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Circulation During June.

George L. Bloomfield, Auditor 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, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	108,099	16	108,360
2	106,410	17	107,550
3	105,640	18	109,110
4	108,040	19 (Sunday)	121,530
5 (Sunday)	122,110	20	107,510
6	106,730	21	108,980
7	107,650	22	109,480
8	110,480	23	109,120
9	107,020	24	110,590
10	108,000	25	108,800
11	108,700	26 (Sunday)	123,840
12 (Sunday)	122,470	27	108,230
13	107,980	28	110,080
14	107,640	29	109,150
15	109,870	30	109,250

Total for the month	3,309,410
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	79,283
Net number distributed	3,230,127
Average daily distribution	107,671

And said George L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 7.67 per cent.

GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June.
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

SCIENTIFIC WAR.

Every year the United States appropriate large sums for subduing and exterminating pests which injure crops. The expense is enormous; with the money at least three battleships could be constructed yearly. The work is baffling, always difficult, generally experimental, sometimes successful, sometimes unsuccessful, and, as a rule, only partly successful.

Were a justification of the appropriations demanded it could be said that vast sums are disbursed for collecting statistics and for other operations that do not appear to be urgent and that still are necessary. But the best warrant is that the work being done to protect growing and matured crops is not only in behalf of the agriculturist, but also in behalf of merchants and consumers.

The Government can show that, while a considerable portion of the money has brought no apparent and immediate results, the failures are nothing as compared to a few of the successes and to the consequent promise of better success. The importation of red ants from Guatemala, to exterminate the cotton-boll weevil, appears to promise early benefits. Reports from the experiments are decidedly encouraging.

This is only one of the many pursuits in which the Government is engaged, in order to make its system thorough and in order to help science and industry. It is not strictly a function of the Government to render assistance to farmers, manufacturers, merchants and statisticians; but no Government is managed rightly if it fails to use its authority as far as the law permits. Investigation and assistance are not easily obtained through private sources, or even through organizations. The Government is peculiarly well organized and financed to conduct experiments and furnish information. The money is well spent, though results may at times be deferred.

AN HONORABLE BOLTER.

"I believe with Mr. White," says the Honorable J. N. Foote, formerly of Knobnoster, now of Protem, Taney County, "that it is better to be a bolter to a party than a traitor to a State; and I will not be a traitor to grand old Missouri. I find no alternative therefore but to repudiate the Republican organization as it stands in this State. I was a Republican. I am now a Democrat, out-and-out for Folk and the principle for which he stands.

"It was my intention, as the public knows, to make a formal delivery of the election to Folk, provided the right-thinking Republicans should have placed me at the head of their ticket. My candidacy for the Republican nomination was conducted openly toward that end. But, notwithstanding the strong pro-Folk talk indulged in by some prominent party men and by Republican newspapers, the movement was cruelly stifled and the organization turned again to feed on sordid things. The machine would have none of me. I thereupon felt it incumbent upon me to withdraw publicly from the race. Since my withdrawal I have been wholly occupied with meditation upon my course. Duty to myself and my State leads me to declare my allegiance with Republicanism in Missouri at an end.

"The Democratic party offers reputable citizenship all that could be demanded of any political party. It offers good citizens among the Republicans all that they have been clamoring for during many years. To my mind, the Republican party in this State is estopped from opposing the Folk ticket. For my part, I could not bear to oppose it. The good citizen must possess a political conscience. That conscience is something deeper and apart from partisanship. The political conscience of the citizenship of Missouri must in this campaign discriminate between the Missouri Idea and the boodle and Federal pie ideas. The issue is clean-cut between right and wrong. Democracy has aligned itself on the right side, and in my opinion no good man can consistently take his place in the ranks of the boodlers, pie mongers and pettifogging politicians on the wrong side."

MISSOURI'S MORAL LEADERSHIP.

The Missouri Idea sprang to life as an impulse, became a motive, an inspiration, a purpose and great movement, and has triumphed in the nomination of Folk on the strongest good-government platform ever set up in any State. The movement had its beginning in the people and has been carried to conclusion by them. It is the people's work, accomplished against the heaviest of political obstacles, and to them solely belongs the credit. The credit is Missouri's in the sense that men make a State. Missouri occupies the first position of honor among American Commonwealths in the conduct of its political affairs. It has spoken, through the manhood of its citizenship, for incorrupt and incorruptible government. Missouri has been the first to voice the spirit of the "Great Awakening" which has been so powerfully urged upon the States. It has won the distinction of moral leadership in the Union.

This leadership is being freely recognized on all sides by the best thought of the country—independently of partisan or party considerations. Says a Republican editor in Kansas: "Honest government is the first thing required in this nation. Honest men in office, honestly earning their salaries, and giving the people full value received for their taxes—these considerations are far more important than Republican victory or Democratic victory."

And from Ohio comes this added declaration: "What is called Folk's victory in Missouri is not his but Missouri's; and not alone Missouri's, but Ohio's and New York's."

"Though we are a Republican paper," proclaims the New York Press, which, as everybody knows, is ultra Republican, "we are frank to say that on that plank Mr. Folk deserves to win. If his Republican opponent should run on the same platform we still should declare that Mr. Folk deserved to win." And the Press goes on to say that Missouri has pointed the way for incorrupt State government, and is deserving of the support of every honest voter in both parties.

Says the New York Sun: "So signal a victory has a range and significance that extend far beyond Missouri. Everywhere Democrats will be encouraged and independents attracted by this new evidence of the rejection by the Democratic party of its baser elements."

As the Democratic platform recites, the Missouri Idea has become a slogan all over the land. "It is not because there is more corruption in Missouri than in other States that we are leading in the crusade against corruption in politics and government, but because the extent of the evil has been exposed here and in other States it has not." "The subject of the eradication of bribery is more important than any other, for other problems concern the functions of government, while this goes to the existence of government itself. Corruption in public life, if tolerated, will lead to the destruction of free government. Where bribery rules there is a government not of, for and by the people, but a government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors." Missouri's leadership will cause serious consideration of these truths by other Commonwealths.

Nor are the significance and application of the Missouri Idea by any means confined to municipal and State regimes. They extend with even greater force to the national administration, particularly at this time. The Missouri Idea is a national issue of huge dimensions. In the event of Democratic national victory the principle will become at once operative in reforms. In the event of Republican victory it will continue to grow as a vital political issue before the people. In no event will the principle die. In any event Missouri must have the credit of its inauguration and exploitation. In any event, whether immediate or remote, the fruits of national reform will be directly attributable to Missouri's appeal for a higher morale in political and governmental concerns.

It is for the people of Missouri to make the State's leadership and distinction even more pronounced and effective by stanch and consistent support of the principle. The Missouri Idea now exemplified in the Democratic platform and candidate demands the whole-souled support of united citizenship. It must be an enthusiastic campaign of the whole people standing together for the right. The election must be made to speak even louder than the nomination.

WAR'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Russo-Japanese War is an illustration, in the modern state of affairs, of the victories and benefits of peace. The preliminary controversy was so complicated that it was of a kind hard to arbitrate, or, rather, to get before a board of arbitration. The thought which developments emphasize is whether the settled policies of a nation, accomplished territorial expansion and motives tending toward prospective aggrandizement can be settled by international courts.

So far Japan is said to have spent something like $360,000,000 in conducting the war, and Japan is the victor. What Russia has spent is not known; not even an estimate is available. How many persons have been killed is not known. It is not known how much property has been destroyed. It is not known how considerably both countries have been weakened, and there can be no guess as to how long a time will be required to restore previous conditions.

The war may be beneficial to the people of Russia, who are kept in almost servile subjection. Already the Government has made an appeal to the agricultural element of the population by offering reforms to the peasants. Whether Russia is ultimately to be victor or vanquished, the Russian people probably will derive advantages, as the reforms begun will have to be extended. Whether Japan is to be victor or vanquished, its importance among the world's nations will be magnified. These are benefits which might not be possible through arbitration of international difficulties.

And yet, when to the injury and devastation of war are added the serious entanglements which damage and irritate neutral nations, it seems that the concert of powers would have some right in urging that reforms be realized in some other manner than by open conflicts between nations. If the people of a country have energy and courage, they can obtain redress and reform; or, at least, can test their manhood.

Russia's seizure of a British vessel in the Red Sea stirred the British Foreign Office, which is renowned for alertness and assurance. The passage of a Russian vessel through the Dardanelles affords a chance for outside interference. The reported seizure of a German vessel in the Dardanelles may give offense to the German State Department. Turkey may be charged with conniving at the Russian policy. It is thus demonstrated how strife may affect the fine mechanism of the big Governments.

But the new circumstances may force or encourage arbitration, and in that case the world would see whether arbitration could be applied to principles, policies of aggrandizement, the seizure and the surrender of territory, and the establishment of rules of advantage both to the primary and secondary nations interested. Except that vengeance perhaps had to be satisfied, and national prestige had to be demonstrated and asserted, the controversy could more easily have been arbitrated before blood was shed. But it is never too late to arbitrate, for the hour must come when one or the other of the combatants must bow. The new difficulties may facilitate arbitration, and, if so, show what can be done by arbitration.

The secretary to the Board of Election Commissioners declares that frauds were committed in the Republican primary elections in the Nineteenth Ward, the returns showing more votes than were actually cast. Republican Indian outrages make no impression on the Globe. Instead of condemning the crimes of its gang, Old Ananias spends its time quoting The Republic about the crimes in the Twenty-eighth Ward. Election crimes all look alike to The Republic, but to Old Ananias nothing that is Republican could seem heinous. For variety's sake we suggest that Old Ananias quote us in condemnation of the Republican primary outrages.

St. Louis and the public are grateful for the private endeavors which resulted in representing Russia at the Fair. However "unofficial," the display is interesting and instructive; and it is not too much to hope that Russia will be benefited thereby. Two carloads of exhibits, though, fall far short of what we expected from the land of the Bear, and serve rather to emphasize its official error. It doesn't pay for a nation to be irritable at a great international party.

Scenic railways provide excellent diversion for "them that likes it." So do loop-the-loops and leap-the-gaps. It must be confessed, however, that there is less danger in some of the less stressful amusements.

Judge Parker will be formally notified of his nomination on August 10. Mr. Roosevelt requires no notification. In fact, he notified the Chicago convention of it himself.

Folk's nomination is not the end of reform at the Four Courts. Confessions and indictments continue the purgative and punitive principle of good government.

An insane man tried to escape by climbing to the statue of Liberty on the dome of a Missouri courthouse. He evidently mistook it for an emblem of freedom.

Members of the President's Cabinet will take the stump during the campaign. The object is to show the principal parts of the Federal machine in action.

RECENT COMMENT.

Cleveland on Parker.

Grover Cleveland in Collier's Weekly.

These Democrats who have been impatient of the silence of their party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his first utterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform, it gave leadership to the Democratic cause and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the Democratic standard. To these must be added another wonderful accomplishment to which this utterance gave opportunity. When in response to the message of its chosen candidate the convention proposed to give him assurance that the sentiments of the convention and the meaning of its platform were in accord with his expression, and in efforts to make his message a part of the platform, a vote on the passage of a resolution embodying these propositions disclosed the fact that out of a total vote of 965 only 191 could be counted in the negative. This vote furnished the best, if not the only, opportunity offered during the continuance of the convention to demonstrate how overwhelmingly sound its members were in support of the gold standard, and its result cannot, I gratefully believe, be otherwise construed than as indicating the elimination of financial error as a disturbing influence in Democratic councils.

The national Democracy enters upon the campaign, not in gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence.

I believe that no man ever did so much for the cause, and in so many directions in so short a time and in so compact a form, as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis convention. He has reminded all who profess Democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the patriotic political duty the time demands.

Let the Democratic lines be steadied at every point and let our splendid leadership be followed with genuine Democratic zeal and stubbornness.

The Value of Folk.

Kansas City Star.

There can be no dishonesty in the Legislature of Missouri without the Governor of the State knowing of its existence. Upon diligent inquiry he can expose and punish it.

There can be no dishonorable favoritism to corporations by the members of the State Board of Equalization which the Governor, who is himself a member of that board, does not know of and is not able to prevent by making public the facts and protesting to the people.

Therein lies the value of Folk. The people know that he will not stand for fraud, dishonesty or chicanery. They know that he has punished boodlers and has exposed powerful corruptionists when he might have winked at their transgressions. They know that he will superintend the departments of his administration. They know that the boodlers and the corruptionists of big corporations realize that they are "up against it" with Folk as the supervisor of the State's affairs.

Woe to the boodler who takes a bribe when Folk is in the capital! Woe to the lobbyists who corrupt the people's servants when Folk has the machinery of the law at his command! Woe to the public prosecutor of the State or of a county who lets dishonesty go safe while Folk is there to direct justice! Woe to the public officer who is the servant of corporations while Folk sits at the head of the people's council!

Expenses at the World's Fair.

The Outlook.

I have just read your little article in the number for July 9, on the cost of visiting the Exposition. The statements made by your correspondent about the ease of procuring satisfactory rooms in the residence district are entirely correct, and there are any number of people of ample means who are throwing open their homes and offering rooms at not more than $1.50 per day, usually at one dollar. While his remarks about meals are true as to the Exposition grounds, they are not correct with regard to many places outside of the grounds, as I have experienced as a long-time resident of this city and New York. I have in mind one of the principal hotels in this city, which gives a table d'hote dinner at night for $1 that is equal to any $1.50 or $2 dinner that I have ever been able to obtain in New York on visits there from year to year. One hotel gives, on Sunday, a good table d'hote lunch for 75 cents. One of our medium-grade hotels gave an acquaintance of mine this morning, for breakfast, blackberries, choice of oatmeal or two other cereals, followed by a choice of meat, eggs or fish, wheat cakes and maple syrup, and a choice of tea, coffee or cocoa, and all for 35 cents, everything cleanly and daintily served.

She Smiled.

New York Herald.

Because she smiled he went away
Brave-hearted to his work that day;
His petty cares were all forgot;
He hurried on with one glad thought;
His task became joy-giving play,
He did not know the sky was gray;
To him the world was bright and gay;
By splendid hopes his breast was sought—
A man was made from hopeless clay—
Because she smiled.

PARKER'S GRANDCHILDREN AT PLAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S GRANDCHILDREN PLAYING AT ROSEMOUNT.

FAIR EXPLOITATION BEING REDOUBLED

H. M. McGarvie Appointed Manager to Have Charge of Poster Service.

PUBLICITY WORK VERY ACTIVE

Statement Shows Enormous System of Advertising the Fair and Returns in Amount of Space in Press.

World's Fair exploitation, far from slacking up with the lapse of time, has taken on a new and vigorous lease of life and is being prosecuted more actively than ever.

The exploitation force of the Exposition has been strengthened by several additions, notably that of H. M. McGarvie, president of the Concessionaries' Association, who takes the immediate and active management of the poster service and of special exploitation of the special days and events which are to be features of the Fair.

Mr. McGarvie becomes Manager of Special Exploitation. A statement relative to the exploitation of the Fair was given out yesterday. Another seasonable line of exploitation work was developed with the beginning of the present month. This is the arrangement of having a corps of lecturers, including chiefs and experts of the various exhibit departments and other officers of the Exposition, fill engagements at Chautauquas, summer resorts and the various summer conventions and assemblages at the coast and mountain resorts. At Madison Square Garden in New York, Atlantic City and other places of holiday gatherings slides and moving pictures of the Fair are being shown nightly.

The Associated Bill Posters of the United States and Canada, in international convention assembled on the World's Fair grounds a few days ago, voted the free use of 1,000,000 miles of beardings for the entire month of August to exploit the Exposition.

RUSHING THE POSTERS.

The offer was promptly accepted. Within twenty-four hours extensive orders had been placed for posters. Some of the largest lithographing houses of the country have been running day and night upon these orders. These houses are making special rates to the World's Fair management as their contribution, emulating the public spirit of the Associated Bill Posters. Many railroads have voluntarily tendered free transportation for the shipments of posters to destinations. Within three days after the action of the Associated Bill Posters there was delivered at the office of the St. Louis Posting Service for shipment the first instalment, amounting to 24,000 sheets.

Distribution to every city and town posting service in the United States is now in progress. The 1st of August will see the World's Fair posters going upon billboards everywhere. The first week in August will witness the accomplishment of the greatest work in bill posting the world has ever known.

Four lithographing houses will deliver this week 374,000 sheets, representing only four of many orders placed to take advantage of the billposters' offer. The Philippine Exhibit Board, State commissions, the British-Boer War and forty concessionaires will deliver posters to be distributed and placed without cost, under the proposition of the Associated Billposters. There will go upon the boardings of the company within the next few days millions of sheets, representing, both in general and detail, features of the Exposition. Each poster will bear the announcement, "This poster is posted free by the billposters of this city."

The greatest feat in the history of bill posting is only one branch of a vigorous campaign in exploitation of the World's Fair now being carried on. In this campaign the exhibitors in all departments of the Exposition, the National Commission, the United States Government Board, the Philippine Board, the Foreign and State commissions and the concessionaires are actively participating.

With the final and complete installation of exhibits several weeks ago, more than twenty trained writers began a work in exploitation which is now telling effectively. These writers, in pursuance of a plan carefully made, undertook the preparation of a series of articles based on careful and detailed investigation of the exhibits of each foreign Government and of each State and other geographical subdivision of the United States. The direct purpose of this work was to show by comparison of the exhibits of each country or State at the World's Columbian Exposition and all the exhibits at the Universal Exposition of 1904 the development and progress of each nation or State.

ARTICLES WELL PREPARED.

These articles have been prepared under the supervision of official representatives of the country or State. As rapidly as completed they are sent to the press of the country or State most interested. This work has been under way several weeks. That part of it covering the States and Territories of the United States embraces more than 80,000 words. It furnishes the best and most valuable character of World's Fair reading matter. Every newspaper in the United States will receive a copy of this comprehensive showing of its State and Territory.

In the campaign of exploitation there has been and will be no relaxation of the general press work. Since the opening of the World's Fair there have been supplied upon the direct requests of the newspapers the following:

Stereotyped plates to 1,112 papers having an aggregate circulation of 4,958,000 copies.

Ready-prints to 2,459 papers, having aggregate circulation of 2,760,000 copies.

Matrices for illustrated pages, to 111 papers, having 2,220,000 circulation.

As the papers asked for this matter, it is fair to presume that they used it. The presumption is borne out by the clipping service, which shows the World's Fair of 1904 to be receiving four and one-half times the newspaper space that was given to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mimeographed and proof matter is sent regularly to such newspapers as request it and manifest a disposition to use it. The number of papers on the list for this matter is 4,800. These papers are divided into five syndicates geographically, to insure exclusive matter in their respective local territories.

Weekly letters are supplied regularly to 800 German papers, to 148 French papers and to 947 Canadian papers.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

To 1,500 papers has been sent recently a feature, treating particularly of the hotel and private-house accommodations of St. Louis, showing that they have proven adequate and reasonable in price, notwithstanding early misleading reports and predictions. Since June 1, in response to requests from newspapers and magazines, there have been sent out 3,883 photographs and 3,917 electro-plates of World's Fair views. Within ten days two columns of specially prepared matter will appear in 6,000 papers, and one page of illustrated matter in 1,250 papers, these features being in response to requests from the newspapers.

A large force of writers is employed steadily in the supply of special articles in response to orders, many of them telegraphed.

As shown in the register kept in the Press and Publicity Department, the number of representatives of newspapers outside of St. Louis who have visited the World's Fair since the opening is 15,250. Proof slips and manuscript articles embracing hundreds of features of the Exposition are kept for the guidance and use of such newspaper men as desire them.

There are, now in St. Louis more than 250 correspondents of outside newspapers registered at the Press and Publicity Department and sending regularly telegraphic news and mail correspondence about the World's Fair to their respective papers.

In the month of July there have been brought out special World's Fair editions of some twenty leading newspapers. Midsummer numbers of several leading magazines will be given wholly or largely to descriptions of the World's Fair.

The campaign of exploitation, instead of being permitted to relax, will be pushed more vigorously than ever from this time forward. Several features, entirely new and of such character as will, it is believed, impress the entire country with the fact that the greatest of universal expositions is now in progress in St. Louis, will be undertaken with the beginning of August. The paid attendance not only has held up, but has shown a gratifying increase in midsummer weeks.

STERLING TO GIVE RECITALS.

Ohio Musician Will Be Heard in Festival Hall.

W. S. Sterling of Mount Auburn, O., will give an organ recital in Festival Hall to-day and to-morrow at 11:30 a. m. He is well known as an organist, both in the United States and Europe. He was born in Cincinnati, O., November 28, 1859, and was educated in Cincinnati, his first music study being under F. Werner-Steinbrecher on the piano.

Later, he became one of the early students of the Cincinnati College of Music, studying organ and theory under George F. Whiting. He graduated with gold-medal honors in 1883, and went to Leipsic, Germany, for three years, where he continued his musical studies with Doctor Reinecke, Zwintscher, Jadassohn and Hoffman. He also took up the study of vocal music under Frau Unger-Haupt. Afterwards he spent two years in London, studying the organ under Doctor F. H. Turpin, and was organist at the North London Tabernacle.

He also studied vocal music under Shakespeare and Belinke. On his return to America he was appointed principal of the organ department of the Cincinnati College of Music and teacher of voice and theory. In 1886 he was appointed assistant dean, and afterwards became dean of this college, and held the position until 1903, when he resigned to start the Metropolitan College of Music on Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati. He is at present dean of the Metropolitan College and director of music at the Chautauqua at Winona Lake, Indiana. Mr. Sterling was one of the organists of the Chicago World's Fair, the Charleston Exposition and the Pan-American at Buffalo.

Following is the programme of the organ recital to be given by Mr. Sterling in Festival Hall this morning:

Fugue in D minor	G. Fresobaldi
Fantasia in D minor	F. Silas
Meditation	A. Mailly
Toccata	A. Mailly
Capriccio a la Sonata	P. Fumagalli
Andante	Th. Dubois
Andante	Th. Dubois
A la Marcia	F. Capocci
Priere (Prayer)	P. Devred
Marche Solennelle (Arranged by F. L. York.)	Ch. Gounod
Allegro con Brio, op. 25	G. F. Whiting

ST. LOUIS AN AUTO MECCA.

Thousands of motor carriages to be Here for Day at Fair August 11.

St. Louisward thousands of automobiles will wend their ways, beginning to-day.

From all points of the compass will come the red, green, yellow, white and other colored "skidoodle wagons." They will come singly and in clubs to participate in the ceremonies of St. Louis Day at the Fair, August 11.

They will assemble across the river, and, forming there, they will speed in stately formation across the big bridge and into the World's Fair grounds. The phalanx will be the greatest procession of Twentieth-Century carriages since the automobile has become a fact.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—T. M. Callahan of Colorado is at the Lindell.

—General Nelson A. Miles of Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Planters.

—T. J. Willey of Austin, Tex., registered at the Missouri Athletic Club yesterday.

—George D. Rees of Memphis is spending a few days at the Southern.

—E. F. Lovell of Jackson, Miss., is at the Jefferson.

—B. T. Allen of Columbus, Mo., registered at the Southern yesterday.

—C. M. Davis of Chicago is at the Hotel Jefferson.

—S. Wittel of New York City is registered at the Lindell.

—H. A. Stocton of Lafayette, Ind., is the guest at the Missouri Athletic Club.

—Walter Malone of Memphis, Tenn., a well-known member of the Tennessee bar, and the author of many exquisite lyrics, was at the Planters yesterday.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., July 24.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows: Auditorium—Mrs. H. P. Curtiss, A. N. Lang, J. W. Lacy, A. C. Thomas, J. M. Wilcox and C. W. Zimmerman.

Briggs—A. T. Galloway, G. C. Pratt and F. A. Wegner.

Sherman House—J. H. Curtain and H. A. Seeley.

Grand Pacific—H. B. Brown, J. R. Walsh and A. J. Noble.

Palmer House—W. C. Earle, Mrs. H. Koehler and E. J. Lyman.

Windsor-Clifton—J. M. Hussey, H. L. Laird and F. C. Thompson.

Victoria—R. L. Carroll and Miss Stowell.

Great Northern—H. C. Davis, W. D. Sherman, F. L. Sullivan, C. A. Hendricks and Miss E. Thomas.

Kaiserhof—D. L. Billings, J. D. Stegman, H. A. Scott and F. E. Wheeler.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 24.—Hotel arrivals here to-day include the following visitors from St. Louis:

H. H. Parker, Mrs. D. Cook, M. J. Holbrook, E. Maillincrodt, Manhatton; C. E. Salisbury, F. Wachtel, J. Wachtel, B. Schumacher and Mrs. Schumacher, H. Reed, Imperial; J. B. Martin and Mrs. Martin, J. W. Carr, Hoffman; L. Johnson, J. B. Jansen, Sinclair; M. Burke, W. S. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Everett; A. H. Craney, Jr., H. L. Block, J. L. Burmester, Walford; I. Z. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. A. Schraubstadler, Mrs. A. Hacker, Holland; Doctor W. N. Kennedy, Broadway Central; L. La Beaume, St. Denis; E. M. Rice, Astor; R. T. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Grand; C. A. Truett, Victoria; J. D. Barth, Herald Square; J. H. Washburne, Grand Union.

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

From The Republic, July 25, 1879.

John Gill, a 2-year-old boy, residing at No. 911 North Twenty-first street, while playing in the street, was run over and seriously injured by George Tierner's milk wagon.

Doctor William H. Ross of St. Louis arrived in Memphis, whither he went to investigate the progress of yellow fever. He traveled by land from Randolph, Tenn., fifty-five miles above Memphis, at which point he was landed by the captain of the steamer Gold Dust.

While at work in a well at St. Charles Rock road and King's highway, James Nolan, who lived on Bates, near Lindell avenue, was seriously injured, a tub that was being used to haul up the dirt falling upon his head.

More than a score of refugees from Memphis applied at the Mayor's office for aid either to continue their journey to other points or to subsist upon in St. Louis. They all were informed that the city had no money available for the purpose.

Mayor Overstolz met the directors of the Merchants' Exchange to consider placing passengers and freight from Memphis under stricter quarantine. A notice was sent to the president of the Board of Health of Memphis, directing that no more passengers or freight from that city be shipped to St. Louis, as the authorities would not permit them to pass quarantine.

The Charles P. Chouteau carried 2,000 excursionists down to Indian Cave, under the auspicies of the Fresh Air Mission. On the return trip the captain and passengers were startled by hearing a shot from quarantine. The boat pulled up and was about to land when the authorities discovered their mistake. The steamer had been mistaken for one of several that were expected from fever-infected Memphis.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

IF LOVE WERE NOT.

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

IF love were not, the wilding rose
Would in its leafy heart inclose
No chalice of perfume.
By mossy bank in glen or grot,
No bird would build, if love were not,
No flower complacent bloom.
The sunset clouds would lose their dyes,
The light would fade from beauty's eyes,
The stars their fires consume.
And something missed from hall and cot
Would leave the world, if love were not,
A wilderness of gloom.