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

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

PARIS, VIA CHILKOOT. Not so many years ago an enterprising railroad advertising agent prepared a "folder" which outlined an all-rail route from St. Louis, Chicago and New York to Paris.

Yet, after the passing of ten years, a group of serious-minded gentlemen with money back of them have applied to the American Secretary of the Interior for a grant that will enable them to tunnel beneath the Bering Strait, preliminary to building a railroad from Alaska to Siberia.

One of these days, "the little man with the big voice" will stand on the broad steps of Union Station and call the train that leaves for Seattle, Chilkoot, Vladivostok, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, with through sleepers and luxurious observation cars, meals a la carte and stop-over privileges in the Klondike.

INCIDENTAL WORK. The general city budget includes more than six hundred thousand dollars for additions, alterations and repairs to public buildings. This amount, while seemingly large, will not go far toward finishing urgent improvements. It will merely provide for necessary incidental work, so as to meet pressing wants.

About \$155,000 will be expended for completing the City Hall, about \$200,000 for completing the new City Hospital, about \$100,000 for an insane-ward addition to the Poorhouse, about \$50,000 for purchasing the emergency hospital, about \$88,000 for two downtown engine-houses and about \$30,000 for interior repairs to the Courthouse.

WIRE CONDUITS. When it is borne in mind that the telephone, telegraph, light and power companies have 45,000 poles in streets, alleys and public places, carrying 900 miles of line, the construction of additional underground conduits appears to be more than a desirability. The growth of the city and the increase in the pole-line mileage, due to the prosperity of these companies, make this problem one of deep concern.

There is an actual necessity for the extension of the boundaries of the subway district. Dead wires can scarcely be tolerated overhead, for many reasons, not the least of which is their proximity to high-tension wires.

The subject cannot be dismissed, either favorably or unfavorably, without careful investigation and consideration, for it embraces both legal and technical points. That the burial of wires and cables in the present subway district and the extension of the existing boundaries so as to take in the territory that is marred by networks of wires are urgently needed could hardly be refuted. The problem is how best to meet conditions, present and prospective.

Should the city be able to construct the conduits and maintain them at advantage, this would furnish an opportunity for municipal enterprise. But it seems to be an enterprise from which the city could derive no large material benefit. Moreover, public funds, if available, could be devoted to better use, in some improvement or project that would serve the whole public. Furthermore, the city can derive through a franchise, properly made, all the benefits that it could get through municipal ownership, and without sacrifice.

The latter argument is apparently true, for the reason that the city would receive annual compensation for use of the space under the streets and would have the right to put municipal wires and cables in the conduits. At least these conditions should be inserted in any and every franchise which may be granted.

Any action taken should cover the following points: Burial of all wires and cables that are still overhead in the present underground district; confirmation of the city's power of regulation; extension of the present boundaries so as to include a large territory; provisions to permit and encourage conduit building outside of the designated district; provisions favoring joint conduits; provisions to prevent monopoly—that is, to prohibit the exclusion of any new company from engaging in business and using the conduits; compensation for the city on the annual gross receipts; the privilege that the city may put its wires and cables in private conduits. On further thought, other important points may be brought out, but these are the most important from a municipal standpoint.

There could be no strong antagonism to the Sutter subway bill if the essential conditions were covered, or to any other similar bill that would be efficient. The problem should be taken up by the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Public Improvements with all companies interested, and an ordinance should be enacted as soon as possible to cause the removal of wires from public places. But, as is understood, the interests of the city should be protected. The city should retain the privilege of regulating prices and service and exercising control at all times. It should also retain the right to acquire the conduits, under fair stipulations. This matter should be discussed and settled in the near future.

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Mr. Younk says that the East cannot understand the growth of Western earnings in the face of conditions as they are viewed in Wall Street. The men of that famous commercial lane do not know the West or the strong men who are building it, or they would see that there is a difference between dealing in substance and trading in shadow. The Southwest is working with realities, depending upon honest labor and the favor of Providence for results from their broad acres. Sometimes one crop is "short," but when this happens it is not uncommon that one of the other crops overbalances the difference and makes a high average.

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invested in building additions and repairs and it is plain that the money is rightly used. The improvements, being permanent in character, will represent the expenditure for years. Still, on further thought, it is seen that, in comparison with all of the necessary, proposed permanent work, these improvements are, at most, only incidental. The greater work will remain undone.

Additional repairs to the Insane Asylum, Poorhouse, Female Hospital, Fire Department, Four Courts and other municipal buildings will be needed. Sewer improvements will be needed. The proposed park system should be laid out and work begun. All of this work is urgent. The investment of \$900,000 is only a beginning. The city is doing its best with an inadequate revenue. If the large work is to be done, the citizens must provide the means. Mayor Wells's recommendation for the appointment of impartial, technical commissions to study the situation suggests the best and most practicable method of solving the problem intelligently. His idea should be carried out without delay.

ONE MORE EXAMPLE. In upholding this State's integrity and repute against the local slanders and other assaults who asserted the doctrine of shamelessness, The Republic has maintained that Missouri, far from being an object of commiseration among the sisterhood of States on account of its revulsion against lobbyism and venality, has elevated itself to the lofty position of an example; an example which this paper has labored consistently to commend to other Commonwealths. Which will follow Missouri's lead?

For the past nine months this interrogation has been sounded through these columns—not by way of taunt, not by way of calling the kettle black on behalf of the pot from which the smoke came, but with the hope that this State's voluntary and bravely borne ordeal might inspire another community with the courage of repentance and zeal of action.

"One more example of reform" has been The Republic's plea; for with one more State to stand forth boldly for deliverance against the common enemy—the tentacle which has spread itself over many territories—there would be a double impetus toward that Great Civic Awakening of which good citizenship dreams. The Great Civic Awakening is less remote than a dream; it is a possibility; with another example in Missouri's direction it would become a probability; with a reform tendency wider than State lines it would become a fact. Missouri has demonstrated within itself that a roused antagonism to the old corrupt regime is irresistible. The tendency, the process, is perfect within the sphere of its operations; it will spread to the uttermost borders of its field. Give it a broader run, an interstate area, and it will do the larger work completely.

The Republic's constantly reiterated suggestion has a bright promise of fruition. Recently this paper published and commented upon a remark ascribed to Daniel J. Kelley, to the effect that he had debauched the legislatures of numerous States, including that of Kansas. Kansas instantly gave heed. William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette took up the cudgel and urged a prompt investigation upon the Governor and Attorney General. No official action has as yet been taken, but the newspapers over the State rose up with eyes and nays, and the people are thinking deeply. Mr. White, in reply to those papers, which he terms the defenders of the crooked, points out that it is a curious fact, showing the influence of dishonest politicians over some honest editors, that in every instance where a newspaper has opposed the request for a boodle investigation either the Senator or one of the Representatives from that county has a reputation for shady deals.

Reform is a synonym for trials and tribulations, as Mr. White already knows and will further learn. Every newspaper influence close to boodledom will level fire at the instigator of crime's overthrow. In St. Louis for months The Republic single-handed scoured the footers and demanded the election of a live Circuit Attorney on a straight, clean-cut boodle issue as the only hope of reform, while machine papers fought bitterly in defense of rings and attacked reformers with all possible venom. After awhile, however, these organs changed compass to keep with the people and the people's motive; they fell in behind The Republic with all apparent sincerity. The Emporia Gazette will probably find that many of boodl's defenders in Kansas will likewise swing into line when resistance becomes futile and upheavals inevitable.

Editor White is armed with fact for the fray. In reply to denunciations from other papers, he asserts definite knowledge of a crooked transaction in the Legislature, where spot cash was paid, and the transaction was repeated many times, he says. Hearken to this, Governor Bailey and Mr. Attorney General! Hearken to this, Grand Jurors! White's address is well known, and he will cheerfully obey a summons. Call him and acquire his information of crooked transactions where actual spot cash changed hands.

Missouri will stand behind the Kansan in a courageous attempt to make one more example. Open the dividing border and let Missouri's sentiment sweep in to an extent that of Kansas. The wave of reform sourced in Missouri, flowing into Kansas, will renew and double its force. It may break all boundaries, rushing hither and thither as a cleansing flood.

THE CREW THAT NEVER SAILS. Earl Mayo in Leslie's Weekly. The captain's authority over an ocean liner, and equally, of course, his responsibility for her, extends only over the time when she is crossing the sea. Practically the responsibility ceases when she approaches land on either side, for the pilot assumes charge of her navigation as soon as he comes aboard. When the ship arrives at her pier, or as soon, to be exact, as she is within halting distance, the captain is no longer in control. She is then under the authority of the marine superintendent, who is in command of the pier and tugs and harbor-front equipment of the line, and who takes charge of the docking of all vessels.

To bring a giant liner to rest at her pier is a delicate operation. The flow of the tide, the headway imparted by her engines before they stop, the depth of the water, must all be taken into consideration. For the quarters are narrow, and if she were to ram the pier it would mean a bad smash-up. But with the skill of long experience the superintendent, by voice and hand, controls the great vessel perfectly, and with tugs helping her and cables drawing her she glides into her resting place as quietly and easily as a tired child slips between the covers at night.

Practically from the moment when the liner is made fast she is turned over to the crew that never sails. Her officers remain on duty, and their work is as arduous and almost as incessant in port as at sea. But the law requires that the crew of each vessel shall be paid off and discharged at the end of every voyage. In the case of the liner they are again stationed, immediately, but during the period while the vessel lies in port they are not officially connected with her, and the work which naturally would fall to their lot is performed by the port crew.

Moslem Outbreak. Leslie's Weekly. The recent predictions of numerous writers in English and French reviews that we are on the eve of a terrible outbreak of Moslem fanaticism may not be justified, but they can hardly be regarded as a purely alarmist cry. It is also to be borne in mind that the Sultan of Turkey, the chief representative of the Moslem faith, has a standing army of over 500,000 men, and a reserve force for war purposes of over 300,000 more, all equipped with the best modern arms and disciplined by the best and most experienced military instructors that Europe affords.

The Great Western Universities. Statistics of attendance in the leading universities of the country for the present year show that while the great universities which rest upon private foundations take the lead, they are closely followed by the State universities of the Middle West. By these statistics Harvard has 5,468 students; Columbia, 5,332; Chicago, 4,286. The State University of Michigan comes next with 3,764, followed by the University of Wisconsin, 3,586, and Illinois, 3,288. The privately endowed University of Cornell has 3,281, after which comes the State University of Wisconsin with 2,884. The Northwestern University, on private foundations, shows a total of 2,575. The ancient institutions of Yale and Pennsylvania are closely pressed in numbers by the young State University of Nebraska, which has 2,238. Both Indiana University and the University of Missouri surpass Princeton and Leland Stanford in numbers, and have more than double the attendance of Johns Hopkins. When it is remembered that but a few years ago ambitious students in search of the higher education flocked in great numbers from the Middle West to the Eastern institutions, the significance of this showing is still more highly emphasized.

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Why and what art thou dreaming here? Sure thou art come o'er far-off seas. A wonder to these garden trees! Strange is thy pallor—wance thy dress—Strange, above all, thy length of tress And this all-silent, silentness.

The lady sleeps. O, may her sleep, Which is enduring, so be deep! Heaven have her in its sacred keep! This chamber changed for one more holy, This bed for one more dolorous old, I pray to God that she may lie Forever with unopened eye, While the pale sheeted ghosts go by! My love, she sleeps. O may her sleep, As it is lasting, so be deep! Soft may the worms about her creep! Far in the forest dim and old, For her may some tall vault unfold—Some vault that of hath flung his black And winged panels, fluttering back, Triumphant, o'er the crested palls Of her grand family funeral—Some sepulcher, remote alone, Against whose portals she hath thrown, In childhood many an idle stone—Some tomb from out whose sounding door She ne'er shall force an echo more, Thrilling to think, poor child of sin, It was the dead who groaned within.

AT midnight, in the month of June, I stand beneath the laticed moon. An opiate vapor, dewy, dim, Exhales from out her golden rim. And, softly dripping, drop by drop, Upon the quiet mountain top, Steals drowsily and musically Into the universal valley. The rosy mists upon the grave; The lily lolls upon the wave; Wrapping the fog about its breast, The ruin moulders into rest; Looking like Lethe, see! the lake, A conscious slumber seems to take. And would rot, for the world, awake. All beauty sleeps! and lo! where lies (Her casement open to the skies), Irene with her destinies!

O lady bright, can it be right, This window open to the night? The wanton airs, from the tree top, Laughingly through the lattice drop. The bodiless airs, a wizard rout, Flit through thy chamber, in and out, And wave the curtain canopy So fitfully, so fearfully, Above the closed and fringed-oid 'Neath which thy slumbering soul lies hid, That, o'er the floor and down the wall, Like ghosts the shadows rise and fall. O lady dear, hast thou no fear?

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BATTERY "A" BOYS ENTERTAIN ST. JOSEPH FRIENDS IN CAMP.



Who, with Miss Clara Trorlicht, is the guest of their sister, Mrs. Ford Hauck, of Kansas City. The Misses Trorlicht will also visit the Misses Lyle before their return.

Battery "A" covered itself with social as well as military glory during the encampment at St. Joseph last week. The "Lolo Club," the name inspired by Felix Wilkinson, because of its close proximity to that well-known St. Joe outing resort, the Lolo Club, was responsible for much of the so-called merry-making and round up the week by giving a ball on Friday night.

The clubhouse was a disused granary, or something of the kind, which the battery boys, by almost superhuman efforts, converted into a very cozy and comfortable lounging place for themselves on hot afternoons, when drills were over, and where they gave the ball on Friday night.

Fine big new tarpaulins were spread over the floors, and several hundred pretty Chinese lanterns made the place gay and attractive. The Second Regiment band from Kansas City, which was generally declared to make the best music of the four bands at Camp Dameron, was engaged to furnish two-steps and waltzes, and dainty refreshments were sent out from St. Joe.

Every pretty girl in the town came out to the dance, a general invitation being extended to members of the Lolo Club and their feminine friends, and it is needless to say that the invitation was generally accepted. Groups of young maidens, chaperoned by their mothers and elderly friends, arrived on every car that evening, and filled the boys' hearts with pride when they saw that in point of numbers their party was a pronounced success. Three hundred young persons danced, the masculine end confined entirely to Battery "A" and their St. Joe friends.

Those of the battery who engineered the affair and who have reason to congratulate themselves on their highly successful entertainment were: Messrs. Felix Wilkinson, Charles Skinner, Bert Farrar, Will Le Baume, Lee Greut, Robert Tesson, Edward A. Kennedy, Jack Shine, Edward Niehaus, Howard Pim and Guy Nixon.

MISS EDNA WRIGHT TO MARRY. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wright, No. 29 Windermer place, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna May, to Mr. Isaac Lippincott. The wedding is to be on August 24.

MR. J. O'FALLON ENTERTAINS. Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Fallon are at their summer home, Humbertown Club, Port Clinton, before leaving the city. Mrs. O'Fallon entertained about sixty of her friends at the Country Club. Among the ladies who left town for the clubhouse on two private cars were: Mesdames—C. Price, French, Mammer, Charles Scudder, H. French, R. H. Bostick.

ENTRE NOUS HAT RIDE. The Entre Nous Society will give its first outing in the form of a hay ride on the evening of August 1st at Normandy Grove. A good time is anticipated by the crowd. An orchestra will accompany the hay riders.

PERSONAL MENTION. Miss Maybelle Thornton of Kansas City, the Misses Florence and Virginia, and Mr. Horace L. Brady are summering at the Bluffs, Bayhead, N. J.

ST. LOUISANS IN NEW JERSEY. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Burrow and family and Mrs. Florence Longstrech and daughters, the Misses Florence and Virginia, and Mr. Horace L. Brady are summering at the Bluffs, Bayhead, N. J.

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