THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

Issued Every Day in the Year.
PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
REPUBLIC BUILDING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY AND SUNDAY (SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK).

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year	$7.50
Six months	3.75
Three months	1.85
Any three days except Sunday, one month	1.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special mail edition, Sunday	1.50
Sunday Magazine	1.00

BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily only	12 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday	15 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Published Monday and Thursday; one year $1.00.

Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

Unregistered communications cannot be accounted under any circumstances.

Entered at the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Eight to 14 pages, 1 cent.
Fifteen to 30 pages, 2 cents.
Thirty-one to 40 pages, 3 cents.
Forty-two pages, 4 cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting Room	Main 2948	A 215
Editorial Rooms	Main 2949	A 216

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.
Vol. 59 ..... No. 38.

JANUARY CIRCULATION.

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 January, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	79,300	17	75,490
2	75,850	18	76,190
3	74,340	19	76,960
4	76,070	20	78,340
5	74,910	21 Sunday	82,330
6	77,310	22	76,040
7 Sunday	80,980	23	76,910
8	74,840	24	76,700
9	74,770	25	76,890
10	75,830	26	77,970
11	75,230	27	79,670
12	75,740	28 Sunday	83,310
13	77,855	29	78,000
14 Sunday	82,900	30	76,830
15	75,660	31	79,660
16	75,750		

Total for the month 2,398,625
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 57,673

Net number distributed 2,340,952
Average daily distribution 75,514

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 8.12 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Organization of Democratic Clubs, to be held to-day at the Laclede Hotel, action will doubtless be taken to further insure the completeness of Democratic preparation for the approaching campaign in the special field of club organization.

The party value of this work is thoroughly recognized by the State leaders of the Democracy. The campaign influence of well-managed clubs is of the greatest importance as a factor for the bringing out of the full party vote. Party spirit is stimulated, party organization is made more compact and effective, and the whole trend of club work tends to that harmony of action and sentiment upon which the vigor of party action so vitally depends.

The State Organization of Democratic Clubs in Missouri has already rendered fine service to the party. Its field of labor reaches every district in the State. The Executive Committee meeting to-day should result in increased enthusiasm and enlarged usefulness. In the showing of Democratic leadership to be made by Missouri this year the State Organization of Democratic Clubs must play a prominent part.

GRAND JURY WORK.

It will be well for the members of the February Grand Jury to keep in mind the plain fact that the resolute initiative upon which depends the success of their investigation of the scandals of local municipal maladministration must come from themselves.

In countless ways will the purposes of the investigation be defeated if the Grand Jurors are not alert and resolute in their inquiry. There is, as a rule, no especial enthusiasm on the part of prosecuting officers to bring out the facts of political corruption. There is always a strong disinclination on the part of those who know the facts of such corruption to tell what they know to a Grand Jury. There is inevitably a crafty influence at work seeking to mislead a Grand Jury and to conceal the evidences of wrongdoing upon which indictments may be issued that shall bring delinquent officials to punishment.

The February Grand Jury can render a service of incalculable value to the local community by making its investigation of municipal maladministration searching and conclusive in results. A fearless and intelligent aggressiveness is all that is necessary to the performance of this service. The people of St. Louis will hope in this instance to witness an investigation that shall not stop short of that point where faithless public servants are brought to justice for their sins.

GOOD FOR EUROPE.

There is considerable reason for the belief in the minds of certain members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty permitting the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by this Government embodies too serious a concession to Great Britain to deserve the unqualified approval of the American people.

It is difficult to see in the Nicaraguan enterprise as affected by the terms of this treaty the promise of the establishment of that exclusively American canal as which the undertaking has been viewed by the American people until now. The treaty denies to this Government the right to erect fortifications commanding the canal or the adjacent waters. The strict neutrality of the canal in times of war, insisted upon by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is against the interests of this country and for the direct benefit of foreign Powers.

This arrangement practically gives to the United States the privilege of building at its own cost an ocean-linking canal over which it shall have no assured control, the defense of which will demand the continued presence of a naval squadron in time of war, the approaches to which shall not be fortified, the service of which shall be of as great, if not greater, value to other nations. Philanthropic or a high order will be displayed in building the Nicaragua Canal under these conditions.

DEFIED THE LAW.

Not until his course had been repudiated by the Republican national administration, rebuked by the Republican Senator from Kentucky, and deserted by his own Republican following in the State Capital did Acting Governor Taylor cease to display his willingness to defame the law with all the force possible to a State display of military power.

This has been the most humiliating feature of the Goebel-Taylor election contest in Kentucky. Following the assassination of the late Senator Goebel, the Republican claimant for the Governorship has maintained an attitude of defiance to the law. Forcibly dispersing the Kentucky Legislature by the use of the State militia, he called on the President of the United States for an interference in his behalf which would have been utterly unwarranted. Undeterred by non-compliance with this request, he still acted in so high-handed a manner that Republican Senator Deloe felt it necessary to warn him that public sentiment entertained his action. Not even then was he willing to bow to the law, nor did he so bow until forced to do so by the further and conclusive course of his own immediate adherents in entering upon an agreement with the Democracy by which the law's supremacy was recognized.

Acting Governor Taylor's militia, used in an attempt to intimidate the Kentucky Legislature from the performance of its sworn duty, might better have been used in guarding against the assassination of Senator Goebel, or in an attempt to apprehend the assassin after the crime was committed. Acting Governor Taylor's boldness in opposing the law might more creditably have been displayed in upholding the law's dignity. And when the killing of Goebel aroused popular excitement to its most dangerous height, it was Taylor's duty to have allayed that excitement by a calm employment of his power in behalf of law and order instead of which, he took the steps best calculated to provoke an intensely agitated people to the most serious acts of violent reprisal and lawlessness. It is to the self-control of Kentuckians that Kentucky owes her escape from an era of bloodshed for the inauguration of which Mr. Taylor would have been principally responsible.

It is to be hoped that affairs in Frankfort have now reached a stage where this lawless man's influence will no longer prevail to the danger of the Commonwealth. The saner sense of his party seems to be in the ascendency, and should so remain to control the concluding phases of the Goebel-Taylor contest. Taylor's contempt for the law has stamped him as too dangerous a man to be heard longer in a case where the supremacy of the law must be acknowledged and enforced at all hazards.

JUDGE TAFT.

In the appointment of United States District Judge Taft as President of the new Philippine Commission for the establishment of a civil government in the Philippine Islands the administration has apparently chosen a strong and thoroughly qualified man.

Putting aside the question of our right to govern the Filipino people without their consent, the imperative necessity of effort of the highest grade in the initial organization and direction of the American form of civil government is recognized by all thoughtful persons. The experiment is perplexing enough at its best; it should not be made more difficult by the assignment of second-class men to an undertaking of exceptional historic significance and of the greatest national moment.

Judge Taft should prove competent for the task that has been set him as President of the new commission and also as the first Civil Governor of the Philippines when the American civil control shall have been established. He is a well-trained lawyer, further strengthened by his experience on the Federal bench. He is described as being of forceful character, with a fund of practical common sense. He is in the prime of life and of rugged health and sturdy physique. Vigor of mind and body will alike be taxed in the work awaiting him in the Far East.

So much depends upon the proper organization of the American governing force in the Philippines that the people cannot fail to be gratified at this early indication of assured competency. If President McKinley maintains the Taft standard in his further selection of Philippine administrators there should be little occasion for criticism of an unfavorable description.

ST. LOUIS'S "KNOCKERS."

The St. Louisan who insists offhand that St. Louis's water supply will not be injured by Chicago's Drainage Canal is working against the best interests of St. Louis.

St. Louis must ascertain beyond peradventure whether the canal injures her water supply. If it does not, Chicago will establish that fact quickly enough without any assistance from St. Louis. It is St. Louis's business to see that the proof presented by Chicago is clear, flawless and incontrovertible. To put Chicago to her proof St. Louis must show that pollution is probable, and to pick the blowholes in Chicago's defense she must know and garrison every loophole of escape. St. Louis's work, therefore, is not to find arguments for Chicago. Chicago will find them soft enough moulded. She is spending $10 to St. Louis's $1 in the search for them.

St. Louis does not wish to close the canal unless it harms her. No injustice is done Chicago in the assumption that the canal does harm St. Louis. The United States Supreme Court and Chicago herself will provide that no injustice results.

It may be opportune to remark that one reason why St. Louis is mistakenly regarded abroad as a slow, unprogressive city—every St. Louisan who travels knows that this wrong impression exists—is because St. Louis seldom throws its united weight into its enterprises. No public project is ever broached in St. Louis without encountering the open or secret opposition of some St. Louisan or class of St. Louisans. Take the instance of the injunction suit. There is not a man in Chicago, even if he does not know a chemical reagent from an Eberth bacillus, who will not maintain combatively the contention that the canal will not pollute the Mississippi River. If any Chicago scientist believes that such pollution will result he carefully keeps his mouth closed. St. Louis wants to know whether her water is injured or not, and she will not gain this indispensable information by conceding Chicago's unsupported assertion that it is not.

THEIR TRICKERY EXPOSED.

It would be remarkable indeed if the Council Committee on Municipal Affairs should fail to report adversely on the Meier "retrenchment" bills after the recent public hearing of arguments against those measures.

The result of this hearing has been to brand the bills more definitely than ever as having been drawn exclusively in the interests of the machine gang. It is shown that there is no promise of retrenchment contained in any provision of the Meier bills. Their operation would result in the surrender of the Water Department into the Mayor's hands as a part of the machine organization. In no feature of the measures is there the faintest promise of benefit to the community.

The Meier bills should be speedily defeated and the way cleared for genuine, not mock, retrenchment and reform of the various municipal departments. The people are growing weary of this sort of gang chicanery and attempted sharp practice. They would like to see the City Hall gang make just one step, no matter how short and faltering, in the direction of a betterment of existing municipal conditions.

The renewed strength which General Buller gains by repeated resource to the Tugela is much like that which Antaeus gained whenever Hercules threw him to his mother, Earth. Hercules attended to Antaeus by holding him up in the air while he strangled him, and it may be that the Boers will have to slip in between Buller and his life-giving river to attend to him finally.

Chicago advises St. Louis to draw her water supply from the Missouri River. St. Louis will probably heed the advice in the same spirit in which Chicago heeded St. Louis's advice to use some other method of disposing of her sewage than by turning it into the Mississippi River.

Let's insist on the Nicaraguan Canal being a bona fide undertaking for American benefit, with its approaches commanded by American fortifications and its status anything but neutral in the event of war with a foreign Power.

The loss of Sunday's fire is distributed among some 500 insurance companies the world over. In this it is gratifying to different from the loss of the great storm of May, 1896, which fell almost entirely on St. Louis itself.

General Shalkburger, who administered General Buller's most recent defeat, defeated him before at Colenso. Evidently the Boer Generals are now taking their second turns at the next defeated General in history.

A curious public always anxious to know the grounds of any interesting personal disagreement will doubtless resent being told that Savants Wortman and Holland of the Carnegie Museum quarreled over a diplodocus.

Chicago answers our anti-sewage-canal protest by telling us to go to the Missouri for our water supply, and she would doubtless refer us to Hades but for certain future residence necessities of her own people.

That public hearing of popular opinion as to the Meier "retrenchment" bills would have made the Council President blush if he hadn't taken the precaution to be in New York when it was held.

Judge Taft's selection to be the first American Civil Governor of the Philippines will justify the sporting shrewdness of those persons who bet odds on the honor going to an Ohio man.

Two days after the big fire of Sunday every firm touched by the flames had perfected arrangements for continuing its business. That may be called a quick recovery.

Members of the February Grand Jury will be mighty apt to catch no boodlers unless they see personally to every mesh of the dragnet hauled under their direction.

We may not give Puerto Rico and the Philippines much liberty, but they will at least become American to the extent of paying tribute to the tariff trust Barons.

It is to be hoped that General Buller has not mysteriously disappeared from the vicinity of the Tugela River to hob up later on the racetrack in Pretoria.

On the much-discussed topic of whether St. Louis needs to boil its water the saying, "It's better to be safe than sorry," is sound and serviceable.

If Secretary Hay scores a few more "diplomatic triumphs" like his Nicaragua Canal treaty the country will send him back to his poetry factory.

Every well-directed Democratic club in Missouri means a fuller Democratic vote in its own district.

In despite of Acting Governor Taylor the law seems about to prevail in Kentucky.

When Irving Plays "Robespierre."

When Irving, knighted by his Queen,
A Sardou play presents,
And in its gorgeous acts are seen
Art's richest excellence,
I can't but think of those plain days,
In Tudor Bess's age,
When poor Will Shakespeare wrote his plays
And acted on the stage.

A signboard told each change of scene,
And fancy did the rest;
He was not knighted by his Queen,
"Sir Will" to be addressed;
Yet, tho' to Sardou's spell we yield,
To Irving's charm we bow—
Fear fine if our own days revealed
Just one Will Shakespeare now!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

NEW CANAL TREATY MAY BE AMENDED.

Proposal to Abrogate the Whole of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty.

PROTECTION OF THE CANAL.

Suggestion to Guard Against Local Lawlessness—Opposition Does Not Threaten to Nullify the Agreement.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met today to consider the new canal treaty. The discussion was informal. While some criticism was manifested, it was not of such a character as to indicate the defeat of the treaty, but that it would be amended in some to be little doubt.

One of the amendments proposed is that the whole of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be abrogated. It is said by members of the committee who favor this change that there is no need of keeping alive any portion of the old treaty.

Another change suggested is in regard to the protection of the canal. The treaty declares there shall be no fortifications, and it is said this would prevent the United States from erecting batteries which are by some considered absolutely necessary in view of the insurrections that occur from time to time in South America. It is possible that this language will be modified so that such protection as the United States deems necessary will be afforded along the route of the canal.

It is learned that the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was the work of the State Department. The British Government accepted the document just as it was drawn, as the responsibility for whatever is contained in the treaty and the form in which it is expressed is chargeable entirely to the department.

Department officials are surprised at the amount of criticism that has been directed against the treaty, but feel confident that it will be consummated, providing it is not amended, especially as to the fortification clause. It is insisted by the officials that an amendment on that point would completely defeat the treaty, and it is intimated that the objection will be twofold, first from the British Government, and secondly from the President himself.

The President is said to regard the neutralization scheme as completely obviating the necessity for any fortifications for the canal, for, by the terms of that arrangement, every nation of the maritime powers will pledge itself to use its arms and navy, if need be, to preserve the absolute neutrality of the canal, and fortifications will be unnecessary.

Nearly the entire time of the committee was consumed in listening to an elaborate statement from Senator Morgan, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject of the Nicaragua Canal proposition and all questions affecting it. There was little or no expression from other Senators except to the effect that it was a very important subject and would need careful consideration.

No Alaska Negotiations.

London, Feb. 8.—The officials of the United States Embassy deny that any negotiations in regard to Alaska are proceeding between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, or that a cession of a free port in Alaska is included in the Nicaragua agreement, as cabled from Washington. A question will be asked in the House of Commons on Thursday as to whether Great Britain has relinquished all her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in respect to the Nicaragua Canal, and if so, what is the nature of the advantages, if any, have been secured in exchange.

FORTIFICATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Plans to Obtain Islands From Denmark and Ecuador.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Navy Department continues to consider the question of fortifications in the Danish West Indies and at Chatham Island in the Galapagos group, whether or not the Nicaragua Canal be properly fortified.

There will certainly be naval officials who argue that these are the two most strategic points of defense for the canal if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be ratified unamended by the Senate. The Galapagos Islands are the nearest in the Pacific to Central America, and would be of immense importance to any naval power from the strategic point of view. The fortification of Chatham Island, the only one of the group which could be made defensible, would give the United States command of the entrance to the canal from the Pacific.

There have been some quiet negotiations going on for the acquisition of these islands from Ecuador ever since it was reported that Great Britain was trying to make a deal with the Ecuadorian Government for their possession. The State Department is not yet prepared to make the announcement that this Government is in official communication with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, but it was admitted today that the negotiations heretofore described by The Republic probably would assume an official form.

Senator Cockrell has charge of the matter in the Senate. It is said that in a short while he will reintroduce his bill for the purchase of the islands.

TO AID CIGAR MEN.

Amendment to Increase Duties on Puerto Rican Tobacco.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Washington, Feb. 7.—An amendment of the bill to reduce the tariff between Puerto Rico and the United States was agreed upon to-day, which would improve slightly the position of American cigarmakers. The amendment is to provide that the duties on imports from the island into the United States shall be 25 per cent of the regular duties imposed on foreign merchandise, in addition to the amount of the internal revenue taxes levied in the United States.

The bill as originally drawn simply provided that the duties should not be less than the internal revenue taxes. The amendment will make the two charges cumulative by requiring the collection of the United States internal revenue taxes in addition to the duties. The provision would apply, however, only to manufactured articles. Cigars and cigarettes will be included, but unmanufactured tobacco will pay only the import duty.

TO ACQUIRE ERIE CANAL.

Representative McClelland Introduces a Bill—Other Measures.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative McClelland of New York to-day introduced a bill for the acquisition of the Erie Canal by the United States Government and its enlargement to a capacity sufficient for the largest vessels of war, at a cost not exceeding $75,000,000.

Other bills introduced were: By Mr. Little of Arkansas, to prevent monopolies and trusts by placing trust articles on the free list; by Mr. Acheson of Pennsylvania, for free mail delivery along star routes; by Mr. Neville of Nebraska, for an additional commissioner on invalid pensions to deal with pension bills.

SCIENCE OF BUILDING.

St. Louis Architectural Club Discusses Some Features.

The St. Louis Architectural Club held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the clubrooms, at No. 906 Locust street. When the regular business of the meeting had been disposed of, R. J. Russell contributed his talk on "Building Superintendence."

Several months ago the Architects' Club expressed the idea of having monthly discussions of subjects pertinent to the profession. Recently the subject of building superintendence has been the topic of these talks, and every phase of the work of construction will be considered.

Last night the "Form of Construction" was considered, especially in regard to fireproof buildings. Everything that pertains to the fireproof building, from basement to roof, was considered. The consensus of opinion was that the use of iron laths attached to the wood afforded no more protection than if wooden laths were used.

The discussion will be continued at the next meeting. Refreshments were served while the discussion was in progress.

CATES-KNEBEL WEDDING—SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE DAY.

To all but their more intimate friends and relatives the announcement yesterday afternoon of Miss Willie Knebel's marriage to Mr. Noel Marle Cates came as a surprise. Franklin Avenue Church, at Kingshighway and Franklin avenue, was the scene of the ceremony, which was witnessed by a few relatives and intimate friends. The couple stood before a bank of palms, ferns and Easter lilies, and were unattended. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Colonel J. J. Knebel, wore a gown of white satin, with a long train and veil, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Charles L. Fry, assisted by the Rev. David J. Evans, who read the Episcopal service.

MISS MARIE CAROLYN KNEBEL,
No. 3961 Maple avenue, who yesterday became Mrs. Franklin G. Cates.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3961 Maple avenue, at which Mr. and Mrs. Cates received the congratulations of their friends. The house was prettily decorated with Easter lilies, palms and ferns. The bride's mother, who was kept indoors by a nervous illness, received her guests in her bedroom, which was also decorated with Easter lilies. The couple left for a wedding journey to the East, after which they will reside at Ninth and Franklin avenue. The bride's traveling dress was a blue broadcloth with chinchilla trimmings.

A wedding supper was served at the St. Nicholas Hotel after the ceremony. Dodge and Dix served the supper, which was served in the Colonial room, after which the couple left for a journey in the East. The bride's traveling dress was a blue broadcloth with chinchilla trimmings.

Mrs. G. Herbert Wyman gave a small tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Estelle Nelson of St. Joseph, which Miss Nelson attended. The house was prettily decorated with roses, a large basket of the same being placed in the dining-room. Mrs. Wyman received wearing a gown of gray crepe with collar of gold embroidered pearl trimmed with velvet.

Miss West and Mrs. James Dunwoody served the punch, while Mrs. Hunt Turner and Miss Sessions were in the dining-room. The guests included:

Misses
Edmond Butler, Edward Salter,
Robert Fulton, James Brookings,
Shoenberg.

Misses
Hughes, Mary Hammond,
Mabel Fulton, Ella Dunwoody,
Kennard, Eva Mullen,
Katherine Walsh.

Another of the teas of Wednesday was given by Miss Lucy Ford for Miss Cass of Denver, who is the guest of Miss Allie Watson, and also for Miss Kilpatrick, who is visiting Miss Louise Espenschied. Several young women assisted in serving the refreshments. Miss Kenoyer Ramsey and Miss Marie Tracy were at the chocolate table, Miss Cobb and Miss Wrenn had charge of the tea table, while Miss Cook and Miss Gallaher dispensed punch.

Miss Ford wore an attractive gown of black lace and net, with French trimming in satin. Miss Cass wore a dove-gray broadcloth coat, lined with silk. Miss Kilpatrick wore a green silk with a shade of pink paeony.

Among those who were invited to the tea, which was for large:

Misses
Dougherty, Edna Burns,
Lily Belle Brown, Dodson,
Winifred Frank, Hunt,
Bell Kiel, Lily Dunwoody,
Espenscheid, Mabel Holmes,
Pendleton Ramsey, Louise Moore,
Wallace, Ella Schaefer,
Esperanza Reed, Irene Shaw.

Mr. R. Park von Westernhagen gave a "Sunbeam a la Bourbeller" yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in his apartments, in honor of Miss Chatham of Kentucky, who is the guest of Mrs. R. S. Davis of Newstead avenue. The table was elaborately ornamented with violets, a large cluster at each guest's place, and the center piece of violets and mistletoe.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, jr., and Mrs. Davis chaperoned the young women guests, who were Miss Chatham, Miss Grace Gale and Miss Leila Martin.

Mrs. Edward M. Heath of McPherson avenue entertained yesterday afternoon with a euchre party for her guests, the Misses Home of Hamilton, O.

The first prize was a cut glass cologne flask, inlaid with silver filigree, and was won by Miss Home. As second prize, Mrs. Edna Hartshorn won an American stamp album, a small silverette went to Mrs. Charles Gleason as third prize. After euchre the guests were served with light refreshments. Bridal mottoes and decorated wedding cake were served. Some of them were:

Misses
Clarence F. Gill, Mod Johnson,
William J. Stone, A. M. Henry,
A. P. Dodge, Acuff,
George W. Tempdale, J. B. Wilder,
Victor Isenscher, Thomas Wilder,
M. D. Morrell, Home.

Misses
Miami Tenedale, Thurman,
Mabel Stone, Tyson,
Katherine Walsh.

Twenty men friends of Mr. George J. Tansey assisted by him a farewell dinner on Saturday night at half past 7 o'clock at the Planters Hotel. Mr. Tansey marries on Thursday, February 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Koenig will give a small dinner-dance at the Country Club this evening for Miss Lucile Nave of St. Joseph, who was one of the bridesmaids at the Smith-Francis wedding, and has been the guest of St. Louis friends since.

Mrs. Hebert Brinsmade of No. 3629 Morgan street will entertain this afternoon with a euchre.

The Misses Pauli gave a "Shaft" yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Emilie Stolper, whose marriage to Mr. Leo Emanuel takes place February 14. The house was decorated with flowers and music was a feature of the afternoon. Among the guests were:

Misses
Emilie Stolper, Frances Dielman,
Katherine Walker, Ruth Gale,
Elizabeth Grimm, Nell Robinson,
Alma Gaertner,
Mesdames
Fred Stolper, Joseph Gillis.

Mrs. James Bateman has issued invitations for a "kaffee" on Saturday, February 17, at 5 o'clock, at her home, No. 2901 West Belle place.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mallinckrodt will give up their house at No. 4001 West Belle place, the middle of the month. They have taken apartments for the spring at The McPherson in Grand avenue. Mrs. Mallinckrodt's sister-in-law is the guest of her daughter, Miss Mallinckrodt.

Miss Louise Espenschied will give a card party this evening for Miss Lucy of Denver, who is visiting Miss Alice Watson.

Mr. Charles T. Mackey of Hot Springs, Ark., and Miss Clyde H. White of Leadville, Mo., were married on Tuesday evening, February 6, at the residence of the groom's aunt, Mrs. Lydia L. Mackey, of No. 2322 Lucas place. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey departed that same evening for Arkansas, where Mr. Mackey has a home prepared for his bride.

Mrs. J. B. Wilder entertained last evening with a card party in honor of the Misses Home of Hamilton, O.

Mr. and Mrs. George Raithel of West Belle place will give a "Valentine" euchre on the evening of February 14.

Mrs. Bessie Brown Ricker of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, contralto, and Miss Ida R. McLennan, pianist, will give a recital on February 14 in Armory Hall, Kirkwood. Mrs. Ricker will recite the works of James Whitcomb Riley and other humorous and character writers. Mrs. Blair will sing a number of selections and Miss McLennan is to render two piano solos.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

A well-known local artist, a painter, has not witnessed a performance of Bellew's "Trilby-phenia" that because he made up his mind to do so every time that Svengali appeared on the stage. Yesterday the artist, in company with a friend, went to the Bijou to see the Svengali of Mr. Bellew. Before the curtain had risen on the first act the artist had made up his mind that he had seen enough of the performance. He had left his seat, and was on his way to the door, when his friend caught him by the coat tail and compelled him to return to his seat. The artist was compelled to remain in the house and witness the performance, which he had not anticipated when he left his home. The artist's friend had taken a wager with him that he could not stand the performance for an hour, and he had won the wager. The artist, in his anger, promised his friend that he would be even with him. He has kept his promise. The artist's friend is now in a Western city, and the artist is now in a position to return the favor. The artist's friend is a well-known local man, and the artist's friend is a well-known local man.

And then there was the Sunday night audience that was present at the Grand Opera House when Mme. Modjeska made her farewell appearance in this city. The audience was composed of people who had come to the theater to see the great actress, and they were not disappointed in the performance they had come to witness. But for half an hour after the curtain had fallen on the last act of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" the audience had not left the theater. The audience had not even applauded the fact that the curtain had fallen on the last act of the play. The audience had not even applauded the fact that the curtain had fallen on the last act of the play. The audience had not even applauded the fact that the curtain had fallen on the last act of the play