even Republican interests at monopoly's behest.

Democrats may add confidence to their hope for an end of the Rooseveltian era of monopolistic heyday and domination. Democracy will present a solid and extended front to the "Prosperity" mince singers and fakirs, while a great mass of Republican voters will be loath to touch another battering ram chained down.

The organs of the local Republican machine are in sore distress because, as they say, the State's legislators refuse to investigate the State's finances. For the information of the slanderers, it needs to be repeated that a thorough investigation was made in 1901, under the direction of Governor Dockery. This report was ratified by the voters of Missouri. If the slanderers desire more investigations they should engage some more experts, with the assurance that there will be comical variety in the statements.

The Tyrolean Alps Show, to be conducted at the World's Fair by St. Louis brewers, would be as incomplete and unrealistic without the amber beverage as it would be without edelweiss. But the incorporators will undoubtedly see that no one with coin need leave the village in a state of thirst.

Castro should come to the United States. He would make a good "legislative agent." When Minister Bowen was broke, the dancing President summoned several rich merchants and commanded them to produce \$5,000 to send Bowen to Washington. St. Louis bootlers wouldn't fare well in Venezuela. They would be "held up."

The new street-sprinkling contracts aggregate \$30,000 less than last year. This is the method of municipal economy which will make the Wells administration strong with the people.

The public had an idea that the Republican State financiers had been lost in the last political cyclone. But it seems that the phantasmagoria still linger in their bellies.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Shriveling of the Earth. National Magazine.

Measured in thought transmission this old planet is no bigger than a dot. Steam and electrical, pneumatic and hydraulic inventions, have so annihilated space that there is but a small earth to clamber over. According to Doctor Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation in the University of Pennsylvania, it takes steps only one-fifth as long to get around the world to-day as it did in 1800. In the sunrise of the century it took all but sixty-five days in the year to get once around the world. That was when men traveled in sailboats, post chaise, on horseback and on foot. Ocean steamers came in 1828, and they cut the ancient time table in two, for then it took only 100 days to embrace the globe of mother earth. In 1859 the Suez Canal shrunk the world still smaller, and an enterprising man was able to get around the world in 100 days. Since then Jules Verne has been outdone, for by the development of the speed of steam vessels and railroad trains, one can box the compass and get home in sixty days.

Rural Free Delivery Service.

Review of Reviews. The personnel of the service is one of its most interesting features. In the selection of men to cover the various routes a wise provision has been made, that only persons who have lived at least one year within the territory covered by a route are eligible for appointment as carriers on the route in question. This naturally limits the force to residents of the rural districts and the towns which form the terminals of each route. They are required to pass an examination which tests their ability to read and write, their knowledge of mathematics, indicates their familiarity with the neighborhood, and their physical condition. They must also be in a position to furnish a suitable vehicle, drawn by one or two horses as becomes necessary. A salary of \$600 a year is paid to serve routes of 20 miles and over, \$500 for 16 to 20 miles, varying from these sums to \$150 for shorter distances.

The Highest Court.

Leslie's Weekly. A deep and touching significance attaches to the incident recently reported in foreign press dispatches, concerning the peasantry in a remote Russian village, who, having referred a local-boundary dispute to the czar and received an adverse decision, announced their intention of appealing to a higher power. "How can you appeal against the czar?" It was asked in astonishment. "There is nothing higher than the czar except God." "Yes, there is," the peasants eagerly answered; "there is a new court which he has himself set up." In proof of their assertion they produced an old, well-thumbed copy of the House Gazette, containing an account of the Hague arbitration tribunal. And who shall say the peasants were far away from the truth?

The Basses' Wish.

The Concert Goer. Several years ago that fine old bass, Emil Fisher—the greatest Hans Sachs we have seen here—sang an oratorio part in English. His enunciation of our tortuous tongue was not extravagantly clear, and he wrestled with it as St. George had done with the dragon some time before him. When the performance was inconceivable and slipped off his tongue, he said, "Oh, loving friends of mine! The burden grew too hard to bear alone and in silence; so he turned to his neighbor, pounded the table, and growled toothily: "Oh, what I have sung to-night; what I have sung to-night! How I would like to see that in a photograph!" Then he felt better.

Senators and the Statehood Bill.

New York Life. Roughly speaking, there are about three classes of Senators who favor their sentiments touching the statehood bill, viz.: 1. Senators who favor admission because the new Commonwealths are likely to elect Democrats to Congress. 2. Senators who oppose admission because the new Commonwealths are unlikely to elect Republicans to Congress. 3. Senators who favor admission because good friends of theirs will be financially benefited. The situation is singularly unambiguous, it would seem, by Senators who look at the matter from the standpoint of the general good.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ACHENBACH AND MR. EDGAR ZENO CURNUTT

Graduate of Jacksonville Woman's College Is Married at Her Country Home Near Carrollton, Ill.—Freshmen Class of Hosmer Hall Gives a Shakespearian Recital—Happenings in Society.



MISS JESSIE MARGARET ACHENBACH. Who was Miss Jessie Margaret Achenbach.

Carrollton, Ill., Jan. 15.—The marriage of Miss Jessie Margaret Achenbach and Zeno Curnutt was solemnized at the beautiful country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Achenbach, near this city, this evening, the Reverend Doctor Joseph R. Harker, president of the Illinois Woman's College, of Jacksonville, performing the ceremony.

The bride was gowned in a white net robe, applied in white chiffon, leaves and roses and draped over cream satin. She carried bride's roses, in a shower. The bride's cousin, Miss Nellie Hohnbach, was the maid of honor, and was attired in pink silk mull with white medallion garniture. She carried a large bunch of pink roses. Mr. Ira Curnutt, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The bride party entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Ethel Reed, a cousin of the bride. The parlors were elaborately decorated in pink and white roses and greens. After the ceremony a dinner was served to the bridal party, after which they departed for a wedding trip to Eastern cities. The bride is a graduate of the Jacksonville Woman's College, and one of Greene County's most popular young ladies. Mr. Curnutt is the present Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Greene County.

HOSMER HALL RECITAL.

The freshmen class of Hosmer Hall entertained the literary societies of the school yesterday afternoon with a representation of Shakespearian characters. The class was well drilled by Miss Mary A. Dorebacher and the young ladies scored a success. Miss Laura Watts held the position of stage manager. Some of the characters were as follows:

Miss Mae Parsons as Falstaff in "Merry Wives of Windsor." Miss Beattie Stock as Audrey and Miss Edna Lewis as William, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Miss Rebecca Crosser, Miss Lillie Feiner and Miss Henson Hawk as the three witches from "Macbeth." Miss Sarah Bell as Shylock, Miss Mildred Kupperle as Portia, Miss Mildred Lammert as Iago, and Miss Delphine Ponce as Launcelot, in "Merchant of Venice." Miss Charlotte Penn as Perdita and Miss Beattie Stock as Hermione, in "The Winter's Tale." Miss Adele Quinette and Miss Edna Lewis as grave diggers, from "Hamlet."

OFFICE MEN'S DANCE.

The Office Men's Dancing Club, composed of members of the Office Men's Club, gave its first ball of the year on Wednesday evening at the club hall, No. 3020-3022 Olive street. Mr. R. J. Farvin is president of the club. Mr. E. A. Schoenle is president of the dancing club and J. I. Garvin is secretary and treasurer. Among those present were: Misses—Marguerite Shriner, May Wells, Grace Brandon, Olivia Felman, Selma Gogel, Margery Pansmeyer, Andrea Sanguinet, Clara Sanguinet, Mesdames—E. W. Schoenle, John I. Garvin, Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, Clyde Johnson, L. C. Jones, Frank Leasing, Bert Harding, Herbert Pink, Gertrude Refenace, Bertha Hugunin, Mrs. Johnson, Randall, Stamps, Pansmeyer, Bumgarner, Ferguson, George Gogel, R. J. Schuller, Ralph J. Lamson, Owen Sullivan, Joe Craden, Frank Leasing, E. Berkstresser.

OKAS—FOES.

Miss Laura Pege of No. 266 North Jefferson avenue was married yesterday afternoon to Charles Okas. The ceremony was performed in the parlors of Zion Evangelical Church, corner of Twentieth and Benton streets. Owing to a recent death in Mr. Okas's family, the wedding was solemnized with only a few of the immediate relatives of the couple present. Mr. and Mrs. Okas will reside at No. 1907 Hebert street.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. John Young have sent out cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Millie, to Mr. David Miller, on Wednesday, January 14. At home Fridays after March 1 at No. 9 Woodland Park, Chicago.

MRS. EDGAR ZENO CURNUTT.

Mr. George I. Cox of Chicago is registered at the Planters for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Horel of Vernon avenue gave a progressive euchre at their home last evening.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

EVEN THIS SHALL PASS AWAY.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

NCE in Persia reigned a King Who upon his signet ring Gave a maxim true and wise, Which, if held before his eyes, Gave him counsel at a glance, Fit for every change and chance, Solemn words, and these are they: "Even this shall pass away."

Trains of camels through the sand Brought him gems from Samarand; Fleets of galleys through the sea Brought him pearls to match with these, But he counted not his gain, Treasures of the mine or main: "What is wealth?" the King would say; "Even this shall pass away."

In the revels of his court, At the zenith of his sport, When the palms of all his guests Burned with clapping at his jests, He, amid his fits and wiles, Gave him counsel at a glance, Fit for every change and chance, Solemn words, and these are they: "Even this shall pass away."

Fighting on a furious field, Once a javelin pierced his shield, Bore him bleeding to his tent, Groaning from his tortured side, "Pain is hard to bear," he cried, "But with patience, day by day, "Even this shall pass away."

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