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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 2.97 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 28, 1901.

LET'S HOPE FOR IT.

There would be genuine rejoicing in St. Louis if, at the meeting of the World's Fair committees on Tuesday night, the official announcement of the completion of the local subscription of $5,000,000 to the World's Fair fund were made and telegraphed out to all the world.

The various States of the Union, the Federal Government and the Governments of the Old World are waiting to hear this announcement. There is a very profound international interest felt in the great St. Louis undertaking, and all the nations will be quick to co-operate in the World's Fair movement just the moment it is possible for them to do so.

This co-operation will be possible when St. Louis shall have completed its own subscription to the World's Fair fund. Therefore, it will be of signal value to the World's Fair enterprise if the announcement of the fund's completion shall be made on Tuesday night. Every day's time saved now is of tremendous significance as bearing upon the final success of the World's Fair. Let us hope that St. Louis's response to the recent appeals for subscriptions has been such as to accomplish the fund's completion.

MORE PROMISING.

Citizens who favor the success of the good movement to suppress the wineroom evil in St. Louis will rejoice at the assurance given out from the Excise Commissioner's office that there will be no renewal of the licenses of fifteen out of the sixteen saloons adversely reported on by the police, and that no licenses will be issued in other names permitting the places to be run on the stalking-horse basis.

This is good news, and if it is confirmed by subsequent developments the Excise Commissioner will deserve the commendation of the local public.

As to the one saloon whose license has been renewed—being issued in the name of Michael Condon instead of that of William Condon, against whom the police had reported unfavorably—the situation would seem to be simple. If the police find that Michael Condon conducts an objectionable resort, they should so report, and the Excise Commissioner should revoke the license. If, on the other hand, the original objections do not apply, the license may remain in force without injury.

The Republic extends encouragement to Excise Commissioner Higgins and urges him to steadfastness in good work. Now that he has been fully posted as to the tricks of the divekeepers in obtaining licenses in other men's names, he cannot well be fooled by those gentry unless he is entirely willing to be fooled. In refusing to play blind man's buff, with a lot of wineroom proprietors profiting from his participation in such a game, Mr. Higgins will render both himself and the public good service.

DAUGHTERS AND DUCATS.

A world of meaning was in the exclamation of Mr. Eugene Zimmermann, father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, when he was asked whether he would put his new son-in-law in charge of a railroad he had recently acquired. "Not by a dashed sight," answered the wealthy American fervently.

The most likely inference here is that the American was unwilling to risk an impairment of his property by placing it under the management of a Duke.

From the fervor with which the American welcomed his new son-in-law he appeared to have a fixed impression that the young Duke would prove a valuable addition to his family circle either by adding to its prestige or by making his [illegible]. That is, he was willing to intrust his family's honor and his daughter's happiness to a man whom he considered unavailable as a manager for his new railway.

It does not necessarily follow that Mr. Zimmermann loved his ducats more than his daughter or that he exercised greater discernment and care in the management of the one than of the other. Whether he did or not depends entirely on whether or not a man can be a good husband to a wealthy man's daughter without possessing the ability to manage great financial or industrial interests.

This question is still open to debate. On it hinges the desirability of the alliances between American heiresses and poor European noblemen, which many American fathers and mothers are laboring to promote. To put the question concretely, does it follow from the fact that the Count de Castellane has shown marked inability as a financial manager that he makes a poor husband for the lady who was Miss Anna Gould?

"DECADENT COUNTIES."

When, in the bitterness of its heart, the Globe-Democrat sought to punish those Missouri counties which most faithfully supported the Democratic ticket in the recent elections, its attempt consisted in calling them "decadent counties" and in striving to injure their credit and good name before the outside world.

That the facts were against this contention of the Globe-Democrat to the effect that Democracy and decadence went hand in hand did not in the least disturb that Ananias sheet. It evidently pursued its malignant tactics on the theory that when mud is thrown some of it is bound to stick. The Republic has, however, taken occasion to so clearly convict the Globe-Democrat of lying in this matter as to make the mudstains more noticeable and lasting on that paper's hands than on the Missouri districts which it so venomously assailed.

Another chapter of The Republic's proof is that in the five judicial circuits of Southeast Missouri, the very Gibraltar of Missouri Democracy, there has been a material gain in population in the last ten years. In the Twentieth circuit, composed of (Douglas and Ozark counties not in Southeast Missouri) Howell, Oregon and Shannon, the population in 1890 was 61,889; in 1900, 75,934; gain, 14,045. In the Twenty-first circuit, composed of Iron, Jefferson, Reynolds, Washington and Wayne, the population in 1890 was 63,486; in 1900, 72,161; increase, 8,675. In the Twenty-second circuit, composed of Butler, Carter, Dunklin, Ripley and Stoddard, the population in 1890 was 55,747; in 1900, 83,036; increase, 27,289. In the Twenty-seventh circuit, composed of Bollinger, Madison, Perry, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve, the population in 1890 was 62,856; in 1900, 74,169; increase, 11,313. In the Twenty-eighth circuit, composed of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid and Pemiscot, the population in 1890 was 58,714; in 1900, 72,639; increase, 13,925. Southeast Missouri, sturdily Democratic, shows a total increase of population in the last ten years of 75,247.

These figures are respectfully referred alike to the attention of the people of Missouri and of the Globe-Democrat. To the former they will prove how baseless and malicious was the attempt of the Globe-Democrat to belittle Democratic Missouri and to injure the State's credit before the world. To the Globe-Democrat they should at least cause a feeling of shame—if only that chagrin felt by the charlatan when his trickery is exposed.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Public sentiment will unquestionably uphold Postmaster General Smith in the masterful plea for the complete extension of the rural free delivery system which that Cabinet officer made in his annual report lately submitted to the President.

There has been no clearer exposition of the great benefits accruing from this system. The Postmaster General rightly contends that rural free delivery exercises a direct effect in increasing the value of farm properties, that it logically compels good roads, and that it is one of the most effective and powerful educational agencies.

His review of what has been accomplished in this field during the two years in which rural free delivery has been a feature of the American postal service certainly justifies his assertion that the service has come to stay and that it cannot be maintained without being extended until it covers the entire field.

It is the opinion of the Postmaster General that the rural free delivery system can be extended over the whole country at an annual cost of $14,000,000, and he points out where nearly this amount can be annually saved by a correction of certain postal abuses which permit a vast amount of published matter to be handled at second-class rates which should equitably pay third-class rates. The Postmaster General's argument is so earnest that it cannot fail to attract widespread attention which will very probably arouse that public sentiment necessary to bring about the benefits thus pointed out.

HIGHER STANDARDS.

There is ample justification for the plans which the alumni of some of St. Louis's higher educational institutions are laying to set a higher athletic standard for their schools.

The prime essential for a successful college or university is, first of all, a curriculum that makes complete men, and facilities for getting the utmost advantage out of the curriculum. Next to the strictly educational demands, the popularity and fame of a college depend on its athletic teams.

Nothing gives prestige to a college so much as uniform success in athletic contests. It is doubtful whether the production of a writer of the caliber of Oliver Wendell Holmes brings more repute to a university than the possession of an invincible football team or the breaking of a high record in athletics by a college man. Success in athletic pursuits comes while the student is directly connected with the university. Success in science, literature or art never comes until many years after the successful man has severed direct connection with his alma mater. The university does not receive direct credit for his work.

Without a campus close at hand where teams may be trained without an undue interruption of study a school is under a certain handicap. This has up to the present been one marked defect in Washington University, otherwise thoroughly equipped to rank with any college. The removal of the university to its new site on University Heights will supply ample campus facilities.

If the alumni of educational institutions take a vital interest in their university teams the professionalism which has marred college athletics in St. Louis should vanish; for alumni will not set a value on athletic victories which were not gained justly by undergraduates following a regular course of study and taking up athletics as a diversion. Such supervision of athletic sports would do much to abolish the rowdyism which always enters college sports with professionalism.

SUBSIDY AMENDMENT.

In a recent issue the New York Journal of Commerce suggests an amendment to the ship-subsidy bill providing for an additional subsidy of 1 cent per ton for every gross ton of the vessels for every 100 nautical miles sailed, to be paid to those ships that bring into the United States not less than 50 per cent of their gross tonnage of raw material to be used for manufacturing or refining purposes, such material not to have been warehoused for longer than two months.

The object sought is the saving to American firms of the cost of foreign storage on these imported products by stimulating direct trade through making it worth while for American ships to visit certain ports direct and compete for the prompter importation of such raw material. It is figured out that the total value of raw material now annually imported into this country is about $265,000,000; that the cost of foreign storage is, with commissions, insurance, etc., about 5 per cent of the entire cost, and that thus about $13,250,000 annually would be saved to the American manufacturers if this direct shipment could be induced.

This plan is open to objection as running perilously near the forbidden practice of authorizing a discriminating duty on imports carried in American ships, but the Journal of Commerce contends that it is simply the payment of bounties to American ships by the American people, and so is entirely permissible. It certainly seems to promise more of genuine benefit than any feature of the ship-subsidy bill as at present framed, and is also of value as promising to stimulate that import trade which is necessary to American shipping as furnishing return cargoes. It may be argued for the proposition, as well, that it differs from the most objectionable feature of the ship-subsidy bill in that its bounty is based upon the actual freight carried, not upon the speed rate of vessels—the latter system threatening to produce the remarkable result of paying the heaviest subsidies to vessels carrying the least freight.

If the ship-subsidy bill is to be jammed through by Mark Hanna and the syndicates interested in its passage, it might be well if this amendment were made. The chances are, however, that nothing of the sort will be done. The bill as it now stands is for the advantage of certain syndicates, not of American trade in general. It has been drawn with that object exclusively in view and is not likely to be changed.

Although there has been ample time the House of Delegates has failed as yet to pass Street Commissioner Varrelmann's bill conferring authority to use for street cleaning some of the money needlessly appropriated to salaries in his department. Salaries seem to be one municipal fixture which the House of Delegates will fight to the end to maintain.

If Secretary of State Hay should resign following the repudiation of his Nicaragua Canal treaty the Senate would have accomplished two good objects by its vote: Americanizing an unamerican measure and establishing the good precedent that a Minister shall resign when he ceases to represent the sentiment of the country.

Missouri's next Speaker of her House of Representatives should be a Democrat, a clean and able public servant, opposed to the lobby, free of factional and personal feuds and in harmony with the Dockery administration.

Missouri's "decadent" Democratic counties in the Southeast increased over 75,000 in population during the past ten years. Some of the Eastern Republican States would like a little of this "decadence" in theirs.

It won't be so bad, after all, if the American people exercise their right of correcting the mistakes of McKinleyism through the refusal of the National Congress to ratify the administration's foolish acts.

Mark Hanna did his oratorical best in pleading for the syndicate ship-subsidy grab, but Mark's most persuasive eloquence is found in his bullwhip.

Isn't it tough on the Mayor that the least little bit of a cry for good local government is so generally accepted as a protest against Ziegenheinism?

St. Louis will enjoy the Christmas holiday season with especial zest if the local World's Fair subscription is completed in that happy time.

It isn't strange that a ship-subsidy bill which benefits syndicates at the expense of the people should be condemned by the people.

It should go to the credit of the deceased originator of sky-scraper buildings that he has helped to uplift humanity.

Hay and Pauncefote seem to have been lost in the Nicaragua shuffle, but Uncle Sam comes out on top of the deck.

The Things We Love.

The things we love are simple things,
So homely in their way
That, counting up the good life brings,
Uncounted oft are they;
And yet, though every prize we win
Whose charms our fancy sings,
They miss the best that joy not in
These loved and simple things.

And, with the final reckoning near
Of what hath brought content,
How mean and false those things appear
Which once such striving meant;
For equal truth the tale doth hold
Of peasants or of kings,
That life's best wealth is always told
In loved and simple things.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

PRIEST ARRAIGNS CITY GOVERNMENT.

Father Coffey Delivers Forceful Address Before Young People's Ethical Union.

HE SAYS HONESTY IS NEEDED.

Tells of Corruption in Police Courts—Favors Social Evil Law—Commends Reform Movement.

"Now, the business men of this city have at last commenced to do something; they have started a reform movement to remedy the financial condition of the municipality, and that reform movement is going to do some good.

"I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, you could get a thousand men in this city to run for Mayor and for the Municipal Assembly next year at a stipulated salary of $25 per year; not because they care for the $25, for that amount is nothing, but because they realize that they could get rich as public thieves. A Mayor of this city could make himself as rich as the richest man in St. Louis if he should want to."

These remarks came as a climax to a portion of the address delivered last night in Memorial Hall by the Reverend Father James Thomas Coffey, to members of the Young People's Ethical Union and their friends. The speaker was introduced by President Jesse Williams to state the "needs of our city," and for almost two hours he held the close attention of his audience.

"Political and moral conditions in this city," he began, "are as bad, if not worse, than in any city in this country. Some things have been printed in our newspapers that must have shocked people of other cities, and some things have not been published in the papers that were much worse. The conditions of corruption are deplorable, to say the least.

Methods of Corrupt Officials.

"Some city officials here and some officials appointed to State offices in this city are about as corrupt as can be found anywhere. The real condition prevailing here is something awful. Any corporation with money can get franchises, for in some city departments it is only a question of money. I know of one company that moved its plant to East St. Louis simply because it wouldn't give money, not prescribed by law, for what it wanted. The truth is that this city is at the mercy of a set of ringsters, as they are called, of low-down politicians—and I make no distinction between Democrats and Republicans.

"Why should I make any distinction? Don't I know, and don't others know, that when troubles get to the police courts a set of politicians of one party helps the set of the other party? Take our police courts for an example of conditions. The Judges are appointed by the Mayor. These courts, generally speaking, are a travesty not only on law, but on decency. A coterie of professional politicians and bondsmen holds sway in them, and one day a person is sent to the Workhouse, only to be turned loose the next day to ply his trade as before, or worse than before, for he learns to sneer at law.

"I don't blame the Judges, because I never resort to personalities unless I can positively prove a specific charge; neither do I blame any other certain person or persons. It's a fact, though, that somebody gets a 'rake-off' in some of the Police Courts; who does, or how it is operated, I am not now willing to say. I'll say this, however, that there is some sort of a combination or understanding between many of the unfortunates who are brought to the courts and somebody in the City Hall.

"If we're going to let scoundrels, thieves and rascals run this city, we might as well move away. It can't be possible that we'll allow public officials to continue in corruption and rob us. We don't object to public improvements, but we do object to highway robbery, to the recourse to combinations to bleed you and me and all of us. We must abolish this contamination. Now affairs are at that stage that the official who is shrewd enough to manage everything and to utilize his influence, can proceed to get rich and afterwards move into a mansion.

Value of Reform Movements.

"No, I have never thought that a reform movement could of itself accomplish any direct results; the best I hope from a reform is the stirring-up of public and moral lethargy to a sense of alarm. What we need are clean men in public office, men who can't be bought and men who can't be corrupted. There are officials in power now who do not represent us; officials who are really the agents of the corrupt element.

"I am president of the Anti-Wineroom Crusade. Do you believe that I expect to close up all the saloons? No; I have never for a moment had that dream. All I hope we can do is to stamp out the worst form of vice and to confine what cannot be suppressed. It is not a fight against the breweries or the saloons, but a crusade to protect our homes and to save our country. We don't want the vice to creep into our own neighborhoods; we want it confined. As much as some of us deplore it, it seems that we will have to get a social evil law. Unfortunately, that law is necessary, and we must have it; and we'll get it if the right influence is brought to bear on the State Legislature.

"The Police Department is not exempt from blame, and neither is the Excise Commissioner. I don't blame the individual so much as I do the Police Board, for the policemen have families to support and they must follow the directions of superiors. We must try to get clean men to take some places in that department.

"The municipal affairs are in a wretched financial condition. There's no money for the hospitals and city institutions. The money has been spent—swallowed. If we can't elect honest men to office we might as well get ready to leave the city."

Yesterday morning Father Coffey stated from the altar in St. John's Church that he is surprised that the business men would permit the Standard Theater to be opened at Fourteenth and Locust streets. There are a good many theaters in the city, he said, where the prices are just as reasonable. The union last night returned thanks to Father Coffey for his address.

FIVE BODIES ARE RECOVERED.

Victims of Normal School Fire Taken From Ruins.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Bodies of five more victims of the Normal School fire were recovered to-day, making six that have been taken from the ruins. Those found to-day were charred beyond recognition, as was the one previously recovered. Workmen, while removing debris, found the five bodies at the foot of a fire escape. They were piled across each other.

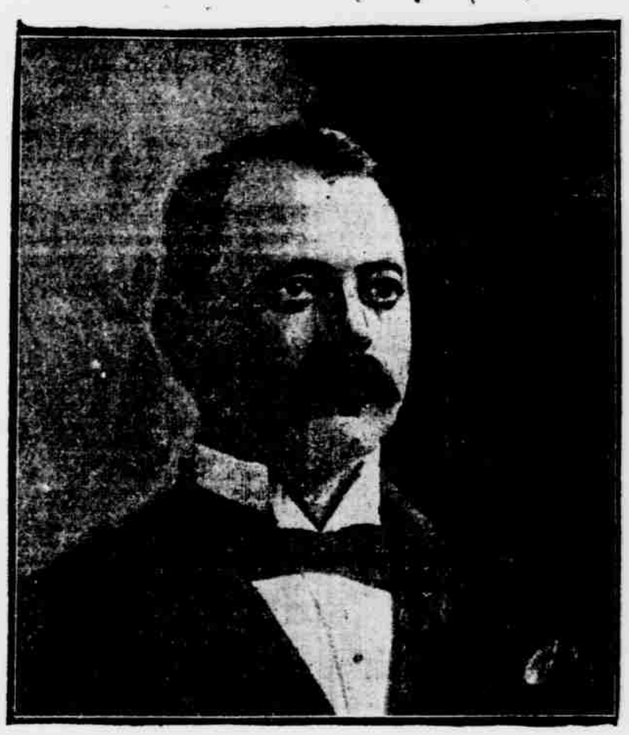
A ring upon the finger of one of the bodies gives a hope that it may be identified, but there is nothing by which the others can possibly be distinguished. It is proposed that all be buried in one grave and that it be marked by one monument.

District Attorney Greene and Coroner Blood will begin a rigid investigation at once, which will inquire into all matters connected with the structure of the building and the fire.

Hyde Park Revival.

Evangelist Hartsough held three meetings yesterday at Hyde Park Congregational Church. His morning theme was "Faith in the Unseen." The afternoon meeting, for parents and children, was quite impressive, and 110 persons signed the cards avowing themselves to be Christians. Over half of these were children. The evening session was in the nature of a mass meeting. The speaker's theme was "Christianity and Church Membership." It is probable the meetings will close before the end of this week. The service to-night begins with song at 7:45 o'clock, after which Evangelist Hartsough will preach.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.



THOMAS HACKNEY

of Jasper County is a candidate for the Speakership of the House. He is a native of Tennessee, but has been a resident of Missouri nearly a quarter of a century, where he is a practicing lawyer.

GERTRUDE COGHLAN, ACTRESS, AN INTERESTING NEWCOMER.

The play isn't the thing up at the Century Theater just now. It is the story and the actress.

Gertrude Coghlan is round about 20, from all accounts. She doesn't look a year older or younger. She comes from an acting family, although there is seemingly no ready resemblance to either Rose Coghlan, the aunt, or to the late Charles Coghlan, the father.

Miss Coghlan is appearing in a version of "Vanity Fair," in which there are some good speeches well spoken, some rather well drawn characters and a lot of bad situations that might be easily remedied.

But Miss Coghlan comes in for the notice. She plays with the same ease—not repression, as some actors call it—that was always a characteristic of her gifted father's work. She has a voice that has strength in its lightness, and her movements are all indicative of good training and the native trend. She has a shock of reddish hair, a face that is sunshiny with intelligence rather than beautiful and a figure round and of average height.

When one thinks of Miss Coghlan's youth, stage relationship, intelligence and other attractions, one must believe that the current performances at the Century Theater are but the first of a long series of notable dramatic pictures from her hands.

She is the most promising serious actress of the many young ones now appearing—unless the exception be Miss Eleanor Robson.

• • • •

The company playing Vanity Fair, with Miss Coghlan, is capitally rehearsed. The entire performance reminds one of Charles Coghlan in "Diplomacy" and "Lady Barter." Sir Pitt Crowley is done with charming drunken laziness by Mr. James Allen. Mr. Fortier's Rawdon Crowley has the mustache-pulling quality that one has found these many years in the work of Mr. Maurice Barrymore. Miss Josephine Foy of St. Louis played Amelia Sedley with proper sweetness and much fluffy vivacity.

The settings of this new and not well-wrought "Vanity Fair" are fitting and numerous. The entire piece gives forth entertainment that is likely to lure the case-hardened regular into making a second visit.

• • • •

Joseph F. Sheehan will sing Mauriceo five times at Music Hall this week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee, Friday and at the Saturday matinee. Delamotta should have sung Tuesday night, but yesterday morning found it necessary to submit to a surgical operation for the removal of a cartilaginous growth in the nose, the effects of which will incapacitate him until Wednesday night. Miss Norwood will sing Leonora and Miss Lambert has a part that suits her to a nicety as the gypsy, Azucena.

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The Missouri girl of the Ozark Mountain region would hardly be proud of herself as she is set forth in the Havlin play this week; but the piece is so good natured and well-intentioned that there will be no quarrel with its broadness in character drawing. Fred Raymond, the author of the play, assumes the male part in the male characters. Miss Mazie Ritchie has the soubrette role, but she is hardly the "typical Missouri girl of the mountains," as the advance agent has said.

Joe Murphy, the veteran legitimate Irish comedian, comes to Havlin's for the Christmas week, opening with the matinee of the coming Sunday. The play will be "Shaun Rhue" for the opening half of the week, including the Christmas matinee on Tuesday. Thursday matinee "Kerry Gow" will be substituted and will run for the remainder of the week.

• • • •

"Two frolics daily" until further notice, is the programme for the new "home of folly" now an advertised sub-title of the Fourteenth Street Theater. Colonel Butler announces that he is at the uptown house but temporarily, pending the adjustment of his Seventh street theater. This week the new Dewey Burlesquers are presenting "David Harem" with the important Miss Toma Hanlon, who is well known in St. Louis, in an important part.

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Mr. George Vieh is one of the St. Louis pianists who, with an European birthplace and a string of advance notices six months ahead, might find himself an American rage. It is interesting, therefore, to know that Mr. Vieh will play for his own home public next Thursday evening at the Odeon, from a programme of which this is a condensation:

Chopin—
(a) Three Preludes,
(b) Three Studies,
(c) Fantasie in F Minor.
Mr. Vieh.

Songs by Brahm,
Mr. Sydney P. Biden of Chicago.

Schumann—Sonata, Op. 11, F sharp minor.
Mr. Vieh.

Songs by Franz,
Mr. Biden.

(a) Schuman—In the Night,
(b) Chopin—Nocturne,
(c) Schumann—Night Piece, No. 1,
Mr. Vieh.

• • • •

Sardou's "Theodora," with many tableaux, will show forth at the Olympic tonight, with Mr. Melbourne McDowell, who is well remembered for his appearance in the Fanny Davenport productions.

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There is a return of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Grand Opera-House this week, with a reproduction that is really adequate. Miss Mabel Howard is the Maryland Calvert, the heroine, and she plays the part very acceptably. B. J. Murphy, Florence Foster, Frank A. Conner, Herbert Bostwick, William McLaughlin, George Martin, Florence Foster and Anna O'Ryan are others of the cast who deserve special mention. The production, as a whole, is one of the prettiest set from a scenic point of view that has been seen this season.

"A Wise Guy" will be the Christmas week attraction at the Grand. Its engagement will include a special matinee on Tuesday, Christmas Day.

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James Whitcomb Riley will read from his own writings at the Odeon on Wednesday evening, December 19. Mr. Riley will divide his portion of the programme into four sections. Owing to the unusual number of requests, he finds it difficult to choose selections. In fact, he has two programmes. Sometimes he reads under the following captions:

"Annals of the Poor," "Hoosier Verse," "Character Sketches" and "Rhymes of Childhood." On other occasions he reads with these captions:

"Poems Here at Home," "Hoosier Themes," "Life Studies," and "Our Little Folks." In programmes like these his selections are numerous, such as "The Discouraged Farmer," "The Quarrel," "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," "The Tree Toad," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Tradin' Joe," "The Old Man and Jim," "The Educator," "I Want to Hear the Old Band Play," "When the Frost Is On the Pumpkin," "Dot Leetle Boy o' Mine." There is often a request for "The Wounded Soldier," which Mark Twain considerd the funniest thing he ever listened to—as James Whitcomb Riley tells it.

IN HONOR OF ST. LOUISANS.

Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock Give a Dinner.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, who are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Mauran and Miss Jay of St. Louis, gave a dinner in their honor Saturday evening, the company including the Minister from the Netherlands, Count de Quadt of the German Embassy; Colonel Schebeko of the Russian Embassy; Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, the Misses Hitchcock, Mr. Willett and Mr. Richardson of St. Louis.

Miss Miriam Crosby, daughter of the late Admiral Peirce Crosby, U. S. N., has gone to St. Louis to remain through the winter. Mrs. Crosby, to whose care her young stepdaughter has been most devoted, is rapidly recovering from a long and tedious illness and is spending the winter at her Connecticut avenue house.

Doctor J. D. Miles of Vicksburg, Miss., has purchased the residence at No. 2414 Pennsylvania avenue, where he and Mrs. Miles will be at home to their many friends in this city.

The Cabinet families are all in town, including the wife and young son of the Secretary of the Navy, who joined Secretary Long at the Portland, and took the apartment formerly occupied by the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Long, however, will not take any active part in the gayeties of the winter. Most of the Cabinet hostesses have been observing Wednesday as an at-home day since December 1, not in the way of the old-time public reception, but to see their friends before the opening of the official season, which will not have more than one general Cabinet day, if it has that, owing to the necessary attendance of the Cabinet ladies at the various White House dinners and receptions to occur every Wednesday from January 2 to February 13. The diplomatic dinner of January 16 and the Supreme Court dinner of February 6 will exempt a portion of the Cabinet on these days, but there is no Wednesday in the entire season upon which all the Cabinet hostesses will be able to receive in their own homes, no matter how ready they might be to keep up this time-honored and thoroughly American custom which has been doomed to a gradual decadence in this centennial year of Washington's history.

Senator Depew and Miss Paulding entertained at dinner last night in honor of the Governor-elect of New York and Mrs. Odell, who are making a three days' visit to Corcoran house. The additional guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Woodruff of New York, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. McComas, Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Sereno Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Kean, Miss Cockrell, Miss Patton, General Corbin and Mr. John Edie, U. S. N.

RESCUE OF DISABLED BOAT.

White Star Liner Loses Propeller and Is Compelled to Ask Aid.

Queenstown, Dec. 16.—The White Star Line steamer Cufic, Captain Caven, from Liverpool, December 4, for New York, was towed to anchorage here at 4 o'clock this morning by the British steamer Kansas City, Captain Lewis, which sighted the Cufic December 9 in latitude 51.24 north and longitude 21.24 west, the day the White Star Liner lost her propeller.

Owing to the terrific weather it was impossible to connect the hawsers until December 12. These parted in a fierce gale, and the Kansas City only succeeded in resuming towing the following day. The hawsers broke again last night off Kinsale, but after a short delay towing was resumed. Off Cork a local tug aided.

In one of the attempts to connect with the Kansas City, Mr. Crosby, chief officer of the Cufic, while trying to swim to a line attached to a buoy, afloat from the Kansas City, was drowned, although a powerful swimmer.

The Cufic will await the arrival of tugs here and will then proceed to Liverpool. She carries no passengers.

The Kansas City's machinery was strained and there is a heavy list to the starboard. She will recoal and may resume within a day or two her voyage to New York, whither she was bound from Bristol, after touching at Swansea December 5, when she was sighted by the disable Cufic.

YATES MAY SHATTER SOCIAL PRECEDENTS

Society Folks of the Illinois Capital Are Almost Dreading Day of Inauguration.

ADMINISTRATIONS CONTRASTED

New Governor and Wife Intensely Religious—Functions With Dancing, Cards and Wine Likely to Be Abandoned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16.—There will be a great shattering of precedents and social as well as political usages during the administration of Governor Yates. Society folks of the State capital are almost dreading the day of inauguration. Not that the new Governor and his family are unpopular or averse to entertaining their friends in a proper manner. Mr. and Mrs. Yates are intensely religious, and in this respect they radically differ from those who have occupied the Executive Mansion in Springfield for a good many years.

My memory goes back only to Governor Cullom's term. Cullom and his family are Presbyterians, and while Mrs. Cullom and her daughters were regular church attendants and participated in the societies belonging to the church, the Governor became somewhat lax in his duties, and about the time he was elected to the United States Senate in 1883 he was only an occasional church-goer.

But during the Cullom incumbency the dignified and somewhat aristocratic principles of the Presbyterian creed were observed.

Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, who succeeded Governor Cullom for the two years from 1882 to 1885, was not a communicant with any church, I believe. It was a serious and rather infrequent incident for an entertainment to be given in the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Oglesby Was Exclusive.

Governor Oglesby was shot an agnostic by any means, nor was he one who broke bread and supped wine at the communion table. His creed was probably of that free and easy character common to most soldiers and public men. On the contrary, Mrs. Oglesby was a high-church Episcopalian, and enjoyed intercourse with the exclusive and aristocratic set in the capital city. Here in Springfield the Episcopalians consider themselves a peg or two higher in the social scale than some of the Presbyterians.

Hence, Mrs. Oglesby's social functions were confined mainly to the so-called aristocratic element. It is certain that the bluff old Governor frequently caused the color to rise to his wife's face by some of his blunt expressions. It was this very characteristic, however, that made him the idol of the common people of the State, and caused the enthusiastic ovations at his meetings. Mrs. Oglesby cannot be credited with being a popular mistress of the mansion.

The Fifers, who succeeded the Oglesbys in the mansion, were matter-of-fact, plain people, who made no special pretensions to exclusiveness, and were not prominent in religious matters in any church, although I believe that Mrs. Fifer was a Methodist and Governor Fifer also paid pew rent with exact regularity, but was sadly in arrears in attendance marks. Mrs. Fifer was gracious and pleasant to everybody, and made everybody at home during her occupancy of the mansion. She showed no particular favors to any "set" or clique of Springfield society, but placed all on practically the same footing. She knew neither church nor politics in her demeanor towards society people.

Governor and Mrs. Altgeld occupied about the same position as the Fifers toward the people of the capital city. Their entertainments were never elaborate, nor exclusive. I am not sure, but I do not believe that either were communicants with any Springfield church. Certainly Governor Altgeld was not often seen in any church, and did not attach himself to any denomination. Like Oglesby and Fifer, he was not a communicant with any creed, but would be classed with that vast number of believers who believe and neglect to attend divine services regularly. Mrs. Altgeld left a distinctly pleasant impression on the middle class of society. Her church and charitable contributions were not ostentatious nor extravagant, and her name is classed with that of Mrs. Fifer as very popular mistresses of the mansion.

Mrs. Tanner's Functions.

Governor Tanner was of the same religious turn as his predecessors—Oglesby, Fifer and Altgeld—not an active church member, although without doubt a true believer in immortality and a Supreme Being. Mrs. Tanner is, and always was, an active member of the Episcopal Church—the aristocratic St. Paul's, and she was married to the Governor in it after his election in 1896, before the inauguration. She is stylish and exhibits good taste in her gowns, and during the past four years the Executive Mansion has seen more genuine social life and continued to the wealthy and aristocratic class than during the five or six preceding administrations combined. Mrs. Tanner looks like a Governor's wife and she has fairly maintained the character during her term as leader of Springfield society. She has not been an especial favorite of the second and third tiers of society here, probably. But this is accounted for by the fact that the mansion entertainments under her regime have been exceedingly elaborate and the local newspapers have at times been at a loss for words to fitly describe them. Mrs. Tanner has not lacked in graciousness and affability, but her friends were members of the exclusive class and these are devoted to her. The Tanner administration started off with a grand inaugural ball, which will not soon be forgotten by those who attended. The hall of the House was covered with a false floor, the best band in the State was brought down from Chicago, the decorations were lavish and such a function never before was given in Springfield.

Social Outlook Under Yates.

The new administration will present the other extreme in social matters from the present one. Governor and Mrs. Yates are orthodox Methodists, and I have been told by a Jacksonville friend that they have vetoed in positive terms all suggestions of an inaugural ball. The Governor elect and Mrs. Yates are not only regular church attendants, but they are active and prominent in church social works and liberal contributors to missionary and charitable societies. They have practiced in their home life the precepts and laws of their church. There never was card playing in the Yates home and dancing was unknown. Wine was never served from the Yates table, and it is a safe proposition that all the ungodly complements, the pleasures interdicted by the orthodox church, will be barred from the Executive Mansion during the next four years.

As far back as I can remember wine has regularly been served on state occasions in the mansion. Dancing always has been the chief pleasure of occasions when the mansion was thrown open to visitors under all administrations, and it may be that this pastime will be permitted. But in all essentials there will be a radical change from precedents in the conduct of the mansion. The billiard-room will be closed, euchre decks burned if any are discovered and the wine cellar chained and locked. The handsome and expensive traps of the present administration will not be continued in service, and the coachman will be discharged. In fine, the new Governor and his family will try to serve their God and the people of Illinois from the standpoint of Calvin. The people will not be dazzled by sumptuous entertainments and lavish display of flowers and plants and expensive decorations. So far as the capital city is concerned, I am expecting an administration that will be not only satisfactory, but popular in a general way.

This reminds of the story of Mr. Alschuler's visit to the Mechanicsburg Chautauqua last fall. At Buffalo Station a magnificent pair of thoroughbred horses attached to a handsomely decorated road wagon were near the platform, and were offered by the proud owner to convey Mr. Alschuler to the camp-meeting grounds, about four miles distant. Mr. Alschuler declined on account of an asthmatic trouble and also because he didn't like the idea of traveling in so pretentious a rig. The owner was exceedingly angry and threatened to do all he could to elect Mr. Yates—he was a Democrat. After the election a number of wealthy Republicans of the neighborhood purchased the team and tendered it to Mr. Yates as a present. I am told that the Governor courteously declined the present.

If this is an index of Governor Yates's intentions during the next four years he will make a good Governor—as good as he can be—and we have no right to ask more of him.

J. L. PICKERING.