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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.
Vol. 49 ..... No. 152


## OCTOBER 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 October, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date. | Copies. | Date. | Copies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 84,980 | 17 | 83,290 |
| 2 | 84,130 | 18 | 83,360 |
| 3 | 84,030 | 19 | 83,960 |
| 4 | 83,720 | 20 | 85,890 |
| 5 | 83,320 | 21 Sunday | 87,680 |
| 6 | 85,660 | 22 | 86,610 |
| 7 Sunday | 86,920 | 23 | 87,180 |
| 8 | 84,750 | 24 | 85,210 |
| 9 | 83,470 | 25 | 85,450 |
| 10 | 83,830 | 26 | 85,830 |
| 11 | 83,560 | 27 | 90,810 |
| 12 | 84,760 | 28 Sunday | 87,460 |
| 13 | 85,850 | 29 | 87,280 |
| 14 Sunday | 86,750 | 30 | 88,640 |
| 15 | 84,750 | 31 | 88,630 |
| 16 | 84,290 | | |

Total for the month ..... 2,652,050
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed ..... 66,818
Net number distributed ..... 2,586,232
Average daily distribution ..... 83,426

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of October was 3.65 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of October, 1900.

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

## FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is natual that there should be a strong competition between Democrats for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Missouri State Legislature. It is a most important post, conferring high honor upon its incumbent.

The Speakership is also an exceptionally responsible position, of peculiar importance in its bearing upon the work to be done by the incoming Legislature. The organization of committees, upon which so largely depends the House's capacity for good public service, is exclusively in the Speaker's hands. The Speaker also exercises a potent influence in facilitating the deliberations of the House, and the record of public service depends to a marked extent on the character and qualifications of the man selected for this post.

The Democratic majority in the Missouri House of Representatives should be careful to select the ablest Democrat for Speaker of the House. It is well to again insist that the man chosen shall be free from all suspicion of subserviency to lobby influence, not entangled in personal or factional feuds, an impartial and conservative man, strong and clean and devoted to the public good. The Democratic party in Missouri can profit signally by the choice of the worthiest Democratic member of the House as Speaker of that body. It can suffer to a deplorable extent from an unworthy selection.

The Republic urges this necessity of a tion of the State Legislature soon to convene in Jefferson City. It is a Democratic duty. The Speaker of the House is a most important part of the machinery of legislation. The House should be organized with an eye to the best results for all the people of the State. It will not be possible to attain these results with an incapable or unfit map in the Speaker's chair.

## IT WAS A PROTEST.

In all the present discussion of the Nesbit election law the important point has hitherto been overlooked that this law was a protest against Julius Wurzburger as an Election Commissioner; that it was designed to rid St. Louis's election system of the incubus of Wurzburgerism and to legislate Wurzburger out of a job. The Nesbit law did this, and in doing so it did a work for which right-thinking St. Louisans may call it blessed.

When Mayor Ziegenhein prostituted his appointive power by placing Wurzburger in the position of Election Commissioner, to see that the elections in St. Louis were unfairly conducted, he justified a protest. It came in the Nesbit law. If defects, to be expected in the course of human events, came with the protest, Wurzburgerism and Ziegenheinism were in a great measure responsible. Had the gang Republicans preserved the intent of the former law, had they themselves set fair and honest elections in the first place, there might not have been a public desire for a change in the election law.

Wurzburger's appointment as Election Commissioner was a challenge. When Mayor Ziegenhein made it he threw down the gauntlet to fair and honest men, Republicans as well as Democrats. He gave notice to city and State that he proposed to perpetuate his power by any means. He gave notice to Republicans who opposed Ziegenheinism that they would receive no mercy at the polls.

Under the old law Wurzburger would have named the Republican judges and clerks of election. Any faction of the Republican party protesting against Ziegenheinism would have had to submit and prove charges before the Circuit Court against judges and clerks—a difficult matter. The better element of the Republican party would have had no representation in the polling places. It would have been all Ziegenheinism and Wurzburgerism.

Anti-gang Republicans should and doubtless do welcome the Nesbit law.

Mr. James L. Blair deserves the thanks of truth-lovers for correcting the wild misstatements which the Globe-Democrat has been making since the election with the same persistence it used in lying about the School Fund before the election.

Every reasoning, thinking St. Louisan knows that the defeat of the Republican party in St. Louis at the recent election was not due to the Nesbit law, and reasoning St. Louisans have not yet reached the conviction that the Nesbit law administered by the present Election Board is worse than the former law administered by the former Election Board.

## CELEBRATES A CUSTOM.

When Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day they do not hark back to the origin of the holiday with as unfailing certainty as when they celebrate the Fourth of July. Very few of those who hold union church services, absorb a dinner with an unusual range of menu or get married on that day can tell precisely, with time and place, the origin of the holiday.

They seldom get far wrong in the place, and they know that Colonial times are involved. They uniformly fix accusing eyes on New England. The turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie, which traditional usage has made a pseudo-ritualistic concomitant of the day, would cast suspicion on New England. Of the precise place in New England and of the date they are uncertain.

As a matter of fact the day commemorates a custom rather than an event. It grew into American forms from the habit, soon developed by the devout Puritan Pilgrim Fathers, who settled in Salem, Plymouth, Charlestown and other Massachusetts Bay colonies, of proclaiming days of fast and prayer to ask divine aid in times of trouble and deprivation and of setting aside days of thanksgiving for bountiful harvests and the prosperous event of great enterprises.

On at least two occasions the days appointed for fasting and prayer were suddenly converted into thanksgiving days by unexpected happenings. When in 1623 a prolonged drought threatened the crops a day of fasting and prayer was appointed at Salem. While the prayer was in progress an abundant rain fell and supplication changed to thanksgiving. Again in 1631 a scarcity of food prompted the naming of a day for fasting and prayer at Charlestown. On the day appointed as an ember day a ship laden with supplies appeared in the harbor and again feasting and thanksgiving replaced fasting and supplication.

A good estimate of the permanence and solidity of a people can be made from the pride and love with which they regard the cherished institutions of their ancestors. The universality with which Thanksgiving Day is observed in the United States is an attractive symptom.

## VARRELMANN'S BILLS.

Municipal legislators should promptly adopt the two measures which Street Commissioner Varrelmann, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, has submitted to them. Their object is to enable the Street Commissioner to do the most necessary of the street cleaning, for lack of which St. Louis is suffering. One of the measures authorizes him to do away with a part of his useless salaried force and to use for street cleaning the money which would otherwise be paid in salaries. The other measure authorizes him to do the street cleaning himself instead of allowing the company which has the contract for street sweeping to do the work.

Both measures propose improvements. The application of the salaries of needless employes to street cleaning would partly correct the wrong done by the enactment of the all-for-salaries appropriation bill. It would give St. Louis results for expenditure.

Street cleaning by the Street Commissioner, without the intervention of a contractor and of expensive inspectors to see that the contractor does his work, would tend to economy.

Pressure will undoubtedly be brought on the Municipal Assembly to defeat these measures. The employes whose salaries are menaced, it may be taken for granted, are men with political pulls, otherwise they would have been unable to hold their places under the circumstances. The employes threatened are superintendents and inspectors of repairs, who would have been unable to earn their salaries, had they been willing, because money was lacking with which to buy materials for making repairs. These employes may urge the defeat of the measure that applies to them.

A municipal cleaning company, composed of strong politicians, with connections that reach the Mayor's office, will be affected by the other measure. This company may bring to bear pressure for the measure's defeat. If the street cleaning were done directly by the Street Commissioner this company would be deprived of its profit.

Members of the Municipal Assembly can show again by their treatment of these measures whether they stand for or against economy and business methods in the conduct of the city's affairs. They have given repeated convincing evidence that they stand for the gang rather than for the city. The passage of the all-for-salaries appropriation bill and the pigeonholing of the Hedges retrenchment measures, which one of the bills will partly remedy, have been specific expositions of the hostility of the Municipal Assembly to a proper conduct of the city's business. The people are, however, willing to accept even a partial, eleventh-hour repentance. It will help the city and may ease the consciences of some members of the Assembly even if it does not affect the action of the people at the polls in April.

## LIKELY EXPLANATION.

It does not seem in the least incredible that an American ordnance expert should have been able from a close observation of the exterior of the French field guns to draw the plan on which they were operated, which France labored so strenuously to keep secret. It does not at all follow from the fact that the American expert became possessed of the secret of the gun that some French officer imparted the information to him and that France has another Dreyfus case on its hands.

Before now experts in various branches of human knowledge have performed feats of inference that seemed miraculous. It is told that Agassiz, the naturalist, constructed from a single bone of a prehistoric animal, found in a geologic deposit, the entire skeleton, and that the subsequent discovery of a complete skeleton vindicated entirely the accuracy of his inferences.

It is known, too, that scientists working in the same field, hearing of a discovery made by a fellow-scientist, need but the merest hint of its nature to make the same discovery practically independently. This was aruply shown in the case of the telephone and of the Roentgen rays.

There appears no reason, therefore, why an American expert familiar with past accomplishments in ordnance and with the defects existing in present guns which were open to improvement might not from a mere casual inspection at a distance of the French guns have guessed correctly the construction of the pieces.

This explanation is so entirely probable that France would not have to stretch things in the least to accept it.

## PEIT'S GOLD TRUST.

Mr. Alfred Beit of London and South Africa, whose ambition it is to become the richest man in the world, is justified in his argument that, since the world's diamond output has been monopolized under syndicate control, the gold output may be manipulated in similar manner.

It is but natural, therefore, that a man of Beit's daring, energy and vast financial aspirations should be planning to effect a combination which shall virtually amount to a Gold Trust.

Provided that he marshals sufficient capital behind him in the movement, the thing is simple. It is merely a question of buying up the gold-producing mines in all quarters of the globe and of placing his syndicate representatives in control of the properties.

The cable story from London which tells of this gigantic scheme being now put under way by the Anglo-African multimillionaire is right in declaring that its successful culmination would place all the great Powers of the world at the mercy of Beit's colossal Gold Trust. About the only Government secure against such a combination is Russia, which itself owns and operates the Russian gold mines as state property. The remaining Powers would apparently be helpless against the Titanic combine.

This would mean that Beit and his associates would control the money supply of the world. It brings to the front the concrete materialization of the monopolistic combine as the master of Governments. Just what would follow the full development of this condition it is not easy to foretell. The gold magnates would be more powerful than kings or presidents or other accepted rulers. The Gold Trust would be a supreme autocracy. Its government would be the government of men by the dollar. Are the best fruits of civilization to be found in such government?

Each successive Thanksgiving Day season sees a shattering of previous records for the issue of marriage licenses in St. Louis, in strict accordance with the advice of the poet, "Leave thy low-vaulted past; let each succeeding temple, nobler than the last, shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast."

With Doctor Pritchett of St. Louis promoted from head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Doctor Tittman of St. Louis appointed to succeed him, St. Louis may claim to be cutting some ice in the science and education of the nation.

St. Louis is now patting itself on the back because its lighting system is only 1,800 lamps shy of the required amount. Time was when St. Louis would have risen into fierce denunciation over an 1,800-lamp shyness. Such a change does a four years' administration of one-candle-power capacity work!

It may be that the football scrimmages which are a feature of Thanksgiving Day the country over are a latter-day substitute for the skirmishes with Indians and wolves which clothed the old Colonial New England Thanksgiving with a hair-raising interest.

When Commissary General Eagan rises to ask reinstatement, his words, uttered regarding a superior at the embalmed beef hearing, "He lies in his teeth, he lies in his throat, he lies in every hair of his head," shout a vociferous mnemonic protest.

"Second floor, Carleton building, northeast corner Sixth and Olive streets," is the place where any one desiring to push along the completion of the World's Fair fund will find a welcome and all facilities for achieving his desire.

When you're feeling happy and comfortable right after Thanksgiving dinner will be a timely moment to fix upon the amount of your contribution to the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection.

As a Thanksgiving thought, remember that it's not only a poor heart that never rejoices, but it's likely to be a cold and selfish heart that refuses to see occasion for rejoicing.

As Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease alleges "failure to provide" as a ground for divorce, Mr. Mary Elizabeth Lease might allege failure to keep house as a countercharge.

Good municipal government and the money necessary to municipal improvement must reach St. Louis together to attain the best results.

Although Thanksgiving Day is celebrated largely through the stomach, its best observance comes from the heart.

**Thanksgiving.**

Give thanks, my soul, that life is sweet
With better things than bread and meat;
That gentle thought its sway extends,
That creed with creed more tolerant blends,
That wiser trained all peoples are,
That peace is more desired than war,
That kinship spreads from pole to pole—
Give thanks, my soul.

Give thanks, my soul, that life is dear
For better reason than good cheer;
That 'tis more wholesome, fresh and clean,
That beauty by more eyes is seen,
That now in book or play or song
The right is less confused with wrong,
That all these good things gain control—
Give thanks, my soul.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

# MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH'S MUSICAL FOR THE D. A. R.

### An Excellent Programme, in Which Miss Griswold Takes a Leading Part.

### NOTES ON WEDDINGS.

### Sheldon-Palmer and Baird-Daniel Ceremonies—Miss Kehrmann's Party.

MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH.
Who gave a musical for the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday.

Mrs. Huntington Smith gave a musical yesterday afternoon, entertaining the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Two hundred ladies assembled at 4 o'clock in the gymnasium of the Smith residence, which was elaborately trimmed for the occasion. Festoons of gay red, white and blue bunting adorned the walls, relieved with plenty of greens. The chandeliers were draped with small silk flags and hung with garlands of smilax. A small stage was erected at one end of the apartment, and here the musicians held forth.

Refreshments were served downstairs in the dining-room, and punch in the library. All sorts of dainty devices in the American colors were served during the hours, the ices in shape of tiny flags; the small cakes frosted similarly and the bonbons to correspond. Mrs. Griswold, mother of Mrs. Huntington Smith, who assisted in entertaining, was complimented many times in behalf of the punch, which was of her especial brew, after an old recipe that has been in the Griswold family for generations.

Mrs. Smith wore a toilet of pink brocade and black velvet, the bodice of velvet, with an effective bolero of pearls, and some handsome pearl corsage ornaments. Tiny pink, velvet rosebuds were used to further trim the bodice, and as a hair ornament, Mrs. Smith tucked a small cluster of the same flowers in her coiffure. Mrs. Griswold wore black silk, chiffon and touches of lavender stain, with some old point lace. Miss Spalding, a guest at the Smith residence, from Kentucky, wore cream satin and chiffon, with black velvet. Miss Griswold, who is quite a daughter of the house and always lends valuable aid to Mrs. Smith's functions, wore a pale-blue crepe toilet, with guimpe and elbow sleeves of shirred white chiffon and pleated folds of blue crepe. She carried a dainty Marie Antoinette fan, with pearls, sticks inlaid with gold, a recent gift from London.

The programme was unusually excellent for a private musical. Miss Griswold, concerning whose piano-playing Alfred Robyn and other competent critics are always enthusiastic, has not been heard in St. Louis for some time; consequently her playing yesterday was greeted with acclaim. The numbers were as follows:

PART I.

Piano solo ..... Selected
Mr. A. J. Epstein.
Duo—Quis est Homo ..... Rossini
Mrs. Huntington Smith and Mrs. F. A. Bensberg.
Violin Solo—Mazurka de Concert ..... Musin
Mr. J. Blumberg.
Soprana Solo—(a) Aime moi ..... H. Bemberg
(b) Conseils a Nina ..... Wekerlin
(c) Polly Willis (old English) ..... Doctor Arne
Mrs. George C. Carrie.
Piano Solo—(a) Tarantelle ..... J. B. Mills
(b) Ind Rondo Chromatique ..... Barns Koo
Mrs. Von Hessenbruch.
Flute Solo—(a) The Shepard "Idyl" ..... Koehler
(b) Legende ..... Jaddasohn
Mr. Alex. L. Ludwig.
PART II.
Coon Songs—(a) I've Got a Headache Now.
(b) A Selection.
Mr. Trabue Pittman.
Soprano Solo—(a) I Attempt From Love's Sickness to Fly ..... Henry Purcell (1658—1695)
(b) When Celia Sings ..... Frank Noir
Mrs. Charles T. Clark.
Duo—The Ranchero ..... Edgar Belmont
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Carrie.
Contralto Solo—(a) A Mon Fils, La Profete ..... Meyerbeer
(b) T' Apetto (By Request) ..... Alary
Mrs. F. A. Bensberg.
Duo for Two Pianos—Capriccio Brillante B Minor ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Griswold and Mr. Alfred G. Robyn.
Tenor Solo—I Arise From Dreams of Thee ..... North
Mr. Stephen A. Martin.
Grand Trio, Piano, Flute and Violin—Opera, Faust ..... Gounod
Mr. Epstein, Mr. Ludwig and Mr. J. Blumberg.
Piano Solo ..... Selected
Mr. Alfred G. Robyn.

Miss Nolan, Miss Cunningham, Miss Duross and Miss Medley served. The guests included:

Mesdames—
Horatio N. Spencer, Stephen Moriarty,
Mary Polk-Winn, Chouteau Smith,
Charless Cabanne, Joel Wood,
John Ockerson, James Bryson,
Campbell Smith, Caldwell,
Ashley D. Scott, Meade Williams,
Conde Benoist, Malcolm Macbeth,
John C. Roberts, Thomas O'Reilly,
Charles Hoyle, Theophile Papin,
Shreve Carter, Truman C. Riddle,
Newlin Chaplin, George H. Shields,
M. B. O'Reilly.

Misses—
Mimi Berthold, Triplett,
Mary Boyce, Emily Francis,
Derovan, Jennings,
Odille Fusz, Clemence Clark,
Josephine Lee, Sturgeon,
Martha Berthold, Kate Post,
Emily Maffitt, Spaulding,
Mary Hoyle, Agnes O'Reilly,
Josephine Papin, Chadburn,
Von Phul, Feugnet,
Corinne Francis, Tutt,
Gertrude Rockwood.

Miss Estelle Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Palmer of No. 3946 Delmar boulevard, and George Herbert Sheldon, son of Colonel E. P. Sheldon of Phoenix, Ariz., were married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Reverend Archibald Carr of the Central Presbyterian Church read the service in the presence of only the relatives and most intimate friends. It was the original intention to make the wedding a festive affair, with many more guests, but these plans were changed, owing to the serious illness of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lynn.

Decorations of chrysanthemums and palms made the rooms attractive. The bride wore her traveling gown of blue broadcloth, with toque to correspond, and carried a cluster of lilies of the valley. After a breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon departed for the East on a noon train. They will be at home after December 15 at No. 3946 Delmar boulevard.

Mr. Max Wetzel of St. Louis and Miss Mary J. Dooner of Collinsville, Ill., will be married at the Catholic Church in Collinsville, Ill., at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Father Degenhard, pastor of the church, will perform the ceremony. Mr. M. Dooner, brother of the bride, will serve as best man, and Miss Tessie Fox will be bridesmaid. Only the parents of the bride and a few other relatives will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel will reside at No. 4586 Garfield avenue.

Miss Eliza Norlin Daniel, a sister of Mrs. H. W. Inch of No. 3009 Pine street, and C. F. Baird of Olney, Ill., were married last night at 6 o'clock in the parlors of the Lindell Hotel, the Reverend R. P. Johnson officiating. There were no attendants. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cookerly of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Inch; Miss Olive Baird of Olney, Paul Unger, James Daniels and A. W. McGee.

Miss Charlotte Ellcard Kehrmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Statius Kehrmann of No. 5848 Etzel avenue, gave a party yesterday afternoon and evening to celebrate her birthday. Luncheon was served and different guests contributed to the entertainment with vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Kehrmann, Mrs. Katherine Walsh and Mrs. Anna Kehrmann assisted Miss Kehrmann. Many pretty gifts were left by the guests, among whom were:

Misses—
Jessie Ruggles, Margaret Creveling,
Ethel Pulliam, Marie Gilwick,
Edna Alderman, Edith Donnan,
Emily Grant, Julia Dieckman,
Lily Lammert, May Kehrmann,
Edna Lammert.

Messieurs—
Clifford Croninger, Longan Thinn,
Samuel E. Heffern.

# H. M. BLOSSOM, JR.'S, "CHECKERS" TO BE DRAMATIZED FOR WILLIAM COLLIER.

"Checkers: A Hard-Luck Story," the literary success of Henry M. Blossom, Jr., business man and clubman of St. Louis, is to be made into a play, in which William Collier expects to star next season.

Mr. Collier, who is now at the Century presenting a play from the pen of a former St. Louisan, Augustus Thomas, said last night that he expected to sign a contract with Mr. Blossom Friday, by which he will obtain the right to dramatize the book and present the play.

"I am impressed with the dramatic possibilities of 'Checkers,'" said Mr. Collier. "The situations are excellent, the dialogue is clear and spirited, and the story is strong and full of human interest. I am perfectly frank in saying it impresses me as one of the best books for dramatization that I have seen in many a day.

"As all who have read the book know, the scene is laid principally in Arkansas, and I do not recall any play of recent date that has that distinction. There is a race-track scene at the opening, which it is my present intention to change into a poolroom scene. There is comedy and pathos and a chance for a strong climax where Checkers burns his home after the death of his wife. I have almost decided to adapt this scene for a spectacular effect.

"Last summer in New York Mr. Blossom and I discussed 'Checkers' as a play, but did not reach a decision. Since I have been in St. Louis this time we have had consultations concerning it, and expect to sign a contract Friday. The present plans are for me to dramatize the book. The terms of the contract have not been arranged, but it is probable that the agreement will be upon the royalty basis."

Mr. Blossom last night confirmed, in the main, the statements of Mr. Collier.

"When I wrote the book," he said, "I did not consider it as a possible play, but when I met Mr. Collier I had a desire to have him take the character. Half a dozen people have made me flattering offers for the dramatic rights, but I think Mr. Collier is more like 'Checkers' than anybody I know."

## STONE DECLARES FOR AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carbondale, Ill., Nov. 28.—Former Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a letter gives his views on the proposed reorganization of the Democratic party.

After criticising those who deserted the party and now urge new leadership, he declares that the party is as thoroughly organized now as is the Republican party. Continuing, he asks:

"Is it meant that the party should change its position on public questions? That can only be done by a regularly organized convention.

"As for myself, I believe the Democratic party was right upon most of the questions at issue in the recent campaign and not wholly wrong on any. There were some declarations in the platform that I would have changed somewhat if I could have done so, and there were some things left out that I would have put into the platform if I could have done so.

"My belief is that the Democratic party has been too much a party of negation in recent years. It is well known to the Democracy of Missouri that I have for some years earnestly advised that the party should outline a more affirmative, progressive and constructive policy on questions of national interest. We cannot merely object to what others propose, although we should object to anything proposed which is wrong; but we must do more than that. The Democratic party must put forth great ideas and policies of its own looking to the development and growth along right lines of American interest.

"Our platform adopted at Springfield, Mo., in 1878 was the most affirmative and progressive declaration on public questions made by any State or national convention of recent years. Upon that platform the national Democracy could now construct a line of policies which, strongly presented, would attract to the support of the party many important influences which did not support us in the last two campaigns. I will not go into detailed discussion of these various subjects.

"The Democratic party should not and cannot consistently abandon the substance of any principle it has advocated, for it has advocated nothing that is not Democratic; but it should broaden its lines and become more aggressive and constructive in its purposes and less negative and obstructive. There is no need of our people being discouraged. It is only necessary that we stand resolutely for the right, go on with the work of education and organization (not reorganization), keep the party in harmony with the spirit of the age, while at the same time guarding our institutions of government, and we will triumph in the end."

## ODEON RECITAL HALL OPENING.

### Attractive Literary and Music Programme To-Morrow Night.

The new recital hall at the Odeon will be opened to-morrow evening by a reading of children's verse by Mrs. Bessie Brown Ricker of Chicago. Mrs. Ricker is well known in St. Louis as a delightful interpreter of childish feelings, her favorite selections being chosen from the works of Eugene Field and J. Whitcomb Riley.

The music programme will be provided by Mrs. James L. Blair, Miss Ione Huse, George W. Simmons and Edward Gay Hill. The entertainment will be under the direction of the Young Ladies' Mission of St. John's Methodist Church, and the proceeds will be given to the poor of the city. Tickets may be procured at the ticket office to-morrow evening, as there will be no reserved seats.

# PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY IS PLEASED AT REAL ROMANCE.

### Son of Wealthy Tobacco Importer Secretly Weds Daughter of Old Family Despite Objection of Her Family.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage on Tuesday at Wilmington, Del., of Miss Lillian Pleasanton to Raymond Fuguet. The couple eloped, and, eluding the bride's parents, were married by a Catholic priest. Mrs. Pleasanton, the bride's mother, declares she will never forgive her daughter.

Fuguet and his bride belong to distinguished Philadelphia families. The girl's grandfather, Brigadier General Alfred Pleasanton, won fame as a cavalry leader in the Civil War, and later was widely known in connection with his advocacy of the theory that the sun's rays deflected through blue glass afforded relief to invalids of nearly every description.

Raymond Fuguet is a son of Stephen O. Fuguet, a widely known importer of tobacco. Mrs. Fuguet, the mother of Raymond, was a Miss De Ferrest, the daughter of a former French Consul here, and was a recognized leader in the music-loving portion of the fashionable set.

The romantic marriage of yesterday is the culmination of a courtship in the face of many obstacles. Mr. Fuguet and Miss Pleasanton met a year ago, and at once became devoted to each other. The Pleasantons did everything possible to break their daughter's attachment for Mr. Fuguet, but without avail. To-day Mr. Pleasanton received a letter from his son-in-law, which says, in part:

**Groom Is Confident.**

"I would far rather have had you and Mrs. Pleasanton at the wedding in a formal way, but I regret that conditions with which you are acquainted have prevented such a circumstance. After almost insurmountable obstacles have been overcome in my desire to be married by a Catholic clergyman I succeeded in getting, in a regular way, the necessary permission to be married to one who will not long remain outside the faith to which she naturally leans.

"As to my means, like every young man working in my way, I am fully able to take care of the dearest, sweetest girl on earth. I will gladly come to see you any evening you will suggest."

"I shall never forgive my daughter," said Mrs. Pleasanton to-day, with tears in her eyes. "She can never enter our home again. She was denied nothing in the world. She had every desire fulfilled. She had all the pleasure an indulgent mother and father could give her. We lavished entertainment upon her, but we considered we had good reasons. I shall never forgive her. She has broken my heart."

Meanwhile society is prepared to welcome the couple back to Philadelphia and mutual friends are striving to effect a reconciliation.

# PRETTY SOCIETY GIRL TEACHING MADAME BERNHARDT ENGLISH.

### Every Morning Miss Evelyn Harris Calls Upon and Converses With the Divine Sarah—A Story of Newport.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 28.—With the assistance of a society girl of manifold attractions and accomplishments, the Divine Sarah is going to improve the time she stays in New York by learning English.

Every morning Mme. Bernhardt intends to converse in English with Miss Evelyn Harris, whose family is one of the most prominent in New Orleans, and whose own fair person lends charm to New York society.

Miss Harris and Mme. Bernhardt are old acquaintances. The society girl was a protege of the famous actress in Paris. It was under her tutelage that she studied elocution and fitted herself for dramatic French recitation that was the sensation of the Newport entertainments of the Vanderbilts and Harrimans two winters ago.

There is a story of social unkindness that turns upon these elocutionary gifts of Miss Harris's. She is a niece of Captain L. I. Lyons of New Orleans, and her family is one of the proudest of those that trace their descent to the French colonists. Time was when Newport society went further than to accept Miss Harris at her pride's own value. Her favor was sought, her equality with the best "in society" recognized. Before Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont became Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt she was the girl's warm friend, and at her Newport villa the girl made her first appearance as a reader.

Harry Lehr was smitten with her charms and asked permission to call. Suddenly, however, Mrs. Vanderbilt awoke to the fact that the brilliant society girl was a member of a family which, however bright its antebellum glory, was in moderate circumstances now, and that Miss Evelyn Harris was earning her own living, or a portion of it, by giving professional readings before her social equals. A cruel, open snub followed.

Harry Lehr made haste to follow Mrs. Vanderbilt's example, but Miss Evelyn Harris's friends are unmoved and her popularity unassailed.

## CHICAGO COMMENT ON THE MARLOWE NOVELTY.

There seems to be general critical opinion to the effect that Miss Marlowe has just made the most ambitious effort of her career. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is one of the best stage entertainments of years. It is colorful, lively and farcical. It has none of the depressing tragedy quality of most middle-century plays, yet it has all of the period's much-booked romance.

Three of the critics who came to St. Louis from Chicago have written articles praising Miss Marlowe and her new play almost extravagantly. They regard the lady's success as one of the big personal triumphs in the history of the American stage. Take these paragraphs from the article by Lyman B. Glover as an example:

I do not doubt that the entire country will confirm the verdict, and agree that this lady has never produced an original play so interesting or created a character so deserving of high praise as that of Mary Tudor. The play might be full of blemishes as it is not, and this dainty creation which runs the entire gamut of sentiment, of comedy and of sincere feeling, would atone for all of them. One such creation, joyous and beautiful in meaning and direction is worth shiploads of such characters as are sent to us from the land where Mary Tudor once lived and loved.

The settings, five in number, are very handsome and appropriate; the characters striking and handsomely costumed in the Tudor style, and there is much to charm the eye and satisfy the ear. Yet, after all, Mary permeates the entire substance so completely that she becomes even more than the Hamlet of the play. She is the Hamlet, Ophelia, Polonius and ghost compressed into one central figure. A creature of many contradictions yet radiant in the grace and power of true and loving womanhood, this daughter of a line of Kings, a woman more real than Juliet, more profound than Rosalind and altogether splendid in her possibilities, is the alpha and omega of the play which Paul Kester has made with considerable art from the story which Charles Major wrote one time in Indiana.

Miss Amy Leslie, who has long written most entertainingly and with striking individuality for the Chicago News, wired a column and more to her paper. Some of her best lines are these:

Never in all her sunny career has Julia Marlowe shone in such a perpetual dazzle of charm, of comedy, of tender womanliness or beauty of face and figure as she does in Major's Mary Tudor.

She moves about through the heavily weighted scenes of royal presences like an unaccountable and illuminated intelligence. Laughter, happy and intelligent, ripples along with her dialogue and pantomime, and in the few dramatic instants permitted this capricious papillion Miss Marlowe lifts her audience into the heights which only temperamental artists and creatures of real genius can accomplish. If the part had been designed for Marlowe it could not fit her more beautifully, and if Marlowe had been designed for the part she could not be more alone in the adaptability to play so exacting and brilliant a role; for neither Terry nor Rehan would be in the running, nor would Julia Arthur, with all her talent, be a competitor for it; not even Mrs. Fiske, who folds herself up in the cocoon of every sort of part to evolve a character study of her own, would materialize a Mary like this one of Julia Marlowe's.

Mr. De Lancey M. Halbert of the Chicago Post had not so much praise for the play as for the star player's playing of it. See these paragraphs:

With this production Miss Marlowe makes a decided advance as a producer. It is but honest praise to state that she has surpassed all her own previous efforts toward fine stage illusion, and they were by no means inconsiderable. Court pictures call for lavish mounting, and Miss Marlowe has supplied handsome settings and costuming with prodigality.

When "Knighthood in Flower" is whipped into shape it ought to be a great success; no matter what its measure of life, however, there can be no gainsaying Miss Marlowe's hit in the leading role.

Miss Rennyson made a reappearance at Music Hall last night, singing Martha—her first public appearance in the part. Miss Rennyson showed astonishingly little nervousness, and in the famous old "Last Rose of Summer" song she commanded exceptional applause.

Rehearsals for "El Capitan" are to begin at Music Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

Two years ago last Monday night, in St. Louis, Julia Marlowe and Charles Major signed a contract whereby Miss Marlowe acquired the stage rights to "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

It is a singular fact, in view of the absence of any such arrangement, that the city in which the contract was signed should see the initial production of the piece and that the difference in time was two years to a day!

The first of the season's Choral-Symphony Society concerts will be given at the Odeon this evening.

"All on Account of Eliza" is the play which will be presented next Sunday to the Century's patrons. The play is by Leo Ditrichstein, and it will bring forward Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, for whom it was written, in new characters. It is a farce-comedy, and the scheme of the play is almost as rural as "The Old Homestead." Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman have been so long identified with plays of the "Girl from Paris" type, that their new atmosphere is pleasing.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will come to the Olympic for a week's engagement next Monday evening. There will be the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Their play is a new one, and is called "When We Were Twenty-One." The Nat Goodwin of "The Gilded Fool" and "In Mizzoura" has many friends of other and older Olympic days.

At the Music Hall, the delightful opera of "Martha" will be followed next week by Sousa's "El Capitan," and music lovers will have opportunities to renew their acquaintance with an old friend. The Castle Square Opera Company management have been pleasing St. Louisans, and "Martha" and "El Capitan" will doubtless make a pleasant impression still deeper.

"Hoodman Blind" at the Imperial has been worth while this week, and the announcement for the week of December 2 shows a return to an old love. The ever young Romeo and Juliet will make love and despair and die for St. Louis theater-goers at the Imperial next week. Miss Odell's appearance in a Shakespearean role in this stock company will be welcomed by her following.

Over at the Columbia, Rose Coghlan, assisted by Louis Massen and company, is renewing old friendships with St. Louis folks, and they are glad of it. Helena Mora has a pleasant turn, and the other names on the bill stand for good entertainment. The plan of making the change of bill at the Columbia on Mondays instead of Sundays seems to work well.

The Sunday afternoon Odeon concert for December 2 has a specially attractive feature arranged for it. The full surpliced choir of the Church of the Holy Communion, under the direction of Mr. Robyn, will render the cantata by Gaul, "The Holy City."

"Across the Pacific," which comes to Havlin's with the matinee of the coming Sunday, is said to be one of the realistic plays of the season. A Gatling gun which fires a hundred shots a minute is a part of the stage setting. There will be a Rough Riders' band to go along with folks from the Montana mining camps across to the Philippines and back to San Francisco.

Eugenie Blair comes to the Grand Opera-house for a week's engagement next Sunday afternoon. Her play is "A Lady of Quality," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend. This is the play which was presented in St. Louis a couple of seasons ago by Miss Julia Arthur, and the beauty of the scenery and the fine opportunities of the play will be remembered. Miss Blair is one of the actresses favored by St. Louis theater-goers.

Next week's company at the Standard will be under the management of Sam Devere, as its name indicates—"Sam Devere's Own Company." He has arranged