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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1904.

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Circulation During July.

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 July, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	108,060	17 (Sunday)	123,870
2	107,910	18	109,710
3 (Sunday)	126,610	19	100,560
4	109,590	20	110,410
5	111,090	21	110,460
6	114,780	22	108,970
7	117,460	23	110,310
8	125,290	24 (Sunday)	123,650
9	121,290	25	109,150
10 (Sunday)	125,990	26	110,290
11	110,330	27	108,810
12	110,890	28	121,650
13	110,450	29	108,210
14	108,790	30	111,440
15	108,000	31 (Sunday)	123,500
16	109,290		

Total for the month 3,564,851
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 83,205

Net number distributed 3,481,646
Average daily distribution 112,311

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 3.32 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August. J. F. FARISH.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

BOOSTING WALBRIDGE, BUTLER, BOODLE.

Butler is for Walbridge and Walbridge is for Butler. The Republican politicians view it as a practical working alliance and are, therefore, busily cementing it; while the boodle elements see in it their salvation and restoration to place and power. Boosting and defending it are the Butler organ, which began existence as an effort to libel the Circuit Attorney and draw his fire away from the boodlers; the Globe, which in one way or another has fought the antiboodle movement from the beginning; and other papers, including the Star, which lost its courage as a "reform" trumpet and is now blowing a treble tin horn for the gang's candidate.

But the boosting and defense of Butlerism under a Walbridge guise is a perilous and embarrassing business, owing to the fact that the Republican politicians freely admit the public's case against them. The facts are too plain for denial, and the powerful and irresistible logic of the situation compels the admission.

Clinton Welch disturbed the trick and exposed the treachery planned at St. Joseph, and paved the way for the clique themselves to talk. The clique dared not deny the facts laid bare by their former campaign manager. They dared not repudiate Butler's support for fear of undoing the agreement. They concluded that the only course open to them was to advertise the fact of the big Butler asset and thus encourage the practical workers.

None of the newspaper agents of the scheme has dared to repudiate Butler's support. Saturday last the Ananias organ attacked The Republic for making the open statement of the Butler-Walbridge alliance—but nowhere did the Globe renounce Butler's aid. When it comes to repudiating the big boss and declaring that he will not be tolerated and that his aid will not be accepted under any conditions, the Globe finds itself precisely in the position of the clique—it balks. It has not yet come to the courage of the politicians in proclaiming the Walbridge-Butler alliance, but as the campaign grows hotter it, too, may be expected to boast of the big deal which "is something tangible" and "promises results" and "encourages the practical workers." For the present, however, it will devote its energies to defending its "party" against unjust charges and to yowling about The Republic. Mainly it will yowl about The Republic. The Globe's peculiar defense of the Walbridge-Butler alliance has already become one of the features of the campaign.

The Globe might profitably take a lesson in journalism from its superior Republican contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, which, though partisan in the highest sense, discountenances the disreputable tactics of the so-called Republican clique in Missouri. The Chicago Tribune presents a striking contrast to the Globe in its attitude toward the Missouri situation. It says:

"The Republican State Convention of Missouri deliberately sinned against the light when it made a party nomination for the governorship and refused to indorse Joseph W. Folk. It showed its indifference to a great moral issue and its ignorance of practical politics. * * * The men who ran the Republican Convention reasoned that Folk had made so many enemies by exposing political criminals and by overthrowing the Democratic State machine that he would not get his full party strength at the coming election. It was anticipated that the boodlers whose business he had ruined and the machine men whose power he has destroyed would surely bolt Folk. The boodlers will undoubtedly bolt Folk and vote for the Republican candidate, but for every boodler whose vote he loses Folk will gain ten ballots from honest men who had heretofore voted the straight Republican ticket, but who will, in the coming election, vote for Roosevelt and Folk. Folk will probably be elected by one of the greatest majorities ever cast for any candidate in Missouri. Which is as it should be."

Almost every reputable Republican paper in the country condemns the Walbridge-Butler-Boodle plan to beat Folk.

ST. LOUIS DAY.

The Universal Exposition is of St. Louis. This city designed, made and maintains it. Its failure would have been a civic dishonor; its success adds to the city's reputation in every section of the world. As an exposition and a university it is an international institution, but as an enterprise and as an unprecedented achievement it is strictly a local project and attainment.

And so it is but natural and patriotic that the people of this city should most heartily desire that St. Louis Day be made the greatest special event in the World's Fair's brief but glorious career. They wish that on this occasion the distinguished part which the city and its ablest men have taken in the great work should be brought into prominence of due proportion, not only with the object of exalting the city, but of expressing the pride which residents rightly feel.

The date of St. Louis Day is Thursday, September 15. The arrangements are intrusted to a special committee of public officials and business men. No doubt can exist that the programme will be both interesting and appropriate or that labor and expense will not be spared in making complete preparations. This committee is acting for the general public and consequently will have to get earnest support from all elements of citizenship and from the individual resident.

St. Louis Day will be a public event. The committee certainly will call into participation all of those factors which are active in the city's welfare and advancement. The municipal administration and its departments, mercantile organizations and corporations, labor organizations, civic associations, religious and fraternal bodies, educational institutions, military organizations and even social associations will contribute, as they should, to the success of the celebration. And, as is proper, every department of the World's Fair will assist actively in the functions of the day.

Two purposes are in view. The first is to have the best programme and thus make the event extraordinary. The second is to attract the largest throng in the Exposition's history. Both purposes should be realized, for St. Louis Day will be a popular celebration, in every respect. The event commemorates both the greatness of the Exposition and the connection of St. Louis with its construction and general success.

St. Louis Day is scarcely more than a month distant. The committee has practically arranged a satisfactory programme. Everything is prepared that will make the event entertaining and interesting as a celebration. And now expectations are centered in the public, that the throng on St. Louis Day may be the largest and most enthusiastic by far. The St. Louis Day celebration is an appeal to the civic pride of every citizen, and the individual should unite with the organizations toward making it the intended demonstration for St. Louis.

IF ALL COULD SEE IT.

To those who have spent wearisome but most happy years in study and who have not only realized the price of knowledge but also have felt the supremely gratifying surprises, the certainty that the St. Louis Exposition-University must fade after a brief glory, like all great and beautiful human enterprises, is a matter of sincere regret. If this international educational institution could endure until all might behold its innumerable wonders, simple and profound, there is no doubt that the peoples of the whole world would be better as well as wiser.

The outward spectacle itself is one of such magnificence that it must impress an indelible image in the mind. Nature and man have bestowed upon the scene and all which it encompasses their best gifts and talents, giving it incomparable beauty and charm. Of a hilly forest and a stupendous show an indescribably captivating spectacle was created.

Appreciating the difficulties of acquiring general knowledge, of studying books, of securing and selecting material for reading, of straining all of the faculties of the brain in the effort to understand that which is described and explained and illustrated, but is not demonstrated, and the obstacles interposing against even a superficial education, it is possible to estimate the value of the unrivaled opportunities here presented and the efficacy of the methods. The Exposition offers opportunities for a liberal education, and, in addition, facilitates the dissemination of knowledge by instructive demonstrations.

The scope of the university is as wide as the world. There is no subject concerning human types and activities and research that is not embraced in the curriculum. There is no subject that is not clearly demonstrated. Everything that is of interest or use to man is exhibited and illustrated. Nations and tribes in all parts of the earth have contributed and it stands as a world's university, the like of which never has been and never may be again. That the opportunities for a liberal education exist is an established fact. That the methods of education are the most efficacious yet adopted and tried is also a confirmed fact.

The facilities are as remarkable as the opportunities are generous and comprehensive. It is deplorable, therefore, that the advantages must be relinquished far too soon; but it would be more deplorable, if, while they may be accepted easily and cheaply, many of those for whom they are particularly intended should be indifferent. The Exposition-University was constructed, not for profit, but for education and edification, and the cherished wish of those who created it is that all should see it and profit.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The governmental systems of the United States and Japan are at wide variance, in that one is democratic and the other imperial. The peoples are of different races. Their histories prohibit comparison. Their customs are unlike. Between them there is, fundamentally, but little in common. Yet from the beginning of progress in Japan there has been an American style, in energy, human characteristics, policies and ideals.

Until recently Japan had been heard of only a little in remote parts of the world, and even the great Powers, whose agents are watching everywhere for signs of new advancement, had ignored it almost entirely. Reform and progress began in Japan about fifty years ago, in accord with modern standards, and it is but a few years since the country began to be considered a great force in international affairs.

That Japan's sudden rise to eminence is a surprise to the whole world is due, probably, to the rapidity of advancement. Once a change was decided upon, the people acted quickly, forcefully and harmoniously, under the guidance of a wise government, and much has been accomplished in a short time. In two generations Japan has developed from relative insignificance into real greatness.

Such comprehensive, reliable and descriptive information concerning the new world power has not been at command of the general public, and even of students of current history, as that which is presented in the Japanese exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair. The size, variety, merit and individuality of the representation enable the visitor to form an accurate knowledge of progress in Japan; to get a conclusive impression as to Japan's present rank among the nations and of its prospects in all provinces of activity.

Japan's exhibition is equal to any made by the greatest nations. It is equal in almost every respect, and in some respects it surpasses. Above all, it is complete; and consequently shows the country to the best advantage. Displays are made in every department of the Exposition, and there is hardly any display that is not conspicuous for some good reason. The result is that Japan compels the attention of every visitor, whether informed or uninformed about foreign matters.

The Japanese representation strongly suggests a resemblance between the people of the Empire and the people of the American Republic. The nations seem to possess the same common traits. Japan was quick to perceive the advantages of modern methods, customs and invention, and was quick to accept and adapt them. If it was quick to accept, it was quick to apply; and if it was quick to apply, it was quick to achieve. Thus has Japan remade itself in a brief span of years.

The exhibition exploits Japan as a modern country in both works and ideals, as well as in enthusiasm and aggressiveness. It puts Japan in a class with the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. It illustrates Japan as Japan is and the Japanese as they are; it demonstrates progress in Japan; it indicates national standards, ideals and characteristics, and it brings the new-old nation before the world in that form in which it hereafter will be known. The Japan which is exhibited in St. Louis is the same Japan which is attracting attention across the Pacific Ocean; but here it is the Japan of peace and advancement, the real Japan, and this is the Japan which every citizen of the United States should know better.

The new Republic of Panama offers $200 for a flag. An appropriate national emblem is worth nearly that much. But if the Panama fiscal authorities have acquired habits similar to those practiced in revolutionary South American countries, the competitors would do well to insist upon having a certified check buried in an obscure place and well guarded.

F. A. La Roche, the Philadelphia automobilist who made the endurance test between New York and St. Louis, will reach home early this week. Since July 24 he has not slept in a bed, but has lived in his car, the engine of which has been running constantly. He is prepared to become a popular-magazine novelist.

One of the Central African pygmies made an experiment as a newsboy and on Friday sold a newspaper of the preceding Sunday for 25 cents. He desired to get a price almost equal to the value.

Every morning a roque tournament is given in the Stadium. But it is not well to mispronounce the name, for this is not an exemplification of a ward election.

In the Italian section in the Palace of Agriculture are exhibited 135 different kinds of macaroni. The World's Fair is minutely characteristic.

It is a little significant that the first of the Eastern automobile tourists to reach Chicago was Mr. Breese of New York.

The Indians at the World's Fair are good Americans. They are fond of their own photographs.

RECENT COMMENT.

Industrial Woman.

North American Review.

When woman tries to become man and to do man's work in man's way, she fails, and will continue to fail as long as sex is the final distinction which no possible element in life can disturb. But the industrial world does not circle about the home without entering its doors. In the tide of affairs that sweeps men on to fortune, the ebb and flow are felt as quickly upon the hearthstone as they are upon the forum, and the woman beside the cradle is as truly an economic factor, is as significantly "the woman in industry," as any of her sisters who happen to be earning a personal income in more direct ways.

Therefore, when "woman in industry" means, as it already does in numberless ways, simply one class of capable human beings expressing themselves after their own particular fashion; when it shows a Rosa Bonheur with her paint brushes, a George Eliot with her pen, a Clara Barton with a nurse's cap, a small army busied at loom, at counter, at typewriter, in libraries, in hospitals, in kitchens, or in offices, it means only that here, at last, woman is not only the wife of one man, not only the mother of a half dozen children; but she is nomally "the eternal feminine," manifesting anew her distinctive intelligence, earning in the broadest sense her indestructible honor as "Mother of all the living."

Jai-Alai.

New York Sun.

As two efforts have been made to establish this game in New York City, and both have been abandoned for lack of encouragement to essay its production solely as an exhibition of an interesting game, and also in view of this experience in St. Louis, it would appear that Senor Otaduy was justified in his statement that without the gambling feature there is no reason for the existence of a game which the Cuban Senator, Manuel Sanguily, in a speech in the Cuban Senate, styled a "social cancer."

Purely as a spectacle the game has dragged through two months of existence at St. Louis. As a spectacle in Havana, without the gambling, it would not have lived two weeks. It is not pleasant to reflect upon the fact that its establishment in Cuba was due to the illegal act of an American official.

Facts About Government.

Lincoln Steffens in August McClure's.

Graft knows no politics.

The grafter does not "belong" to a party; it belongs to him.

The biggest grafter is Big Business.

Municipal reform all by itself is impossible.

Boodle is a question of government.

Political corruption is a force by which a representative democracy is transformed into an oligarchy representative of special interests, and the medium of the revolution is the party.

The city man and the "up-State" man have to work together to get what each needs.

It is good politics to serve the public.

"Municipal reform" is a mean ideal.

Bribery and corruption are not accidental and occasional, but general and deliberate.

Ages of the Japanese Generals.

Japan Weekly Mail.

Marquis Yamagata (Field Marshal), 66 years.
Marquis Oyama (Field Marshal), 62.
Count Nodzu, 63.
Count Katsura (Premier), 57.
Viscount Sakuma, 59.
Baron Kuroki (First Army), 60.
Baron Oku (Second Army), 58.
Baron Yamaguchi (Fifth Division), 58.
Baron Okazawa (Emperor's Aid-de-Camp), 60.
Baron Nogi (at the front), 55.
Baron Hasegawa (Imperial body guard), 54.
Baron Nishi (Second Division), 58.
Baron Kodama (Chief of Staff), 52.
Prince Fuschimi (First Division), 46.

NEW FEATURES OF SOME EXCELLENT STAGE BILLS

Brighter and better than it has been for several seasons, "The Burgomaster," which began an engagement at the Grand yesterday, seemed to prove that "time cannot wither nor custom stale" the charm of this standard attraction.

The performance went with a snap and dash that was remarkable, considering that it was the first of the season.

Many changes have been made in the cast, but the result has been to strengthen the talent in one of the best musical comedies ever written—one whose popularity seems destined to last a long time.

The most remarkable improvement is in the quality of the chorus and the zest with which the ensembles are put on. This is due to a live stage director, Oscar L. Figman, who plays the part of the Burgomaster. For his clever work in this unctuous part he receives the cordial indorsement of the audience, but few appreciate that the excellence of the entire movement of the production is largely due to his efforts. Like his brother, Max Figman, who directed "The Red Feather" and several of Mrs. Fiske's plays, Oscar Figman is coming to be a capital actor.

Though Miss Ruth White is missed in the part of Willie, the Countess Olga von Hatzfeld, who has succeeded her, is excellent. Besides making up as a most attractive boy, she has a delightful voice and in the "Kangaroo" and "I Love You" songs was cordially recalled. Oscar Ragland, a young giant, who is playing the part of the "Harlem Spider," sings remarkably well.

Louise Brackett comes back in her old part of Ruth. She has taken on enough weight to make her prettier than ever. The soubrette is now—little Dorothy Rae.

A good dancer, she also knows how to sing. Another new principal who is talented is Pearl Bailey, now playing the part of the stranded "legit" actor. Harriet Sheldon, Walter Jones's mother, is again giving her good bit of eccentric comedy, the woman Theosophist.

Charles Sharp's work as "Doodle" is as funny as any character in comic opera today, and for his musical specialty he won six encores. Several specialties have been added since last season. Miss Kitty Aylward of St. Louis, the prettiest girl in the company, does the cake-walk with Figman.

The Grand was crowded last night, but no discomfort was suffered, the ventilation and fan arrangements being satisfactory.

* * * *

"The Darling of the Gods," a charming drama of old Japan, began its second week at the Imperial auspiciously. One of the real novelties of the season, the play can be seen and enjoyed again and again.

The Yo-San of Miss Bates found instant favor again last night. The bits of comedy she introduced made you laugh. Her arch simplicity suggested a Japanese Patience. The scene depicting "the feast of a thousand welcomes" proved the scenic triumph of the performance. Lights, flowers, geishas, incense bearers, jugglers and acrobats lent "atmosphere" and interest.

Ada Lewis, who won her first fame as a funny "tough" girl, played Set-Su, Yo-San's maid. It seems a far cry from "tough" girl to Japan, but Miss Lewis was quite in the picture. She is an artist.

A party of Boer officers were in a box. Scattered through the large audience were some half a hundred visiting Japanese. They enjoyed it all immensely.

* * * *

The performance of "Way Down East" at the Olympic last night was the sixtieth time the pastoral has been seen at this theater, and with few exceptions the cast is the same. Phoebe Davies, Ulrich Collins, J. H. Bunny, Ella Hugh Wood and Sara Stevens continue to play the now celebrated characters they originated with unending enthusiasm.

To Miss Davies falls the most difficult part. The role of Anna is very exacting. Miss Davies, however, is equal to the task. She smiles whenever there is an opportunity, and her art is ever the same.

* * * *

Harry Jackson, sterling delineator of eccentric character, made his debut as a star at Havlin's in "What Women Will Do." Although its name implies thrills, the play is a dramatization of Dickens's "David Copperfield." Jackson, as old Micawber, has never given a neater impersonation.

He tallies admirably with the famous Dickens type, and when the cheerful old chap has the stage the audience warms to him. Jackson himself built up the drama. Somehow, it doesn't "catch on" until the second act, when Micawber appears for the first time. Things then liven up and the action proceeds rapidly enough. The piece should prove a hit.

* * * *

Kiralfy's Louisiana Purchase spectacle began its one hundred and first performance at the Odeon. The specialties are no less interesting than the production itself. Fred V. Bowers's musical act is one that would be a topliner in any vaudeville theater. The latest specialty is the Kiralfy pony ballet. Its merit is best proved by the fact that it is already being imitated, although only in its second week here.

* * * *

The Brigadiers, with Edmond Hayes as the leading comedian, provided substantial entertainment at the Standard. Unlike most burlesque shows, the vaudeville specialties are given during the action of the farce. Hayes is seen as the funny "Wise Guy" tramp. There are two acts, each of which include many up-to-date specialties.

* * * *

Hadji Tahar's Arabian acrobats, nine in number, present a diverting athletic act at Suburban Garden. Their feats of contortion, gun manipulation and pyramid posing evoked constant applause. Frances McNulty, Carter and Rose, Anna Burt and Ahern and Baxter were the other newcomers. The Travelers' Protective Association will enjoy an outing at the Suburban Saturday.

* * * *

Nettie De Coursey appeared at the Crawford in "An Orphan's Prayer." Miss De Coursey plays the part of Calamity, a country girl. The interest as to the orphan heroine's identity is sustained to the end. There is much to entertain as the pastoral develops.

* * * *

Herr Saona, the impersonator, is the headliner at Manhattan Park. He offers a new specialty, appearing as some half a score of famous men. His quick changes are made in full view of the audience.

* * * *

Kitamura's Japs, from the Imperial Theater, Tokio, are at Forest Park Highlands. The intricacy of their act consists of balancing feats, which require strength and unlimited nerve. The famous ladder trick, seldom presented nowadays, caused genuine admiration. The Stein-Eretto Family, somewhat in contrast with the Japs, are hand balancers and jumpers.

Ed F. Reynard's ventriloquist work, wonderful in itself, is delivered with the artist surrounded by a set of mechanical figures, that move with agility and have constant fun with the actor and themselves, apparently.

Press Eldridge, inimitable in the delivery of his monologues, offers jokes and songs. Louise Brehany, pleasing vocalist, is heard in a new repertoire. Bickel and Watson are clever musicians.

* * * *

Out at Delmar the Hayes "Louisiana" entertained a large audience. Maude Williams, who succeeded Miss Lambert as Columbia, will leave Saturday night, going East to join "The Sultan of Sulu" company. She will be replaced by Adele Rafter, who will be pleasantly remembered as the contralto of the Bostonians for the last three seasons. Miss Rafter is a young woman who should make quite as much of the part of Columbia as has either of her predecessors.

Beginning this week, the matinee days will be Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, the Saturday matinee being discontinued.

* * * *

Josephine Gassman, who may always be counted upon for a diverting song specialty, is the featured vocalist at West End Heights. Caron and Herbert, the well-known comedy acrobats, Sadona, and Lee and Chapman are prominent in the new bill.

MEXICAN VETERANS COMING.

Five Hundred From Texas to Visit Fair September 16.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 7.—The Texas and Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads have offered free transportation to 500 Mexican War veterans and their wives to attend the World's Fair at St. Louis on Mexican War Veterans Day, September 16, and the invitation has been accepted.

Mrs. Moore-Murdock of Fort Worth, national secretary, is collecting names and residences. She says veterans will be present from Hawaii, Alaska, Belgium, England and Scotland.

Alfonso Freeman, 92 years old, the oldest veteran in Texas, living at Weatherford, is going.

OLGA VON HATZFELDT.
Who plays Willie in "The Burgomaster."

REPUBLICAN INDORSEMENT OF FOLK'S CANDIDACY.

Missouri Republicans' Blunder.

Chicago Tribune (Republican).

The Republican State Convention of Missouri deliberately sinned against the light when it made a party nomination for the governorship and refused to indorse Joseph W. Folk. It showed its indifference to a great moral issue and its ignorance of practical politics.

The men who ran the Republican Convention reasoned that Folk had made so many enemies by exposing political criminals and by overthrowing the Democratic State machine that he would not get his full party strength at the coming election. It was anticipated that the boodlers whose business he had ruined and the machine men whose power he has destroyed would surely bolt Folk. The Republican politicians of Missouri exhibited a good deal of smartness, but not much sense.

The boodlers will undoubtedly bolt Folk and vote for the Republican candidate, but for every boodler whose vote he loses Folk will gain ten ballots from honest men who had heretofore voted the straight Republican ticket, but who will, in the coming election, vote for Roosevelt and Folk.

Folk will probably be elected by one of the greatest majorities ever cast for any candidate in Missouri. Which is as it should be.

"Votes of Thousands of Honest Republicans."

Duluth News-Tribune.

The comprehensive knowledge of the ways and resources of boodlers possessed by Joseph W. Folk and the manner in which he has employed that knowledge leaves no doubt that he will be successful in the continuation of those efforts to purge the State of the shameful debauchery that has made it a byword. He will receive the votes of thousands of honest Republicans, and must combat the allied strength of the Republican and Democratic machines to be victorious at the polls. But "they can't stop him." Joseph W. Folk will be the next Governor of Missouri.

Walbridge vs. Folk.

Pittsburg Press.

Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis, whom the Republican State Convention in Missouri has nominated for Governor against Joseph W. Folk, appears to be a man of character and distinction. Granting this, it is still apparent that if Mr. Folk is beaten, the gamblers and political boodlers will all be elated. Nothing can possibly prevent Folk's defeat from being morally a corruptionist victory. This would be true even if Missouri were a Republican State. Since it is not a Republican but a Democratic State, the failure of Folk, the Democratic nominee, to receive the accustomed majority of the candidate of his party would be cumulatively regarded everywhere as a popular rebuke for the magnificent reform work he did as District Attorney. Mr. Walbridge's respectability cannot alter Mr. Folk's record.

Increasing Independence.

Denver Times.

More and more the greatest newspapers of the country are exhibiting a spirit of political independence. The latest example of this increasing attachment to real progress and to right rather than to party is afforded by the Chicago Tribune, the most powerful Republican newspaper of the Middle West, which is earnestly supporting Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. It says:

"Mr. Folk should be elected unanimously. Republicans should unite with Democrats in voting for the man who has made the splendid record he has. The Republicans are no less interested than the Democrats in the suppression of corruption in Missouri. That is the great State issue which is before the people at the coming election. Republicans should follow Mr. Folk unquestioningly, for he is the best man to lead in the antiboodle war."

The key to the Tribune's policy is found in its immovable opposition to boodlers and boodling rings in and out of its own party and its determination to support in the interests of the public honest and able men, whatever party they may belong to.

Such a position is the ideal one for an independent and influential newspaper, and the Times hopes to see it taken by many newspapers which have not yet had the courage to break away from trammels which, at times, bind them to the support of bad men and the advocacy of dangerous measures. The true office of the public journal is to stand for honest men and worthy measures, no matter what political brand they may happen to wear.

Can the Republican Party Afford It?

Newark (N. J.) News.

There may be many local issues in Missouri, but no one for a moment doubts that honesty in official position is the paramount one. It is so solely because of the able and upright course of the present gubernatorial nominee, who in his own person incarnates the principles for which he has fought valorously enough to attract the attention of the nation. One might say that he is the platform, were it not for the fact that the platform, written by himself, decisively stands against all forms of official dishonesty, and with a clearness and vigor of statement that is altogether unusual in such documents. The man who contests the election of Mr. Folk under all the circumstances can hardly show himself to be in sympathy with good government. If elected it will be solely by the assistance of people inimical to the gallant young District Attorney and in the interests of the baser element in Missouri politics. As before stated, this may be done. The Missouri boodle machine is powerful, wealthy, unscrupulous and extremely vindictive. It would not hesitate for a moment to knife the Democratic ticket. But can the Republican party of the State afford to lend itself to such a consummation?

TWO MASTER PORTRAITS BY MASTER SECESSIONISTS.

Two masterpieces in the American section, both portraits of women, are sources of constant delight and interest. You surely will guess which they are, if you have been often to the galleries—Whistler's portrait of Rosa Corder and Alexander's portrait of his wife. Strangely allied they seem, and yet wholly different; deeply convincing and completely attractive.

To the artist or art worker, the two wonderful paintings will prove inexhaustible in their artistic meaning. To the art lover they contribute a memorable experience as the best expression of the positive, individual strain which each of these great painters has developed. For they are of the strongest work of the two American artists, big enough to dare originality; who grappled with that great body of the public which lives and moves and has its little being in traditional conventions, and wrung its bull neck.

And to the art analyst—this creature belongs in a class by himself—these pictures should be treasures beyong compare. In them is the basis for endless talk; you can analyze from them from anywhere to anywhere, to any old conclusion whatever; you can analyze the painters into the very pinnacles of art achievement, or you can analyze them into damnation everlasting. If you don't believe it start analyzing with somebody about Whistler and Alexander, and see where you land.

The Whistler has been discussed time and again in art reviews and art columns, usually as "The Woman in Black With the Brown Hat." Some have said that as for the brown hat, splendid, but as for the woman—well, really! Others have written at great length and avoided committing themselves to any definite opinion. A few have raved.

Time has passed. Whistler is dead. Perhaps many of those upon whom he used the "gentle art" are still alive, and perhaps many others still agree with them in their estimates of Whistler's art. But now, whether for the hat, whether for the black gown, whether for the portrait or whether for them all blended into a picture, the work has become well-nigh priceless. So the final judgment is apparent and no appeal is open to the carpers.

It is interesting to watch the people in connection with this picture. Few pass it by. Famous as Whistler was and is, not even a majority of the average crowd of visitors to the gallery recognize his style, and the attention drawn by so plain a canvas is testimonial to the compelling power of his brush. Not all comments at random are favorable, not by a long shot, but practically everybody stops to look.

One pompous man, who had that habit of holding his glasses to his eyes with his hand, a la connoisseur, bent over with read the typewritten card beneath. "Whistler—oh!" he exclaimed. He backed away and assumed that attitude which says: "I am now engaged in making a critical examination of this picture." What he finally said was: "Extraordinary man, Whistler." Evidently he did not know what to think of it. But the "extraordinary" thing about this ordinary citizen was that he turned, glanced at Sargent's technically marvelous picture on the opposite wall, refused it a second look and walked out. Whistler, at least, had interested him where Sargent failed.

The Alexander style may be directly compared with Whistler's in the same gallery, two of the former's works being hung on the same wall. But as the portrait of Mrs. Alexander is portraiture, it would be better to go to the adjoining gallery where this canvas is displayed.

The link between the painters lies in their feeling for quiet color harmonies. But Alexander lays great emphasis upon another element of art—shall we say the poetry of line? The result is a wholly different picture. The eye follows the lines and they contribute the first impression and the last, the one carried away.

It is after you are at rest in the harmony of the lines that color impressions are derived; and, as compared with Whistler, the coloring is more daring, more decorative, more Japanese.

The woman whom you meet in the picture is a woman of character, and the picture is a picture of character.

If it be not too private a matter, there is suggestion here also of the ladder climbed by the painter into that envied position of an artist "with a style of his own." Alexander married into wealth. He was enabled to develop himself at leisure, to court and win the highest distinctions. Now his is perhaps the ideal position among American artists in America. The finest studio in New York, more commissions at his own prices than he can execute, a life spent in the inner literary and artistic circles of Gotham and of Europe—these are his; and none begrudges anything of the man who paints so well.

TEXAS SOCIALIST TICKET.

Word H. Mills of Dallas the Candidate for Governor.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 7.—The Socialists of Texas, at their State political picnic at Grand Saline last night, nominated the following ticket:

For Lieutenant Governor, L. L. Rhodes of Van Zandt County; for Attorney General, William D. Simpson of Dallas.

The meeting will continue several days and other nominations may be made. Word H. Mills, the nominee for Governor, is a perfumery manufacturer of Dallas. H. L. Rhodes is one of the richest farmers in Eastern Texas.

Groceries at Auction.

Bankruptcy auction sale at 10:30 this day, at 3024 Carter avenue, of groceries, etc. By order U. S. Court.
A. A. SELKIRK & CO., Aucts.

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

From The Republic, August 8, 1879.

A cow was injured in South St. Louis by an engine on the Pacific Railroad. Captain O'Neil called upon three citizens to view the animal, and as they pronounced it valueless in consequence of the accident it was killed.

A handsome lot of brook trout caught at Ashland, Wis., was exhibited on 'change and presented to the officers of the Merchants' Exchange by President Colby of the Wisconsin Central through Mr. Andrew Warren of St. Louis. Afterwards the trout were served at Milford's and enjoyed by the officers, Mr. Warren and guests.

Doctor E. W. Jamison gave a live alligator, 6 feet long, which he had received from Louisiana, to the St. Louis Zoological Gardens, making the second saurian that had been presented to the gardens, the others being from Texas.

Through the efforts of Senator Vest the local militia secured permission from the War Department to practice at target shooting on the grounds at Jefferson Barracks. The letter from the War Department was forwarded to General C. W. Squires by Senator Vest from Sweet Springs.

Ensign Simon Cook of the United States Navy, who had been spending his furlough in North St. Louis, departed for Annapolis, Md., to report for duty.