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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1900.
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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	84,978
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	74,906
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 GOOD FINISH.

Less than one week of time now remains in which to complete the local subscription of $5,000,000 to the World's Fair, an achievement which is vitally necessary by January 1 if other work upon which the success of the great undertaking hinges is to be made possible.

The appeal to the civic pride of the people of the World's Fair city which is contained in this fact is so strong that an immediate and satisfactory response should be certain. The local subscription of $5,000,000 to the World's Fair fund is the foundation of the entire World's Fair fabric. If there is to be a World's Fair in St. Louis the fund must be subscribed in full. It is surely incumbent upon all citizens not hostile to their city to help in completing this subscription.

For all reasons it is necessary that the local stock subscription shall reach the $5,000,000 mark without delay. The World's Fair workers cannot now reach personally those citizens who would otherwise be individually solicited for subscriptions. There is not sufficient time. Come forward and subscribe to the full extent of your ability.

CULLOM AND TANNER.

In studying the conditions prevailing in the Senatorial fight in Illinois it is apparent that the struggle possesses the customary features of a factional conflict for spoils that have characterized Republican politics in that State for some years past.

The old Cullom-Tanner feud seems to have been brought to its fiercest point of intensity through the efforts of the anti-Cullom crowd to defeat Senator Cullom for re-election. Ex-Governor Tanner, himself a candidate for Cullom's seat in the United States Senate, is making a hard fight, and its effect is felt in an increased bitterness within the ranks of the Republican organization in Illinois. Other candidates in the field are necessarily focusing their attack on the present Senator. The feeling manifested by the various factions promises anything but party harmony in the near future.

There is a strong probability that Senator Cullom will be victorious. His forces are well organized. It is known that the influence of the McKinley administration is exerted in his behalf. The Tanner power has grown woefully weak within the past few months. The approaching climax of the Senatorial fight in the Illinois Legislature will probably see the Tanner weakness made still more apparent. Cullom bids fair to win out over his old enemy after a struggle in which there has been little of dignity and so much of hungry scrambling for spoils as to constitute an unsatisfying spectacle for American eyes to contemplate.

WHAT HANNA SAYS GOES.

It is easy to believe the story telegraphed from Washington to the effect that Mark Hanna has served a quiet notice on certain Republican Senators opposing the ship-subsidy bill that if the bill is not acted on this winter there will be an extra session of Congress next spring as a consequence.

Senator Hanna is doggedly resolved upon compelling the passage of this syndicate subsidy grab, in which he and his friends of the monopoly cult are so deeply interested. He did not anticipate any such vigorous resistance to his will as has developed in the present Congress. Such resistance has angered him beyond measure. It will be characteristic of the burly Boss to saddle the cost of an extra Congressional session on the country rather than be thwarted of his desire.

And that Hanna has the power to do as he is reported to have threatened no one who is familiar with the situation at Washington will be inclined to doubt. It is true that President McKinley is the one to call an extra session, and that Mr. McKinley is averse to such action. But the President has before this relinquished his own views and bent to the will of Hanna, and is, therefore, not at all formidable in his present attitude. If Mark Hanna so desires, there will be an extra session of Congress. And the syndicate ship-subsidy grab will become a law at that time, if it is possible to Hanna and the administration influence to so far overcome the will of the people as expressed through the National Congress.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

There has never been a time when it was more imperative for our citizens to impress upon minds of a certain caliber the fullest realization of the fact that political parties which hope for popular support must give a satisfactory guarantee of that faithful public service which alone justifies popular support.

Paramount in the approaching spring elections is the issue of good government. It is the one issue, in fact, made so by the deplorable condition into which the municipal affairs of the city have sunk. A determined movement for good government cannot be longer delayed if St. Louis is to be redeemed from the shame and humiliation of her position as the most flagrantly neglected and misgoverned city of its class in the United States.

Safe guarantees of good government are not found alone in the protestations of individual office-seekers or of partisan organizations seeking control of the municipal machinery. It is imperative to speak plainly on this subject. The only assurance of a wise and honest administration lies in the nomination of wise and honest men for municipal office. Such men are to be found in plenty in St. Louis, and they are willing to render faithful service to their home community. It is true that it may be necessary to go outside the ranks of professional politicians to find men of this quality. What of that? The man who most beneficently serves all the people of this city will best serve the party which will have nominated him.

The Republic urges upon the local Democratic organization the wisdom of nominating a ticket for the April elections which will beyond all question stand as a good government ticket. It is a Democratic opportunity and a Democratic duty to nominate such a ticket. Success at the polls will be the sure result of good nominations. Defeat at the polls will be equally inevitable for evil nominations. The people are determined to secure good government. It is an issue which rises above party.

DIALECT'S STRENGTH.

Richard Hovey in adopting the Scotch dialect, entirely unaccustomed to his lyre, in his lines "To James Whitcomb Riley" appears to show a recognition of some quality in dialect which makes it peculiarly happy for certain literary purposes. He sings:

Though albins some deserve as highly
O' that braw winsome lass an' wiley,
Wha gies a kiss to bardies slyly,
An' sets 'em littin'.
I ken there's none can equal Riley
To 'scape her jiltin'.

Riley, in adopting the Hoosier dialect, and Burns, in using the Scotch dialect almost exclusively when he aimed at the human heart direct, appeared to recognize this quality.

It can be established from a survey of good literature that those poems which go most directly to the innermost recesses of whatever organ in the human body contains the emotions, which stir sadness and longing and pity and sympathy to their farthest depths, are dialect poems. Poems with the polish of the academies lack the quality of going straight to the heart as a dialect poem has it. Compare an inferior passage from Burns with a magnificent passage from Tennyson, roughly parallel:

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate.
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate;
The red rose cries, "She is near, she is near;"
And the white rose weeps, "She is late;"
The larkspur listens, "I hear, I hear;"
And the lily whispers, "I wait."

The golden hours on angel wings
Flew o'er me and my dearie,
For dear to me as light and life
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Burns's simple "dearie" goes farther toward the heart than Tennyson's dove, dear, life and fate.

The cause of this advantage of dialect may lie in the impression which dialect gives of utter abandon to the full sweep of an emotion. It gives the effect to the reader that the poet has forgotten everything, all the work and the care and the culture of his art, in the great passion that holds him; that, without knowing or caring, he has gone back to the first language he babbled, burying everything blindly, sweepingly, recklessly in the storm of emotion.

The academic poet seems to the reader in his moments of wildest passion to be under a conscious self-control which will keep him from violating the amenities. He speaks trippingly on the tongue and in the very torrent, tempest and whirlwind of his passion he seems still to be striving more for a temperance that shall give smoothness than for the object of his desire.

MORE EMBALMED BEEF.

It would have pleased the American people better had General Alger refrained from reopening the embalmed beef controversy. It was an ugly feature of the Spanish war, it resulted in one of the most disgraceful episodes that have characterized public affairs in the United States—General Egan's "he lies in his throat" tirade—and the final action that came of it—Secretary Alger's retirement into private life and General Egan's court-martial and punishment—was the proper outcome. The American people were willing to regard that incident as closed and they deplore Secretary Alger's course.

It is difficult to see what gain General Alger hopes for from a reopening of the controversy. His statement in his book will not have great weight with the people. It will be looked on as an ex parte argument. Coming after the finding of the Boards of Inquiry it will scarcely change the opinion of the American people.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Between the man who has exhausted his available revenues in the purchase of Christmas presents and the man who has dodged the claim of human sympathy, the first-mentioned will be by long odds the happier; for in his heart will be the feeling that goes with the Christmas sentiment, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

It matters little to him that he has given away in presents 100 times the value he received. It matters little that none of the presents he received are what he wants, that the cigars are bad, the slippers ill-fitting; the match safes, stamp cases, pocketbooks entirely too cumbersome for daily use. He does not regard these drawbacks. He feels the full force of the maxim, "It is better to give than to receive."

Perhaps it is this "better to give than to receive" feeling that makes Christmas presents as a general thing not exactly useful. Givers think more of their self-approval than of getting the most for the money they pay out. The holiday shopper is a wisely foolish prodigal.

Probably if the upper class men at West Point read up on the proceedings of the Spanish Inquisition they might be able to find some methods like the virgin, the boot, the thumb-screw and the rack which would help them.

"Every man his own filter expert" is not the principle on which water can best be purified scientifically and economically. For this reason a bill authorizing experiments in filtration should be enacted in St. Louis.

Among the terms in the dictionary of hazing which has come out as a result of the investigation at West Point should appear: "Expulsion—The punishment which follows detection in cases of flagrant hazing."

If the decision of the Supreme Court should force a change in the imperialistic policy of President McKinley the advantage of a chocolate eclair backbone would be effectively demonstrated.

It may be well for professional office-seekers to understand that they must restrain their greed for place until St. Louis has been improved and beautified by more faithful public servants.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a helmet" does not give as accurate an idea of the effect on the patrolmen of the present investigation as "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Maybe Secretary Hay and Ambassador Choate are so sick of American Americanism as to be willing to join Willie Wallie Astor in establishing a no-man's land of their own.

Hanna won't mind the cost of an extra session of Congress to pass the ship-subsidy bill, which itself places a tax of $200,000,000 upon the people without benefit to the taxed.

St. Louis cannot hope to be modernized for the World's Fair by men whose principal ambition is to draw the largest possible salaries with the least possible service in return.

Democracy of the brand which The Republic favors means the greatest good to the greatest number. Where is any better and truer Democracy to be found?

If developments of the near future are in keeping with present indications St. Louis is entering upon the happiest period of its existence as thus far recorded.

There's considerable comfort in cherishing a confident belief that the Commission for the Public Welfare is destined to more than justify its title.

If partisanship means placing party advantage above the general good there'll be mighty little partisanship in the local elections next April.

Who can doubt the wisdom of Providence when they contemplate the fact that Christmas comes but once a year?

And now let's give the Old Century a friendly send-off and put on our best bib and tucker to welcome in the New.

And Now—All Ready!

A merry—no, that's out of date,
But merry 'twas, and fine,
Snow on the ground, the air just great,
Old winter right in line!
The century now so nearly flown,
Though glorious was its sway,
In all its course it has not known
A better Christmas Day!

A happy New Year—that's the cry,
Take up the joyful strain,
And make it echo in the sky
With all your might and main;
For merful must it be, and strong,
And splendid in its scope,
The Twentieth Century's welcoming song
Of confidence and hope!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

SENATOR WARREN'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

All But Three Members of Legislature Sign Letter Assuring Him of Re-election.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Senator Warren of Wyoming received by mail yesterday the most flattering Christmas gift bestowed upon any one in Washington. It was in the form of a letter from fifty-three of the fifty-six members of the Wyoming Legislature assuring him that the signers would take the greatest pleasure in re-electing him United States Senator in January.

Other Senators who are seeking re-election, like Messrs. Cullom and Chandler, have gone home to look after their political fences. Senator Warren can afford to remain in the East and have a good time during the holiday recess.

RUSSIA IS WELL SATISFIED.

American Diplomatic Victory Over British Heartily Commended.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.—The Novoe Vremya, discussing the English newspaper indictment of the United States Senate for "its unparalleled attempt to overturn the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," says:

"The case is not unusual. Conditions have changed and the treaty must change, too. Russia afforded an example in 1870, in declaring that she was no longer bound by her promise not to maintain war vessels in the Black Sea."

The Bourse Gazette says:

"Russia is gratified by America's diplomatic victory over England. Western Europe dislikes the Monroe Doctrine because it desires to grab territories everywhere. Russia, which has sympathized with America since her independence, which liquidated American possessions to America, has nothing against the Monroe Doctrine and the old sympathies have grown more cordial in China."

THEY DRANK EGGNOG AS A CHRISTMAS BEVERAGE.

"Eggnog" as a Christmas beverage is a distinct characteristic of the South. While St. Louis may be said to have lost many of her old Southern customs the last decade, that of drinking this foamy, spicy and altogether delectable mixture is still religiously observed in many families, who not only have their own big punch bowl filled with the "nog," but who would mortally wound the feelings of their immediate friends and neighbors did they fail to drop in for a chat and a cup of the delicious refreshment on Christmas Day.

The family of Mr. Edward S. Pierce, No. 3638 Lindell boulevard, has also observed this pleasant custom. Yesterday afternoon Miss Pierce and Miss Lily Belle Pierce, the two daughters of the household, invited a half-hundred friends to drink "eggnog" with them after 4 o'clock. The entertainment, while wholly informal, was very jolly and a pronounced success. The "eggnog" itself, made after a famous recipe handed down in the Pierce family for generations, was served from an enormous punch bowl, trimmed in holly.

Miss Olive Simpkins, Miss Georgie Wright, Miss Carroll West and Miss Elizabeth Winn were asked by the hostess to serve. The guests, who numbered only unmarried people, included:

Misses—
West, Susan Thomson,
Morrill, Jessie Clark,
Grace Morrill, Jennie Capen,
Marie Hayes, Mary Euston,
Mamie Gamble, Sidney Boyd,
Leigh Whittemore, Georgette Boswell,
Dougherty, Sally Colladay,
Watson, Daughaday,
Aull, Sophie Daughaday,
May Scott, Grace Dodd,
Marian Lindsley, Helen Dodd,
Lucy Scudder, Signell,
Whitaker,
Messrs—
Scanlan, Alex. Primm,
Thomas Wright, Will Findlay,
Claude Kennerly, Ernest Faulhauber,
Allen West, Robert Keiser,
Edgar Lackland, Herbert Morgan,
Mary Ewing, Ralph McKittrick
Joseph Wear, Harry Wallace,
Hodgen Rice, Lieutenant U. S. A. Joseph Drew,
Whit Updyke, Will Pope,
Julius S. Walsh, Jr., Bert Filley,
John McCluney, Lee Wickham.

Miss Susan Slattery gave a tea yesterday afternoon to both men and girls, her guests being invited to meet Miss Alice Morton. The house was trimmed in holly, poinsetta and white spires, with Christmas greens. Miss Lily Belle Pierce, Miss Gamble, Miss Maude Niedringhaus, Miss Euston and Miss Delafield served.

Among those who called were:

Misses—
Espenschied, Elizabeth Semple,
Maude Wells, Bessie Drew,
Grace Thompson, Mary Kennard,
Eugenia McBlair, McLuney,
Alice McBlair, Mary Hoyle.

MISS SUSAN SLATTERY,
Who Gave a Tea Yesterday for Miss Morton.

Messieurs—
Alex. Brownlee, Bert Filley,
Charles Clark, Harry Wallace,
Gaius Paddock, Joseph Drew,
Bert Lang, John Boyle,
James Castleman of Louisville, Ky., Graham Wickham.

Mrs. Halstead Burnet entertained at dinner yesterday for her guest, Mrs. Sanford Small of New York.

Mr. William Edward Jones and Mrs. Jones have sent out invitations for Tuesday evening, January 1, from 6 to 9, for their daughter, Miss Katherine Jones, No. 627 Washington boulevard.

Miss Julia Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Knapp, has returned from school, at Dobb's Ferry, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Jordan Lambert, No. 62 Vandeventer place, will give a tea for Miss Elizabeth Winn on Monday, December 31.

Mrs. Daniel R. Russell, No. 2837 Delmar boulevard, will give a tea for her sister-in-law, Miss Russell, on New Year's afternoon.

OBJECT TO LIVERY HATS.

Titled Riding Professors Scorn the Badge of Servitude.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 25.—The Barons and Counts employed in the riding schools of New York City have sent an ultimatum to their employers, and it is to this effect:

"We will not wear those livery hats."

Because so many local heiresses have married riding masters with titles a protest was lodged with the owners of the schools against the masters. Certain young men who thought that unfair competition was being introduced into the matrimonial market made the point that the riding "professors" should be dressed as grooms in order to reduce their attractiveness and brush away from them some of the romance which is sure to attach to Barons.

The Barons say the advertising hat is "a badge of servitude." To this their employers reply that if they are ashamed of their employment they make a great mistake, as the spectacle of a Baron working for his living, and being proud of it is a much more worthy one than that of a Baron pretending he is living on an income derived from some nonexisting estate.

The riding-school proprietors have refused the request of the young and eligible men of the Four Hundred to employ none but married Barons as riding masters. The young men expressed the view that the wives of the professors should sit in the balcony and do their knitting while the lessons were in progress.

A committee of the Barons will meet and draw up plans for the sort of hat to which they have no objection. They announce that they will not permit anything in the "badge-of-servitude" line, or that savors of it in the slightest degree.

"We are not simply riding teachers," they say. "That is only a part of our reason for existence. We are Barons. Once a Baron, always a Baron. The baronial feature of us cannot be eliminated in any discussion of our personality. It would be wiped out if we wore those advertising hats."

Double Wedding at Macon.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., Dec. 25.—Miss Lulu Stephens and James L. Roberts of Marshall, Mo., and Miss Letha Stephens and Professor Robert Peters of Carthage, Mo., were married at the home of the brides' mother, Mrs. I. C. Stephens, to-night, the Reverend R. T. Caldwell officiating. About 200 guests were present.

SAYS BOERS WILL ULTIMATELY WIN.

Senator Pettigrew's Son Declares British Troops Have to Be Forced Into Battle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 25.—F. S. Pettigrew, the 20-year-old son of Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is in Washington after having had several months' service in South Africa in the Boer army.

Young Pettigrew left this country last spring with the full approval of his father and entered the Boer service as a private in a band of twenty-four American scouts commanded by an American who had worked in the mines and who was thoroughly familiar with the country.

Mr. Pettigrew has been in the Geological Survey, working on the plains and in the mountains of the West, where he had become an expert horseman and an excellent shot. He knew how to take care of himself in the field, and although his duties as a scout kept him constantly at the front in South Africa and he was engaged in many skirmishes and battles, he escaped without a scratch and was not ill a day.

The command to which he was attached was one of those which was driven across the border into Portuguese territory. The authorities at Delagoa Bay disarmed them and compelled the foreigners among them to leave the country.

The Boer officers then gave young Pettigrew and the other Americans their discharges, paid the fare of each to his home and paid them for their services in gold at the rate of $10 per week, including the time covered by their trip home. Mr. Pettigrew will leave Washington to-morrow for Arizona, where he will engage in work with a field party from the Geological Survey.

Senator Pettigrew said this afternoon that his son had gone to South Africa with his full approval, and he did not think there was much danger if he did not become ill. He said his son had told him that he believed the Boers would ultimately win their fight, as the British were poor soldiers and the men did not have any heart for the struggle. He said it was reported and generally believed in the Boer army that the British soldiers would only go into battle when forced to do so by batteries of Maxim guns placed in their rear, and then they would not advance upon the Boers, but would circle around so as to keep away from the Boers in front and at the same time keep away from the Maxims in their rear.

GOES TO INEBRIATE ASYLUM FOR IDEAS.

Actor Wheelock Proposes to Make "Ten Nights in a Barroom" as Realistic as Possible.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 25.—Joseph Wheelock, the veteran actor, is going to play the leading role of the drunkard in a revised production of the famous temperance drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and to fit himself properly for the part, he has decided to visit inebriate asylums to study the worst cases of delirium tremens, with the object of making his performance more realistic.

Since his decision, however, Mr. Wheelock has been somewhat perturbed by reason of having received from numerous friends letters advising him against the fearful consequences of such real portrayal of the last stage of drunkenness. The mental strain, the advisers contend, will drive him crazy. They point out to the old actor that recently a celebrated French actor took this same means of describing the actions of delirium patients, with the result that he himself became violently insane.

"Of course, such advice with a case in point mentioned is liable to make a man stop and think," said Mr. Wheelock to-day, "but at second thought I will say that my plans in the matter are not altered by it. As an artist with a brush would want to see his subject, so do I. In the resurrection of this old-time play I wish to add, if possible, some realism to the mad scene in the barroom. I conceived the idea that this part can be partially improved, and the improvement I contemplate must come through actual study of the horrible spectacle itself. This I can find only by entering asylums and beholding the delirium patients as they are."

In the "mad scene" that occurs in the barroom when the little girl enters to persuade her father to go home with her, the father, in a paroxysm of drunken rage, hurls a glass at a man and it strikes and kills his daughter.

COUNTY KEEPS "OPEN HOUSE."

Celebrates Anniversary of Its Founding in Great Style.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Charleston, Ill., Dec. 25.—One of the most unique celebrations in the history of Coles County was the keeping of "open house" to-day in the elegant and commodious Courthouse recently constructed and furnished at a cost of $125,000.

Seventy years ago to-day Governor John Reynolds signed the act creating the county of Coles, hence the celebration to-day. The first Courthouse was erected in 1832; this was rebuilt in 1858, was remodeled in 1864, and gave place to the present structure after a prolonged struggle for supremacy between Charleston and her rival, Mattoon, who greatly desired the county seat.

Every room in the big building was in charge to-day of some society, organization or committee, and all were lavishly decorated. Visitors poured in from all over the county, and a gala day such as Charleston has seldom seen was the result. A band and orchestra furnished music. There were no tiresome speeches. It was a holiday for the people. The Board of Supervisors may have had in mind the special election January 15 next to vote on issuing $150,000 bonds to refund the county's indebtedness, and this is why they encouraged the celebration to-day. The bond question was defeated at the last general election.

CHURCH GAS WAS SHUT OFF.

New Trouble in St. Patrick's Parish in East St. Louis.

Twice during the 5 o'clock mass at St. Patrick's Church in East St. Louis yesterday morning the services were interrupted by the putting out of the gas. The alarm of the frightened congregation was allayed by the Reverend Father Sweeney.

It is supposed that this was a part of the systematic campaign of vandalism against this church. A young man was seen scaling the fence after the gas had been turned off the second time and is suspected of being the miscreant.

Shortly after mass began yesterday morning the lights suddenly flared up and then died out, leaving the church in total darkness. There were low cries from many of the women who were kneeling in prayer, and some arose to run, but Father Sweeney stepped to the front of the altar and calmed them. In the basement the sexton found the large stopcock had been turned off. The second incident occurred almost immediately after the lights had been relit.

Despite the glueing and sealing of the organ keys on Sunday night, the Christmas organ programme was carried out yesterday, as by hard work the organist restored the keys to their functions.

BRITISH EDITOR SEES ROOM FOR A VAST IMPROVEMENT.

Proprietor of London Daily Mail Predicts the Twentieth Century Newspaper Will Be a Revelation—High Standard of Excellence That May Be Attained.

New York, Dec. 25.—Alfred Harmsworth, editor and proprietor of the London Daily Mail, who is a passenger on the Teutonic, due in New York to-morrow, has contributed to the January number of the North American Review an article on what he calls "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century." Mr. Harmsworth expresses the opinion that in spite of all the progress that has been made in the development of the newspapers hitherto we are still merely at the fringe of journalistic development. Of newspaper illustration, he says:

"An occasional newspaper illustration, if it can be properly produced, is, no doubt, a good thing, and is appreciated as helpful by the reader; but many of the present-day illustrations are quite unnecessary and are merely given as a matter of habit, or because rival journals use them, or even for the less urgent reasons that there is a certain amount of space to be decorated and artists or photographers to be kept occupied. No daily journal which relies principally upon its illustrations has been, in any real sense, an overwhelming success."

Mr. Harmsworth takes exception to the hopelessly clumsy shape of the ordinary newspaper.

"With the newspapers of the whole civilized world before me," he says, "each week I look in vain for any great and impressive stroke of originality or daring. We still cling to the clumsy and awkward shape in which our newspapers are issued, and the man who has attempted to manipulate one of them on a windy day will best appreciate the force of my remarks. By the use of improved machinery, it would be possible to issue the newspaper of the future in what is obviously its proper form—a small, portable and neatly indexed publication.

"Among the newspapers that are, in my opinion, now making progress, setting aside the entire lack of commercial morality, are the French journals. They have always been noted for their high literary excellence. The anonymous editorial has never been a particularly strong feature of the French newspaper. On the other hand, pure literature, in the shape of fiction or criticism, has been one of its chief characteristics."

The power of the press is not what it used to be, is Mr. Harmsworth's opinion. This, he says, is especially true of England, where the editorial, or leader, which was formerly read and quoted by all men of intelligence, is now scarcely glanced at. The great cry is for news. But even in connection with the dissemination of news the press, in Mr. Harmsworth's judgment, has lost reputation. He says:

"Lately there has begun a kind of internecine warfare between the various organs of the press, by which they very largely injure their own positions and that of their opponents. An item of news published in one paper is immediately discredited in another, and the public, naturally enough, comes to the opinion that newspapers are usually inaccurate and too often dismiss a perfectly correct statement as 'mere newspaper talk.'"

Mr. Harmsworth pays a high tribute to the press of the United States as being, in one respect, far in advance of the press of his own country.

What a Managing Editor Must Be.

"The question," he says, "what to put before the public, and in what manner to place it before them, is one that calls for the keenest acumen and best judgment on the part of the newspaper director. Here undoubtedly, the press of the United States is in advance of Great Britain. Such newspaper leaders as Pulitzer, Dana, Bennett, Hearst, Raymond, Jones, Childs, Mobil, Lawson, Russell, Cummings, Taylor, Halstead, Patterson, De Young, Sinnerly, Goldkin, Greeley, McKelway, Watterson and Wilbur Storey have but few counterparts with us. The instinct that tells what is news, and how the public will best take it, is not given to every writer. There is a greater art in feeling the pulse of the people."

Predicting what the journals of the Twentieth Century will be, he says:

"I feel certain that the newspaper of the Twentieth Century will be drawn into the vortex of combination and centralization. In fact, given the man, the capital, the organization and the occasion, there seems to be no reason why any one or two newspapers may not presently dominate great sections of the United States, or almost the whole of Great Britain. In other words, where there are now a multitude of papers—good, bad and indifferent—there will then be one or two great journals.

"The methods by which such would be established would be precisely those employed in the formation of an ordinary trust. Possessing its own cables, wires, dispatch boats and special trains, the simultaneous newspaper concern would soon have its own paper mills, printing ink factories, machinery shops and the like.

"The simultaneous newspaper would represent a standard of excellence which has never before been attained; and with its vast resources it would be able to carry out, on an unprecedented scale, enterprises outside of the strict newspaper field.

"Mr. Pulitzer's wonderful stroke of journalistic genius in connection with the bond issue; Mr. Hearst's successful appeal to the people on the war issue between the United States and Spain, and the work of British newspapers in connection with the South African campaign, go to show what can be done in the direction of influencing public opinion, even under existing circumstances. Imagine, then, the influence which would be exerted if an overwhelming majority of the newspapers in the United States spoke with the same voice, supported the same principles, and enunciated the same policy.

"Such a state of things would be a terror to evil-doers and to the supporters of anything inimical to the commonwealth."

Mr. Harmsworth is strongly of the opinion that the newspaper should not be partisan in a political sense, but should endeavor to represent the will of the people.

HOBSON'S VALOR MAY BE REWARDED.

Congress Is to Be Asked to Grant Recognition for His Services in Santiago Harbor.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 25.—A new effort is likely to be made to induce Congress to grant recognition of some kind to Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson for his gallant conduct in sinking the collier Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago.

There has been a revival of interest in Mr. Hobson's case, as a result of the sympathy his illness has caused, and Secretary Long stands ready to heartily indorse any proposition in line with his recommendation that Congress may be willing to make.

Mr. Hobson was anxious some months ago to be transferred to the line, and, failing in such transfer, to be advanced in his own corps, but the controversy brought about by the claims of friends of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley in connection with their promotion caused Congress to take no action in any of the Santiago cases. The department hopes Congress will adopt the method recommended by the Secreary, which provides that medals and an increase in pay be granted to officers who distinguished themselves in action, and an effort will be made to obtain action upon this recommendation early in the new year.

TEA SET PRESENTED TO HIM.

Suburban Employes' Gift to Superintendent McCabe.

Employes of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company last night presented to Colonel James A. McCabe, division superintendent of the road, a handsome silver tea set of six pieces. The presentation was made at the Suburban employes' clubhouse, and was witnessed by most of the employes who were not on duty.

Conductor J. E. Sweeney made the presentation speech. Colonel McCabe gracefully responded.

The presentation was followed by an impromptu entertainment, furnished by the employes. Conductor J. P. Driscoll recited Robert Emmet's speech; Conductor O'Mara sang "I'll Never Come Back"; Conductor Wehmeyer sang "Annie Rooney" in German; Conductor M. J. McNamara sang "An Oriental Coon"; Conductor Madigan recited, and Conductor Ryan told an amusing story. Conductors Mester, Dee and Hennis also sang.

The employes passed a resolution wishing General Manager Jenkins and the directors of the company a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

DECLINE TO BE GOBBLED UP.

Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Company Spurns a Princely Offer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 25.—A special from Mishawaka, Ind., says the United States Rubber Company, the great Eastern trust which controls nearly all the rubber shoe industries in this country, has submitted in writing a proposition to the Mishawaka Rubber Boot and Shoe Company providing for the sale of the local concern. The offer, it is believed, includes a monetary stipulation of $3,000,000. President Belger stated to the Sentinel representative that the United States company agreed to pay the Mishawaka company three for one of its actual value in stock. The local establishment is the most formidable rival of the trust, and there have been many offers to get them into the trust.

Mr. Belger declared the proposition would be again rejected.

LELAND REPORTED BURNED.

Firecrackers Supposed to Have Caused the Blaze.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 25.—A report reached Dallas at 9:30 o'clock to-night that the village of Leland, in Ellis County, had been destroyed by a fire, started by firecrackers.

Leland is a post office village of about 100 inhabitants and several business houses. It is located off the railroad.

It is twenty miles from Waxhachie, the county-seat of Ellis County.

BERNHARDT'S HAMLET SCORES A SUCCESS.

French Conception of Tragedy Pleases the Great Actress's New York Audience.

New York, Dec. 25.—Sarah Bernhardt's "Hamlet" was produced for the first time in this country at the Garden Theater here to-night. A faithful prose translation by Eugene Morand and Mariel Schwab was used and an interested audience was present.

Despite the differences that exist between the English and French conception of tragedy, the "Hamlet" seen to-night was warmly received. M. Coquelin did not appear until the last act, where he has the role of first grave digger. Mme. Bernhardt was recalled many times, the enthusiasm increasing as the play proceeded.

FATHER AND CHILD KILLED.

Fast Train Crashes Into Carriage at Railroad Crossing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 25.—J. R. Scarlet, aged 65, and daughter Minnie, aged 21, were killed by a fast live stock train at Colmar, Ill., today. The young lady had just reached home from Augusta, Ill., to spend Christmas with her parents. Her father met her at the station with a carriage, and the happy parent and daughter were crossing the track on their way to the family home, two miles from Colmar, when the fast freight bore down on them and crushed both to death.

Another daughter, who teaches school near Camp Point, was to have reached home on the same train with her sister, but missed her train.

HOW NOME GOT FREE DELIVERY.

Established in One Afternoon What Usually Requires Several Years.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 25.—"Did you ever hear how the free delivery of mail was established at Nome, Alaska?" asked Post Office Inspector Clum to-day. "There were two letter carriers from Salem, Ore., who obtained leave last summer and joined the band of gold-seekers that made the rush upon Nome. They took along with them their old carriers' uniforms as rough working clothes.

"Their search for gold was a vain one, and one day about noon they came to the post office seeking employment. I told them to go home, put on their carriers's uniforms and report. While they were gone a street directory was hastily prepared and that afternoon at 2 o'clock there were two uniformed letter carriers upon the streets of Nome making free deliveries of Uncle Sam's mail. It usually takes a city from two to three years to secure free delivery, but in Nome we knew no law except that of necessity, and delays are considered dangerous."

KILLED BY AN UNKNOWN.

Wealthy Business Man Shot Down Just Outside of His Home.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 25.—Frank Richardson, a wealthy business man of this city and Savannah, Mo., was murdered at his home in Savannah last night about 8 o'clock. To-night, it was discovered that a stranger followed him from town and shot him. They had quarreled, and Mrs. Richardson heard the stranger say, "Well, has it come to this?" She heard a pistol shot, and her husband entered the house and fell dead. Richardson was the brother of John D. Richardson, the general manager of the Biscuit Trust. The dead man was a stockholder in the trust.

MICHIGAN TOWN DESTROYED.

Fire Wipes Out Eau Claire, Entailing Heavy Loss.

St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 25.—A fire in Eau Claire, fifteen miles east of this city, to-day resulted in reducing the town to ashes. The total loss is said to be $50,000; partly insured.