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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903.
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Circulation During June.

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 June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	114,050	16	114,520
2	113,610	17	115,240
3	115,710	18	114,720
4	115,550	19	113,060
5	115,240	20	114,780
6	117,050	21	..(Sunday)...119,260
7	..(Sunday)...120,530	22	113,210
8	115,630	23	112,650
9	118,280	24	113,810
10	124,700	25	112,400
11	119,110	26	111,610
12	118,300	27	113,010
13	119,210	28	..(Sunday)...117,370
14	..(Sunday)...120,540	29	111,750
15	115,570	30	112,000

Total for the month	3,472,470
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	64,130
Net number distributed	3,408,340
Average daily distribution	113,611

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 6.96 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July.
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

TENEMENT LAW.

The incomplete, ineffective law relating to sanitary arrangements in tenements and lodging-houses should be made comprehensive and enforceable, as Health Commissioner Simon recommends. The bill which he has prepared and transmitted to Mayor Wells for inspection by Acting City Counselor Woerner and introduction in the Municipal Assembly marks a commendable effort to supply a deficiency.

St. Louis should have a good tenement law, and it is surprising, indeed, that there is none already in the municipal code. Doctor Simon's bill will supply a real want in this respect, as the standing provisions are not only inefficient in requiring sanitary conditions but also lack penalties for infraction and are therefore nonenforceable.

No doubt a stringent but fair law would correct many minor evils and some grave evils in tenement and lodging houses. Should nothing more be done than to give the Health Commissioner supervision over these places, much would be accomplished for the benefit of less fortunate members of society. But much more should be done, as the Health Commissioner intends.

The city is growing rapidly now and considerable building is in progress. There are sure indications that the population will increase at a great rate in the next few years and that the increase will be permanent. Not many years will elapse before St. Louis will be a city of more than a million inhabitants.

An effective law applying to tenements would prevent the institution here of methods and practices that have made tenement districts notorious in other cities. It is far better to act in advance and prevent than to try to remedy after evils have come to exist. The prevention will be advantageous to those poor people who are obliged to live in tenements and to the public in general.

Doctor Simon's bill deserves serious consideration. If it is not entirely satisfactory, it should be made so. As it is, it is undoubtedly a great improvement over any existing law. What is more to the point, it draws attention to the lack of legislation and emphasizes the necessity for a good, comprehensive ordinance.

ESCAPING LIGHTLY.

Some late-coming intuition seems to have silenced Mr. Roosevelt in respect to local race troubles. Not that he is no longer a champion of the oppressed, but that he seems to have selected foreign difficulties for his specialty. He raised, and lowered, his voice against Kishenev's bad behavior, but refrains from remarks about Belleville, Evansville, Delaware, Danville and other misdemeanants nearer home.

It is true that there is nothing to say except what others have said: namely, that lawlessness is crime intolerable under any circumstances or provocations; but Mr. Roosevelt is so indissolubly linked in the public mind with the recent disturbance of the race question that each succeeding agitation suggests him and his policy, and possibly causes expectancy, as if he might say something.

It is doubtful whether an executive proclamation would give any greater force to the old and established public opinion generally against lawlessness, but the fact that this lawlessness is manifesting itself in Northern and Republican States makes it reasonably certain that Mr. Roosevelt will confine to himself any observations he may have mentally reached. Mr. Roosevelt has no lectures for Republican communities, and he can pass over a little Republican insolence without reply. For instance, it was extremely untoward in the Republicans of Quondoquia to protest against the appointment of a negro Postmaster, but Mr. Roosevelt did not punish them. Indeed no—the administration simply reversed itself and the negro was let out.

Formerly we had several administration orators and instructors on race matters. Now none of them has anything to say about offending Republican States. Rather, the administration and its papers prefer to discuss peonage cases in Alabama and the misbehavior of Tennesseeans who protest against the employment of negro carriers. Even Mr. Root, who once enlightened us about the South's mistreatment of voters, et cetera, doesn't now venture far enough from shore to notice Delaware's sales of negro votes in bulk. On the whole, the Republican and Northern and Eastern States seem to be getting off rather easily. Why?

THINK IT OVER.

Some of the gubernatorial candidates are unlucky in their utterances. Judge Gantt at Oak Grove left an impression—which is, The Republic believes, entirely unjust to him—that he has only criticism for the work of Circuit Attorney Folk. Now come inspired statements from Kansas City to the effect that Mayor Reed's canvass will be conducted on the theory of "Folk must be destroyed."

Mayor Reed's argument will be, his Kansas City friends say, that Mr. Folk has permitted information to come from his office which, though told to him as Circuit Attorney, really belonged under the head of Grand Jury secrets; and that the Grand Jury had no business with raking up events in which criminal responsibility was barred by limitations.

Just by way of friendly warning The Republic advises Mayor Reed not to go before the people of Missouri with such samples of his construction of official duty.

It is strange that a lawyer should entertain so peculiar a notion of Grand Jury secrecy. The notion is equivalent to saying that no information about a crime should ever be mentioned by anybody until a Grand Jury has a chance to hear it.

A prosecuting officer is not sworn to secrecy; and it would be ridiculous if he were. The rule of secrecy is a matter of policy for the protection of members of grand juries and for the encouragement of witnesses. It is not intended to be a means of concealing information from the public. There is neither law nor reason for a view that the public must be kept in the dark because information may some time come before a Grand Jury.

The other attack on Folk proposed by the friends of Mayor Reed is about as weak. If in the search for evidence of corruption the authorities find crimes which have by lapse of time obtained immunity, the State is powerless to inflict statutory penalties. But by what perversion of logic are the guilty to be for ever nursed and guarded against discovery? The very thought is revolting to every sentiment of morality. If there are witnesses who choose to tell the sad stories of betrayal of public trusts, it is for the public good that the people should know the truth.

Judge Gantt or Mayor Reed is as much entitled to canvass for the governorship as Mr. Folk or anybody else. Each of them has been a good official and would probably make a good chief executive of the State. But neither of them will be Governor on a platform of captious criticism of the Circuit Attorney. Let every citizen of Missouri who entertains an honorable ambition to fill the highest State office become a candidate. That is American and Democratic. Let him, however, present himself as the relentless enemy of all boodle and the enthusiastic friend of all honest and effective warfare against boodle. If he allows himself to be misunderstood on that point he loses his chance for this particular period.

AUTO REGULATION.

The law regulating automobiles, to which License Collector Clifford has called the attention of the police officials, should be enforced and can be enforced without causing any inconvenience to owners of machines. So far there has been no serious complaint against operators and there have been but few accidents; yet the excess of speed is becoming dangerous and a few sharp lessons will be a stitch in time.

The automobile license is $10 a year and the number must be displayed on the machine in conspicuous figures, not less than three inches long. The object of this provision is to facilitate identification of the machine, should an accident or mishap occur. It is a reasonable provision.

The maximum speed allowed is eight miles an hour on thoroughfares and six miles in public parks. A light must be carried on each side of the machine. The object of these provisions is to prevent accidents.

Laws of this kind, for public safety, will promote, rather than impair, the usefulness and popularity of automobiles. On this account owners, operators and manufacturers should be interested in an enforcement. The automobile will likely grow in favor from year to year, as it is perfected and its cost reduced, and objections will decrease as it becomes more and more established as a useful device. Just laws can only have the effect of making the machine more popular.

THE "TOY" THAT KILLS.

Good citizens who are fond of making notes for future reference will do well to turn the calendar forward to June 1, 1904. That will be the proper date for a memorandum something like this:

> Start crusade against dangerous toy pistol. See Republic of July 28, first page, for last year's death list.

One hundred deaths, with others to come and many missed, is the record of the year's sacrifice to the deadly "toy" which is within the reach of every youngster having 25 cents to spend for celebrating the birth of the American nation.

There are laws which provide against the sale of cigarettes to boys under the age of 18. Minors, under a law that is too little enforced, may not frequent saloons, yet any child of either sex may have handed to him, over a counter which bears a display of fireworks, a weapon more dangerous than a six-shooter. With a revolver carrying leaden ball there is generally a measure of care which prevents accident, but with the "toy" which contains no missile, nor anything more dangerous than a colony of tetanus germs, there is no necessity for the warning parents give to boys who handle shotguns. Why, the cartridge is less than half an inch in length and in place of lead there is only a small wad of brown paper!

For twenty years there have been from fifty to two hundred deaths a year from tetanus, directly traceable to the infection of the brown-paper stopper. There is not a town in the United States which cannot tell its story of a bereaved home—robbed of a promising boy by the "toy" pistol, the wound from which is more dangerous than that of a rattlesnake, sure and terrible. June 1, 1904, is none too soon to start the crusade for the next Fourth of July.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Writing in the Booklover's Magazine of the modern office building, popularly known as the "skyscraper," Mr. Albert W. Barker dilates happily on the constructive genius that succeeds in combining utility and beauty with remarkable originality. "The office building of moderate size," he says, "the modern hotel, the store building, and even the dwelling-house, all owe to the stringent demands of the skyscraper more than to any other other single cause a long series of discoveries and inventions in method, material and design, in which simplicity and economy are combined with completeness and efficiency."

The skyscraper is a design born of necessity. In its majesty it exemplifies the old, old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention." The sky-cleaving edifice, strong and impressive, occupying the altitudes of air, was created to overcome the lack of space on the earth's surface. In this respect it is characteristically modern, suiting the activity and density of population of the times. Had the skyscraper served no other purpose than economy of space, time and maintenance, it would still be one of the greatest wonders of four thousand centuries.

If it is a wonder of originality and construction, having developed new processes, it is likewise a wonder in architectural skill. For the skyscraper lacks nothing in beauty, in stateliness, in simplicity and in style. When compared to the few massive achievements of ancient days, its nobleness of appearance and display of mechanical expertness make the olden works seem crude and primitive.

Smaller structures, of all kinds, owe much to the skyscraper, as Mr. Barker states. But, from an architectural or aesthetic viewpoint, the marvel of the skyscraper is the adaptation of the best art of all past eras to the highest mechanical perfection of the latest century. Taking into consideration all of the virtues of the skyscraper, it represents in its massiveness and beauty the best achievements of architects and builders of all ages. The revolution in construction has been accomplished without losing the best ideas of the past, so that in the skyscraper appears the architectural and mechanical thought of the long ago and the present, of the old world and the new.

WEAKENED PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Cleveland affirms that patriotism is not dead, but is still able to foster and bless the best American citizenship. "But," he asks, "is there not reason to fear that it is so weakened among those enlisted in the contentions between the employers and the employed that they are either unconscious of its restraints or seek to avoid its exactions by giving lodgment to the deluding notion that their quarrels do not concern the general good?"

The suggestion is worth considering, and in a broader application than that which Mr. Cleveland makes. May it not be applied generally to disturbing or disorderly forces, whether in the industrial or the governmental sphere, and to elements which hold individual concerns above considerations of public or national welfare?

Where, for instance, in the present political leadership of the nation, is there evidence of that higher patriotism which is able to foster and bless the best American citizenship? In the administration of America's Government, conducted with the dominant purpose of perpetuating party rule, a profit-sharing officialism allied with and largely submissive to interests inimical to industrial and economic welfare, higher patriotism or any patriotism worthy the name finds no place.

That which is mistaken for patriotism is too often bombast and gunpowder and hurrah. It is a something partaking of noisy and insincere tribute to a former patriotism. The patriotism of to-day, the patriotism of peace, love of country for country's and not merely for war's sake, is too little of a faith and not enough of a principle. Conviction and conflict on principle, forced into municipal and national administration and industrial affairs, would speedily bring relief from the nation's great and imminent evils.

There is some doubt as to what should be done with the famous $75,000 when it shall have served its purpose as boodle evidence. Why not use it for a few years to pay good salaries to honest municipal legislators? There is, however, something in the suggestion repugnant to the most delicate conception of civic or municipal morality. Perhaps to build an addition to the jail would be better.

Either there are a few pedestrians who are prodigious spitters or there are thousands who spit just now and then. Civility has lapsed somewhat, as the sidewalks prove. Three arrests were sufficient to sustain good behavior for a time. At least three more are necessary to the vitality of the ordinance.

Every American lady is a queen in her own right. Have you noticed the ladies' combs? They begin to look like crowns.

It's an ill tide that brings nobody good. The Chicago waters carry wealth to the St. Louis undertakers.

RECENT COMMENT.

Edward the Peacemaker.

New York Times.

In the intercourse of Governments, as of individuals, the courtesy that satisfies self-respect and soothes wounded vanity counts for a good deal. In all these King Edward is by nature and by training skillful. He made the first visit to the French capital, and he made it in the most cordial ad gracious and winning fashion. And he has received the return visit of President Loubet in the same way. When we go back only a few years and recall the manner in which the two peoples were talking each of the other at the time of the Dreyfus affair and during the Boer War, we can understand how great were the obstacles the King had to overcome, the sagacity and good will he has shown in dealing with them, and the value of the results. In a way his tact has put the French and the English people on the footing established under Napoleon III, and when we consider all that has happened in France since then, the feat is an amazing and happy one.

Let the Negro Alone.

Washington Post.

Let him alone! Stop treating him as if he were a phenomenon! To be sure, he has his "leaders," who are for the most part fools when they are not selfish calculators upon his credulity and ignorance. But have not the low-class Italians their padrones, and the inferior order of laborers their betrayers and false prophets? If they choose to segregate themselves and to set up as a peculiar and isolated element of the population, are there not whites of different nationalities who commit the same suicidal folly? The typical negro is not wise, but he is good humored, faithful and well-meaning. At least, he is never a conspirator, an anarchist, or an assassin. He has his quarrels, but they are private ones. He has his passions, for he is human. But the most fatal burden under which he staggers is that of bad advice and evil example. If he could be freed from the incendiary leader and the dreaming evangelist by a single stroke of Providence, there would be little difference, in respect of present and future possibilities, between him and his white equal.

Iowa Idea in New England.

Pittsburg Post.

Striking instances occur frequently now of demands by Republicans of immediate revision of the tariff. Congressman Lovering of Massachusetts avowed himself a protectionist, but told the convention of furniture manufacturers that raw materials must be freed and a better drawback system devised. President Foss of the association favored reciprocity with Canada, giving statistics to show how generous in importations from the United States the dominion is. Reciprocity, he argued, would abolish the 33 1-3 perferential now accorded British goods. The time was urgent, for the present ministry favors reciprocity and a new Parliament is to be elected in 1905. The Iowa idea has a large branch collaborating in New England.

Boss-Made Judiciary.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Durham, who is now absent in Switzerland, has been informed by cable of the death of Judge McCarthy, and his instructions are awaited concerning the succession. There are several party workers whom the subordinate leaders wish to reward for their services to the machine, but they can make no choice until Mr. Durham has been heard from. That any person he may designate, irrespective of his fitness for the office, will be the new Judge is assumed as a matter of course.

Granular Eyelids.

Cleveland Leader.

A leading surgeon in New York says there are 25,000 cases of granular eyelids in that city, and that there is danger of a wide infection unless means are adopted to check it. This affliction, he says, is one of the importations, and is due to poor hygienic surroundings.

Strongly Indicative.

Washington Evening Star.

Up to date the college yell is the only scintilla of evidence to support the scientific theory that the inhabitants of North American will revert to the aboriginal type.

PAPER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY; HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY.

MISS ADELE ARMSTRONG,
Who is summering on the Jersey Coast. Miss Armstrong will make her formal entrance into society this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Train, No. 4016 St. Ferdinand avenue, entertained friends last evening in honor of their wedding anniversary. The house was decorated with paper flowers and crepe paper scrolls and festoons, while paper was also used in the table decorations and the serving of refreshments. This was their "paper" wedding, or the first anniversary, and their friends remembered the occasion by presenting to Mrs. Train many pretty trifles made of dainty tissue paper.

Among those invited were:
Messieurs and Mesdames—
Julius Steinbruegge.
Misses—
Emma Halwe, Katie A. Davis, Nellie M. Davis, Eva Bohannan, Gertrude H. B. Davis, Emma B. Hamig,
Frieda P. Hamig, Cornelia M. O'Brien, Eileen E. O'Brien, Stella M. Davis, Mamie E. Train, Margaret A. Train.
Messieurs—
Arthur G. Guenther, Henry Halwe, Raymond J. Hamig, Louis H. Hamig, John J. Davis,
William P. Nolan, Dan G. Hines, Joseph L. Shields, Edward Cahill, John Train.

QUINLAN—McNALLY WEDDING.

James McNally of Alton and Miss Julia Quinlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinlan of St. Louis, were married Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Kevin's Church, Park and Cardinal avenues. The Reverend Father Pleus officiated.

Mr. Hart Chalk of Alton acted as groomsman and Miss Nona Quinlan, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bride was dressed in Paris mull, trimmed with Irish point lace. She wore a diamond sunburst given to her by Mr. McNally. The bridesmaid wore a gown similar to the bride's, but trimmed in Valenciennes lace. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses.

After the ceremony the couple received their friends and relatives at the home of the bride's parents, No. 2725 Allen avenue. Among the out-of-town relations and friends were Mr. and Mrs. Tom McAuliffe of Fairmont, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dent of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Conway of Portland, Ore. The bride's relations from Alton attended the wedding. They were Miss Nellie McHenry, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Conley and Miss O'Neil. The bride received many handsome presents in silver and cut glass.

After a short honeymoon in the East, Mr. and Mrs. McNally will take up their residence in Alton, where they will be at home after the 1st of September.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Higgins of the South Side gave a birthday party to children on Tuesday afternoon for their 6-year-old daughter, Edna May. Games were participated in by all of the children, and prizes were awarded. After thus amusing themselves the guest, presided over by their little hostess, adjourned to the dining-room, where a bountiful luncheon was served. The invited guests were as follows:

Masters—
Harry Hess, Johnny Tucker, Jimmie Tucker, Howard Taylor, Alfred Zlim,
Alfred Shenk, Charles A. Kelly, Everett Guion, Elden Forman
Messieurs and Mesdames—
George A. Higgins,
William Zimmerly.
Mesdames—
Alphonse Guion, Fentz,
W. C. Zimmerman, O. Higgins.
Misses—
Mamie Maupin, Fannie Linberg, Mabel Conway, Alice Conway, Nellie Watson, Ella Schmitt, Clara Schmitt, Rose Guion,
Stella Guion, Marie Roland, Mamie Coyne, Agatha Fentz, Katie Lawless, Edna May Higgins, Nettie Higgins.

MRS. SEXTON'S LUNCHEON.

Mrs. R. L. Sexton of No. 4205 Lucky street entertained Mrs. E. B. Condit of Centralia, Ill., with a luncheon on Tuesday. The table was arranged with sweet peas and nasturtiums.

Among the guests were:
Mesdames—
Hamilton, Schuebund, Sam Marlow, Will Lee,
George Meyer, Rhoda McCann, B. L. Sexton, Jennie McCann,
Eleanora Lee,
Misses—
Mamie Marlow, Lillie Meyer.

SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Will Albers was surprised by friends on Wednesday evening at his home. Music and games were the amusements. Those who enjoyed the affair were:

Messieurs—
Fred Huermann, Will Haymann, John Klick, John Stuckmann, Emil Klick, Robert Albers, J. Rounic,
Eddie Hanpeter, H. Ashentroup, — Osborn, — Rodefeld, Mr. and Mrs. Kilne, Mrs. Albers.
Misses—
Annie Huermann, Lizzie Mueller, Olinda Drese, Adele Koellhoffer, Wilma Albers, Edna Peters, Ida Mitchler, Dora Droull,
Ida Toinnis, Minnie Borghoff, Julia Smith, Clara Rabe, Clara Hackmann, Emily Shultz, Sena Moeller.

MISS BROWN ENTERTAINS.

Miss Stella Brown entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening at her home in Walnut street. Music and dancing were enjoyed. Among the guests were:

Misses—
Addie Hobbs, Stella Hobbs, Bessie Donnelly, Mayme Hennessy, Joe Hennessy, Pauline Whermann,
Wessa Couvian, Saida Archer, Calla Archer, Mary Wright, Jennie Conway.
Messieurs—
James Walsh, Collier Roe, James Donnelly, Joe Brown, Hortmann,
Conway, John Hollicher, Amis Wolfe, Arthur Brown, Edward Howard.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Jas. L. Griswold of the Laclede Hotel and Mrs. W. M. Craig of Hotel Beers are spending the summer at Cape May, N. J.

Miss Joy Gertrude Hampson has departed with her friends, the Misses Marcie and Ida Elliot, for Manitou, Colo. They are chaperoned by Miss Mummy.

The "Jolly Six," consisting of Messrs. Eugene Leroux, Cornelius Eckhard, Arthur Brumm, George McCarty, Walter Hayner and Frank Mahon, entertained friends last Saturday evening at No. 2253 Mary avenue. The lawn was decorated with Chinese lanterns. Dancing was the feature of the evening, the prize waltz being won by Mr. J. Lutke and Miss Anna Zenda.

The Misses Deenie and Sadie Collins have just returned from a ten days' visit to their sister at Mount St. Joseph, O.

Mrs. Robert Edward Wilson, with her little daughter, Ella Marion, has gone to Mackinac Island, Mich., where they will remain until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mahler and Miss Rosalind Mahler are in Rome. They will go to Florence and Venice, and then spend the remainder of the summer in Vienna and Berlin.

Mr. Dan B. Fisher and his sister, Mrs. Creta Benton, Miss Ethel Hamilton and Mr. Will Hamilton are at Atlantic City. Later the four will visit New York together.

Mrs. William R. Eidson of the Monticello Hotel and her sister, Miss Ida Louise Baker of West Cabanne, have left the city for Asbury Park, N. J., where they will remain until the last of September. Mr. Eidson will depart this week for Montreal, Canada, to attend the fourth annual convention of the Associated Fraternities of America. After the convention adjourns he will join Mrs. Eidson on the New Jersey coast.

Mr. and Mrs Joseph C. Zitke, Jr., of No. 1315 Allen avenue, and Miss K. Vavina will depart next week for Chicago, and will be guests of Mrs. A. Kozel, mother of Mrs. J. Zitke, at Algonquin at her cottage for two weeks.

Doctor and Mrs Homer Edward Bailey of No. 5695 Morgan street have returned from a visit to Detroit and the Cleveland Osteopathic Convention; also Lake Erie, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Among the recent arrivals at the French Lick Springs Hotel are the Misses Mary and Helen McCluskey. After spending a week at the Springs they will tour the Northern lakes and spend the remainder of the summer at Harbor Point, Mich.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE NANTUCKET SKIPPER.

BY JAMES THOMAS FIELDS.

IN these stanzas, Fields displayed that natural humor which often took his friends by surprise. He was the friend of more literary men than any American of his time. He was also a successful writer in prose and a good lecturer on authors.

MANY a long, long year ago,
Nantucket skippers had a plan
Of finding out, though "lying low,"
How near New York their schooners ran.

They greased the lead before it fell,
And then, by sounding through the night,
Knowing the soil that stuck so well,
They always guessed their reckoning right.

A skipper gray, whose eyes were dim,
Could tell, by tasting, just the spot,
And so below he'd "douse the glim"—
After, of course, his "something hot."

Snug in his berth at 8 o'clock,
This ancient skipper might be found;
No matter how his craft would rock,
He slept, for skippers' naps are sound.

The watch on deck would now and then
Run down and wake him with the lead;
He'd up, and taste, and tell the men
How many miles they went ahead.

One night 'twas Jotham Marden's watch,
A curious wag—the peddler's son;
And so he mused (the wanton wretch)
"To-night I'll have a grain of fun."

"We're all a set of stupid fools,
To think the skipper knows, by tasting,
What ground he's on; Nantucket schools
Don't teach such stuff, with all her basting!"

And so he took the well-greased lead,
And rubbed it o'er a box of earth
That stood on deck—a parsnip bed—
And then he sought the skipper's berth.

"Where are we now, sir? Please to taste."
The skipper yawned, put out his tongue,
Opened his eyes in wondrous haste,
And then upon the floor he sprung!

The skipper stormed, and tore his hair,
Hauled on his boots, and roared to Marden.
"Nantucket's sunk, and here we are
Right over old Marm Hackett's garden!"

REED'S PROGRAMME.

Regards Folk as the Man to Fight and Has a Plan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, July 30.—Mayor James A. Reed has given out a list of the places where he will speak up to and including August 15. While Mayor Reed has not formally announced his candidacy, all of his friends say that he is in the race for Governor, and will be there at the finish. He is a liberal subscriber to the country papers, and claims to have a number of friends among them.

Most of Mayor Reed's speeches will be made at reunions and picnics. Following is the list: July 29, Corder, Lafayette County; July 30, Arrow Rock, Saline County; August 1, Calwood, Callaway County; August 2, Gentryville, Gentry County; August 7, Barnard, Nodaway County; August 8, De Kalb, Buchanan County; August 12, Olean, Miller County; August 13, Auxvasse, Callaway County; August 14, Miller, Lawrence County; August 15, Willow Springs, Howell County.

A close personal friend of Mayor Reed said that he would not hesitate to attack the methods and record of Circuit Attorney Folk, whom he regards as his opponent. Mayor Reed's candidacy will be characterized by the bald statement that Mr. Folk has not supported the party ticket in St. Louis during the last two campaigns. Mayor Reed thinks that Folk should have made speeches for the tickets, even though he could not support the Butler end of it. Reed himself spoke at the Music Hall rally last fall, and was followed by Jim Butler. Friends of the Mayor claim that if this fact is placed properly before the Democrats of the State, Folk's regularity will be questioned by all party men, despite the commendation of William J. Bryan.

Another thing which the Mayor will ask on the stump is how the newspapers happen to print so much about the boodle investigation in St. Louis without Folk giving away Grand Jury secrets. The fact that the confessions of such men as former Senators Schveickardt and Busche were secured by Folk in his private office before the witnesses went before the Grand Jury will be called a subterfuge. Exposure of corruption, except where indictments are found, will be deplored by Reed supporters, on the theory that the operation of the statute of limitations is a bar to investigation.

Mayor Reed in his Oak Grove speech the other day said that the bribe-givers, as well as bribe-takers, should be punished. Since then there have been so many constructions on the emphasis with which he made this statement that it is probable the form of the criticism will be changed. Friends of the Mayor believe that there are not enough politicians of the practical sort enlisted in the Folk movement to carry winning delegations to the next State convention. With an even break in Kansas City, which can be secured if Joe Shannon, his old-time enemy, "lays down," Mayor Reed thinks that he can do enough oratorical personal work in the country districts to carry him through to the nomination.

NEW M. S. U. INSTRUCTORS.

Five Vacancies Are Filled by the Executive Board.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., July 30.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of Curators of the State University to-day E. T. Bell was appointed instructor in anatomy to succeed Peter Pater, who resigned to accept a professorship in the St. Louis University. Doctor E. R. Hedrick of Yale University was appointed professor of mathematics, L. R. Whipple of St. Louis was appointed assistant in English, and Miss Goldie Hamilton and James Riggs were appointed theme readers in English.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Governor Dockery Appoints Five Members.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 30.—Governor Dockery to-day appointed the following members of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture: First District, Charles F. Afflick, Maud; Fourth District, S. H. Prather, Tarkio; Fifth District, W. L. Bryant, Independence; Eighth District, W. C. Howell, Ulman, and Fifteenth District, John J. McNatt, McNatt.

Army Orders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 30.—Army orders have been issued, as follows:

First Lieutenant Charles S. Frank, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will join his regiment.

Captain Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. He will report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for instructions.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Richard Davis, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect August 31.

Private James J. Foley, Company H, Eighth Infantry, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred to Troop M, First Cavalry, stationed at that post.

Form National Association.

Indianapolis, July 30.—The manufacturers of cross arms, brackets and pins for electric poles formed a national association here to-day. W. H. McKly of Ronda, N. C., was elected president.

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

From The Republic, August 1, 1878.

At a meeting of the Third District Democratic Congressional Committee the following members were present: E. A. Noonan, T. J. Hennessey, Michael Rohan, Doctor Atwood, A. R. Taylor, Christy Walsh, O'Meara, Halpin, J. J. O'Neil, Ed Boggett, Doctor Heacock and Judge Michael Heller.

Five of the official dog-catcher's deputies, while chasing a stray canine in Carondelet, became involved in a fight. In the shooting Frank Jackson of Sixth and Steins streets and Philip Lehman of Seventh and Denis streets, both of whom were spectators, were wounded.

John Steger, baker, of Julia and Menard streets, was prostrated by the heat.

Joseph W. Maxwell was appointed trainmaster of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The South St. Louis SS. Peter and Paul Benevolent Society elected the following as officers: M. Zeller, F. Roth, S. Sondag, J. Retholz and P. Gensmuller.

Joseph Steinhaufel of Eleventh and O'Fallon streets was injured by being thrown from a buggy.

An examination of teachers for the public schools was conducted by L. W. Teuteberg, German assistant superintendent, aided by T. R. Vickroy, Caldwell, Miller and John A. Owen.

The funeral of Mrs. Marie L. Kienlen took place from the residence of Lieutenant Governor Brockmeyer to St. Michael's Church, Eleventh street and Jefferson avenue, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The pallbearers were Judge G. J. Wcerner, Ambrose Meron, Arnold Beck, Thomas Taylor, August Pasquier, Don Kerwin, James A. Baumgartner, Augustin Brazeau, Colonel George Rinkel, E. A. Noonan, Henry Strathman, Fred Kraus, Theodore Heidman, Andrew Smith and Sheriff John Finn.

Samuel W. Fordyce, proprietor of the Arlington House, returned from Hot Springs.

E. J. Crandall returned from the East.

The Reverend Doctor Pope Yeaman went to Colorado.

W. H. H. Russell departed for the Wisconsin lakes.