NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FUNNIEST PUZZLE OF THE YEAR!
THE DEACON'S BACKSLIDE!

Deacon Goodmen, former and prohibitionist, hung in front of his house one Saturday evening, this sign:

SAMPLES
FOUR SWINE FOR SALE

That night some mischievous boys painted out five of the deacon's letters thus changing the sign into an advertisement of intoxicating liquors. Which letters did the boys paint out and what was the sign that shocked the deacon's pious neighbors on their way to church the next morning? A six months' subscription to The Penny Magazine will be given absolutely free to everyone who answers this puzzle correctly. Look at the Deacon's Sign, scratch out five letters, and send the shocking result to The Penny Magazine. If you are right, you will receive The Penny Magazine FREE for six months, and you will also be given a chance to get FIVE DOLLARS in five hours after the receipt of the first copy of the Magazine. Don't send one cent with your answer. We don't want your money with this puzzle. Your answer on a postal card will be just as effective as in a letter. Take but five letters out of the Deacon's sign, and change him into a rum-dealer. Can you do it? The boys did it without removing any one word altogether. Can you?

The Penny Magazine is seeking bright people only as readers, and takes this way to pick them out of the crowd and interest them in it. It goes free to you if you win, and you get the chance for the Five Dollars besides. Address, The Deacon, THE PENNY MAGAZINE, Depew Building, - - New York.

Bar's Cafe is just the place to rest, refresh one's memory and revive the shopping list when downtown for a day's purchasing. Well-cooked food, daintily served at moderate cost, will be ready every day.

TO BOOM COTTON.

Texas Growers Will Greatly Increase the Acreage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Texarkana, Tex., March 9.—A tour made of the cotton districts of this section by parties interested in the traffic has revealed the fact that farmers and producers on a large scale are preparing for a heavy increase in the acreage of the plant for this year. The persistent good prices that have kept up for the staple and the energetic discussion of plans to establish local factories in this part of Texas have given a stimulus to the industry and a marked interest is manifest throughout the cotton region along the Red River Valley and the bottom lands, where cotton forms the only staple of life. It is estimated that an increase of 25 per cent will be generally adopted in sowing the plant in the upper and bottom country for the present year.

WAS NOT THE PLAGUE.

Quarantine Placed on Chinese Quarter in Frisco Raised.

San Francisco, March 9.—Federal Quarantine Officer Kinjun to-day reported to the Board of Health that the pigs, rats and other animals inoculated with germs taken from the glands of the Chinaman who died the other day, of what at first was supposed to be bubonic plague, showed no signs of having the black fever, and, therefore, the board raised the quarantine placed on Chinatown as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease.

SPECIALTIES.

REMOVE the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam. Hinderoorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

THE LAST SPOONFUL
Is as good as the first.
JACK FROST
Always
FRESH—PURE—AND SURE.
A high-grade BAKING POWDER sold at the fair price—POUND CAN, 35c.

LOUIS C. BOHLE LIVERY CO.
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Carriages....$3.00 | Hearses.....$6.00
Black Cloth Caskets, First-Class Goods, $40 and Upwards.
GLOBE STABLE, 1122 CHESTNUT ST.
TELEPHONE, MAIN 817.

DEATHS.

ABELES—Friday, March 9, 1900, Emilie T. Abeles, beloved wife of Julius L. Abeles, after a short illness.
Funeral notice later.

BLOEMKER—Friday, March 9, 1900, at 12:30 a. m., Rosalie R., beloved daughter of Henry Bloemker, and the late Rosalie Bloemker (nee Sontag), aged 22.
Funeral will take place from residence, No. 1818 Park avenue, to St. Vincent's Church. Interment private.
Belleville, Ill., papers please copy.

CARR—On Thursday, March 8, 1900, at 2 p. m., Milton W., aged 11 months and 10 days, beloved son of William A. and Minnie E. Carr (nee Kinsella).
Funeral Saturday, March 10, at 2 p. m., from residence, No. 1044 South Eighth street.

FARRELL—Thursday, March 8, 1900, at 1 p. m., Lester Farrell, dearly beloved son of A. J. and Annie Farrell (nee Berger), aged 4 years and 8 months.
Funeral will take place on Saturday, March 10, at 3 p. m., from residence, No. 4239 John avenue, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GRIFFITH—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at 10:30 p. m., at her residence, No. 2614A Shenandoah avenue, Mrs. M. Anna Griffith.
Due notice of funeral will be given.

HAMILTON—On Friday, March 8, 1900, at 3 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Annie Hamilton (nee Bley), beloved wife of J. W. Hamilton, aged 24 years and 10 months, at residence, No. 2216 Hebert street.
Funeral Saturday, March 10, at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

KEILY—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at 12:40 o'clock a. m., Thomas, beloved husband of Ellen Keilly (nee Brown) and father of Kate Keily. The funeral will take place Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, No. 2202 Cass avenue, to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

LAUGHLIN—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Friday, March 9, 1900, Michael B. O. Laughlin, father of Mrs. Lawrence Daly.
Funeral from No. 2721 West Chesthut street Sunday, at 1:30 p. m.
Toronto and New York papers please copy.

McCLUSKEY—Thursday, March 8, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. A. K. Wooten, No. 1520 Locust street, June S. (nee White), wife of George H. McCluskey.
Funeral will take place Sunday, March 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Bellefontaine.

McGOUGH—Friday, March 9, 1900, at 7 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Eliza McGough, the beloved mother of Mrs. George F. Glass and Mrs. J. C. Achterman.
Funeral from residence, No. 2912 Laclede ave., on Sunday, March 11, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.
Deceased was a member of St. Ann's Sodality of St. Malachy's Church.

ROWLAND—Thursday, March 8, 1900, at 7:45 a. m., after a brief illness, William S. Rowland, aged 35 years 6 months and 8 days.
Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m. from his father's residence, No. 4400 West Belle. Friends of the family invited. Interment private.

SCHAUB—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at 12:30 a. m., Frances Schaub, nee Kaltenbach, beloved wife of Joseph Schaub.
Funeral will take place from residence, No. 2229 North Eleventh street, on Sunday, March 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

SOMMERS—On Friday, March 9, 1900, at 11:30 a. m., after a lingering illness, Olivia Sommers, aged 16 years, beloved sister of Albert, Lilly and August, and daughter of the late Maggie Sommers.
Funeral Sunday, March 11, at 1 p. m., from residence of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Clinton, No. 813 South Ninth street.

WALSH—At the residence of his daughter, at Allenton, St. Louis County, Mo., on Thursday, March 1, 1900, at 1:30 a. m., John Walsh, husband of the late Eliza Walsh, beloved father of Mrs. Nellie Brawner and John and William Walsh, brother of Mrs. Mary Gorman and the late Richard P. Walsh and Mrs. Anastasia Ogden, and a veteran of the Mexican War, at the age of 75 years.
Funeral services were held at St. Bridget's Church, Pacific, Mo., Saturday, March 3, Reverend John A. Ginger officiating. Interment at Allenton, Mo.

BAUMHOFF BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Makes a Strong Plea for Pneumatic Tube Service in St. Louis.

ADVANTAGES OF THE METHOD.

Great Saving of Time Effected in Handling Mail — Company Ready to Install a Plant Here.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Room 203, Post Office Building,
Washington, March 9.

Washington, March 9.—The House Committee on Post Offices today continued extended hearing in regard to the establishment of pneumatic tube service in St. Louis, Kansas City and other leading cities. Mr. Baumhoff made an appeal for St. Louis, and his argument was heard with marked interest.

Former Senator Faulkner of West Virginia explained to the committee the plan of the Batchelder Pneumatic Tube Company of New York for putting its plant into operation in twenty-seven cities of the United States, including St. Louis and Kansas City, at a total annual cost to the Government of $2,250,000. Mr. Faulkner said he was authorized by this company to say that it had taken these twenty-seven cities and examined the situation of each, in order to show the possibilities of the system.

The members of the committee who represented rural districts showed some hostility to the establishment of the pneumatic tube system, on the ground that it would have to be paid for by many who received no benefits from it. This objection was answered fully by proof that whatever tends to expedite mail service at the central distributing points is bound to benefit all parts of the country, indirectly at least.

Mr. Baumhoff then was heard in behalf of St. Louis. He explained the numerous advantages of a tube service in comparison with the present method. The former, he said, afforded a continuous flow of mail in and out, while the wagon system, with its dumping of large loads of mail petit points, flooded the post office and overwhelmed the clerks at times.

He explained some of the advantages which the bankers would derive from the tube service and then went into details of the present methods by which the eastern mails are handled from the relay depot. With the establishment of the tubes, he said, the mails could be thrown on the train at the relay and sent to the general post office in two minutes, thus securing a great saving of time. At present the train goes by the office and then in a roundabout way covers nearly four miles to the Union Station. Ten minutes must be allowed under the contract to unload cars and load wagons, and fifteen minutes for wagons to get to the station. The unloading of wagons and dumping their accumulation of mail in the distributing department of the post office is in clumsy method as compared with a tube service which would enable it to be transported from the relay gradually and continuously.

He explained the equally great advantages which would result to the outgoing mails. In answer to members of the committee, he made it clear that the establishment of a tube service in St. Louis would not be merely a local advantage, but that it would result in facilitating the postal service of the regions adjoining.

Mr. Baumhoff will be heard by the committee again to-morrow. His argument today made a good impression and the majority of the committee seemed convinced of the advantages of a tube service for St. Louis.

There is nothing to indicate what action the committee will take. There is some opposition to the extension of the service beyond the three cities which now have it established. This may be removed by the very clear statement of the great advantages afforded by the tube system, not only for the city in which it is operated, but for the adjoining territory as well.

The committee will consider carefully all the data submitted and probably will reach a decision within a few weeks.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRUSTS.

Will Consider the Pending Bills and Resolutions.

Washington, March 9.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day adopted a resolution offered by Representative Overstreet of Indiana for the appointment of a special subcommittee on trusts.

The special committee is to consist of seven members, under the chairmanship of Representative Ray, head of the committee, and is to consider the numerous bills and resolutions relative to trusts which have been offered. Mr. Ray has not yet named the members of the special committee.

IRREGULARITIES CHARGED.

Indians File Complaints Against Agent W. J. Pollock.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 9.—A delegation of Osage Indians visited the Interior Department to-day and had a conference with the Secretary. They arrived last night from Oklahoma. They are interested in the controversy concerning William J. Pollock, the agent of the tribe. Charges are pending against Pollock in the Interior Department.

The delegation consists of A. N. Freeman, Thomas Mosier, Sharp Chief and others, all members of the mixed-blood faction of the tribe.

CHEAP BINDING TWINE.

Kansas Penitentiary Output to Be Sold Direct to Consumers.

Topeka, Kas., March 9.—The Board of Directors of the penitentiary, after a conference with Governor Stanley today, decided that the price of the product of the binding twine plant of the State Penitentiary at Lansing will be 10 cents a pound or as near that figure as the cost of production will permit. W. A. Thompson, deputy warden of the prison, is now in Central America making contracts for sisal. Last year the farmers of Central Kansas paid 12½ cents to 15 cents for their twine. Some time ago it was decided to sell the binding twine direct to the consumer, instead of disposing of the output to binding firms.

CHARTER REFUSED.

Ohio Will Not Legalize Sewer Pipe Trust.

Columbus, O., March 9.—The American Clay Manufacturing Company, known as the "Sewer Pipe Trust," was today refused a certificate of incorporation by Secretary of State Kinney.

He told the representatives of the company that the articles of incorporation were, in his opinion, in violation of the Ohio anti-trust law, and could not issue the customary certificate granted to foreign corporations without first securing an opinion from the Attorney General.

"A Small Spark Makes a Great Fire."

A small disease germ in the blood develops, multiplies and increases until the whole life stream is poisoned and diseased. The result is scrofula, catarrh, a broken down system. You may prevent this disaster by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great purifier and vitalizer of the blood.

Consumption — *"After the grip I had a bad cough, dizziness and night sweats. Humor broke out and consumption was diagnosed. One bottle Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and four bottles cured me perfectly." Mrs. N. D. Kinney, Morris, Conn.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

The Paralytic Healed. (Mark ii, 1 to 12.)

Prepared for The Republic by J. E. Gilbert, LL.D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

CONTENT. The evangelists have made a trio of it (see Mark i, 35-6; Luke iv, 42 to v, 16) of what transpired between last lesson and this. On the morning after that lesson day in Capernaum Jesus departed into a lonely place to pray. Shortly after his disciples followed and reported that men were earnestly seeking him. On hearing this the master, doubtless to avoid the crowd, visited the adjoining towns and preached in the synagogues. While on that journey he healed a leper who came beseeching him, and who went forth, contrary to the direction of Jesus, publishing abroad the wonderful deed, so that the multitude crowded about the Savior to his great embarrassment. For a time thereafter he limited his ministry to the rural districts. And still the people gathered to him from every quarter.

ORIGINAL (Verses 1 and 2). After quiet Jesus returned to Capernaum, but secretly (Matthew ix, 1), having done a great work during his absence, resulting in a large congregation of people, who filled all the space of the dwelling, earlier of about the house, and even crowded the street. It was a magnificent display of popular enthusiasm and a notable triumph. That time of popularity and most desired that opportunity for quietness. On this occasion a splendid opportunity was offered, and Jesus improved it by delivering a sermon. We may picture to ourselves the great Preacher addressing that vast audience upon the stupendous theme of the gospel. It is said that "He preached the word." It was probably an exposition of Scripture (Luke iv, 23), after his usual custom.

LATENT (Verses 3 and 4). While the chief appeal to men is to their intellects and consciences, they are more concerned for their comfort. The truth, the one instrument of spiritual conversion (John xvii, 17), is often rejected, while material good is eagerly sought. The sermon that day was suddenly interrupted by some men who sought to bring a paralytic under the power of Christ. At first they made attempts in vain, for the ordinary way, but were prevented by the crowds who blocked the passage. At last resort they mounted the roof and removed the tiling and the timbers, which they could easily do, as the materials of the dwellings were constructed in a rude way. And then, by means of ropes, they let down the helpless man as he lay upon his couch, so that he came into the very midst of the open court where Jesus was standing. The patient was thus within reach of the physician.

BARRIER (Verse 5). Jesus was not at once diverted from the high purpose that dominated him in the preaching. He came to be a savior (Matt. i, 21), to minister to the souls of men (Luke xix, 10). Deliverance from sin, reconciliation with God, peace of mind, purity of thought and life, were in the eyes vastly more important than any temporal blessing. Hence looking upon the man lying before him, and recognizing the faith of those who brought him (and without doubt his own faith), Jesus is reported as first to bestow the chief good. "Thy sins be forgiven," he said. It was a masterly stroke of wisdom, an implication that spiritual things should be attended to first, even as he declared on another occasion (Matt. vi, 33). If need be a man might be content on a bed, helpless, bereft of friends. If he could only feel that he was forgiven of his sins.

BLASPHEMY (Verses 6 and 7). Sitting in the audience were some of the scribes, the official service of those men, as their title implies, was to copy the Scriptures, but their employment had made them familiar with the sacred writings that they had gradually come into the teachers' office. For a long time they had been instructors in the synagogues, duly respected as such by the people. Accordingly, they were esteemed competent to judge of any teachings by others, and felt themselves obligated in a measure to determine the soundness of any man's utterances. These men were surprised when they heard Jesus pronounce pardon upon the paralytic, and they questioned in silence about the matter. Knowing full well from the Scriptures (Isa. xlii, 25) that this was a divine prerogative they adjudged him to be guilty of blasphemy. Why should he, evidently a good man, benevolently inclined, be guilty of an offense which under the law might be punished with death (Lev. xxiv, 16)?

ALTERNATIVE (Verses 8 and 9). The scribes were more surprised when they discovered that their thoughts were known. Jesus possessed the remarkable ability to discern the most secret things of the heart. (Gen. iv, 4.) Without waiting for the oral criticism, which might have come in a few minutes, he sought to remove the cause of their questionings, and that he did in a very adroit way. The people had conferred him power to heal, as was shown by the act of the four men who broke up the roof and let down the paralytic. No one would have been at all surprised had Jesus had the power to cure the sick man, but was that any easier than to forgive sins? Did the one act imply less power than the other act? In short, had he enough been done by Christ in the matter of faith to warrant this further exercise of authority in the spiritual realm? The alternative, put thus strongly before these learned men, was well calculated to expose their evils, and to prepare for what was to follow.

EVIDENCE (Verses 10 and 11). In this whole transaction Jesus was evidently working toward an important end, one which may have been specially desirable at that period of his ministry. He wished to be known in his true nature and mission. Many thought of him merely as a wonderful teacher (John iii, 2), before he sought to convert this incident into evidence of his deity. The logic of the case had already been in his question to the scribes. God only forgives sin. He had wrought miracles and thus evinced him to be forgive sins. Therefore, he was not a blasphemer, but a divine person. And that they might know this, and that the last doubt might be removed from their minds, he determined to give immediate proof. "Arise and go thy way" was his authoritative word to the paralytic. Bold and blasphemous language that was if he were only a man. And yet, lest the opinion of those present should rest upon some personal claim, he called himself the Son of Man.

RESULT (Verse 12). On that command hung the future of Jesus and the paralytic. If no cure is wrought, the one is a pretender, and the other is doomed to helplessness for life. But if the word is obeyed, then the Savior and Teacher passes into history as Lord, and a man is restored to health and usefulness. Amidst profound silence, while many witnesses beheld, the man arose, took up his bed and walked away. He had heard the voice of the mighty one forgiven, healed, soul and body in a moment made new. There were none to criticise or doubt. An object 3 monstration had removed all ground for debate. All were amazed, and all had wisdom to see that God was in the deed in some way. They therefore glorified God, praised him and rejoiced. And the company dispersed with thoughts reverent, glad and astounded enough. They declared that they had never seen anything like this.

CONCLUSION—What shall we say to this incident? There are but two things that may be said. First, that the miracle was never wrought. Some have so asserted, sweeping away all miraculous from the gospel history. Then must we reject the books as worthless. This record is so circumstantial, made with such evident sincerity, that to ascribe it to the fabulous is to prove the writers unworthy of any confidence. To do that is to reject the whole system of Christianity, a result for which few are prepared. Second, that the passage is to be taken as reliable history. Then are we forced to place Jesus upon the throne. We must take him at his own word. He entered first into the spiritual and afterward into the physical, and did what only God could do. He was therefore God in human flesh. (John i, 1-14.) As such he is worthy to receive the love, reverence and service of men.

KANSAS DEBATERS CHOSEN.

Men Who Will Meet Missouri University Orators.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lawrence, Kas., March 9.—In the preliminary contest to-night at the university the following speakers were selected to represent Kansas University in the Kansas-Missouri debate: L. F. Rice, J. H. Tollon and J. T. Botts, with Charles C. Hoge as alternate. The debate will take place here on April 20. The question is: "Resolved, That the United States should not retain the Philippine Islands as a colonial possession."

GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Mark Twain, it is expected, will return to America in April, says the Critic. He will not, so his friends say, go back to his Hartford home. The place has too many painful associations. He still owns it, but it has not been occupied for years and is rapidly running down, as unoccupied houses will. The rumor that Mr. Clemens will settle at Princeton seems to lack foundation. A man likely to know told me recently that though there had been some talk about it, he was quite sure that it was not true. Just what Mr. Clemens will do no one knows, not even himself. He may stay here or he may return to Europe.

Writing to the Critic, Mr. H. T. Bailey tells of an interview with R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone." The old gentleman said:

"It is odd 'Lorna' should have been so popular. There is no reason for it. Walter Crane says 'The Maid of Sker' is a better book, but 'Lorna' became the fashion. She has brought me a greater return in money than all my other children together, ten times over. The average novel reader does not care for literary form, finish counts for nothing with him. I doubt if he cares to notice even grammatical constructions. He reads for story simply. I have just read a novel much better than the average both in story and style. Do you know it 'Children of the Mist,' by a Mr. Phillpotts? The book happens to be dedicated to me. I do not know whether this young man belongs to our old family of that name and is descended from the famous Bishop or not, but he has done very well with the story, much better than I could have done. Strange to say, no review has noticed the book, so far as I know. It is well worth reading, nevertheless, and deserves to be popular. I wish you would read it and tell me about it."

"Do you manage to write now?"

"No; I have tried recently, but have had to give it up. I take nothing but slops—no solid food of any kind, and I do not sleep nights, except under medical treatment. I find my brain will not work as it ought. I am almost past now," he added, with a smile like sunshine.

In his new book, "The Reign of Law," Mr. James Lane Allen is the literary discoverer of the Hemp Fields of Kentucky. It is fortunate that a corner of our country so full of beauty should fall to the writer who above others in American letters can describe Kentucky scenery with such loving skill. The hemp industry is in itself full of Old World interest. No modern invention has succeeded in supplanting the almost primeval methods of extracting the fiber from the hemp plant. As a consequence one might easily imagine oneself in Brittany, where the wooden hackles, the flail and the hand spinning have given Millet and his followers so many subjects for famous pictures.

"The Leatherwoods," a novel, bearing the imprint of the Bowen-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, was published last fall. The title-page bore the name of "Henry Scott Clark" as the author. That is the pen name of an Indianapolis lawyer, Mr. Milford F. Cox, who occupied the bench in the Criminal Court for one term.

"The Leatherwoods" is a story of war-time, and Morgan's famous raid into Indiana and Ohio is one of its prominent features. Mr. Cox says of his book:

"I know that the work is uneven—or rather some parts are not quite as bad as others—and, while I have no apologies to make, still it is true that the writing of 'The Leatherwoods' was a diversion. I did not set out in cold blood to become an author, and so, very naturally, I thought it would make little difference whether one name or another was on the title page.

"It has been said that 'The Leatherwoods' is not sufficiently partisan, and again, that it is too partisan. The book has ever been denounced as treasonable by some, while other equally competent critics have proclaimed it historically impartial. So, there you are. One has only to write a novel and patronize a clipping bureau, to find out a good many things about his book that he had overlooked. But, really, there is not much war in 'The Leatherwoods.' Morgan's Northern raid is the only conspicuous thing, and it is but an incident—a large one, to be sure, in the general plan of the story."

"I tried to picture social and political conditions on the border of the great conflict, to say something about the troubles of the 'butternuts,' and to explain, along with some less sentimental things, the love of the rebel, John Trenham, for the Unionist girl, Sally Bedford. If I have done these things, as I certainly tried to do them, with faithfulness and without prejudice, I am content. It did not occur to me that I might arouse any of the old sectional feeling, that is the last thing in the world I should want to do. It seemed to me to be a grateful thing for a Northern man, who looks on the past with eyes unclouded by contemporary impressions, to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's—in other words, to pay a tribute to one of the most remarkable characters of the war. Long before I thought of writing the book, it had been my good fortune to talk with men who served under General Morgan, and John Trenham's estimate of him is merely such as I had heard expressed by his old followers. And I do not doubt in the least that, so far as it relates to his qualities as a soldier and a leader of men, it is fairly accurate and reasonably just. His wonderful ride into the North with his 2,000 cutthroats, so hopeless and so desperate, yet unerringly and pursued with such unsurpassed courage, make the great raider stand out as the most conspicuously romantic character of the war.

"I am a native born Hoosier. All of my near relatives, who were in the War of the Rebellion, were on the side of the Union. If the fact that my mother was a Kentucky woman has lent the character of this book, it did so unconsciously."

In his recently published work, "The Hitherto Unidentified Contributions of W. M. Thackeray to Punch," Mr. M. H. Spielmann reprints a bit of doggerel verse that is so decidedly Thackeray in its humor that it seems curious that it should have remained unidentified for so long a time. It was written on the occasion of a reading at court of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," "in an abbreviated edition." The reader, it may be mentioned, was none other than Charles Kemble. Thackeray's verses were headed, "Great News—Wonderful News—Shakespeare Compressed," and began:

What wonderful news from the court,
Our Will's at the palace a guest,
The Queen and her royal Consort
Have received him a little compressed.

Later, under the head of "Act II," he ridicules the Prince Consort's German accent:

Fair Imogen sleeps in her bed,
Iachimo links in a chest,
What, locked in a drums" the Prince said,
I think he's a little suspicious.

The verses are brought to an end by a good-natured address to the Queen.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a new novel, "The Things That Count," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins. In her graphic style, Miss Tompkins has made a strong and vivid study of a character hitherto not thrown into light in American fiction. Her heroine is an indolent young woman of small means, who lives by visiting the houses of wealthy friends. The story of her regeneration through her affections for a man of strong character is cleverly told.

"Hilda Wade" is the title of Grant Allen's last book, a novel completed just before his death. It is a clever story, each chapter of which is a separate adventure, though the interest is sustained throughout. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An interesting anecdote of Charlotte Bronte is recalled by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in her biographical introduction to "Villette," the third volume in the new Haworth edition of the works of the Bronte sisters, now being published by the Harpers.

In 1851 the authoress, having refused repeated invitations to London, on the ground that having done no work she deserved no treat, finally consented to pay a short visit to the family of her friend and publisher, Mr. George Smith.

Thackeray was at this time at the height of his popularity in London, and Miss Bronte arrived in time to hear his second lecture on the English humorists.

When it was over, Thackeray, who had recognized the timid little woman sitting by Mrs. Smith, came down from the platform, and, shaking hands with Miss Bronte, asked her how she liked it. There are few persons who would not have been flattered by such an attention, but Miss Bronte, on the contrary, was almost offended by it, and when she introduces a similar incident in "Villette she comments on the restlessness and lack of desirable self-control on the part of the lecturer.

"The First American, His Homes and His Households," which the Harpers have published, is the work of Miss Lelia Herbert, whose tragic death a year or two since was such a shock to Washington society.

Miss Herbert was the daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary Herbert, and was well known at New York and at Newport, as well as at the Capital. Her work is a narrative of Washington's home life before the beginning of his military career during the long period of his public service, and after his retirement. It brings out many details which other biographers have neglected, and is altogether a valuable addition to Washington literature.

Dodd, Mead and Company announce still another edition of "Janice Meredith," bringing the total to 225,000 copies.

The most superficial newspaper reader cannot fail to note that the most extravagant phases of fiction are continually finding parallels in life itself. Many of the most striking episodes of Mr. John Uri Lloyd's story, "Stringtown on the Pike," now running serially in The Bookman, are being played out amid the curious complications which prevail in Kentucky at the present time.

"The Peace Conference at The Hague and Its Bearing on International Law and Policy" is the title of a book by Frederick W. Holls, D.C.L., which The Macmillan Company expects to publish in the spring. Mr. Holls was a Commissioner to the Peace Conference from the United States, and he was secretary and counsel to the American commission. He was also a member of the Subcommittee on Arbitration which drafted the treaty for the peaceable settlement of international difficulties, establishing the permanent international court of The Hague.

Just now, when the two leading nations are struggling for domination in the remote quarters of the globe, Professor Franklin H. Giddings's work on "Democracy and Empire" (the Macmillan Company), will probably be read with something more than usual interest. His "Principles of Sociology," which has been translated into French, German, Italian and Russian, has made him known to a large audience, and his new book will, consequently, be construed by foreigners as the opinion of a large body of thoughtful Americans. It is hardly fair to quote without context, but in summing up the chapter on "Ideals of Nations" after a comprehensive analysis of national characteristics, he says that "only when the democratic empire has compassed the uttermost parts of the world will there be that perfect understanding among men which is necessary for the growth of moral kinship. Only in the spiritual brotherhood of that secular Republic, created by blood and iron no less than by thought and love, will the kingdom of heaven be established on earth."

"How Women May Earn a Living" is the title of a handbook of occupations for women by Mrs. Helen C. Candee which the Macmillan Company have published. It is intended more particularly to reach the educated class of women, assuming their need to be greater than that of the girls who go from the public school to the factory. It surveys the field of woman's labor, and the author has selected therefrom only the employments which have been successfully tried by large numbers. The topics selected for treatment include among others the serious professions, occupations for the artistic, for those with business talent, for women with small country places and for those with purely domestic inclinations.

The current number of the American Methodist Magazine publishes an article on Thomas Moore in its famous hymnwriter series. Much of Moore's verse breathed a deeply religious spirit, but the poem, "Come, Ye Disconsolate," is probably the best known of his contributions to hymnody. The poet's visits to the United States and Canada early in the century are incidents of the sketch.

"Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question," by Charles Allen, soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a digest of the evidence, direct and indirect, bearing on the authorship of the plays and poems attributed to Shakespeare, from every available Shakespearean student, commentator and editor, and a minute study of the legal terms used by Shakespeare and by contemporary writers. It is shown by the study of the terms that so learned a jurist as Bacon could not have written into plays and poems such poor legal knowledge as Shakespeare displays. As Judge Allen sums up, Shakespeare was a great dramatist but an ordinary, not to say very poor lawyer, while Bacon, great in the law, was, as shown by his own work, a great jurist but no poet. The book is a formidable massing of evidence for Shakespeare, written with the impartiality of a judicial review, and in a sensible, quiet style which will have much weight with all students of the question.

France and the United States have combined in the making of Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford's "George Washington," says the Critic. Twenty-four full-page photogravures are part of the illustrations produced by Goupil in Paris. The book will contain Washington's personal bookplate, and among the special designs will be ornamental borders in the colonial style, forming an acrostic on his name. The elaborateness of the undertaking is indicated by the number of editions. There will be an edition de bibliophile, limited to fifty numbered copies (and five presentation copies), and containing initial letters to the sixteen chapters in buff and blue, the revolutionary colors. There will be an edition de luxe (200 numbered copies and presentation copies with initials in red and black. Then there will be a memorial edition, to commemorate the centenary of Washington death, December 14, 1899. But 1,555 people can enjoy this book, and these by subscription only, for the type is to be distributed immediately after the book is off the press.

Books Received.

The following books have been sent to The Republic for review:

"Sunny Side and Her Fairy." By Beth Day. Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company.

"One Woman Wandering, or, Europe on Limited Means." By Marion Flower Hicks Harmon. Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company.

"Twelfth Lt. Moody: His Life, His Work, His Words." By Edward Leigh Pell, D. D. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

"Terence." By Mrs. R. M. Croker. New York: F. M. Brookes & Co. $1.25.

"The Woman Beautiful: a Practical Treatise on the Development and Preservation of Woman's Health and Beauty." By Ella Adelia Fletcher. New York: W. M. Young & Co.

Columbus, O., Sleeper leaves St. Louis daily 8:15 p. m. via Vandalia-Pennsylvania Line, arriving Columbus 8:20 next morning, making connection with diverging roads for interior Ohio points.

Dallas Knights Will Celebrate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., March 9.—The United Irish Societies met to-night and arranged for a grand St. Patrick's Day celebration. The parade will be the largest ever seen in Dallas on St. Patrick's Day. A musical and literary entertainment will be given at night in Irish-American Hall.

Corrected to March 1, 1900.

The fourth edition of The Republic's "Street-Car Facts," containing routes of all street-car lines, transfer points and owl car time tables, is now ready for distribution. Call at The Republic office, Seventh and Olive streets, and get one free.

Two Mexicans Arrested.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Corpus Christi, Tex., March 9.—Several burglaries have been committed recently in this city. Last night officers captured two Mexicans and recovered a large number of stolen articles. Both parties were promptly placed in jail. One of the prisoners was recently released from the penitentiary, having served a sentence of eight years.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
cures coughs, colds, grip, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. It stimulates the blood. The greatest known heart tonic.
ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

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DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

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Maker of Blood, Nerve, Strength, and Energy.

Mother Earth cleanses and purifies herself and garbs herself anew in dainty freshness, and in rich, new life and beauty in the spring.

Thus should man and woman be.

Thus will Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy make them. It invigorates the nerves and purifies the blood—throws back the shoulders, gives new life and energies, and vitalizes and revivifies the health. It gives to woman vigorous and queenly bearing and to man that power and strength which emanate only from sturdy health. If humanity in general would keep its health intact by the use of this precious discovery, the life of the race would be indefinitely prolonged.

Dr. Greene's Nervura cures nervous exhaustion, spring debility, dyspepsia, weakness, despondency, kidney and liver complaints, insomnia, and all of the various ills arising from weak nerves and impure blood. It makes weak people strong, and sick and run-down people well.

Mrs. G. S. Conn, 334 Smith St., Providence, R. I., says:—"For five years I had been troubled with indigestion, kidney and liver trouble, severe nervous headaches and neuralgia. There was a terrible pain and pressure in my stomach. Sometimes for three weeks at a time I could take no nourishment but lime water and milk. I lost forty pounds. In fact, I was completely prostrated. I commenced using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and the change which took place was wonderful. The terrible, racking pains through my head and shoulders left me. Where I could eat nothing but the lightest kinds of food, I can now eat anything without the slightest distress of any kind. The kidney and liver trouble has left me, and, in fact, my friends are surprised at my wonderful cure."

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

"Street Car Facts" Free.

A booklet containing full information concerning St. Louis street cars. It gives every transfer point, routes of all roads and owl car time tables. Corrected to March 1st, 1900.

Free at Republic Office,
Seventh and Olive Sts.

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FRANCIS WILSON OPERA COMPANY.
To-night and Sat. Mat. (to-day),
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NEXT MONDAY,
WM. H. **CRANE** And His Company, in His New Play,
A RICH MAN'S SON
SEAT & BOX SALE NOW PROGRESSING.
Popular Price Mat. Wednesday at 2, 50c.
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And His All-Star Company in "The Finest Comedy Since the Days of Sheridan,"
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