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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.
Vol. 26 ..... No. 161

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	88,220	17	84,975
2	89,350	18 Sunday	87,700
3	90,710	19	83,520
4 Sunday	92,380	20	81,970
5	92,760	21	81,630
6	94,330	22	81,630
7	178,210	23	81,090
8	119,340	24	85,860
9	96,990	25 Sunday	87,590
10	94,270	26	80,760
11 Sunday	92,240	27	81,170
12	89,700	28	80,270
13	87,860	29	81,780
14	85,850	30	80,070
15	85,400		
16	85,520		

Total for the month	2,723,145
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	74,606
Net number distributed	2,648,539
Average daily distribution	88,284

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was 8.97 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of November, 1900.

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

MAKE A WISE CHOICE.

Democratic members elect of the lower branch of the Missouri State Legislature should, before definitely committing themselves to the support of any candidate now in the field, pass carefully upon the qualifications of all with a determination that no unworthy man shall receive their vote for Speaker of the House.

Upon this choice of a Speaker much of the record of the Democratic party in the House depends. A strong, honest, conservative and impartial Democrat will make it possible for the Democratic majority to do better work and more work than would be the case under an incapable and ill-equipped Speaker. His right of organization of the various committees and his direction of the House proceedings place this power in his hands.

The Democrat chosen for Speaker of the House should be such a man. In addition he should be in harmony with the State administration, free of all party feuds and not hampered by personal animosities. The Republic urges the Democratic representation in the House to make such a choice. It is a party duty.

AT HANNA'S COMMAND.

No more convincing proof of the potency of Mark Hanna's influence in controlling American public affairs of the present time could well be possible than is found in the fact that the ship-subsidy bill is the first measure to be taken up by the United States Senate in its resumption of unfinished business.

The ship-subsidy bill is quite generally understood to have been framed for the especial and well-nigh exclusive benefit of the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil syndicate. It was Senator Hanna's masterful will which compelled the Senate to consider this measure ahead of all other bills now awaiting Senate action. It was Senator Frye, the bill's sponsor, who led in its discussion, arrogantly demanding favorable action.

Back of Mark Hanna and Senator Frye and the syndicate interests that are to profit from this proposed tax of $200,000,000 levied upon the American people, stands President McKinley, indebted to Mark Hanna and to the syndicates for his election and re-election to the Presidency. All the influence possible to the administration will be exerted in behalf of the ship-subsidy bill, the word of command for a solid Republican support having been spoken in the President's message to Congress. The ship-subsidy bill is typically a party measure.

PANAMA KNOCKED OUT.

Those mysterious influences which for the past year or more have been working to sidetrack the Nicaragua Canal project in behalf of the Panama enterprise of somewhat malodorous memory should now find it difficult, even with the most lavish employment of the lobby, to obtain a further serious consideration of their plans.

The official report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, now just submitted through the President to Congress, would seem to dispose effectually and finally of whatever doubts may have existed as to the greater practical advantages of the Nicaragua route. The Commission declares specifically in favor of the latter, and, after summing up a number of its advantages, makes the additional and crushing announcement that the Government of Colombia, owing to concessions granted to the old Panama Canal Company, is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States Government except upon conditions made by the company.

It may be taken for granted that this report will exercise the deciding influence in the choice of routes for the contemplated isthmian canal. The Commission thus concluding its labors was appointed for the expressed purpose of impartially and searchingly investigating the relative merits of the Nicaragua and Panama routes. There will be no excuse for ignoring its finding as now reported to Congress.

FIGURES MAY LIE.

All the argument made by those in favor of the reduction of water rates in St. Louis is based on a comparison of the rates in St. Louis with those in other cities. Assessor and Collector of Water Rates Hemmelmann submitted to the House of Delegates Committee a statement which assumed to show the cost of pumping water in a large number of cities and the rate per 100 cubic feet charged to consumers in those cities. The "cost of pumping" in St. Louis was suspiciously low and the rate to consumers in St. Louis was suspiciously high.

These figures were presented and vouched for by Mr. Hemmelmann in the face of the assertion of President McMath of the Board of Public Improvements that the Society of Municipal Improvement had attempted to compare water rates and water supply conditions in the various cities, but had abandoned the effort after it became evident that a just comparison was absolutely impossible.

Any reasoning person who will examine the elements in the problem will readily reach the conclusion that just comparison is impossible and that in deft hands figures relating to water rates can be made to show anything the manipulator of the figures desires to prove.

Take first the cost of supplying the water, which must be covered by the total income from rates. In St. Louis it includes bonds for Waterworks construction and the interest on them; cost of operating the plant; wear and tear of plant; extension of plant, and cost of collecting the rates. Operating the plant in St. Louis includes two pumpings and sedimentation.

Do Mr. Hemmelmann's figures consider all these elements in other cities as well as in St. Louis? Does he know whether they do or not? How does he know?

Consider next the elements that enter into the other side of the problem. Consider how water rates are assessed in St. Louis and that they are assessed differently in every city on earth. First there are meter rates, which vary proportionately with the amount of water used. Next there are arbitrary rates—so much for each room in a house, so much for each hydrant, so much for hot and cold bath. There are lavatory rates. There are hose licenses fixed at so much per front foot.

Which of these rates does Mr. Hemmelmann use when he declares sweepingly that the rates in St. Louis are 22½ cents per hundred cubic feet? Can he take any rate which does not include all rates and say fairly that this is the rate charged in St. Louis? Does he take the rate which best suits his purpose? Does he use the same discrimination in choosing the rates of other cities? His figures seem to indicate that he does. Can he figure out by any mathematics from arithmetic to quarternions a fair average rate in St. Louis which can be compared justly with a similar fair average rate in other cities? He cannot. His figures are worthless ex parte exhibits.

HAS SEEN THE BOOKS.

If the Globe-Democrat has failed to furnish Republican Representative Sickles of Putnam County with all the data upon which that vociferous newspaper so strenuously proclaimed, during the recent campaign, the alleged rottenness and corruption of the Democratic administration of State institutions, there will be an additional loss of confidence in the Republican organ's veracity and fairness of spirit.

Representative Sickles is the Republican member of the legislative investigating committee appointed by the Governor for the purpose of examining, along with the Auditing Committee, the books of the various State institutions. The committee on which Mr. Sickles represents Missouri Republicanism has completed its labors with the exception of an examination of certain State institutions located in St. Louis, Farmington, Columbia and Fulton.

Throughout the recent State campaign which ended in the election of Mr. Dockery as Governor of Missouri the Globe-Democrat howled itself hoarse with demands that the Republican party be allowed to "see the books" containing the record of Democratic management of these institutions. It asserted in effect that this was all that was necessary to damn the Democratic party in Missouri. It evidently sought to convey the impression that the State books were kept hidden in secluded vaults, under Democratic guard night and day, and that it was as much as a Republican's life was worth to even try to get at them.

What has the Globe-Democrat done in the way of posting Representative Sickles in this matter? Mr. Sickles has had access to the books of the State. Has the Globe-Democrat assisted him to unearth the "facts" of Democratic thievery and corruption which it so blatantly proclaimed up to the day of election last month? Has he unearthed any such "facts"? The people of Missouri will be pleased to hear from the Globe-Democrat on this point.

THE TARIFF'S PART.

Governor-elect Dockery showed grasp of a great subject when during his sojourn at Washington he condemned the method of enlarging the American merchant marine by granting subsidies and pointed out how reciprocal trade arising from a removal of the present high tariff would achieve the desired end without taxing the American people for the benefit of ship owners.

Reasoning men will readily appreciate the point he makes when he says, "It smacks of patriotism to talk of American ships carrying American goods abroad, but as a practical question it is well to ask: What are those ships to do for return cargoes under the policy of high protection?"

If the business of transporting cargoes were palpably remunerative there would be no need of a subsidy to put into the field a large number of steamship lines and with American enterprise Americans might be relied on to get their full share of the lines and of the business. Adjusting American tariff laws to enable American ships to carry full cargoes both ways across the ocean would increase the natural profits of ship owners and be a much surer way of attaining the desired increase of the American merchant marine than granting subsidies which to be effective must be continuous.

Republican high protection makes unnatural trade conditions. The attempt of Republicans to remedy evils resulting from wrong legislation by additional legislation is a makeshift policy. Trusts are to a preponderating degree due to the same tariff laws which keep down the American merchant marine. A thorough reform of the tariff laws would help the United States in a number of ways.

MAKE IT AMERICAN.

Should President McKinley, recognizing the correctness of Senate sentiment to this effect, agree to the amending of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to an extent that should place the proposed Nicaragua Canal under American control, his action would constitute a notable concession to the potency of the popular will in this country.

That Secretary of State Hay was unduly dominated by the skillful manipulation of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, in the framing of the treaty in question is a fact that became instantly apparent to the American people when the terms of the treaty were made public. The document might well have been drawn up in Downing street by English diplomats exclusively, so entirely was it devised for European advantage and so complete was its surrender of American rights in the premises.

It is not strange, therefore, that the President and his overly complaisant Secretary of State should now be confronted by a Senate which cannot be induced to ratify the unamended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is not strange that among the most pronounced opponents of such ratification are a number of Republican Senators who on all other points heartily support the administration's policies. The issue between the unamended treaty and one in which shall be incorporated the Davis amendment is too plain to be ignored or misunderstood. The one is a treaty of surrender to England. The other is a treaty which justly insists upon the maintenance of this Government's natural rights in the proposed canal.

It is also natural that the State Department should now be protesting against the President's willingness to accept the amended treaty, but Mr. McKinley should bend Secretary Hay to his will in this matter. Mr. Hay has committed a great blunder in diplomacy. It is not so much a rebuke of his stupidity which the American people now demand as an assertion and protection of those rights which he was so willing to sacrifice under the spell of British influence.

ENGLAND SHOULD HEED.

General Mercier's speech in the French Senate, urging the Government to authorize plans for army mobilization based on navy methods for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of expeditionary corps, the object being the invasion of England, is significant as indicating an exceptional hostility toward Great Britain now rankling in French bosoms.

Neither the lightly contemptuous bantering of English newspapers nor the refusal of the French Senate to openly consider this proposition can lessen or obscure its significance. It is patent to the world that the national sentiment of France favors war with England at the first auspicious opportunity. This sentiment has been of vast growth since the irritating Fashoda incident. It received a striking illustration in the fervor of the French welcome of Oom Paul Kruger. The Mercier dream of landing a French army on the soil of England is its direct expression.

Some months ago the opinion was entertained by more than one authority on European international relations that only the Paris Exposition prevented a clash between France and England. These recent manifestations of Gallic Anglophobia, coming so soon after the close of the Exposition, make it plain that the French hatred of the British was not overestimated. It will be wisdom on the part of England to watch her traditional enemy closely. Mercier himself may be more or less contemptible, but he was animated by the national spirit when he pleaded for government consideration of plans for the invasion of England.

When St. Louis signals, "The $5,000,000 local fund has been subscribed," the whole world will then begin active preparations to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903.

Trustism's ship-subsidy bill and imperialism's army-increase bill are being rushed through a Republican Congress as slickly as if the whole outfit were on a toboggan slide.

As soon as the Globe-Democrat hears that a Missouri county is Democratic it starts its Ananias-mill running overtime to injure that county's credit with the outside world.

St. Louis's best and most impartial representative men can alone be safely trusted to devise ways and means for the great task of modernizing St. Louis.

Maybe the Prince of Wales contemplates coming over next summer in the character of a royal mascot for the British winning of the America's Cup.

All St. Louis that's worth having will rally in support of a movement for a clean and modernized St. Louis as the scene of the World's Fair of 1903.

It begins to look as if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified by the Senate only when the Pauncefote part of it has been eliminated.

Poor old Oom Paul Kruger now learns that sympathy expressed by deeds is a much rarer thing than that of the spoken variety.

Just Be Wholesome.

Don't be flippant
With the serious things of life;
Put sober thought in all your work,
And wage a manful strife;
But while you're about it,
This great truth understand—
That cheerfulness and earnestness
Go hand in hand.

Don't woo gladness
As the only thing worth while;
There comes a time to every day
When fools alone would smile;
But facing sorrow frankly,
This glad truth keep in mind—
That healthy souls some happiness
In all days find.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

CHURCHES HAVE A DAY AT THE ALTENHEIM BAZAAR.

MISS LAURA HEROLD,
At the wheel of fortune in the Altenheim Christmas Bazaar.

MISS OLGA HEROLD,
Attendant at the doll booth in the St. Louis Altenheim Christmas Bazaar.

Gentlemen in clerical garb and ladies and gentlemen who are members of the various churches and religious societies of the city thronged the Liederkranz Club yesterday, as Friday was set aside for religious bodies by the St. Louis Altenheim Association at its Christmas fair and bazaar. They came in large numbers, and indicated their sympathy with the effort the association is making by patronizing the numerous booths extensively.

To-day there will be a matinee, beginning at 2 o'clock, and the day has been dedicated to the Turner societies, who have signified their intention of attending en masse. President Corwin H. Spencer has also extended an invitation to the members of the Merchants' Exchange to attend the fair, and they have promised to be numerously represented this afternoon and this evening. To-morrow the matinee will be repeated, when the various brewers' organizations will attend with their wives and families.

If anything, the competition to make sales between the various booths has grown keener. It seems that the young women who are on the midway have grown more bold, for nothing short of a very emphatic refusal will convince them that one does not want to buy. But there is always the consolation that most of the things do not cost very much. The most persistent canvassers are the young women with the bricks. These bricks are small, genuine bricks on a stick-pin, with the word "Altenheim" in relief. They were made in Iowa, and the pins were brought all the way from Massachusetts. On account of their uniqueness they find ready sale at 10 cents apiece, and down on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, as well as on the street one can see almost every business man with one of the little souvenirs in the lapel of his coat. When one goes to the Altenheim fair, instead of being gold-bricked, one is "Altenheim bricked."

In the midway one of the attractive booths that catch the eye as soon as one enters is the little Japanese dwelling, constructed of bamboo of various kinds and sizes. All that seems to be lacking is a little squatting almond-eyed woman. But in lieu of this there are numerous counterfeit Japanese women, quaintly garbed, their dark hair piled high, after the fashion of the damsels of the land of the rising sun. They sell most beautiful cushions and parasols and will even take the sunflowers out of their hair to sell if the buyer wishes them. But it always happens that other sunflowers appear in the same place as soon as the purchaser is out of sight. The booth is in charge of Mrs. E. Thalmann and Miss Ida Winkelmeyer, and their assistants are Mmes. Edwin Comrades and L. Koenig, and Misses Wanda Fislinger, Alice Gut, Ida Broesel, Ella Sneet, Ida Lubke, Olga Koenig, Jennie Roth, Ida Kiefhaber, Katie Ziegenhein, Lina Staunf, Rosa Hoelke, Rose Weissenborn and Mr. Adolf Cramer.

In the burlesque art gallery there are fifty pictures, all with very alluring titles, but when one investigates he finds, for instance, that a "Ruins in China" is a broken easel. "A Swimming Match" is a red-tipped bit of wood gently floating in a cup of water. The "Power of Woman," according to the artist who worked in this gallery, is a tongue about four feet long. Mmes. Messing and A. Deichman are in charge, assisted by Misses S. Lutterford, M. Hager, Louise Boette, Lina Seidel, Harriet Messing, Helen Herminghaus and Paul W. Deichman.

The German village in the basement is modeled after a Tyrolean inn and is plenteously decorated with ivy and evergreens. The waiters are all young girls dressed in bright scarlet bodices and short black skirts, and they speak German.

There is also a trio composed of Tyrolean musicians in Alpine costume who play Tyrolean music in Tyrolean fashion. It does not cost admission to get into this village, but it generally costs a small sum to get out. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Helfensteller are in charge of the village, assisted by Mmes. I. Hetter, E. Kargau, A. Forster, A. Welle, E. Ochsner, F. Widman, Misses Paula Muench, L. Kiedus, Nellie Kreiborn, H. Fuchs, E. Goerlich, Josie Goerlich, Josie Grohe, Clara Hussendeubel, Marie Overstolz, Elsa Bredemeyer, Bertha Kempf, Emma Ritter, L. Lang, Aggie Widman, Carrie Widman, Pearl Brueggeman and C. Handinger.

WHAT BOOKS SHALL I BUY JUST NOW?

HOW THE QUESTION MAY BE ANSWERED.

Literature, the literature of to-day, is vitally interesting these days. This is the reading season. This is the book-selecting season. Every day men and women and boys and girls are saying to some one:

"I wish you'd tell me the names of some good new books."

This question will be answered to-morrow by the book number of The St. Louis Republic Sunday Magazine. No other St. Louis paper has ever had a book number, and no St. Louis paper will ever have a more interesting and complete edition than that which will delight the eyes of Sunday Republic readers to-morrow.

For a year past—indeed, for longer than a year—book writers and book publishers have been preparing for this busy book season of 1900. And the public will get the result. All the thought and labor, all the talent and care which have been expended are now flowered into finished achievement.

The books are ready, the public is ready. It remains for a great newspaper to make of itself a medium between the two—a medium of information to the public. That is what The Sunday Republic will accomplish in its book number. Every reader who wants to know about literature—and who does not?—must read this special book number.

* * * *

The first page of The Sunday Republic's book number to-morrow will tell about the development of the literary West, and this article, a graphic and interesting one, be assured, was written for this edition by a St. Louis woman who has won a distinct place as a member of this same Western literary guild—**MRS. KATE CHOPIN.**

Turning the pages over, you will come to the story of St. Louis writers. It's a page article, and it is full of fact and gossip about our own authors. It will tell something about the personality of **WINSTON CHURCHILL**; it will recall some of the early writers of fiction in St. Louis, **CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK** among them; it will talk about a young man whose grandfather's name is held in high esteem up and down the Mississippi. This young man is **LOUIS HOWE**, and the grandfather was **JAMES B. EADS.** The achievements of St. Louis women will also be chronicled, and Mr. **HENRY M. BLOSSOM, JR.,** will be the subject of some interesting paragraphs. On the whole, this page will be more than worth the reading.

* * * *

Little stories, and new stories, too, will be published in The Sunday Republic's book number to-morrow. These little stories have been gathered from a wide experience and acquaintance, and they will all talk about literary men and women.

* * * *

The favorite reading of men who write books—this in itself is a matter of curiosity, but when it is said that the favorite reading of one of the most unique of American writers is discussed, an additional thrill of interest is felt. **FRANK R. STOCKTON** has an unusual taste when it comes to the reading which entertains him. Read about it in The Republic's book number.

* * * *

One St. Louis woman there is who has opinions about the way we read. That St. Louis woman is **MISS FLORENCE HAYWARD.** You will find a little pepper sauce in her article in The Sunday Republic's book number to-morrow.

* * * *

There is an American man of letters, yet alive, who has been prominently before the public for thirty years. He's still ahead, and it seems that he means to stay there, in the matter of picturesqueness of style and characteristics. This famous man is a Missourian, and he is distinctly of the West. He writes over a pen name. **MARK TWAIN** will be the subject of the biography in The Sunday Republic to-morrow.

* * * *

The two **WINSTON CHURCHILLS** are each interesting because of his own personality, but the coincidence of name makes them curiosity provoking. Their latest pictures, and the contrasts and likenesses of their careers will be presented to Sunday Republic readers in the book number.

* * * *

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, an American woman who has been beloved of readers for many years, has contributed a delightful piece of fiction to The Sunday Republic's book number. It is about "Christmas in the Little House."

* * * *

Although **RUDYARD KIPLING** has deserted his American home away up in Vermont, and gone to England to live, there is still a **KIPLING** flavor about that country house up in Vermont. What his New England neighbors thought of him will be told to-morrow in The Sunday Republic.

* * * *

The alliance between literature and the drama has been much talked about lately. The subject is fresh in folks' minds. These same readers will find additional interest in the account of how **JULIA MARLOWE'S** library of hundreds of books travels around the country with her. This chronicle of contemporary life will be a feature of The Sunday Republic to-morrow.

* * * *

The story of a courageous man will be reviewed in to-morrow's book number of The Sunday Republic. "The Life and Letters of **THOMAS HUXLEY**" is a book which has been prepared by the son of the famous man, and is one of the season's new books.

* * * *

The trend of literature will be discussed for Sunday Republic readers by Mr. **RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS** to-morrow. He will talk about the "Promised Return of the Dramatic Poet."

* * * *

GEORGE ADE'S "Fables in Slang" are helping to make literature in their slangful way. Two of these Fables will be presented to Republic readers in to-morrow's book number.

* * * *

The cover design—does it express the books' character? Every reader of The Sunday Republic's book number will have an opportunity of considering the question, because some of the new covers will be reproduced in half-tone in the book number to-morrow.

* * * *

"When **EUGENE FIELD** Was a St. Louis Newspaper Man." This is the title of an article written for The Sunday Republic's book number by a man who knew the poet in his early days. It will appear to-morrow.

* * * *

A story of the St. Louis of a century ago has been written by a St. Louis man. It will be one of the features of the book number of The Sunday Republic. It tells about the year of the Indian massacre, a fact of history almost forgotten. It will bring to mind some historic names, and names that are yet borne by residents of this city.

* * * *

In "The World's Famous Paintings" series, The Sunday Republic for to-morrow will present a half-tone reproduction of the portrait of **MME. RECAMIER** by **GERARD.**

ROLAND REED AT DEATH'S DOOR

Another Operation to Be Performed as a Final Resort.

New York, Dec. 7.—Roland Reed, the actor, will again undergo an operation at St. Luke's Hospital for the stomach trouble brought on by an acute attack of appendicitis a year or more ago.

Mr. Reed is very ill, and the family, according to the statement made at the hospital, despair of his recovery. This operation, it is said, is a final resort.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 806-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

NOTES ON EVENTS IN THE ST. LOUIS WOMEN'S CLUBS.

"Over the Teacups Club" was entertained this week by the Misses Brokaw at their residence, No. 3200 Lucas avenue. After the preliminary business meeting the club took up the subject of parliamentary law and devoted a half hour to its study. Mrs. L. C. Reilly and Miss Grace Guernsey were leaders in a discussion on the "Heart of Midlothian," with the remainder of the afternoon devoted to the early Scotch Covenanters. Miss Greenwood read a paper, and Mrs. Brokaw, whose parents were Covenanters, added some interesting facts.

The Tuesday Club enjoyed a diversion from its usual programme at this week's meeting. Professor G. T. Knox of the High School faculty occupied the afternoon with a talk on the "Weather," treating the subject from a scientific point of view. Storms and their causes, with a map showing the paths of storms in the United States, was one topic that proved instructive. Professor Knox explained why it happens that St. Louis, being between two storm paths, is a difficult place for storm predictions of all sorts. Mr. Hyatt received considerable condolence from the lecturer on his task of weather predictions. Professor W. J. S. Bryan, principal of the High School, talked informally on science, and Mrs. M. E. Latey closed the programme with a song.

At the meeting of the Wednesday Club of Fayetteville, Ark., December 5, Mrs. Thomas Shore was the leader of the afternoon. Tennyson and his art was the subject of the week's study. Mrs. W. N. Yates read a paper, and Mrs. A. E. Menke discussed the character development in "The Idylls of the King."

Mrs. Mary Smith, who is a captain of the U. C. V., arrived in St. Louis yesterday. She is aide-de-camp on the staff of General John O. Casler of the Oklahoma Division, United Confederate Veterans. Mrs. Smith has written the ode of welcome for each State which has entertained the veterans at their reunions for the last ten years. A little booklet souvenir prepared by Mrs. Smith contains the ode of welcome read at the reunion at Louisville last spring.

The Tuesday Evening Club of Webster, members and guests, were entertained this week by Mrs. N. D. Thompson. The Reverend Doctor Leon Harrison was the speaker of the evening. His topic was the religious and literary power of the Bible, presenting the same in the light of modern thought. Doctor Harrison was the guest of Doctor and Mrs. Fayette C. Ewing. It is expected that other speakers of State and national reputation will address the club during the present season.

The Monday Club of Webster discussed English and American politics with much interest at its meeting on December 3. Mrs. James B. Wilde read a paper on Gladstone and Disraeli in English politics. Mrs. J. D. Gibson took several representative American statesmen for her topic, and explained their power and influence on the nation's ruling. The subjects for discussion were "Charles Parnell and Home Rule," with Mrs. Thomas Middleton as exponent; "English Colonial System," treated by Mrs. Hull, and "Expansion for America," by Mrs. Bell.

The Union Musical Club will give its first recital of the season with active members as participants in the programme, on Saturday afternoon, December 15, at Memorial Hall, at 3 o'clock. Six numbers for violin, piano and voice constitute the programme, which follows:

1. Sonata for piano and violin, op. 8 ..... Grieg
   Miss Ida B. McLagan and Miss Agnes Gray.
2. A Dream ..... Maud Valerie White
   By Samanares ..... Jensen
   Autumn Storms ..... Richards
   Mrs. Louise Corley.
3. Barcarolle—F sharp major ..... Nicode
   Tarantelle—G major ..... Liszt

MISS ELLA STANARD,
Of the Current Topics and History Sections, Wednesday Club.
—Photograph by Studio Grand.

Miss Ida B. McLagan.

4. Concile—A Serenade in Seville ..... Stahlschmidt
   A Song of Dawn ..... Allitsen
   Elsa's Dream ..... Wagner
   My Love ..... Arthur Walker
   Miss Agnes Perring, accompanied by Mrs. Stella Holmes.
5. Romance, op. 22 ..... Wieniawski
   Slumbering, op. 4 ..... Hauser
   Cradle Song ..... Liebling
   Spanish Dance, op. 14 ..... Nachez
   Miss Agnes Gray, accompanied by Miss McLagan.
6. O Ma Luve Jean (arranged by request) ..... Guthrie
   Mrs. Corley. Violin obligato by Miss Gray.

Mr. David Bisham will sing an especially novel and attractive programme of songs at the coming Morning Choral concert on Tuesday evening, December 11, at the Odeon. Among the numbers are Schumann's "Dichterliebe"; "The Song From the Black Riders," written by William Schupler of St. Louis; "Danny Deever," by Walter Damrosch; "The Pretty Creature," by Storace, and three songs by Carl Loewe—a "Wedding Song," "How Sleep the Slumbers of the Floods," and "Edward." In addition, the Morning Choral Club will sing Jadassohn's "Midsummer Day" for chorus, soloists and reader.

The audience is destined to be both large and fashionable, the boxes being disposed of, and the house almost sold out.

The Schumann Club was entertained last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Gross, No. 445 Olive street. The recital was quite in the nature of a social function, the spacious parlors being elaborately trimmed with flowers and an informal reception following the music programme.

Those who contributed to the music feast were as follows: Miss Inda Rader, piano; Miss Maude E. Trulio, vocal solo; Mrs. Helen Jackson Yerger, piano solo; Mrs. Charles T. Clark, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs. Jacob Gross, Carl Becker, and Louis Dubuque, vocal quintet; Bert Magian, two piano numbers; Miss Annie Martin, vocal solo; Miss Gibo and Miss Eva Murphy, duo for harp and piano; Miss Frances K. McNamara, Mrs. F. L. Linton and James McNulty, vocal trio; Miss Nellie Paulding, piano solo; Mrs. Jacob Gross, vocal solo; Mrs. F. L. Linton, vocal solo; Miss Eva Murphy, piano solo; Mrs. Charles T. Clark, vocal solo; Joseph Kern, two cello numbers; Miss McNamara, vocal solo; Louis Dubuque, two songs.

PASSING OF A FIGURE IN THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

"Deacon" Miner, Active in Benevolent Work and Politics, Buried at Winchester.

HE LIVED 92 YEARS

The funeral of Edward G. Miner of Winchester, Ill., more familiarly known throughout the State of Illinois as "Deacon" Miner, was held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church of Winchester.

The pastor, the Reverend W. H. Breach, officiated, assisted by the Reverend Doctor A. A. Kendrick, dean of the Shurtleff School of Theology at Upper Alton. Deacon Miner's death occurred on Tuesday. He was 92 years old. His life of nearly a century had been a busy one. He was a farmer, banker, statesman and pioneer Baptist of the Prairie State. His grandfather, Clement Miner, was an officer in the Continental Army, receiving his commission on July 3, 1776. His father, William Miner, was a sailor, but, becoming a farmer, settled at Bridgeport, Vt., where Deacon Miner was born. Settling in Greene County, Illinois, in 1832, Deacon Miner soon became prominently identified with the early civilization of the State. In 1834 he married Miss Sophronia Alden of Ashfield, Mass., a lineal descendant of John Alden.

Deacon Miner's prominence in religious circles began when he united with the First Baptist Church of Winchester, under the pastorate of the Reverend Jacob Bowers, in 1834 he united with the renowned pioneer Baptists of the Mississippi Valley—the Reverend John M. Peck, the founder of Shurtleff College; Lyman Trumbull and David Pierson of Carrollton—and organized the Baptist General Association of Illinois at Whitehall. At the time of his death Deacon Miner was the last person living who was in attendance at that convention. His association with John M. Peck brought him into the directorate of Shurtleff College, becoming a trustee of that institution in 1842. Deacon Miner's career as a banker began at the same period, and as his financial interests became more extensive his contributions to Old Shurtleff became larger, until his check for $1,000 was a frequent caller at the institution's strong box. He retired from banking in 1888, but a few weeks before his death he made known the fact that the institution's interests had been remembered in his will. His religious activity circumscribed his political career to a certain extent, which began in 1845, when he became Scott County's representative in the General Assembly of Illinois. In this capacity he served until 1848. In 1857 he became one of the trustees of the Illinois Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, serving for twelve years in that capacity. During the last four years of his office he was the president of the Board of Trustees. In 1868 he became the moderator of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, and until the year of his death scarcely missed an annual session.

EDWARD G. MINER,
Of Winchester, Ill., who died Tuesday and was buried yesterday.

SHERRY'S BALLROOM FILLED BY WOMEN EUCHRE PLAYERS.

Eight Hundred Engage in a Contest for Seventy-Four Prizes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 7.—Eight hundred women sat this afternoon in the ballroom at Sherry's and played progressive euchre for two hours under the auspices of the Army and Navy Society, which cares for disabled volunteers and their families.

In addition to the players there were several hundred spectators. The playing began at 2 o'clock and continued for two hours. The end of the game was announced by a bugle blast, for the ordinary tinkling bell could not have been heard amid the buzz of conversation. At the sound of the martial notes the players lost no time in leaving their seats, for there was, indeed, a grim authority in the bugle's tone.

There were less than a score of men present, and most of them disappeared toward the close of the day. General Egbert L. Viele, the president of the society, held his ground, however, and afterwards made a speech, in which he expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the various committees.

On the platform were temptingly displayed the seventy-four prizes, which included a piano, clocks, hats, plants, bric-a-brac and all varieties of fancy work. When the distribution of prizes was announced the players, in their eagerness to be in at the death, crowded upon the platform.

General Viele found it necessary to ask those on the platform to step down, as he feared it might give way beneath their weight. The crowd, however, would not budge. Then the bugle sounded through the hall and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage made an address, which effectually cleared the stage.

Mrs. M. L. Botsy was then awarded the first prize, an upright piano. The second, an oil painting, fell to Mrs. Goulard. For the third prize there were fourteen players whose scores were tied. Mrs. M. L. Doane ultimate carried off the trophy.