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TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1903.
Vol. 95 ..... No. 204

CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER:

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 December, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	114,920	17	117,080
2	115,380	18	114,900
3	116,680	19	113,950
4	115,550	20	115,870
5	116,550	21 (Sunday)	120,350
6	116,460	22	114,180
7 (Sunday)	121,040	23	114,020
8	115,020	24	114,420
9	115,380	25	115,820
10	115,580	26	114,230
11	116,100	27	115,040
12	114,980	28 (Sunday)	119,510
13	115,010	29	113,790
14 (Sunday)	120,360	30	114,590
15	113,820	31	113,850
16	114,920		

Total for the month	3,588,468
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	99,246
Net number distributed	3,489,222
Average daily distribution	112,555

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.73 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1902.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

"VALUED-POLICY" CLAUSE.

Mr. Vosholl, Representative from Warren County in the Missouri Legislature, writes to The Republic asking whether it is not too much to demand that the "valued-policy" law be repealed.

Mr. Vosholl presents two propositions: First, that it is contrary to business usage for an insurance contract to be written one way and then construed another way when a fire has occurred; second, that it is unjust to put a poor man into the position of being compelled to enter the courts before he can have any rights under a contract.

The Republic admits that Mr. Vosholl's points are well taken; even if they are not the whole case.

It is the belief of men who have closely studied fire insurance that in the long run insurance would be cheaper and more satisfactory if the "valued-policy" clause were repealed. As they argue, a removal or diminution of the risk from dishonest insurers would enable the companies to make lower rates and more liberal terms for the great body of property owners.

None the less, Mr. Vosholl's objections have an undoubted foundation. It is true that there have been individual cases of harsh injustice against honest men who were compelled on technicalities to bear losses when they had been paying for insurance. The unwillingness of the public, especially in the counties, to pay rates under contracts the construction of which is uncertain is by no means unreasonable.

While the business organizations of St. Louis think that a better condition of insurance, on the whole, would be effected by the repeal, yet they could hardly insist on the alteration under objections like those offered by Mr. Vosholl. Even if they are entirely right as a matter of insurance science and practice, they must realize that Mr. Vosholl's views are the views of a great majority of people in the counties; and that these views also have all the elements of what seems like common justice to the minds of men not specially trained in the fine points of insurance.

If the Legislature makes a stand against a change in the "valued-policy" clause, St. Louis business men will accept the decision; realizing that, though broad benefits might accrue from the alteration, the people are not willing to expose individual insurers to the danger of injustice.

VOLATILE THEORIES.

Mr. Roosevelt's inconsistencies crop out as time wears on. Inconsistencies are not remarkable in the ordinary individual; we view them as of course. But Roosevelt laid down for himself and his conduct in the political arena certain hard and fast principles, the deliberate violation of which is emphasized by the stress of his announcements. Chief of his pronunciamentos with which the nation rang not long since was the sounding phrase: "There must be no compromise with the corrupt element in politics."

In the palmy days when a strapping youngster with a record to earn was serving under Governor Cleveland, as New York's Police Commissioner, there was, so far as we knew, no "compromise with the corrupt element." The young man fought it in a manner that gained him a name and laid the foundation for a political career.

But with his unexpected coming into the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt, whose deeds rather than his shrewdness had carried him upward to the Vice Presidential nomination, became the politician devoured with ambition for the nation's highest honor. He preached high principle, but when the occasion demanded he learned to forget preachments and close his eyes to all but the means to his end, to "condone" the very evils which he had denounced, and, as in the Addicks appointment, to value the strengthening of his political machine above morals or considerations of American good government.

Now is revealed another "moral" inconsistency, in his dealing with James S. Clarkson of Iowa, a "practical" politician and schemer of considerable notoriety whom Roosevelt formerly criticised—in days when it appeared wise to utter impressive platitudes, and before Mr. Clarkson's political serviceability was appreciated. Clarkson now enjoys one of the highest and most lucrative posts within the President's gift, in New York's Custom-house; also being a confidential adviser, to whom, in addition to his other duties, Roosevelt has intrusted a political mission to the Southern States.

No wily French Cardinal statesman ever made a servant of an enemy more effectively. By sophistry of most ingenious sort, Mr. Roosevelt undertook an explanation of his conduct in the appointment of Addicks's man; and, by the way, the public is still pondering that explanation. The Roosevelt excuse is that, though no compromise must be had with corrupt politicians, nevertheless he could not refuse to recognize the dominant faction in a State.

Will Mr. Roosevelt venture to explain his change of attitude toward Clarkson? Naturally the public is curious to understand the case. Apparently no little adroitness would be required for the task, but in any event he could do as well as in the Addicks case, and Mr. Roosevelt is a very versatile, as well as volatile, man.

He once characterized Thomas Jefferson as a "shifty doctrinaire." Is it possible that Roosevelt was unconsciously turning an apt phrase for his own labeling?

THE STATE BOOKS.

With the stubborn bitterness that so often leads stupid minds to place their possessors in positions made ridiculous by the truth, the Globe-Democrat is again clamoring for an examination of the State books and lifting anew its discredited charges of discrepancies existing in the accounts.

"All resolutions of inquiry are evidently doomed to be slaughtered as soon as offered," says the Globe. "The Democratic leaders in this State say the books are not discrepant, but will not permit them to be investigated." And again: "Concealment is plainly the Democratic defense to be adopted with the State books." The Globe then proceeds to inform its readers that all sorts of discrepancies could be exposed if only the State books would be opened for investigation.

What are the facts in the case? First, that, when the Globe originally preferred its charge of crooked bookkeeping against the Democratic administration, Governor Dockery promptly threw open the books and invited the Globe itself to make an investigation of all State accounts. Second, that the Globe, despite the fact of its charges, refused to accept the Governor's invitation to investigate. Third, that, upon the Globe's cowardly crawfishing when thus brought to the test, Governor Dockery employed a firm of expert accountants of national reputation and of the highest standing to investigate and report upon the condition of the State books. Fourth, that the report of these accountants, following a searching inquiry, fully and convincingly refuted the Globe's charges, showing, instead, that the accounts had been honestly kept, that there were some minor errors of clerical system, but that no discrepancies existed.

This authoritative report was accepted by the people of Missouri as effectually proving the falsity of the charge of crookedness in State bookkeeping. It was so convincing that the Globe's further attempt to make campaign material out of slanderous misstatements became something of a boomerang and had to be abandoned. Yet the Globe, smarting with disappointed malice, even now, after a discomfited and chagrined silence, is foolishly tempted into a renewal of the fight, bringing about the introduction of a bill in the Legislature calling for an investigation of the books. The resolution and the Globe's editorial support thereof do not demand respectful attention from Missouri legislators. They represent merely a partisan venom which refuses to be governed by the truth in a malicious movement for partisan advantage.

MONOMANIA.

On the principle that a hand cannot wash itself, neither can the mind judge of itself, its sanity or insanity; a fact which Judges, juries and medico-jurists are prone to forget. Doctrines of insanity are indeterminate and undeterminable. There are numerous and generally accepted empirical tests of sanity by which lawyers, doctors and hangmen solve the question, or think they do; but as for scientific rules there are none, neurologists to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the light of what we know as common sense, the greatest madman of the age was the inventor of the term "monomania." This fake propagandist, innocently enough, perhaps, perpetrated upon Christendom a most demoralizing hoax; as a result of which to-day the race is monomaniac upon the subject of monomania.

What more seductive, insidious invention could there be than "monomania"? The idea swept like contagion through the public mind and tainted it with nonsense. Monomania, or single insanity, having for its test inability to judge between right and wrong with reference to a particular act, is logically impossible of proof, except upon the hypothesis that all wrongdoing is insanity; for the only evidence of monomania is the commission of a single wrong.

In order to "prove" monomania it is obviously necessary to premise that the given act could be committed only by an insane person. We must arbitrarily assume that to eat with one's knife is madness. John Jones, having eaten with his knife, is therefore insane. John Jones is simply prejudged arbitrarily.

John, it is supposed, is confined, treated, pronounced "cured" and released. He deliberately visits the same eating-house and in manner and form eats potatoes with his knife, as before. Can it be said that the second offense is any better evidence of monomania than the first? On the contrary, may not John be struggling for a principle, or merely defying law and order? Likewise, if Mary is arrested for shoplifting a second time, or a third, wherein lies evidence of kleptomania? As a matter of fact and logic, John and Mary may have distinct motives for the commission of each offense. An apparent want of motive cannot prove what is going on within the brain of either.

For humanitarian purposes the assumption of monomania's existence in given cases may be justified. But, considering the greatest good for the human race, the proposition is doubtful. The idea that there can be such a thing as oneness of insanity tends to mental demoralization. If there can be, then every man may well doubt his condition, and any man may be proven insane. Contemplation and recognition of insanity tend to unbalance mind and disturb and weaken character.

Humanitarian considerations are almost outweighed by the iniquitous consequences of monomania propagandism in its influence upon crime. Scarce an offense is committed but is called monosomething. Treason, murder, crimes against sex, burglary, everything down to picking pockets and petty misdemeanors has its "mono" synonym. Criminal classes are encouraged to believe themselves monos, and to excuse criminality. And whether or not they so regard themselves, how readily they take to the plea of insanity.

Fraudulent pleas and feigned insanity constitute an enormous proportion of modern criminal defenses. Under the old law prior to the time when Erskine and his successors developed finical doctrines, however humanitarian, criminals had scarcely heard the word insanity. Without reference to the cruel punishments of former times, the evil-doer's strict accountability to prescribed law was an influence for civilization and human progress doubtfully possessed by our lenient modern system.

Viewed in one aspect, it would seem well to abolish the plea of insanity and deprive the violator of law of all hope on that score; and if his crime had a phase suggesting mental unsoundness, to let the State, having found him guilty, observe humanitarian principles in the exercise of its punitive power; in which case his conviction and punishment would lose none of their warning force.

A future civilization may find it wise thoroughly to revise and amend our present policy with reference to crime and insanity—and also, for the poise and tranquillity of healthy minds, to purge the vocabulary of "monomania" and kindred terms.

ALL HANDS TO WORK.

Citizens of St. Louis owe a duty to the public servants now in office. Generally the definite obligations are due from officials to the public; but the order has been changed in this city and the voters have only one alternative for protecting public interests. They must ratify the good work so far done and support faithful officers by aiding in making the municipal departments worthy throughout.

Extraordinary importance attaches to the local election which will take place this spring—in three months. Respectable citizens must prepare for the occasion; else governmental progress that has been made in the past two years will be nullified, or, to say the least, checked. The election will be a critical factor in municipal development.

This time is not too early for upright and patriotic citizens to make a study of the situation and individually resolve that only one platform, represented by strong, capable men, will be approved. It is evident that, unless the people insist upon the nomination of absolutely clean tickets, the notorious gang will succeed in retaining some power in the municipal government. Compromises will be prevented if the voters show that they will have only clean, efficient men as candidates.

By the gang is meant, as is clear, that element of corruption which, while constituting a select party of its own, has influence in various political parties. It is that organized constituency of profit-seekers which itches for political favor in order to take and keep money out of the City Treasury. Politically, it is an aggregation of disreputable mugwumps, the antithesis of the good-government class of voters.

Mayor Wells has persistently opposed this element and Circuit Attorney Folk has brought some of its leaders before the bar of justice. With the assistance of chiefs of departments, Mr. Wells and Mr. Folk have held out for good government and for punishment for municipal crime. They paved the way for complete reform, and now it remains for the public to say whether the radical change for good shall be made fully effective.

That the Mayor has the purpose of doing his share toward having the best government possible is indicated by his acts and appointments and his investigations of several departments. The public has full confidence in him, and with reason, for his one aim has been and is to conduct the city's affairs in a businesslike manner, caring not whom he might offend in strict and honorable performance of duty.

The work of Mayor Wells and Circuit Attorney Folk will accomplish a remarkable revolution in municipal affairs, if the voters will unite this spring for the election of good men. The gang will be active and will fight bitterly, as the battle will be a life-and-death struggle for corruptionists. They will lose their power if the people will make good government and good men the sole platform and issue. Should the voters fail to support the cause of right, the city will come to a standstill.

What must be done? The right character of citizenship must show that good men must be nominated for the vacancies in the City Council and for all of the seats in the House of Delegates. The Municipal Assembly has been the home of intrigue and evil practices, and men who are above temptation, as well as broad and efficient, must be elected to it. Citizens who have interest in the welfare of St. Louis must be vigilant and assertive and work in harmony for a Municipal Assembly truly representative of the party of advancement.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railway casualties for the three months ending September 30, 1902, amounted to a total of 845 persons killed and 11,162 injured. A showing so appalling calls for remedial attention on the part of the great American railway systems. There is no good reason why traveling should be made so much more perilous than war.

Those antitrust legislation conferences of the Senate Steering Committee with President Roosevelt seem to be devoted to a consideration of the problem of devising measures that shall look like antitrust laws and yet contain no menace of restriction of the trust evil.

RECENT COMMENT.

Consumption and the Sanatorium.

American Medicine.

For his gift of a million dollars the medical profession will as a unit rise up and call Mr. Phipps blessed. It is, we believe, the greatest single bequest made in the almost universal crusade of civilized nations against tuberculosis. To have been the means of securing it we shall also be delighted to honor Doctor Flick. No less an authority than Doctor Biggs of New York has declared that more than one-half of the entire adult population acquires the disease at some time in life. That only about one-seventh die of it shows that Doctor Robin's statements as to the curability of tuberculosis are erroneous, and is a hint to us that in this case cure is demanded as much as prevention. Indeed, cure is prevention, because the sanatorium treatment has a double function, the removal of a source of infection and in this way lessening the spread of the disease, and secondly, returning a cured patient later to the community who will act as an educator in the community in the great principles of prophylaxis. The sanatorium must be looked upon as an educative institution, and this is not the best of its duties, and there is no danger that this aspect will be forgotten either by Mr. Phipps or Doctor Flick. Germany to-day has sanatoriums for over 20,000 patients, and such institutions are multiplying in every country. Let the good work go on.

Camels as War Horses.

Leslie's Weekly.

Among the native troops which attracted much notice at the grand durbar at Delhi, where King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor of India, was a detachment of infantry from Bikanir. The army of that Province is regarded as one of the most efficient bodies of warriors in Hindustan. Its cavalry is well mounted and its infantry is remarkable and unique in also being provided with beasts for the carrying of the men. To every two soldiers in the infantry is allotted a camel, which is able to bear both of them as well as their arms, ammunition, camp equipment, and provisions. Thus these favored men of war can make long marches without becoming footsore and exhausted. The camel feeds himself, and, therefore, requires but little care. Bikanir is a country particularly suitable for camel transport, as it contains vast stretches of sandy desert. This probably suggested the use of the camel in this manner. The soldiers of other armies who have at times heavy loads to carry will envy the freedom from burdens of the infantry of Bikanir.

To Reach the Trusts.

Nashville American.

In the discussion of the trust question there is more noise than sense. The combined wisdom of Congress does not seem able to solve the problem. One man says the prevention of freight discriminations will cure the trouble. Another thinks publicity will do it. Still another wants the Interstate Commerce Commission to tackle the monster. It is an axiom that in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom. In this instance, however, the indications point to much legislation, but small results. A cut in the tariff wall is the best way by which to reach the citadel.

MISS MARTHA GOULDE HARRIS MARRIES MR. CHARLES A. SOCH.

MISS EDNA HACKER
Of Kirkwood, a Loretto Seminary Student.

The marriage of Miss Martha Goulde Harris, only daughter of Doctor and Mrs. John Harris, No. 3514 Lucas avenue, to Charles A. Soch took place last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, in the presence of a large number of guests. The edifice was trimmed in greens and pink roses and the same decorative features were employed at the house, where an informal gathering of relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony.

The bride, who wore white louisene, with a bertha of rose point sent to her by her English grandmother, was attended by Miss Grace Langdon as maid of honor and by the Misses Irene Knox, Inez Johnston, Helen Ramsey and Florence Sparks as bridesmaids. They wore white and pink gowns trimmed in swansdown and carried bunches of red roses.

George Dunlap was the bridegroom's best man and Anthony Ittner, W. G. Guels, Doctor L. S. Luton and William Lamar the groomsmen and ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Soch have gone South for several weeks, and on their return will go at once into their own home at No. 4052 West Morgan street.

DOWLING-MORAN WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Helen Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Moran of No. 2526 Bacon street and Mr. John J. Dowling, Jr., of Venice, Ill., was solemnized Wednesday at St. Teresa's (new) Church, the Reverend Father A. J. Connelly officiating. The bride was gowned in white net, appliqued in white chiffon leaves and roses and draped over cream satin. She carried roses. Miss Katherine Moran was the maid of honor, wearing pink silk. She carried a large bunch of pink roses. Mr. J. William Rick was the best man. They will be at home to their friends after February 15 at No. 2616 Dodier street.

Among those present at the wedding were:

Messieurs—
Alfred L. Ritter, Hugh Murphy,
T. Mark Sayman, Walter Reopka,
Ed. Flynn, Charles Flynn,
Will C. Clark, Ed. Feeney,
Roy Reid, Theo. Paschedag,
James Nelson, Ed. Linderman,
Oscar Linderman, Clarence Dryden,
William Gansberger, James Moran,
J. William Rick, Al. Reid,
Ed. Meyers, J. F. Rick,
J. Gallagher, Thomas Moran.

Misses—
Mae Brady, Hazel Reineke,
Katherine Moran, Lillie Brady,
Ella Mackle, Katherine Gallagher,
Octavia Divine, Margaret Moran,
Grace Divine, Helen Gallagher,
Katie Owens, Agnes Dowling,
Della Donnelly, Mayme Murphy,
Margaret Feeney, M. Gallagher.

Messieurs and Mesdames—
Owen Moran, J. J. Dowling, Jr.,
Bogy Noonan, J. Mackle,
Fr. McKenna, T. Gallagher,
Ed. Flynn, P. Divine,
William Walsh, Charles Nelson,
John Moran, Rick.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Miss Amelia Haas of No. 3624 Nebraska avenue entertained friends on the occasion of her twentieth birthday Saturday. Music and singing were enjoyed. Among those present were:

Messieurs and Mesdames—
H. Haas, C. Obert.

Misses—
Foell, Nauer,
Nauer, Wrindel,
Haas, Haas.
Marti,

Messieurs—
G. Meyer, Haas,
R. Meyer, Schroeder.
Erdman,

SUCCESS PROMOTERS.

The Success Promoters' Club, composed of the young men of Lindenwood, gave a banquet Friday evening at the home of Mrs. William Jamison. Toasts from the young men and an oration by the president, Mr. Justus Geiger, and selections from the piano and graphophone were enjoyed. The next gathering of the club will be some time in February. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Jamison.

Misses—
Nona Frazer, Felix Crous,
Louise Sharkey, Lou Chapin,
Helen Nelson, Gaynelle Harrison.

Messrs—
Leo Vogt, George Herman,
Emile Geiger, Herbert Poole,
Harry Jamison, Justus Geiger.

HYLAND-LORING NUPTIALS.

The marriage of Miss Edna Loring, daughter of the late Doctor Fred L. Loring, to Mr. Jerold J. Hyland of St. Louis took place Thursday at St. Teresa's Church, the Reverend Father Clarke officiating. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ella Cowley, and Richard Baldwin acted as best man. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the bride's home, No. 3852 Greer avenue. Later Mr. and Mrs. Hyland departed for a trip through the South and West.

CABANNE CLUB EUCHRE.

The Cabanne Club will give a progressive euchre on Thursday evening at Arcade Hall, play to begin at 8:30 o'clock. Admission will be by card only, and ladies must show their membership cards at the door.

MORNING CHORAL REHEARSAL.

The Morning Choral Club will meet as usual for rehearsal this morning at 10:20 in the Odeon. All members who do not attend both of the two final rehearsals before the coming concert, that of this morning and next Tuesday, will not be permitted to sing at the concert on Tuesday evening, February 3.

ZIMMERLY-HIGGINS WEDDING.

Miss Carolyn Irene Higgins and Mr. William T. Zimmerly were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, No. 1027 South Tenth street. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Head, after which a reception was given to intimate friends and relatives. The bride wore white embroidered chiffon over white silk and carried white roses. Miss Nettie Higgins, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, in white Paris mull trimmed with bands of lace and carried pink carnations.

Mr. Julius Zimmerly, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerly will be at home to their friends after January 20, at No. 1027 South Tenth street.

MORNING ETUDE MEETING.

The Morning Etude, Section 1, held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Clarence White, No. 15 Parkland place, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The programme arranged follows:

Piano duet—Funeral March ..... Chopin
Miss Mabel Degge and Mrs. Howard Watson.
Vocal—Cradle Song ..... Nevin
Mrs. Lampkin.
Piano—Norwegian Bridal Procession ..... Greig
Mrs. George.
Vocal—Were My Song With Wings Provided ..... Hahn
At Parting ..... Rogers
Piano—Fugue ..... Bach
Miss Degge.
Vocal—I Love You, Dear ..... Rogers
There, Little Girl, Don't Cry ..... Vincent
Mrs. Alfred Smith, Kirkwood.
Violin—Spinning Song ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Bertha Libby.
Piano—Am Gunter See ..... Bendel
Miss Robinson.
Vocal—As Pants the Heart (Largo) ..... Handel
Mrs. Charles Bensberg.
Piano—Sonata Op. 14 ..... Beethoven
Miss Green.
Vocal—A May Morning ..... Denza
Song of Life ..... Hewley
Mrs. Clarence White.

NOTES AND PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Ray Marx Cohen of Springfield is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, of 4205 Page avenue.

Mrs. S. M. Burlingame is entertaining her niece, Miss Genevieve Munson, of Newcastle, Del. After traveling in the South she will be entertained by her cousins, Mrs. Frank Weaver of the Granville and Mrs. William Melville Williamson of West Belle place.

Mrs. Joseph Roblee, Mrs. Paul Jones and Mrs. Holme Morrison have issued cards for Thursday afternoon, January 22, from 3 to 6 o'clock, No. 3657 Delmar boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Bernhard have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Sophie, to Mr. Albert P. Chenot, on Wednesday morning, January 28, at 8:30 o'clock, St. Mary's Church, Third and Gratiot streets.

Miss Corinne Willing Francis is spending the winter in New York, dividing the time between Mrs. William Roberts and Mrs. Arthur Frith, and will not return until Easter.

Captain and Mrs. Ben W. Lowell, who were married Wednesday, and who had anticipated an extended trip South, have deferred their journey until later. They are now at home at No. 1925 Palm street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldschmidt will be at home to their friends Sunday in honor of the graduation of their daughter, Blanche, at No. 4307 Laclede avenue.

WEBSTER GROVES.

The Old Orchard Council of the Royal Arcanum gave an entertainment Friday evening at Bristol Hall. The first part of the programme was given by the Knickerbocker Quartet, consisting of John Dauer, George Ravold, Leslie Fitch and Steinder. The numbers were as follows:

Lost Chord ..... Parks
Quartet.
Tenor Solo—Mandy ..... J. B. Mullen
Mr. Ravold.
A few minutes with Mr. Dauer.
I Must Have Been a-Dreaming ..... Cole
Quartet.
Overture—Orchestra.

Among the encores given by the quartet was an arrangement of James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Little Annie," set to music. The comedietta, "A Cup of Tea," given under the direction of Ben Becker, followed, with this cast: Lady Clara Seymour, Miss Eloise B. Skeele of Kirkwood; Sir Charles Seymour, Ben Becker of Old Orchard; Scraggins, Henry T. Dill of St. Louis; Joseph, Mr. Henry E. Corbyn, Jr., of Kirkwood.

The audience, which remained to the dance following, was less of Webster persons than the neighboring towns, representatives from Ellendale, Maplewood, Old Orchard, Shrewsbury and Tuxedo predominating. Some of those present were: Messrs. and Mmes. Ben Becker, Lewis Lacy, Will Bailey, Isaiah Forbes, Charles Koeneke, Heltzell, Charles Peck, St. Clair Hill, Tidd, C. W. Ferguson, W. L. Wright, M. W. Warren, Shepardson; Misses Aimee and Adelaide Howe, Josephine Graham, Lelia Williams, Mary and Millie Widmann, Lucy Brooke, Elva Wright, Carrie Chase, Alice Slaughter; Messrs. Edward Blackmer, Charles Harris, Joe Kelly, Jim Gentles, Walter Warren, Will Rhodes.

The Family Drawing Club met Saturday night in Bristol Hall, from 8 to 11. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mmes. F. S. Plant, John McKeighan, M. M. Clark, William Campbell, Bartlett S. Adams, C. W. Ferguson, Sanford Avis, Charles A. Lewis, Dowler, Conrad, Shepardson, Allen McKinnie, Bert Yule, Fred Chase; Misses Ellen Barton, Mamie and Alice Slaughter, McKeighan, A. W. Brooks, Catherine Siddy, Moulton, Coen, Lucy and Rosa Brooke, Jane Wilkinson, Harriet Deane, Hazel Hogan, Helen Baker, Gladys Blackmer, Frances Dawson, Myrtle Salveter, Cynthia Pike, Marion Bettig; Messrs. J. P. Helfenstein, Perley and Glenn Hutchinson, William G. Miles, Charles Clark, Ernest Plant, Edward Pike, Richard Ghiselin, George Thornton, Charles Skinner, Rex and Cecil Hogan, Justin Kendrick, Walter and Lyman Warren; Mmes. Marshall Baker, Anna Hillman, L. R. Blackmer, Lewis Lacy, M. W. Warren, C. R. Siddy and William Campbell.

SHERIFF GOES FOR ABSCONDER.

Moline Officer Hears Lyford Is Held at Miami, I. T.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Moline, Ill., Jan. 19.—Deputy Sheriff Reynolds has gone to Miami, I. T., with requisition papers in response to a telegram announcing the arrest of a man supposed to be A. E. Lyford. Lyford is the former Deputy County Treasurer, who absconded from this city last September after embezzling about $1,200 and almost beggaring his chief, Pleasant F. Cox.

A feature of Lyford's flight was the disappearance of his bond, which was lying in the county safe. A reward of $600 was offered for his apprehension.

KEENAN ENTERTAINS AT THE COLUMBIA.

Now that Frank Keenan has given up the Sol Smith Russell repertoire to attempt something original, he is beginning to "do things." At the Columbia last night he appeared in a little comedy in which it was necessary for him to hold his own with a well-meaning girl-wife, who believed he had been untrue.

Matters were complicated by reason of the fact that Jack had been drinking. Although innocent, he was not quite equal to the task of explaining her fears away. This was the idea, and Keenan's way of unfolding it amused his hearers for twenty minutes. His admirable humor and easy assumption of the part of a "more sinned against than sinning" young husband proved to be the most effective bit of acting he has offered.

It is not ambitious but it is comfortable and good. And it is Frank Keenan's own effort.

Gus Williams revived a German Senator monologue, relieved by topical songs. Clarice Vance gave some coon songs which pleased so well that she had to return half a dozen times. Her arch, clever enunciation of darky slang never fails to win favor.

The Weston and Raymong Trio were seen in a travesty on "The Heart of Maryland." Among the others on the list were: Ellsworth and Burt, Billy Carter, Goodwin and Goodwin, the Whirlwind De Forrests, Florence Bindley and Captain Webb's performing seals and sea lions.

SOCIETY FOLKS ATTEND "A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE."

Society's rank and file appeared at the Olympic last night to see Kyrle Bellew display his swordsmanship in "A Gentleman of France."

Benjamin O'Fallon arrived early. Two of his neighbors were Mr. and Mrs. Jamie Brookmire, Mrs. Brookmire in ecru volle and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Holliday sat with friends in the front circle. Mrs. Holliday wore black spangled lace, with entre deux of white lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Stanard and Miss Ella Stanard were in the front circle. Mrs. Stanard wore pale blue crepe with lace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Barada Widen were in the right front circle, Mrs. Widen wearing black lace with a large corsage bouquet of violets.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forsee had rear parquet seats near Mr. and Mrs. Will Grayson.

Miss Marjorie Sampson, in lavender and white silk, sat near the Widens.

Mr. and Mrs. William Victor Jones had seats in the third row next Mr. and Mrs. Lindell Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Raleigh were near the Stanard party. Mrs. Raleigh in bisque cloth with Irish lace.

Miss Emma Whitaker and her escort were across the aisle from Miss Ella Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bascome brought Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Saunders Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Platt had left parquet seats. Mrs. Platt in white and violet.

Miss Lillian Rearden and Chris Kenney were in front of Mr. and Mrs. Hinnian Clark, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dula were near the front, with Miss Rena Dula and Quarles Dunbar Fisher in the same row.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drummond had Miss Marie Walsh with them.

Mrs. Cyrus Clark came with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thompson.

D. H. Clark escorted Miss Collins, and Allen West brought Miss Irene Catlin. The last two came with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil had Miss Grace Moon and her escort with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griesedieck were in the front circle, Mrs. Griesedieck in white crepe and lace.

Miss Emily Catlin and Miss Emily Wickham came with Dwight Davis and George Tiffany.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lake were in their favorite front seats, Mrs. Lake wearing turquoise blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cuendet had seats behind Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert.

Miss Julia Knapp and Miss Mary Randolph, with their escorts, were in the front circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Behr and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drummond had seats in front of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cochran.

Dumont Jones brought Miss Mary Nidelet, sitting near Mr. and Mrs. Will Leighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Konta had Miss Hilda Lemp with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schotten and Jerome Schotten were in circle seats.

Doctor and Mrs. John Herf of San Antonio sat near Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Faust, Miss Wilhelmina Busch and Edouard Scharrer.

SAVED FATHER AND BROTHER.

Louisiana Youth Displays Heroism in Face of Grave Danger.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisiana, Mo., Jan. 19.—George Alexander, a young man, saved his father and little brother from drowning Saturday night. George Alexander was crossing the Mississippi River on floating ice in company with his father, Joe Alexander, and a much younger boy brother, when the ice broke between the two parties, leaving his father and the boy on a cake of ice which began to break up and move down the river.

The space between the safe ice near the shore and the cake on which the two were in such peril widened rapidly, and as neither could swim it seemed they were lost. Though heavily clad and wearing heavy rubber boots, George Alexander plunged in and, kicking the boots off, swam twenty-five yards in the icy water, commanding his father to jump in. George landed his father safely, and, returning again, secured the boy.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, January 21, 1878.

The Fat Men's Club met and arranged to give a ball at Uhrig's Cave, the committee in charge consisting of C. Strittmather, Frank Ritter and Chris Nunz.

At the Immaculate Conception Church a special programme of music was rendered. Master Willie Navo was the violinist and Miss Ella Keating sang the solo parts.

The funeral of Judge Wilson Primm took place from St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Carondelet. The Reverend Thomas Daily officiated, assisted by the Reverend W. H. Hill, S. J. The pallbearers were Charles P. Chouteau, John Withnell, Judge William C. Jones, Charles P. Johnson, David R. Risley, Frederick Saugrain, Ferdinand Provenchere and Doctor N. L. Hornsby.

The death of George J. Goodwin occurred at the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel Pepper.

No trace had been found of a horse and buggy stolen from Doctor J. C. Nidelet.

Miss Louise Weigel joined the choir of St. George's Episcopal Church.

Statistics showed that in 1877 there were 141 failures in St. Louis, the aggregate liabilities being $7,239,350. In Chicago the same year the failures amounted to about $12,000,000.

The Catholic Colonization Society met at St. Patrick's Hall and opposed the movement started by other societies to abolish the custom of giving a St. Patrick's Day parade in St. Louis. The Reverend K. A. Butler presided at the meeting.

William Murphy, who had lived in St. Louis since 1840, died at the home of his son, John T. Murphy, City Vehicle Inspector.

Charles Eberle of No. 746 South Second street celebrated his sixty-third birthday anniversary by entertaining all of his friends and relatives.

The funeral of Mrs. Obey E. Owen, daughter of John W. Luke, took place from St. George's Episcopal Church.

The Boonville and St. Louis Railroad Company was incorporated by J. L. Stephens, J. M. Nelson, H. Bunce, C. W. Sonbart, William Harley and W. Speed Stephens.

A music and literary entertainment was given by Doctor Thomas O'Reilly.