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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904.
Vol. 97 ..... No. 62

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	108,660	17 (Sunday)	123,870
2	107,910	18	109,710
3 (Sunday)	126,610	19	109,560
4	109,590	20	110,410
5	111,080	21	119,480
6	114,730	22	108,970
7	117,460	23	110,310
8	125,290	24 (Sunday)	123,650
9	131,280	25	109,150
10 (Sunday)	135,990	26	110,280
11	110,330	27	108,810
12	110,890	28	131,650
13	110,450	29	108,210
14	108,700	30	111,440
15	109,000	31 (Sunday)	123,500
16	109,380		

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 8.28 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.

INDIANA WEEK AT THE FAIR

American athletes inaugurated Indiana Week auspiciously at the St. Louis Exposition by making one new world's record and breaking three Olympic records. St. Louis consequently has kept the promises which were made to Indiana officials that the week would offer patriotic demonstrations, and, as the Olympic games were made the feature of Indiana's special period, the promises have been literally fulfilled.

Besides the events for entertainment, visitors from Indiana will find much to interest them particularly, as their State is represented more than creditably. Indiana's State building is one of the most attractive in the Plateau of States and occupies a prominent site, and Indiana shows to great advantage in the big exhibit palaces.

Indiana is a foremost Commonwealth. Its educational system demands frequent commendation from educators and publicists. Its municipalities are managed in accordance with modern ideas and they have good streets, parks and public buildings. Its industrial and manufacturing interests are large. The State and its cities have the advantages of a healthy public sentiment and of a praiseworthy private sentiment. Indiana is characteristically represented in the World's Fair exhibits, and therefore its displays receive exceptional attention. The exhibits exploit Indiana as it is, one of the greatest of American States.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

Citizens of the United States are especially gratified with the interesting exhibits made at the St. Louis Exposition by about twenty of the Latin-American countries. The Southern Governments are represented in every department, many of them having extraordinary displays, some of which deserve to be classed with the exhibitions made by leading nations of the world.

Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, Argentine, Hayti, Honduras, San Salvador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Peru and several others have displays in various exhibit sections, and the displays are extensive collectively. The works of Argentine artists attract attention in the Palace of Fine Arts, Brazil's national edifice is conspicuous as one of the architectural beauties in the grounds, interest focuses in Mexico's showing in the Palace of Education and in the Palace of Transportation, and indications of the resources, progress and prospects of all these countries are visible in the Palaces of Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Mines and Metallurgy, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Agriculture.

The Southern American exhibitions appeal to the people of the United States with the fervor of common sentiment, for a deep and real sympathy must exist between our people and those nations in the South as long as the spirit of democracy reigns over the continent. Small differences may agitate from time to time, if they should not mar the pervading serenity, but no differences ever should be so grave or severe as to put any American Government in opposition to the cardinal American principle.

United America, as far as union means general loyalty and general harmony for defense, is not a fantastic dream, but a necessity based upon many conditions. The greatest of the American Powers must have as much faith and repose as much reliance in the smallest as the smallest in the greatest. The interest of each of the American Governments is identical with the interests of all.

The exhibitions made by Latin-American Governments portray advancement in the South and suggest incalculable possibilities. Evidences of progress there are pleasing to citizens of the United States as being full of promise for the steady ascendency of America. Were the Exposition composed of these exhibits only, it still would be worth its enormous cost.

Probably, as is ardently hoped, the return of the official Commissioners to their own countries will be followed by the augmentation of the friendly relations which exist among American Governments. The representatives of these countries have corroborated, through association with citizens from all parts of the United States the sincere profession that the United States are inspired entirely by the best motives, of an unselfish type, in endeavoring to intensify and harmonize affection among all American Powers. The Southern American exhibitions serve several important purposes.

ANTIFOLKISM AND ITS CANDIDATE.

Without doubt Mr. Folk will be the next Governor of Missouri. His election is a political certainty—as near a certainty as anything which must be decided at the polls can be. Not ten men in the State seriously doubt it. Probably not more than two men on the anti-Folk ticket seriously doubt it. With one or two exceptions the minor nominees knowingly lent their names to a forlorn hope. As for the head of the ticket himself—it is assuming too much to say that even Mr. Walbridge is so far carried away by the natural and inevitable hopes of a candidate as to ignore what is patent to everybody else, namely, that the people almost unanimously prefer his opponent upon this issue of boodle.

Folk will be elected and the Republican party, as represented by the organization, will not share the honor with Democracy. It might have shared the honor. The Republican rank and file were eager to follow Democracy's decision and place Mr. Folk at the head of their own ticket. But forces operative within the organization overcame the influences without finding expression in the nomination of one who would not be a menace to the evils which Folk is fighting.

Although, as measured by his record, Mr. Walbridge is more of a solace than a menace to these evil forces at this time, his nomination plainly marks an attempt to add respectability and plausibility to the fight against Folk and the principle realized in Folk. The purpose behind the attempt is too patent to be successful, even were boodle less of an issue than it is. The organization and its allies are of a character and entertain a purpose which cannot be cloaked—which could not be cloaked under any circumstances. The Walbridge-Butler-Boodle confederation could not win in Missouri under the most favorable circumstances possible to the Republican party.

To repeat, then, defeat for the Republican politicians is assured. They have assured their own defeat. Not only have they failed of their opportunity to uplift their organization by sharing in the universal honor which the Missouri idea, the support of the Folk principle, confers upon Democracy; but they have resisted the people's appeal for a higher morale in public service, and resisted it in a flagrant manner exposing a base motive. They have gone against the active desires of the rank and file of their own party. They have both disappointed and offended them. They have weakened themselves incalculably with their own people.

An ignominy worse than oblivion will be the consequence of their defeat by the good citizenship of both parties. These politicians forever after will be known as "the people who fought Folk." The stigma of fighting the principle embodied and illustrated in Folk's official career will be fixed to them so long as they remain in public life, or whenever the familiar sound of their names rings in the public's ear. Under Governor Folk Missouri will have unquestionably an administration in the most striking contrast to the sort of rule which Walbridgeism promises. It will be a further and broader realization of the moral ideal for which Missouri citizenship has striven and is striving, a practical application distinct in quality and standing out in the State's record of administrations; and it will constantly recall to the public mind the opposition which good government met in 1904 at the hands of a clique. The more open, direct and shameless their antagonism, the deeper the impression will be which the public memory must hold.

Mr. Walbridge is apparently much wiser than the clique behind him. Thus far it is quite noticeable that he refrains from attempting to belittle Folk's work for good government. He has not indulged in any of the clique's excesses of antagonism. To do so, of course, would put an end to his candidacy prematurely—it would practically close the incident of the Missouri campaign of 1904, since the things which are intolerable in the clique would be doubly intolerable in a candidate. Missourians of whatever shade of politics would resent an open insult to their citizenship from such a source conspicuously before the nation, and Republicans would resent it more than would Democrats.

No candidate for public office could afford to say that the principle exemplified in Folk's work is not a good principle or that its practical application is not, has not been and would not be a good thing for the State. Incidentally, Mr. Walbridge's candidacy presents a peculiar anomaly. Before his nomination his friends said that his admiration for Folk would possibly find expression at the polls and his candidacy seems to proceed on the nominal premise that Folk's principles, works and results are excellent. At the same time Mr. Walbridge practically represents the antithesis of Folk in government. His candidacy actually embodies all the elements which are opposed to the Folk principle. It is a Walbridge-Butler-Boodle resistance of good government and reform.

Yet however wiser he may be than the politicians behind him, Mr. Walbridge's attitude serves only to contrast the unseemly position of his supporters the more deeply. By holding to his position and declining to fight as these politicians fight Mr. Walbridge will escape the stigma which must attach to them. Much more than this he cannot hope to accomplish, but for this, at least, he will deserve credit. The difficulties of a reputable citizen dragging the support of Butlerism and Boodleism are great, and to come out of them with the least reproach would entitle him, if not to a certain distinction, at least to a measure of public indulgence.

VIOLATING THE BANKING LAW.

In his latest installment of the story of Amalgamated Copper, Mr. Lawson describes the remarkable banking transaction by which the Amalgamated Copper Company was born. Among other things, he states that the bank loaned William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers the $30,000,000 with which the copper properties, later unloaded upon the public for $75,000,000, were purchased from Daly, Haggin and Tevis.

Mr. Lawson feelingly characterizes the bank's transaction as monstrously illegitimate, and most of those who have read his story will agree that, if he rightly describes the incident, it did violate all the rules of conservative, legitimate banking. But Mr. Lawson does not raise the question as to whether the bank violated the laws of the United States.

The banking law provides that no national bank shall lend more than one-tenth of its capital and surplus to any one person, firm or corporation. This loan of thirty-nine millions was made to two persons, Rogers and Rockefeller, according to Lawson; and exceeded the bank's capital and surplus. A statement shows that the bank has a capital of $25,000,000 and a surplus of $8,900,000. A loan within the lawful limits could not have been more than $3,330,000 to either of the individuals. Together they could not have lawfully borrowed more than $6,780,000. The only exception which the law makes refers to discounts in the regular course of business.

Of course, the law would be easy of technical evasion by men of such resources as Mr. Rogers and Mr. Rockefeller, representing the Standard Oil Company. That they committed a substantial violation of it, however, seems inescapable, if Mr. Lawson's narrative is true. The point is only material in that it suggests the question: Just what does the law mean to a giant corporation which owns its own banks, with combined assets of many hundreds of millions? Does not the law indeed look small?

Yet the law is designed for the protection of the public, and notwithstanding it may look small to corporations and interests which have risen above it, it is absolutely the only protection which the public enjoys as against the favorites of bank managers.

Says the Star: "However, referring to Walbridge, he was one of Folk's warmest supporters in hunting out and prosecuting corruptionists, and we happen to know that he favored Folk's nomination on the Democratic ticket, in the hope that he would become the choice of both the minor parties of the State, as the Champion of Good Government, an honest ballot, a fair count and home rule for the great cities of the State. Mr. Folk's fall-down in the Jefferson City convention convinced him that his hopes were vain. * * * No: that wasn't what turned Mr. Walbridge. It was the fall-down of the St. Joseph convention. Mr. Folk still stands powerfully for the things which Mr. Walbridge, according to the Star, indorsed, but Mr. Walbridge and the organization behind him are moving with all their might against them.

In winning honors in the Olympic games, American athletes are also breaking records. Under the new Chief of Aeronautics more energy and judgment will be manifested in inducing competition; and the $100,000 airship race will not only take place, but it is likely that an American navigator of the air will win the prize. So the Stars and Stripes are waving.

It is reported that Republican judges and clerks of election are tardy about qualifying. They should be induced to hurry; else the organ of the Republican gang will begin blaming the Democrats.

Crooks are not pursuing their devious courses in St. Louis this year. The police protection is too thorough. Even porch-climbers remained away this summer.

Big trusts contribute ten millions toward Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. The magnates are paying for those White House lunches and for what they took away.

At Oyster Bay there is a clam.

RECENT COMMENT.

Tea in British Counting Rooms.

Saturday Evening Post.

Time is the commodity wasted most in British business houses. The attitude of the English man of business, from the "junior" clerk to the managing director, seems to be that of seeing how little time he can spend in actual work and how much he can spend in sports, pleasure and the intermissions of business. He works to live instead of living to work.

An instance of this lack of economy in time and labor is found in the common practice in English offices of serving afternoon tea. And in many instances this interruption to steady and consecutive application to business is permitted in the forenoon as well as in the afternoon. Though some houses are able to cut this daily stoppage of work down to an average of ten minutes, in most cases it requires fifteen to thirty minutes.

The completeness with which this practice disorganizes concentration of thought and dissipates the results of steady, uninterrupted application was impressed upon me by an incident which occurred in an English house that I was serving. I had begun an examination of the work that each clerk had handled the day previous, to learn the exact effects on the day's work of the afternoon tea intermission.

A single one of the results disclosed by that investigation is sufficient to illustrate the effects of the system. On the desk of one of the clerks I found an invoice and a draft on a customer in a foreign port. The mail steamer had sailed the day previous and the next sailing was two weeks later.

"Why didn't you get this off yesterday?" I asked the clerk.

"You see, sir," he complacently replied, "tea was served before the invoice was completed, and there was still the draft to make out."

"But you knew that if you didn't stop for tea you could easily finish the two documents and get them into the outgoing mail, while if you failed to do so the letter could not be forwarded for two weeks?"

"Yes, sir—but we always stop for tea; it's the regular thing here, and so—"

"And so," I interrupted, "you deliberately allowed your tea to delay the collection of a very considerable sum of money for at least two weeks?"

"But," he persisted, "everything stops when tea is served over here."

And he was right. Serving tea in the office of the English business man is as effective a signal for the dropping of all work as is the 6 o'clock whistle in the American factory.

Question of "Literary Shop."

The Bookman.

A correspondent asks us to answer the following question:

"In the event of two editors accepting the same story—duplicate copies of which had been submitted to them—what would be the proper course for the author to pursue, provided always, of course, that the aforesaid author survived the shock?"

Naturally, the first thing to do is to telegraph one of the editors that the offer is withdrawn, and then to follow it up with a letter of apology on the score of extreme youth or weakness or the risk of immediate starvation. Finally, it should be added that henceforth any manuscript that may come from the writer to that editor will be actually submitted without any string attached, and may be read by the editor with entire relevancy to his own business. Unfortunately, it is a practical question, for things like it are always happening. It sounds somewhat elementary, but it is not superfluous to say that offers of exclusive rights should not be sewn broadcast in duplicate. Offers of articles, like offers of marriage, should be sent in seriatim till a single heart is touched.

Selah.

Edwin H. Keen in Outlook.

The noontide hush has come, no cloudlets stray
On the pure sapphire of the summer sky;
Preening his wings, too much afraid to fly,
Sits the small minstrel silent on the spray;
The patient cattle, in a vague dismay,
Seek the cool cloister of an ancient tree;
The very field-flowers droop them languidly,
As prescient of some wonder in the way.

The moods of man are under Nature's sway,
So from the bough of Life on which I sing,
Voiceless I sit, awe-struck and wondering,
As one entranced, whose senses play
Apart, and pause, while Life, with scanty breath
And trembling knees, touches her lips with Death.

"Giving Away" Stage Secrets.

New York Sun.

Theatrical people are all supposed to enjoy publicity concerning themselves and their profession, but they don't all agree as to what sort of publicity is beneficial and what sort is otherwise. For instance, Sarah Cowell Le Moyne declared the other day that one of the great crimes against the modern stage is the ruthless exposure in the magazines of all the mechanical tricks behind the scenes to produce stage effects.

"Nothing," she complained, "is left to the imagination of the audience. They see the moon rise and know just how it is done, and there is an end of the charm of illusion. It is harder for the players and less enjoyable for the playgoers."

ONLY MEMBERS OF FAMILIES WILL WITNESS DAWSON-NIPHER NUPTIALS.

MISS FRANCES AMY LILLIS
Of Kansas City, who is at the Planters with a jolly party of Kansas City friends. They are here to do the Fair. Miss Lillis is frequently hostess of Miss Eugenie Maginnis, when the latter visits in Kansas City.

The marriage of Miss Elma Nipher, second daughter of Professor and Mrs. Francis E. Nipher, to James Clifford Dawson will take place Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, in Hamilton avenue. It will be a quiet wedding, witnessed only by members of the family and a few intimate friends. The bridal party will be small, the bride being attended by only one maid—Miss Clara Nipher, her younger sister.

Mr. Dawson will have Clifford Barry for his best man. After an extensive wedding trip the couple will make their home in Webster, going to housekeeping in October.

Miss Nipher is a Mary Institute graduate, 1901, and was the class essayist of that year.

GIVES CHILREN'S PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Casper J. Wolff gave a children's party yesterday afternoon for their three children—Agnes, whose eleventh birthday was thus celebrated, and Eleanore and Marguerite, twins of 4 years. The South Compton avenue residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wolff and the spacious lawn were filled with merry children, while in the evening their elders came for an informal entertainment.

Among the children present were:

Masters—
Joseph Wodicka, Willie Sherman,
L. Wodicka, Joseph Wolf,
W. Wodicka, Jr. Wolf,
Joseph Sherman, Willie Wolf,
Frankie Sherman, Charles Turck.
Misses—
Helen Schneiders, Mamie Wodicka,
Gertie Maynard, Jennie Wodicka,
Marie Hehels, Helen Wodicka,
Olivia Gregory, Mamie Turck,
Clara Sherman, Emelie Turck,
Verna Wolff.

Some of the older guests were:

Messieurs and Mesdames—
William Wodicka, Frank Sherman,
Joseph Sherman, Charles Turck.
Mesdames—
Karhanek, Schnieders.
Messieurs—
Charles Schneiders, Francis J. Wolf,
Lou Karhanek, Charles Sherman.
Misses—
Adelaide Einhaus, Louise Schneiders,
Adaline Knittel, Lily Knittel.

A picnic and outing was given by a party of young women and men Sunday at Spanish Lake, Ill. The party was chaperoned by Miss L. Olszewksi and Mrs. E. Sanders. The day was spent in games, dancing and music. Those present were:

Misses—
Amy Formaz, Eva Hawkins,
Agnes Olszewski, Margie Hawkins,
Mamie O'Grady, Ida Ohlman,
Jennie Bellard, Emma Bachman,
Alma Weesbecher,
Fredia Andelfinger.
Messieurs—
Louis W. Helein, Henry Quillmalz,
Henry J. Reis, Theodore Shanks,
Theodore Gottlob, Harry La Martha,
Rolla Vance, W. M. Carr,
Clinton Remington, Chester Brown.

ENTERTAIN WITH TROLLEY PARTY.

The Misses Collier of McMillan avenue, gave a trolley party early in the week on the "Electra." Creve Coeur Lake was the destination and a launch ride on the lake followed the trolley trip. Those in the party were:

Mrs. Erle De Jong.
Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch.
Misses—
Bothwell, De Jong,
O'Neill, Burk,
Sims, Carrie O'Neill,
Godfrey, Douglass,
Hill.
Messieurs—
Warren, Davis,
Pollock, De Jong,
Bennell, Brown,
Norton, Moore,
Bothwell, Baker,
Ellicott, Collier.

LAST SWIMMING PARTY.

The Avondale Tennis Club gave the last of a series of swimming parties on Monday evening at Benton Park Natatorium. Those who enjoyed the evening were:

Misses—
E. Griffin, M. Schlicterle,
E. Beeck, A. Winters,
H. O'Brien, M. Fleming,
Nichwitz, A. Engendorf,
T. Schultye, M. Beeck,
E. Schultye, L. Kuenzel,
O. Kuenzel, E. Kuenzel,
A. Schulte, A. Vornbrack,
H. Frohmeyer, L. Ebert,
A. Wahlers, N. Woods,
Kelley, J. Weideman,
Minges, P. Bibb.
Messieurs—
A. Brockmeyer, Siegmund,
A. Bourscheidt, Bechestobill of Detroit,
Johns, A. Koopmann,
Bowers, A. J. Bechestobill,
L. Boppert, F. Gerritzen,
Remmers, H. Buder,
F. Stippe, A. Meyer,
F. Frohmeyer, A. Rueff,
K. Wahlers, Porter,
Kelley, C. Mueller,
Keane, C. Seibel,
A. Kuenzel, J. H. Flachman,
Delporte,
Christ,

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Minerva E. Bicklay of No. 5025 Minerva avenue, is entertaining several members of her family this week. Among them are her son A. H. Bicklay of New York, with his family, Mrs. William H. Bicklay of Waterloo, Ia., and Mrs. J. M. Stevens and her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hill are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Hill was Miss Myrle Kauffman.

Mrs. N. E. Joslin of Kansas City, who has been visiting in town for six weeks returned yesterday to her home and is now with her mother, Mrs. B. D. Bryant of Kansas City.

Miss Adele Armstrong is visiting in Wequetonsing with her mother Mrs. Franklin Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Robertson and Doctor J. R. Snell, Mrs. Robertson's father, of Kansas City are guests in town this week for the Fair.

Mrs. Rudolph Limberg, Mrs. Krausnick and Miss Anna Koehler have returned from Mackinac, where they spent three weeks.

Miss Helen Teasdale returned yesterday from a fortnight's visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stoehr, have departed to spend a few weeks with friends at Tilden, Ill.

Members of the R. A. R. Club were entertained last evening by Miss Clara O'Malley at her home on St. Louis avenue, where they spent an enjoyable evening. Music and dancing were the diversions until a late hour and refreshments were served. Among those present were:

Misses—
Anna O'Malley, Lucille Conley,
Helen Mead, Effie Griffin.
Messieurs—
Harry McKellops, Austin M. Haskell,
Charles Plaskin, Samuel Stampfer,
Sam Hilliard.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Levin and family, formerly of No. 2403 North Broadway, are now domiciled in their own home, No. 5341 Cote Brilliante avenue.

H. C. West and his daughter, Mrs. Bettie West Soule, and her children have returned to their home in Paducah, Ky., after a visit to relatives and friends in St. Louis, their former home.

The Misses Minnie Wiegand and Minerva Jones of the South Side have departed for Mineral Springs and Pocahontas, Ill., where they will spend three weeks.

For the last week Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mahoney of Houston, Tex., have been in the city, visiting their son J. Farrell Mahoney, who is studying philosophy with the Jesuits in preparation for the priesthood. They departed last night for their Southern home.

George C. Scott of New York is visiting his mother, Mrs. George Scott, at the West End Hotel.

Miss Ada B. Culp of Page boulevard is visiting friends in Charleston, Ill.

Miss Lydia B. Well of Carthage, Mo., is visiting Miss Essye Steiner of No. 1524 Papin street.

Miss Annie M. Waite of Potsdam, N. Y., is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. O. F. Utt, of No. 214 South Garrison avenue.

Mrs. H. F. Muehling of No. 1830 Texas avenue has returned home after a two weeks' visit among friends and relatives in Belleville, Ill.

Doctor and Mrs. Scott Parsons, after a six weeks' sojourn at York Beach, Me., have returned to their home, No. 3131 Washington avenue.

Mrs. H. L. Sternberg of New Orleans, La., who has been visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wright, will depart to-day for home.

Miss Gladys G. Boemler of No. 712 Walton avenue has returned home from a four weeks' visit in Galesburg and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Sig. Stamfer of No. 1123 South Tenth street have just announced the engagement of their daughter Essie to Max. Davidson of this city.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—E. E. Davis of New York is at the St. Nicholas.

—At the Southern are R. B. Oglesbee, Lafayette, Ind., F. B. Dobson, Dubuque, Ia., and Samuel Sumner, Portland, Ore.

—J. D. Dickinson of Fulton, Mo., is a guest at the Laclede.

—C. R. Van Voorhis of Indianapolis is at the Planters.

—J. H. Zerbey, Amos Zerbey and Jay Zerbey of Pottsville, Pa., are at the Planters.

—S. Rosenthal of New York and M. A. Wogen of Kansas City are at the Planters Hotel.

—W. G. Williams of Belfast, Ireland, registered at the St. Nicholas yesterday.

—Morris J. Mayer of New York and Charles B. Allen of Chicago are among the guests at the Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCaffery and Mrs. A. M. McCaffery of Cambridge City, Ind., are at the Planters Hotel.

—Among the arrivals at the Laclede yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Isaacs of Chicago.

—M. Herman of Cincinnati registered at the St. Nicholas yesterday.

—O. W. McCowen of New York and Mr. and Mrs. William Brack of Hastings, Neb., are at the Jefferson.

—Walter Scott of Dublin, Ireland, is a guest at the Lindell.

—Charles Booth and J. Smith Hills of London are at the St. Nicholas, while visiting the Fair.

—Wallace Watts of Kansas City and Ogden Dutcher of New York were among the arrivals at the Laclede yesterday.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—St. Louisans registered at hotels here to-day:

Auditorium—E. K. Barnes, C. S. Hawley, C. G. Highleyman, S. P. Keyes, W. S. McCall, C. S. Spencer, H. S. Thebe, H. E. Woolf.

Briggs—J. J. Holland, P. D. O'Neill.

Sherman House—A. E. Cook, W. D. McCoy.

Grand Pacific—J. J. Brady, J. W. Ferguson.

Great Northern—L. L. Byron, F. L. Betts, R. W. Day, Mrs. R. W. Day, A. F. Lemperty, G. J. Lavery, D. J. Reilly, E. B. Wickham, N. D. Young.

Kaiserhof—F. F. Gottschalk, F. Harris, R. P. Johnson, L. M. Steinberg.

Victoria—C. S. Fitzsimmons, G. W. Taylor, C. C. Woods.

Palmer House—E. N. Bloom, C. E. Kellar, J. H. Moyer, G. H. Thayer, C. P. Warren.

Windsor-Clifton—W. B. Donaldson, H. T. Gary, F. I. Voss.

Brevoort—F. E. Cole, D. W. Taylor, F. E. Woods.

Interstate Reunion at Galena.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galena, Kas., Aug. 30.—The twenty-third annual interstate reunion formally opened yesterday with the usual amount of enthusiasm and a large crowd.

Nearly all the old officers who are living are still in control, but the active business management has been relegated to a great extent to some of the younger men or Sons of Veterans, who will gradually but surely replace the old veterans, whose term of service will soon expire.

The following is a list of the present officers: John M. Cooper, president; J. J. Fribley, first vice president; F. D. W. Arnold, second vice president; J. M. McNay, third vice president; C. W. Daniels, secretary; J. J. Fribley, treasurer; A. C. Hillgross, platform; J. M. McNay, reception; C. F. Collins, general manager; Charles L. Smith, license agent.

JAPANESE ART'S ONE AIM IS THAT OF DECORATION.

Mr. Heromich Shugio, being his Imperial Majesty's Art Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and being besides a highly cultivated man, unquestionably is the highest authority available on Japanese art. But Mr. Shugio does not submit himself readily to "explaining" Japanese pictures, for he contends that the good ones do not need to be explained.

"Still, Mr. Shugio," you remonstrate, "European writers have explained Japanese art to the extent of volumes, whereas it really should come from a Japanese."

"The European connoisseurs," declared the Commissioner dryly, "have discovered far more concerning Japanese art than we know ourselves."

Catechize Mr. Shugio at length on the subject, and you are informed only that Japanese art has a single end and aim—that of decoration. It strives neither for portraiture, for the literal historical or for philosophical expression. It possesses a poetic strain, rendered by a system of symbolism, but even this is subordinate to the decorative idea.

In all his expressions the Japanese tends to poetic sentiments, and in pictures particular sentiments have come to be expressed in a particular or a conventional way. These are so simple that at first they may seem childish. It is somewhat as if our own art were continually exalting the three cardinal virtues—faith, hope and charity; as if, whenever we saw a dove in a picture we personified it as Hope, and had other symbols for other meanings.

Mr. Shugio declares that this is distinctly a secondary phase of Japanese art, and that its importance is much exaggerated in the average Western conception of Japanese art. On the other hand, he thinks the merely decorative function of a picture is underestimated in European art; for he believes that this is the only legitimate function of painting.

"Special associations," he said, "are connected in the Japanese mind with the cherry blossom, the plum blossom, the pine tree and many other flowers and shrubs, and these in pictures have a meaning in a general sense.

"But a Japanese picture is a decoration simply and solely. That, if you care to reason it out, is the origin of pictures. Man in his development found that he was not satisfied to be surrounded merely with the things which were the means of satisfying his physical needs. He desired ornamentation, he wanted to beautify. He found that beautiful things were actually food for his finer senses. The picture probably was among the last of his inventions, in responding to the art impulse. But he certainly didn't want the picture for any purpose other than decoration. And subsequent attributes of pictures must have come about in the complex state of society, when the original use became confused with side issues. But the picture as a decoration solely continues to be a fact in Japan, and we hope that it will continue so."

Looking upon a splendidly painted Japanese screen in the central room of the Japanese fine art section, from the Japanese viewpoint as gathered through Mr. Shugio, you have to apply only one standard in estimating the quality of its art; and that lies in whether or not it satisfies the eye as a harmony in line and color.

Harmony—that is the whole of the matter.

Being a representation of a pine tree upon which storks are standing, this painting has the secondary interest of sentiment. The pine tree is strong and enduring, and hence it stands for strength, endurance, fortitude. The stork also is a long-lived bird, and strong. The Japanese, then, would like to have this picture about him, that it might often lead him to the contemplation of the virtues it suggests, which promise a long and fruitful life. But it is a decoration primarily, and as such Mr. Shugio expects the American public to study the pictures in the Japanese section.

Of course, the artist's viewpoint as to pictures always is very different from that of the general public. The artist appreciates technique, good drawing, good modeling, exceptional coloring, and so on. With us, we are always quarreling because the public is so ignorant of these things, and the impossible task of educating the public into the artist's viewpoint always is being agitated. With the Japanese, declares Mr. Shugio, there is the artist's viewpoint also, but, he adds, the artists are very careful—regarding it as a canon of their art—not to adopt the artist's preferences as a basis of estimating pictures. "What all the people like," he insists positively, "is the best picture."

"And do you know," he continued, "I find that the average of people who come into our section actually pick out our best work for their special admiration. They intuitively select the best pictures we have."

According to the standards prevailing in an educated Western conception of art, nothing of the kind is true as to Western painting. What the public likes is almost sure to be "artistically" a bad thing.

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

From The Republic, Sept. 1, 1879.

A large congregation assembled in the Cathedral to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the feast of St. Louis, the patron saint of the church and of the city. Camp stools were in great demand, for the pews were crowded. Bishop Ryan sat in state at the left of the altar, with the Reverend Fathers Henry and Walsh as honorary deacons. Father Tobyn officiated as celebrant of the mass, with Fathers McCaffrey and Gleeson as deacon and subdeacon, respectively, and Father Hennessey as master of ceremonies. Bishop Ryan preached the sermon.

While lifting a kettle of boiling water from the stove to the floor, 9-year-old Cora O'Rourk of No. 1012 Locust street was scalded. Doctor Dorsett of the Health Department treated her.

The body of Doctor Lemuel J. Draper of the United States Navy was sent to Washington, D. C., over the Vandalia. Colonel Johnson and other army officers called at the residence, No. 1709 Olive street, in the afternoon.

Gregory Eischbaugh, 74 years old, fell in an epileptic fit at the corner of Eighth street and Allen avenue while on his way to church, and died. He lived at No. 1913 South Seventh street.

German citizens of North St. Louis had a festal day, the occasion being the laying of a corner stone of a new turner hall, the seventh in the city, for the Nord St. Louis Turnverein. A large assemblage witnessed the exercises and then marched to Hyde Park Brewery Garden, where a picnic was held.

Frequenters of Washington Park were much puzzled by the appearance of a white-winged sparrow among the flocks of birds. The feathered curiosity was said to be the only one ever seen in St. Louis.

While leaning over the railing of the second-story porch at her home, the 2-year-old daughter of Ernst Becker of No. 1825 South Ninth street fell to the yard, twelve feet below. A physician said the child's injuries might prove fatal.