MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Call for State Convention at Kansas City to Elect Four Delegates for National Convention.

The following call has been issued by the republican state committee:

A delegate convention of the Republican electors of Missouri is hereby called to meet in Kansas City, Mo., on the 22d day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating and electing four delegates at large and four alternates at large to the national republican convention to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on June 21, 1904.

The basis of representation in the state convention to be held at Kansas City, Mo., shall be one vote for every 300 or fraction of 150 and over cast for William McKinley for president of the United States at the November election in 1900.

The cities of St. Louis and Kansas City shall elect their delegates to the convention from the various wards of said cities as delegates directly to said convention.

The delegates from said cities shall be elected pursuant to the primary election laws and under the supervision of the city committees of said cities, respectively.

Each county and ward in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City shall be entitled to at least one delegate in said convention.

The republican county committees are hereby directed, on the issue of this call, to call conventions to meet prior to Tuesday, March 1, 1904, to select delegates, giving not less than a twenty days' notice thereof, and any failure to so act shall, in any county so failing authorize the republicans of said county to meet in mass convention on Saturday, March 5, 1904, at the courthouse of said county, at 10 a. m., to select such delegates to which said county is entitled.

The republican electors of the state and all other electors, without regard to past affiliations, who indorse the principles of the republican party and desire a continuance of republican policies in government affairs, are invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said convention.

The various counties in the state and the wards in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City shall be entitled to the following number of delegates in said convention:

	Vote for McKinley 1900	Del. to Kansas City.
Adair	2,073	5
Andrew	2,256	6
Atchison	1,761	4
Audrain	3,435	7
Barry	2,429	8
Barton	1,764	4
Bates	2,722	9
Benton	1,980	5
Bollinger	1,515	5
Boone	1,672	5
Buchanan	8,329	21
Butler	1,958	6
Caldwell	2,235	7
Callaway	3,364	6
Camden	1,611	5
Cape Girardeau	2,778	9
Carroll	3,192	11
Carter	829	3
Cass	2,192	7
Cedar	1,845	5
Charlton	2,158	7
Christian	1,967	5
Clark	1,909	6
Clay	921	3
Clinton	1,745	6
Cole	2,157	7
Cooper	2,528	8
Crawford	1,179	5
Dade	1,982	5
Dallas	1,505	5
Daviess	2,273	8
De Kalb	1,668	6
Dent	1,985	6
Douglas	1,705	4
Dunklin	1,276	4
Franklin	3,596	12
Gasconade	2,015	7
Gentry	2,192	8
Greene	6,008	20
Grundy	2,576	9
Harrison	3,081	10
Henry	2,628	9
Hickory	1,259	4
Holt	2,202	5
Howard	1,746	4
Howell	2,909	7
Iron	837	3
Jackson	1,268	2
Jasper	5,721	22
Jefferson	2,774	9
Johnson	3,663	10
KANSAS CITY.		
First ward	559	2
Second ward	578	2
Third ward	1,547	5
Fourth ward	1,541	5
Fifth ward	1,059	3
Sixth ward	1,149	4
Seventh ward	1,284	4
Eighth ward	2,159	7
Ninth ward	2,195	8
Tenth ward	2,572	9
Eleventh ward	1,591	4
Twelfth ward	570	2
Thirteenth ward	571	2
Fourteenth ward	651	2
Knox	1,344	6
Laclede	1,898	6
Lafayette	3,511	11
Lawrence	2,562	8
Lewis	1,442	5
Lincoln	1,563	5
Linn	3,108	10
Livingston	2,412	8
McDonald	1,139	4
Macon	2,566	8
Madison	837	3
Maries	544	2
Marion	2,490	8
Mercer	1,973	7
Miller	1,796	6
Mississippi	1,019	3
Moniteau	1,894	6
Monroe	726	3
Montgomery	1,869	6
Morgan	1,454	5
New Madrid	998	3
Newton	2,573	8
Nodaway	3,958	13
Oregon	952	3
Osage	1,731	6
Ozark	1,272	4
Pemiscot	956	3
Perry	1,661	5
Pettis	3,724	15
Phelps	1,153	4
Pike	2,534	8
Platte	897	3
Polk	2,097	9
Pulaski	782	3
Putnam	2,237	8
Ralls	759	3
Randolph	1,832	6
Ray	2,994	7
Reynolds	451	2
Ripley	822	3
St. Charles	3,324	11
St. Clair	1,844	6
St. Francois	2,206	8
Ste. Genevieve	735	3
St. Louis county	6,931	22
Saline	2,844	9
Schuyler	1,063	4
Scotland	1,277	4
Scott	921	3
Shannon	710	3
Shelby	1,217	4
Stoddard	1,889	6
Stone	1,132	3
Sullivan	2,596	8
Taney	1,137	4
Texas	1,719	6
Vernon	2,956	8
Warren	1,506	5
Washington	1,731	6
Wayne	1,048	3
Webster	1,721	6
Worth	1,022	3
Wright	1,706	6
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.		
First ward	2,751	9
Second ward	2,452	8
Third ward	2,327	8
Fourth ward	1,351	5
Fifth ward	1,610	5
Sixth ward	1,814	6
Seventh ward	2,181	7
Eight ward	2,562	8
Ninth ward	2,516	8
Tenth ward	2,873	10
Eleventh ward	2,348	8
Twelfth ward	2,914	10
Thirteenth ward	2,604	8
Fourteenth ward	1,239	4
Fifteenth ward	1,792	6
Sixteenth ward	1,228	4
Seventeenth ward	2,211	7
Eighteenth ward	2,377	8
Nineteenth ward	2,485	8
Twentieth ward	1,842	6
Twenty-first ward	1,556	5
Twenty-second ward	2,221	7
Twenty-third ward	1,733	6
Twenty-fourth ward	2,765	9
Twenty-fifth ward	2,634	9
Twenty-sixth ward	2,229	8
Twenty-seventh ward	1,861	7
Twenty-eighth ward	3,621	12

Total vote for McKinley, 214,092.
Total delegates to Kansas City, 1,049.

THOS. J. AKINS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

A. F. SHRINER, Secretary.

Republican Headquarters, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, January 25, 1904.

THE ANNEXATION ASSAILED.

French Opponents to the Transfer of the Panama Canal Bitter Against the Morgan Proposition.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The bill introduced in the United States Wednesday by Mr. Morgan, providing for the annexation of Panama to the United States, is being utilized as a weapon by the French opponents to the transfer of the canal to the United States.

Georges Thiebaud Thursday bitterly assailed this movement. He said the Morgan proposition was only another step in the direction of arbitray expropriation and violation of internal law and the rights of the people by the United States.

"If Colombia is not as energetic as Venezuela," he said, "she will not only lose her cause, but all the weak states of Central and South America will little by little be absorbed." M. Thiebaud advises Colombia to go to war.

TRIAL OF WHITAKER WRIGHT.

Facts Brought Out in the Cross-Examination of the London and Globe Promoter.

London, Jan. 22.—Whitaker Wright, the company promoter on trial on the charge of fraud, left the witness box Thursday after two days of cross-examination. The judge designated as "lies" several of Wright's statements regarding various amounts, some as large as $2,500,000 appearing on the credit side of the London and Globe Corporation's balance sheet, but the defendant contended that they were merely "slips of the tongue." He estimated that his loss in Lakeviews was from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, and said he had mortgaged his property and sold his house in Park Lane in order to save John Flower and other brokers who were engaged in sustaining the operators.

TO BOOM GEN. N. A. MILES.

Will Be Guest of Iroquois Club, When His Candidacy For President Will Be Launched.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Post Thursday says: The Iroquois club, to which prominent democrats belong, is preparing to boom Gen. Nelson A. Miles as the man to nominate for president on the democratic ticket this year. It was learned Thursday that a committee of the club had been authorized to arrange for a banquet soon, at which Gen. Miles will make the principal address, and be hailed as a bona fide candidate for the presidency. Gen. Miles has been invited to attend, and has accepted.

The date for the banquet has not been fixed, but it will be in the near future. The Iroquois club is one of the leading democratic organizations of the west.

WRECKED AT CROSSING.

Freight Train Crashed Into a Trolley Car at Forsythe Junction, St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—During a dense fog, Thursday morning, a Colorado line freight train backed into a crowded Olive street World's fair car at the Forsyth junction grade crossing, just before seven o'clock, smashed the car, knocked it off the track and slightly injured three persons, and giving the rest on board a bad scare.

PEANUTS GROWING SCARCE.

Peanut Farmers Are Passing Up the Goober and Turning Attention to Cotton.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Peanuts are becoming a luxury. Cotton has been soaring so high in the last four months that southern peanut farmers have begun the cultivation of cotton. Confectioners and bakers of this city who use peanuts exclusively, report that they now find it hard to obtain enough to meet requirements with prices advancing rapidly.

A Highwayman Settled.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Fifteen years in the penitentiary was the verdict of the jury in the case of Walter Tibbetts, charged with highway robbery, who was tried in Judge Douglas' court Wednesday.

France Increases Appropriation.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The agricultural committee of the chamber of deputies has voted in favor of an additional $10,000 for the French agricultural exhibit at the St. Louis World's fair.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS.

These of Missouri Declare for Roosevelt and Walbridge for President and Vice-President.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 18.—The annual convention to the Republican Editorial Association of Missouri closed Saturday with the election of the following officers and passing resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt:

President—Capt. Henry King, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Mitchell, of the Henry County Republican.

Executive Committee—C. D. Morris, of Trenton; C. M. Harrison, of Gallatin; E. C. Brokmeyer, of St. Louis; B. F. Russell, of Steelville, and W. J. Sewall, of Carthage.

Vice-Presidents—First district, A. T. Martin, of the Unionville Republican; second, S. G. McDowell, of the Carrollton Republican-Record; third, J. T. Kenower, of the Breckenridge Bulletin; Fourth, Curtis Wray, of the Maryville Tribune; Fifth, S. O. Dunn, of the Kansas City Journal; Sixth, Phil S. Griffith, of the Greenfield Vidette; Seventh, J. H. Cundiff, of the Sedalia Capital; Eighth, J. W. Huffman, of Chamois; Ninth, Homer Calkins, of the Pacific Transcript; Tenth, T. H. Rogers, of Clayton; Eleventh, F. M. Posegate, of the St. Louis Star; Thirteenth, F. M. Deggendorf, of Potosi; Fourteenth, L. F. Tromly, of Poplar Bluff; Fifteenth, O. W. Neff, of the Nevada Herald; Sixteenth, F. E. Taylor, of the Rolla New Era.

The election of officers was the last business to be transacted. It is probable that a special meeting of the association will be held in St. Louis this summer. The World's Press association is to meet there, and the republican editors are planning to meet with the international body.

The republican editors adopted two strong resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt and pledging the efforts of the association to secure his renomination and re-election. This action is the more significant in that it was done in violation of an unwritten law of the organization. Never before has the Republican Editorial association indorsed any candidate for any office. Several attempts to secure indorsement have been frowned upon in the past, but not a dissenting voice was raised. Following are the resolutions in part:

Resolved, That the Republican Editorial Association of Missouri most heartily indorses the splendid administration of President Theodore Roosevelt and hereby unreservedly pledges ourselves to his nomination and re-election. We heartily indorse Hon. Cyrus P. Walbridge as the choice of Missouri republicans for the office of vice-president and pledge him our earnest support to secure this nomination. We heartily indorse the annual address of President Henry King and recommend that it be given the greatest possible publicity throughout Missouri; urging that the state and county committees circulate the same as a campaign document. We hereby express our hearty appreciation of the courtesies extended us by the citizens of St. Joseph, the Commercial club, the McKinley and Roosevelt club and the Benton club.

Not content with this indorsement of the president, the following supplementary resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this association be instructed to telegraph President Roosevelt its congratulations upon his patriotic, consistent attitude with regard to the recognition of the republic of Panama and to inform him that the republican press of Missouri is a unit for his nomination at Chicago next June.

The committee on resolutions was composed of C. W. Northcott, Philip Ganaz and Homer Calkins.

FEIN TO TELL OF FRAUDS.

Prisoner Will Appear Before the Federal Grand Jury in Naturalization Cases Tuesday.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—One of the important witnesses who is to appear before the federal grand jury Tuesday is Adolph Fein, formerly vice-president of the Hebrew branch of the Jefferson club, who is now serving a five-year sentence in the state penitentiary for complicity in the naturalization frauds. Fein's appearance before the grand jury will be for the purpose of obtaining additional information on the naturalization frauds.

Habeas corpus papers have been prepared, being necessary to bring him from the penitentiary. United States Marshal Morsey has been instructed to bring Fein back from the penitentiary not later than Tuesday. It is said he has important information as to how police officials and others managed the naturalization frauds. Important developments are expected.

Sir Henry Keppel Is Dead.

London, Jan. 18.—The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, admiral of the fleet, is dead. He was born in 1809. Admiral Keppel lived under five sovereigns and fought in every quarter of the globe. He was in robust health until recently, and visited Singapore when he was 90 years of age.

HANNA ISSUES CALL.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee Issues the Call for National Convention.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National committee, reached Washington Saturday morning. Mr. Hanna went to work at once on the call for the republican national convention, assisted by Mr. Dove, assistant secretary of the national committee. It is directly in line with all precedents and the instructions of the national committee given at the last meeting in Washington, December 12.

The call is as follows:

To the Republican Electors of the United States—In accordance with the established custom and in obedience to instructions of the national convention of 1900, the national Republican committee directs that a national convention of the delegates and representatives of the Republican party be held at Chicago, in the state of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president, to be voted for at the presidential election Tuesday, November 8, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clck noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1904.

The Republican electors of the several states and territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Indian territory, and all other electors, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for president and vice-president.

Said national convention shall consist of a number of delegates at large from each state equal to double the number of United States senators to which each state is entitled, and for each representative at large in congress two delegates at large. From each congressional district and the District of Columbia two delegates. From each of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii and Indian territory, six delegates. From Alaska, four delegates. For each delegate elected to said convention an alternate delegate shall be elected, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, such delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. Delegates at large shall be elected at popular state and territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulations in the respective states and territories.

The congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the congressional committee of each district in the manner of nominating the candidate for representative in congress in said district, provided that in any congressional district where there is no Republican congressional committee the Republican state committee shall appoint from among the Republican residents in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

The delegation from the District of Columbia shall be selected under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Mr. Chapin Brown, Mr. George H. Harries and Mr. John F. Cook. Such board shall have authority to fix the date of such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes as cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

The territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for delegates in congress, and delegates from Alaska and Indian territory shall be elected by popular convention.

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement, setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the secretary of the national committee 20 days prior to the meeting of the national convention. Contests will be acted on by the national convention in the order of date of filing notice and statement with the secretary.

M. A. HANNA, Chairman.
PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary.

Later in the day when Mr. Hanna became thoroughly aware of the capital which has been made out of the alleged delay in issuing the convention call he consented to give his reasons. First, his illness in New York city of a week, his illness in Cleveland of another week, his interest and the work involved in his election as his own successor in the United States senate.

Mr. Hanna added the statement that there was a grave doubt for at least two week after the meeting of the Republican National committee whether the convention would go to Chicago after all.

Josiah Hoopes, Prominent Botanist.

Westchester, Pa., Jan. 17.—Josiah Hoopes, a prominent botanist and writer an horticulture for leading agricultural publications in America and Europe, died, Saturday, aged 72 years.

BRIDGING AN INLAND SEA.

Stupendous Engineering.

We have in times past been told much of wonderful feats in railroad building, and much has been written of the engineering skill and daring that directed the course of the iron horse across the plains and mountains that lie between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean. "In the grandeur and magnitude of the undertaking, the Union Pacific—Central Pacific has never been equaled. The energy and perseverance with which the work was urged forward, and the rapidity with which it was executed, are without a parallel in history," were the statements of the special government commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior.

Thirty-five years ago there was no time to spend on work similar to that which has just been completed. Then the world was watching while the builders of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific raced for supremacy. It was a magnificent contest, but nowadays the owners of the road have been brought to consider other problems. One of these necessitated the solution of the grade question and the straightening of the track.

One of the most interesting and difficult feats of railroad engineering ever undertaken has just been completed by the owners of "The Overland Route," Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad—the building of a bridge across the Great Salt Lake between Ogden, Utah, and Lucin, Nevada.

The work being practically completed, the new track was formally opened on Thanksgiving Day when Mr. E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman Lines, and a big party of railroad magnates partook of Thanksgiving Day dinner in the middle of Great Salt Lake.

The Ogden-Lucin "Cut Off" is 102 miles in length, 72 miles on land and 30 miles on trestle work and fills over the waters of Great Salt Lake. It presents a practically level track except for a short distance on the west end near Lucin, Nevada, where a slight grade is encountered.

The use of this cut off will throw out the trans-continental traffic over the old line from Ogden to Lucin, Nevada, around the Lake. This strip of track is one of the most expensive of the Harriman system, the maximum grade over the long Promontory hill is 101 feet to the mile and helper engines are always necessary. The elimination of the use of these engines will mean the saving of at least $1,500.00 a day in operating expenses and also a saving of several hours in running time.

Active work was commenced in 1902, and thus the almost impossible task was completed in about 22 months. The last pile was driven during the last week of October. This great work has cost over $4,200,000.00.

The cut off runs from Ogden west 15 miles over level country before reaching the lake proper, then across the east arm of the Lake 9 miles to Promontory. Then five miles of solid road bed and then 13 miles west over the west arm of the Lake toward Lucin and thence across the Great Salt Lake Desert to Lucin, Nevada. Across the east arm of the Lake, it will be almost a continuous fill in supported by trestle. Near the middle of this will be a gap of 600 feet of open trestle work left for the waters of the Bear river which flow into the arm of the Lake.

Across Promontory Point runs five miles of solid road bed and here difficult work was encountered. A cut of 3,000 feet long in sand and rock of barren bluff being necessary. At this point, the most beautiful on this inland sea, surveys have been made for an immense summer resort.

Across the west arm of the Lake is 11 miles of trestle work with a fill in approach at each end of four miles. In completing the work of spanning the Lake, one great difficulty was encountered across the east arm by the settling of fills and trestle work. This was caused by the salt of the flow of the Bear river having collected for centuries over the bottom of the Lake and having formed a salt wall of 100 feet. It took 1,000 tons of rock in piles which appear to have reached the bottom of the Lake proper and which has resulted in a firm and splendid road bed.

In a speech which he made at the Alta Club, Salt Lake City, on the eve of the opening of the "Cut Off," Mr. Harriman said:

"The completion of this undertaking will reduce the distance between San Francisco and Salt Lake by 41 miles, and will eventually bring the time between the two cities down to 22 hours.

"It is intended to reduce the running time from Salt Lake to Chicago to 36 hours, and put passengers into New York in 76 hours from Salt Lake.

"These two railroads—Union Pacific and Southern Pacific—have spent in the last three years somewhere near $130,000,000.00 in repairs and improvements aside from the expenses of operation or maintenance."

TOOT FOR MISSOURI CORN.

Poetic Puke Peals a Paean of Pride—May Have Had Corn Juice on the Inside.

The Joplin Globe's poet, having read that Missouri beats the world in the production of corn, took his horn in hand and blew these few blasts in celebration of the fact:

"When you think about Missouri and are wont to toot her horn, please to give a passing mention to her golden yield of corn. Though she sets the pace industrial in apples rosy red, and in other lines of effort is serenely at the head, it is only very recently she's come into her own as the state wherein the biggest crop of yellow corn is grown. The bureau of statistics agricultural relates that Missouri now has distanced all her sisterhood of states in the number of acres dedicated unto corn and the number of bushels from each fruitful acre born. The statistics draw comparisons, which show upon their face that Miss Prohibition Kansas is assigned to second place, and ambitious Oklahoma, of whom a deal is heard, the facts and icy figures stick in corner labeled third. So hereafter, when you feel inclined to toot the old state's horn, don't forget to blow a blast or two in honor of her corn."

Not Without Distinction.

A note of family pride was struck in the conversation between three small Reading boys the other day. The parts played by their respective grandfathers in the civil war were being depicted by two of the boys in vivid colors. The career of each, it seemed, had been halted by confinement in southern prisons, and it was on the latter fact that the lads laid particular stress. The third youth, unable to match these recitals with any military achievement of his own forefathers, preserved an envious silence for a while, and then, not to be outdone, said, disparagingly: "Why, that's not so much. My Uncle Bill was in jail a long time, and he was never in the army at all."—Philadelphia Ledger.