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TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2018	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Main 2824	A 674

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.
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Circulation During August.

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	109,110	17	108,280
2	107,500	18	107,850
3	108,030	19	107,070
4	117,510	20	114,910
5	107,140	21 (Sunday)	125,060
6	110,790	22	110,160
7 (Sunday)	124,180	23	108,090
8	107,740	24	109,930
9	107,950	25	108,100
10	107,740	26	108,290
11	108,300	27	119,530
12	147,420	28 (Sunday)	122,060
13	108,450	29	108,840
14 (Sunday)	124,150	30	109,260
15	107,980	31	109,020
16	108,030		

Total for the month	3,450,130
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	85,220
Net number distributed	3,364,910
Average daily distribution	108,545

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 9.39 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August. J. F. FARISH

My term expires April 25, 1905.

THE MAYOR TO ACT.

The elimination of grade crossings can be accomplished only through action by the city, and therefore it is encouraging to note Mayor Wells's promptness in having a general investigation of conditions made. Laws relating to the subject are complicated, and before fully effective action can be taken it is necessary to collect reliable information. An investigation is properly the first act.

There is no doubt, further, that Mayor Wells will have the investigation finished and that he will insist upon improvements which are required for the protection of life. He brings determination to all matters, and especially to those of such importance as is this. The investigation will be followed by action.

Action is imperative. St. Louis permits and even authorizes too many dangerous crossings on grade; it tolerates too many compromises for public safety; it maintains too many defective and inadequate viaducts; it remains negligent, as a city, in providing suitable facilities for passage over networks of tracks. Fatalities are too frequent; the existing possibilities, and even probabilities, of accident are too many, showing a disregard of the value of life.

Conditions in various parts of the city are such that dangerous crossings and points cannot be found without an investigation. What improvements and changes are necessary must be ascertained. The law relating to each case and the law relating to all cases must be studied. Then the city will know how and what to do. When this information is obtained the grade crossing will be eliminated, as it must be.

DON'T ABUSE WELCH.

Republican politicians who have undertaken to "put through" the election of Mr. Walbridge must make a campaign of evasion before the public. When Clinton A. Welch announced in a letter to National Committeeman T. J. Akins at the St. Joseph State Convention that he had withdrawn from the race for State chairman because of the unholy alliance which he knew to exist between certain Federal officeholders and anti-Roosevelt Republicans with corrupt elements in the Democratic party, he added that these corrupt elements should be repudiated and not encouraged.

Mr. Welch's standing in the party, especially in this part of Missouri, is such that his preferments were worthy of serious consideration.

An organ of the party in Northwest Missouri, the St. Joseph Gazette, taking this tack, says:

> Clint Welch of St. Louis is opposing the candidacy of Cyrus P. Walbridge. We don't know the fellow—do you? Doubtless he is some obscurity who has hit upon this expedient for lifting himself into the limelight of public view.

Not a word of repudiation of the corrupt alliance, only encouragement to Butler and his crowd. Not an inquiry into the facts, only an apparent effort to divert attention by personal imprecation.

But why denounce Mr. Welch? He is no obscurity to Republicans who know their party affairs.

In the first place, he is a lawyer who believes that every man owes certain unselfish duties to the public. Believing that good doctrine, he has been actively in earnest.

Before he came to St. Louis, five years ago, he was active in Kansas City Republican politics. What is more, dispensers of patronage will tell the ignorant that he refused to accept the emoluments of a position in the Federal service, on the theory that he would rather be independent than subservient to the average Missouri post-office huckster.

Since he came to St. Louis, he has been one of the best-known members of the anti-Kerens crowd. He was one of the chief officers of the St. Louis Republican Club and led its work of organization throughout the city in opposition to the old Ziegenhein element—and for the sake of principle.

He was one of those who opposed the alliance which the old Ziegenhein City Committee made with Democratic bolters, whereby the Butlers were to get a share of the offices. So successful was he in his fight that the Republican State Committee, under his stimulus, deposed a majority of the committee for its party treachery.

Mr. Welch was designated by State Chairman Akins at that time to select sixteen new city committeemen to take the places of the Butlerized majority. He did so to the best of his ability. What was more, he was in active control of the campaign two years ago, with his desk at the headquarters. What work was done in the interests of the Republican ticket in St. Louis that year was done under his direction.

Since that campaign he has continued his fight against the Butler Republicans. He opposed the union of the St. Louis Republican and Hamilton clubs, believing that it was a step which would permit the Butlers to lend their support to the resulting Republican leadership.

Now he is being excommunicated for his declaration for decency. His previous position as a party manager should bar recriminations of the sort in which the St. Joseph Gazette indulges. He has never asked office from his party and has refused Federal appointments. The only trouble with him is that he speaks the truth—and neither he nor his his opposition to acquiescence in corrupt support can be successfully attacked.

TWO REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Walbridge was Mayor of St. Louis from 1893 to 1897. A fairly accurate description of conditions which prevailed in the City Hall during his term was given by the Republican party organ, the Globe, which said:

> It is an open secret that franchises of all kinds are obtained by bribery, and there is reason to believe that the fellows with itching palms do not confine their dishonesty to that or any other particular class of ordinances. When bills are introduced, they are closely scanned to see if they offer any chance for the levying of tribute, and those which seem to present such an opportunity are "held up" until a certain amount of money is paid for their passage. This is not a matter of idle assertion or malicious surmise, but of common understanding; and the victims submit to the robbery because that is the only way in which they can secure what they want.

Mr. Ziegenhein was Mayor of St. Louis in the succeeding four years and his administration was a logical continuation of the rule begun under Mr. Walbridge. Conditions which grew up under the latter's administration were prolonged under Mr. Ziegenhein. They are well described in a recent article on "St. Louis, An Object Lesson in Municipal Corruption." It refers first to a previous term and says, concerning Ed Butler:

> From this administration he secured his most valuable contract from the city, that of collecting and reducing the garbage.

Then it goes on to say of Ziegenheinism:

> This administrajion during the years of '97-'98-'99-1900 reached a culminating point of moral rottenness and brazen effrontery. Checks that had been paid into the City Collector's office mysteriously disappeared; pay rolls were stuffed by carrying straw men upon them. Licentiousness, gambling and vice contributed their quota of "rake-off" to the general fund of the gang; the city's rights were sacrificed to the highest contributor to the slush fund; exorbitant contract prices were allowed upon public work; an employment bureau existed which paid a certain per cent per month on the wages of the employes to the boss who had secured them the job. * * * A revenue-making industry was created within the City Hall which would put to blush the exactions of the robber barons of old.

These two descriptions, the former by the Republican party organ, give us a by no means exaggerated picture of eight Republican years. We may admit that the first four years were better than the latter four years. But the beginning was in the first period. Certainly the latter four years could not have been what they were unless the former period had nursed the growing monster.

Mr. Ziegenhein is not running for Governor of Missouri and therefore we are not now concerned with the last half of the era which made the world-celebrated boodle history of St. Louis; but Mr. Walbridge is running for Governor, and the public therefore rightfully and properly inspects the period in which his record of public service is laid. The public has a right to demand of Mr. Walbridge a showing of strenuous battle against boodling and boodlers as a prerequisite for the governorship.

But upon a close scrutiny of his record no instances of antagonism to corruption appear. On the contrary, the most conspicuous act of Mr. Walbridge's career in the service of the city was his championing, as President of the Council, of the Butler garbage contract, which the party organ, the Globe, denounced as the giving of "a clean rake-off from the municipal treasury" to Butler; who, by the way, the Globe has advised, cannot do better than to vote for Mr. Walbridge this year.

May not the public fairly inquire: In what respect did Mr. Walbridge's administration show a sharp contrast to Mr. Ziegenhein's administration? In what particulars was Mr. Walbridge's administration superior to Mr. Ziegenhein's? The Republic will not contend that the Mayor himself was a man of better type in Walbridge's time than in Ziegenhein's. But in work done against boodle where is the difference?

Another question which the people may properly consider at this time, and a very important question, is this: In the event that Mr. Walbridge should be elected Governor and by the same votes Ed Butler and the boodle elements should triumph this fall and next spring in St. Louis, what kind of a municipal administration would we have? What kind of a municipal regime does Mr. Walbridge guarantee to St. Louis?

Would it be any better than the four years under Mayor Walbridge or the four years under Mayor Ziegenhein? With a Walbridge-Butler-Boodle alliance in power at the capital and in the city, would not a return to those old conditions be inevitable? And if not, what is to prevent it?

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Last week the Republican members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee of one hundred drafted and signed an appeal to the Republican State Convention and the people asking that the full weight of Massachusetts Republican influence be used in pressing upon Congress and the administration the importance of more liberal trade relations with Canada. Similar appeals are expected from other Massachusetts cities.

But why appeal to the Republican party? For eight years it has been temporizing with Canada and making promises to the people of New England and the Northern States who would be benefited by reciprocity; but it has hearkened to the protected trusts which would lose their overplus of profits in the event of a reduction of duties, with the result that this country and Canada are no nearer reciprocal trade relations than they were a decade ago.

In support of the Massachusetts effort President Roosevelt is quoted as favorable to "reciprocity." But if reciprocity involves revision of the Dingley schedules, Mr. Roosevelt will not be for it. Senator Fairbanks is not much of a revisionist either. He was made chairman of the United States membership of the joint high commission for the settlement of all questions involving Canada's relations with us and in five years he has done nothing towards reciprocity, although his duties involved dealing with this matter.

The people of the United States unanimously desire reciprocity, and there is a well-formed and strong sentiment in Canada therefor. The Canadian officials have gone as far as they could in seeking it—but the stand-pat party in the United States, whose largest function of late years has been to protect monopoly, and protect it at all hazards, has blocked the will of two great countries. That the Republican party, if continued in power, will go on standing pat as to Canada, balking the people's desires and cheating their industrial interests, is indisputable.

United States Senators and Representatives apparently are too busy to take active interest in the Interparliamentary Peace Congress at St. Louis this month or to show courtesies to the foreign delegates. Perhaps our Republican Congressmen are afraid that they may be compelled to denounce war and war policies.

The St. Louis Exposition cannot be opened on Sunday, and it shall not be opened on Sunday, as the special law will be obeyed. But, if another exposition is held in the United States, Congress will serve the working people better by permitting Sunday opening.

Everybody who wishes to vote at the November election will have to register this month at his precinct polling place. The registration days are September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Foreign publicists now in the United States will investigate this country's resources. They must be kept away from the prospects in some parts of St. Louis County.

The reasons given for delay in passing the garbage reduction ordinance do not favor the city or the public. Why not pass the bill?

Platonoff, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, succeeding Von Plehve, could spare the last syllable of his name.

RECENT COMMENT.

Word Picture of the Exposition.

Miss Eugenie Clark in Paducah News.

The fair at Chicago was one lustrous pearly whiteness, a snowy gleam of marble walls, columns, terraces, balustrades, statues, till on first sight its glory seemed divine; rare and radiant as a child's dream of heaven itself. At Buffalo the color scheme had been perfected as in no previous exposition of the world; but here the harmony of tone is so delicate, so peerless, so exquisite in its blended softness and radiance that all the artist in the human breast swells upward in one bounding paean of breathless praise; of silent delicious wonder; an expanding of the soul that is an actual pain as you gaze in a wordless transport of ecstasy. The dull red of Indian sunset, the perfect blue of Italy's skies, the gold of the Orient, the liquid green of the sea, the thousand tints of flowers or autumnal woods; the color box of earth, sea and sky is raided to produce one matchless, perfect whole.

Enthroned upon the crest of the hill, like some resplendent queen, this ornate structure proudly rears its beauty for the awe-inspired wonder of the admiring worshipers. Festival Hall, the central building, is surmounted by a dome larger than Michael Angelo's famous creation of St. Peter's at Rome, for centuries the largest in the world; from either side a massive peristyle curves its columned length along the hilltop, terminating in airy pagodas encircled by graceful Ionic columns, its entirey resplendent with sculpury. In the Palace of Honor, flanking Cascade Circle, are the statues of Pere Marquette, Daniel Boone, Clark, Laclede, La Motte, Morbois, Bienville, Renault and others of the French conquerors who discovered and won the wilderness. But if all this is beautiful by day—a marvelous Ivory City under the garish light of heaven's sunshine—by night it is a Magical City of Arabian dreams. Stand between the mighty pylons of the bridges, by the balustrade of the Plaza of St. Louis as the evening dusk drops from the darkening blue. Slowly, gradually, faintly, as the stars appear, the lights steal from empty air, twinkling, scintillating, trembling into lines of light, sweeping into curves of flame, penciling a tower here, a gable there. Swift, from nothingness, spring to the startled eye halls and domes of fancy's shaping. The Wizard of the Dynamo, like a modern Prometheus, snatching fire from heaven to breathe life into the creations of his genius; etching with pen dipped in celestial flame every line, each salient point; poising above the arching domes tiaras of tremulous gemes, crowns of living, throbbing light. Swifter they glitter, flashing with a pen of magic fire this gorgeous picture against the sky until in one bewildering, transsplendent burst its full glory is upon you; wondrous, grand, inspiring, overpowering. One stands entranced, spellbound by the sight; this radiant, triumphal climax of Man and Mind. Nothing like it has ever been created. As you gaze you are not of earth; but a dweller in mystery, a waif in fableland.

Uninteresting People.

By Maurice Brown Kirby in Collier's Weekly.

They live in a quiet sort of a way
In a quiet sort of a street.
They don't meet a great many people, nor
Impress the people they meet.
The newspapers never mention their names,
The world doesn't care what they do,
They never go in for anything much,
And their intimate friends are few.

He never has had a favorite club,
Though somebody said he might.
For a flat little nose on the window pane
Awaits him every night;
And eight little fingers and two little thumbs
Undo all the work of the comb,
As he sits in the quietest sort of a way
In his quietest sort of a home.

She doesn't belong to a woman's club,
She hasn't a single fad,
She spends her time with a blue-eyed lass
And a mischievous little lad.
She never unraveled a Problem of Life,
She doesn't know lots of things,
She plays with the "kids" and works all day,
And most of the time she sings.

He isn't like most other husbands at all,
She isn't like most other wives,
And they never attempt to make a change
In the course of their quiet lives;
But once in a while they dress the "kids,"
And go to spend the day
In a nice little quiet country spot
In a nice little quiet way.

The Dunbar Serum Treatment of Hay Fever.

American Medicine.

We desire sincerely to avoid premature enthusiasm regarding new therapeutic suggestions, but it is with considerable satisfaction we chronicle the results of prevention and treatment of hay fever by means of pollen antitoxin during the summer of 1903, the first season of its introduction. These results are summarized in a timely paper by Doctor R. A. Glegg, who, through the courtesy of Professor Dunbar, has had access to the publications and private correspondence, detailing the general experience of physicians and patients during last summer. It is unnecessary to more than mention the experiments by which Professor Dunbar demonstrated in the pollen of various plants the presence of a toxin, and further proved this toxin to be the cause of hay fever. The production of an antitoxin by the injection of horses with the pollen toxin soon followed. In the summer of 1903 specimens of pollen toxin and antitoxin were sent to physicians throughout Europe, and also in the United States. The results from the use of antitoxin by many of these observers have already been published, and serve to heighten interest in the collective findings.

INTIMATE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES ONLY GUESTS AT ROOSE-PINE NUPTIALS.

MRS. THOMAS C. E. EDWARDS.
Who was until yesterday Miss May Challis.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Price, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Price of No. 4132 Westminster place, to George H. Roose, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the bride's home. The Reverend Doctor J. T. M. Johnston performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids nor groomsmen. The house was trimmed with palms and greens, combined with white asters and roses.

The bride wore a costume of white etamine, trimmed with handsome white lace. She carried a large cluster of white roses without a veil.

After a breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Roose departed for a honeymoon journey of several weeks. On their return they will go immediately to Mr. Roose's residence, at No. 4146 Delmar boulevard, where they will be at home to friends after October 1.

The wedding was a quiet one, attended only by intimate friends and relatives, among whom were Mrs. H. W. Subera of South Dakota, the bride's aunt; Miss Emma Holloway of Indianapolis, who sang a solo during the ceremony, and Miss Carrie Price, the bride's sister, of Colorado Springs, who played the wedding marches and Miss Holloway's accompaniments.

EDWARDS—CHALLIS.

The marriage of Miss May Challis, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Challis of No. 4255 North Market street, to Thomas C. Edwards of Coffeen, Ill., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Charles McCord, pastor of the Goodfellow Avenue M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will live in Coffeen.

RANDALL-KELL WEDDING.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:30, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 4352 Castleman avenue, Miss Carrie E. Kell was married to Professor D. A. Randall, the Reverend Doctor McMurry of the Centenary Methodist Church officiating.

The bride wore a blue traveling suit and carried a bouquet of bride roses.

The bridegroom is principal of the Poplar Bluff High School, where he has been for years.

Immediately after the ceremony luncheon was served and then the young couple departed for Poplar Bluff, where they will be at home to their friends at No. 302 Lester street.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. M. L. Gans and little daughter, Pauline, and Miss Pauline Goldstein of Tyler, Tex., departed yesterday afternoon for their homes after a week's visit to the World's Fair.

Commissioner General de Szogeny of Hungary and Mme. de Szogeny have issued cards for a reception on Saturday evening at the St. Louis Woman's Club in honor of the president and members of the Interparliamentary Union. The hours are from 8:30 until 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Duthiel Cabanne have returned to St. Louis and may remain permanently. Miss Julia Cabanne, who has been visiting them in the East for the past month, came back with them.

Colonel and Mrs. James Gay Butler have a houseful of young women visiting them and enjoying the Fair. Miss Claribel Leggat of Oberlin, O., came last week. This week the three Misses Hubbard of Hartford, Conn., arrived and will remain for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Fenwick of the South Side celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at Anchor Hall, Jefferson and Park avenues, Tuesday evening. Dancing, recitations and congratulatory addresses comprised the exercises of the evening. A repast was served at midnight, after which dancing was enjoyed. Many prominent South St. Louis people were present.

Miss Rose Hermann entertained a few of her friends last Sunday evening at her home, No. 3124 Texas avenue, in honor of Anthony Mennemeyer. The evening was spent in playing games and dancing. Several piano and vocal solos were rendered. Among those present were:

Misses—
Mille Stunkel, Hattie Engler, Lulu Behrens, Lillian Beckers, Josie Aylesworth, Idna Hermann, Hilda Rosemann, Irene Sina, Laura Hermann, Ida Mennemeyer, Idna Eckhardt.

Messieurs—
Frank Scherra, Arthur Ritz, Ben Bruns, Henry Muks, Aloys Schmitz, John Stueber, Oswald Diefenback, Richard Eckhardt, Arthur Hardnocke, Hugo Eckhardt.

Messieurs and Mesdames—
August C. Hermann, Herman Mennemeyer, Mrs. Mary Greving.

Mrs. J. H. Cooper of Mobile, Ala., who spent the last two months with Mrs. Walter G. Hickey of No. 3336A Vista avenue, returned home last Sunday. Mr. Cooper also spent a few days in the city.

Mrs. A. C. Cassidy has returned to the East after spending a few days in town. Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy have sold their McPherson avenue home and will divide their time between St. Louis, New York and Fort Worth, Tex. Miss Geneva Cassidy is again at school in the East.

Miss Grace Rooke of Houston, Tex., is spending a few weeks with her uncle, William A. Rooke of Cleveland avenue.

Mrs. Fred Levy, nee Saft, of Denver, Colo., is visiting her mother, Mrs. B. Saft of No. 3318½ Morgan street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Piper and their sons, George and Ralph, of San Antonio, Tex., are at the Hotel Jefferson.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—W. J. Barkley of New Orleans is a guest at the Planters.

—Thomas Cutson of Burlington, Ia., is at the Madison.

—David B. Sommers of Davenport, Ia., was among the arrivals at the Moser yesterday.

—C. P. Sampson of Dallas, Tex., is registered at the Southern.

—John W. Graves of Louisiana, Mo., is registered at the New St. James.

—Carl M. Mason of Bloomington, Ill., is at the Laclede.

—D. K. Ellingwood of Omaha is registered at the St. Nicholas.

—S. D. Sawson of Seattle, Wash., was among the arrivals at the Southern yesterday.

—Dayton E. Frank of Helena, Ark., is registered at the Moser.

—G. G. Bennett of Plymouth, Ill., has rooms at the Laclede.

—Darwin G. Mason of Denver, Colo., has apartments at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McCormack of Beaumont, Tex., are registered at the Planters.

—J. Morton Page of Des Moines, Ia., is registered at the St. Nicholas.

—C. H. Clarkson of Quincy, Ill., has rooms at the Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Burt and their daughters, Lillie and Blanche, of Philadelphia, are guests at the Buena Hotel.

—Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and her daughter, Miss Henrietta, of Philadelphia, are at the Buckingham Club.

—Mrs. C. L. Redding and Mrs. Charles Myerhoff of Evansville, Ind., are at the Inside Inn while visiting the Fair.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

Auditorium—J. C. Cohen, H. E. Bowerman, W. H. Rossinger, C. H. Spencer.
Briggs—E. P. Jones.
Sherman House—J. W. Bullock, L. O. Martin.
Palmer House—C. S. Anderson, J. H. Mullen, H. F. Wilkins.
Victoria—H. J. Harder, A. M. Gray.
Brevoort—A. D. Agar, C. R. Titus, W. E. Steward.
Windsor Clifton—C. S. Gordon, A. H. Pratt.
Great Northern—J. H. Ames, J. E. Duncan, G. S. Meyers, A. S. Wormser.
Kaiserhof—J. M. Brower, A. W. Golden, J. L. Schuler.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 7.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—W. W. Mulford, Mrs. A. P. King, B. Frost, Miss C. J. Berthold, Mrs. H. L. Behr, Mrs. L. R. Sanford, Manhattan; Mrs. L. H. Laidley, E. F. Goltra and Mrs. Goltra, Waldorf; Miss M. E. Solan, Miss A. T. Owens, Hotel Wolcott; W. S. Eames, Holland; C. H. Rider, Hoffman; Mrs. J. K. Davidson, Fifth Avenue; J. J. Keeley, Hotel Astor; R. F. Britton, Astor House; Mrs. J. H. Raible, Park Avenue; A. C. Early, Belvedere; B. Price, Gilsey; R. F. Britton, York; J. H. Foster, Victoria.

Kansas City—J. H. Green, Herald Square; G. E. Stevens, Albert; C. H. Williams, Victoria; A. Toll, York; J. C. Ford, St. Denis.

Judge W. F. Chilter Dies.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Eminence, Mo., Sept. 7.—Captain W. F. Chilter, Probate Judge of Shannon County, died at his residence in Eminence today. He was 66 years old. He was born here in 1838.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

A LOVE SYMPHONY.

BY ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

LONG the garden ways just now
I heard the flowers speak;
The white rose told me of your brow,
The red rose of your cheek;
The lily of your bended head,
The bindweed of your hair:
Each looked its loveliest, and said
You were more fair.

I went into the wood anon,
And heard the wild birds sing,
How sweet you were, they warbled on,
Piped, thrilled the self-same thing.
Thrush, blackbird, linnet, without pause
The burden did repeat,
And still began again, because
You were more sweet.

And then I went down to the sea,
And heard its murmuring, too,
Part of an ancient mystery,
All made of me and you;
How many a thousand years ago
I loved, and you were sweet—
Longer I could not stay, and so
I fled back to your feet.

GERMAN SEES GLOWING ART FUTURE FOR UNITED STATES.

Professor Hans von Petersen of Munich, senior representative of Germany on the Jury of Painting, visited the United States and St. Louis twenty years ago. Now he comes for a fresh impression.

"Have we grown any artistically?" I asked him yesterday.

"Oh, yes," he answered, positively. "I see it everywhere—in the styles of the newer living-houses, in the interest manifested in art, in this World's Fair. I think that the Fair is splendid, beautiful, from an artist's standpoint.

Professor Petersen in appearance suggests to you a "businesslike" artist, if that kind exists. He has rather a practical face; his beard has no peculiar twists, neither has his hair.

He does not seem to be so bothered with what some call "temperament" that his expression changes twenty times a second.

Train the interviewing "popgun" on him and he discovers a way of answering questions so directly and simply that it is almost disappointing. One expects the foreigner to sputter like the lighted fuse of a firecracker. I know a few at the Exposition who are better than Pain's fireworks—just a little dig and they roar.

Professor von Petersen answers a plain question in a plain way, and then sits, pleasantly and politely enough, waiting for another. This technical manner of avoiding an exposure of mannerisms to the stranger interviewer is testimonial to his good sense, but it was a serious strain on the "popgun." Ammunition ran low, and never a shot seemed to hit the man's self-possession or to touch off that mine of picturesque enthusiasm which is so delightful in many of our friends from abroad.

"Now, Mr. Peterson, you say that the United States is bound to develop, sooner or later, into an artistic nation. Will we be any the better off for it?"

This readily might be calculated to cause an explosion with an artist, to intimate that we might be the worse with art. Mr. Petersen merely explained:

"The better; oh, yes. You have been occupied over here with getting rich, and with money you certainly want the culture and refinements it will buy. You will want the picture, and the sculpture, and the applied arts to complete your lives."

"Surely, the plain and severe architecture of our office buildings and the smokiness of our cities must seem very disagreeable to you—very inartistic?"

"Not like Munich, of course," was the answer. "But then your buildings are so useful, so practical. And then it seems to me that where so much business is, it must be a little dirty. More than that, your residence districts are very beautiful."

"Where does art begin? How is an art-loving public created?"

"That is hard to say. In very simple ways, I think. Say that several poor and ignorant families are living near one another. Suppose the one should have a candlestick more beautiful than the plain ones used by the others. The neighbors would talk about it. It would be much discussed. By and by, they all would have something like it, or better. A lesson in art would have been had. So a taste grows up for beautiful objects of use, and finally for the more aesthetic phases of art—pictures and sculpture.

"But this taste is constantly changing. What you would have thought beautiful a year ago will seem shallow beside that to which your taste now inclines. It is so in a general way with the people at large. Their taste improves, slowly, but it improves. It is the experience of every nation to have had an art period. You will grow into yours.

"I do not yet see, as a foreigner, an American character in American art. But I think I see the beginning of it. There is something distinctive in the American section, though I cannot quite define what it is; but it is there. It will come out more and more definitely, as your artists work less under foreign influences.

"Yes, they should shake off foreign domination. They should have both their own and their national individuality. They can get that only by studying and working in their own country. Of course, I don't know your schools; I don't know whether they are good enough to permit of an entire education in painting or sculpture here. But I think they must be. Of course, the students should know foreign work, should travel, spend some time in Italy, France, Germany—the art centers of Europe. But the American artist should never copy a foreign manner, nor undertake to express foreign sentiment. He should paint what he belongs to."

In this connection Professor von Petersen made a nice comparison for defining the artistic value of an art work, or the financial value, for that matter.

A Munich man may do a splendid, beautiful work, expressive of him and his country," said he. "It is worth very much. Somebody, imitating his manner and conception, may do something almost as good; it is worth absolutely nothing."

Professor von Petersen is a marine painter, and ranks high in Germany as such. He has been three times elected president of the Munich Artists' Society, a leading organization of Germany.

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

From The Republic, Sept. 9, 1879.

Mail matter deposited in the St. Louis Post Office was 29 per cent greater than for the corresponding period in the previous year. For one day the mail weighed 17,768 pounds, or about nine tons, the great quantity handled being due in part to the weekly editions of the newspapers. The number of letters forwarded was 62,160, or 1,036 pounds.

While walking in his sleep Bernhard O'Rourke fell from the window of his room on the second floor of the dwelling at the southeast corner of Second and Arsenal streets. He sustained a sprained ankle and severe body bruises.

David Davies, a carpenter and builder, was thrown out of his wagon when his horse ran away at Seventh and Locust streets. He sustained a severe scalp wound and was taken to the store of James Atkinson, at No. 419 North Seventh street, by Patrolman Parle and several citizens. Doctor Laidly attended him.

The committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange to act in behalf of the Memphis fever sufferers met with Messrs. J. A. Scudder, George Bain, D. P. Rowland and William J. Lemp present. It was decided to call a meeting at noon at the exchange and invite all citizens interested to be present. As Mr. Scudder was unable to act further as chairman, Mr. Rowland was chosen to fill his place.

Producers of milk met in the Planters Hotel and organized the Farmers' Union Milk Association, with the following named as officers: A. F. Rogers, Upper Alton, president; R. H. Ober, Bunker Hill, Ill., secretary; W. H. Chamberlain, John Monteith and A. J. Davis, Executive Committee.

W. A. Kendall, assistant land commissioner of the Iron Mountain Railroad, departed for Cincinnati with a large collection of the mineral and agricultural products of Missouri to be placed on view at the exposition there.