Theoretically, the buffet-smoking-library car of the

Golden State Limited

is for men only.

Practically, it isn't. It is a favorite resort for lady passengers—a place where they go for an hour or two, while husband, brother, father or friend talks tariff revision and smokes a fragrant cigar.

The Golden State Limited leaves Kansas City daily. Only a little more than two days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars. Runs over the El Paso-Rock Island Route and Southern Pacific Company.

Tickets, berths and full information at any railroad ticket office, or by addressing

H. P. MARTZ, D. P. A., 901 Olive St., St. Louis.

Rock Island System

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

For February 1, "Paul at Athens." —Acts xvii, 22-34.

CONTEXT—Leaving Berea to escape from the Jews, who had come over from Thessalonica, Paul followed the Master's direction (Matt. x. 23), and fled to Athens. He was escorted by brethren who knew the way, the journey being more than 200 miles in a southerly direction, occupying at least a week. At the time Athens was the chief city of Achaia, one of the most important divisions of Greece. Founded in 1556, by Cecrops it had been the capital of the leading Republic, and had been distinguished as the seat of literature in the golden period of the nation. While waiting for Silas and Timothy to join him, probably two weeks elapsed, during which Paul looked about the city. On the Sabbath he visited the Jewish synagogues, and, according to his custom in other places, engaged in teaching. One day he encountered the philosophers who invited him to the Areopagus, so called because it was on a hill named from Ares, or Mars. There he delivered an address which we shall now study.

INSCRIPTION—Paul began his address by referring to an inscription "to the unknown God," which he had seen on one of the altars, courteously remarking that the people were exceedingly religious (verses 22 and 23), not superstitious, as our version has it. It is said that there were 30,000 idols in the city, and Petronius declared that it "was easier to find a god in Athens than to find a man." And yet these numerous altars failed to satisfy the longings of the heart. Neither had Greek culture, in which art, poetry and philosophy attained an excellence unknown elsewhere, met the needs of man's higher nature. This one altar with its strange inscription showed that many supposed that there was a Diety, unknown to them, superior to others, whose favors they coveted. The best learning of the time had advanced far enough to reveal a necessity which it could not supply. Here was Paul's opportunity and text. He boldly declared his mission to announce the being whom by their unaided powers they had been unable to discover. (Job, xi, 7.)

HABITATION—The pagans deified the powers of nature and the spirits of departed heroes. They supposed that the latter would come to abide in some form which the devotee might construct, or that he would occupy that form at hours of devotion. Paul lets the philosophers know that the God whom he proclaimed was the maker of the "world and all things therein" (Acts xiv, 15), the fundamental truth of monotheism (Gen. i, 1); that this maker was also the Lord or ruler of "heaven and earth" (verse 24), and, furthermore, as must be manifested, that such a being did not dwell in any earthly temple. (1 Kings viii, 27.) By these few words Paul had announced to his Athenian audience those conceptions of the godhead which the Greeks had vainly sought for centuries. With the temple of the Eumenides, the temple of Theseus, the colossus of Minerva and the Acropolis in full sight, all dedicated to other views, the courage that prompted the utterance was of the highest degree.

WORSHIP—The apostle next presented the proper motive and method of worship which ought to be offered to this exalted being, who had made all things, who governs all things. The pagans supposed that their gods had needs which men might supply and in supplying which, favor might be obtained. They brought costly offerings of food and drink for the gods to consume. This idea of the dependence of God on men, the reversal of the truth, Paul disclaims and disproves. (Psalms, l, 9, 10.) The God whom he proclaimed cannot be worshiped with men's hands; that is by their gifts. (Verse 25.) On the contrary, he is the giver of life and breath and all things. (James i, 17.) Worship must not be a barter, a purchase of a blessing. It must rather be a greatful homage on the one side, and a free, unmerited bestowal on the other. The absolute, infinite, allsufficient and self-contained God, the God of the Jews and of the Christians, is thus set forth.

OFFSPRING—Still further to enlarge the conceptions, the address proceeds to show how men are related to him. (Verses 26, 27 and 28.) The Athenians claimed to be aboriginal, to have sprung from the earth, and they regarded the rest of mankind as inferior. Paul declares that God made all men of one blood; that therefore they constituted one family, a doctrine imbedded in the whole Scripture (Gen. ii, 7); that this world-wide family had been divided by the maker into nations with appointed boundaries (Gen. xi, 8); that it was his will that all the nations, wherever they might be, might seek after him and find him, thus producing a universal system of worship (Rom. i, 20); that to assist such approach he was always near to every individual; that, in fact, the very life of men is constantly derived from him, so that without him they could have no being (Col. i, 17); that, in short, men are not the product of nature, but the offspring, the children of God, bearing his image (Gen. i, 26), entitled to communion with him. (1 John i, 3.)

IDOLATRY—In support of the last thought that men are the offspring of God, Paul quoted from the Grecian poets. The reference is probably to Aratus, a native of Cilicia, Paul's native province. (Acts xxi, 39.) Cleanthes, who lived about 300 B. C., uses very nearly the same language. Plato, in the same spirit, declares that God is "the father of noble children," and Plutarch "that the soul is not only made by him, but begotten by him," which is very near the Scripture view. (Matt. vi, 9.) Relying upon such authority which his audience ought to respect, the apostle calls attention to the folly of idolatry. He does so, however, in the gentlest manner. "We ought not to think," he says, classing himself with the philosophers, that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone." Certainly not. He would rather be like man if men are his offspring. (Verse 29.) Beneath his words or between the lines is an unuttered suggestion of the God-man. If anywhere he is to be seen, he might be expected in human form rather than in a graven image (Isa. xlvi, 5, 6).

REPENTANCE—Having set forth the deity as the creator, preserver, and the ruler of all things, living not in earthly temples, neither needing man's gifts, the father and benefactor of men, having shown that idolatry was opposed to the teachings of Greek scholars, Paul called his hearers to abandon their religious practices. (Verses 30 and 31.) He presents three motives. Idolatry belonged to a time of ignorance—it was the result of ignorance, which might be forgiven if abandoned. God now (that is in the day of greater light) commanded all men to repent. A judgment awaits the world at a time yet future, when Jesus, who had been raised up from the dead, would sit to determine the destinies of men. (Matt. xxv, 31, 32.) Past, darkness and ignorance; present, light and duty; future, awards and punishments—these are the three arguments, any one of them sufficient, by which Paul attempted to win the philosophers from their idols to serve the living and true God. He had dealt faithfully with those who had sought to know his doctrine.

RECEPTION—How will these students of great questions receive this address? What will they do? One remark, the resurrection of Jesus, provoked some to mockery. This may have been by the Epicureans, who held "that the soul was nothing but the body; that both the body and soul were dissolved together and dissipated into the elements and that when this was done all the life of man was ended." (1 Cor., xv, 32.) Others, perhaps not more serious, but more courteous, promised to give another hearing to Paul (verses 32 and 33), who departed from among them. The effort was not wholly in vain, however, for some believed; how many no one knows. Two names only are given—Dionysius the Areopagite, that is a member of the court, and Damaris, a woman of whom nothing more is known. Eusebius informs us that Dionysius afterward became Bishop of the church at Athens, and that he died a martyr. He is not mentioned afterward in Scripture. His conversion was an important event, regardless of his future.

CONCLUSION — The philosophers of Greece were representatives of all who in our day assume an attitude of intellectual hostility to revealed religion. No view held now was not held then. Stoicism answers to modern pantheism, the doctrine that God is all and all is God. Epicureanism answers to modern materialism, the doctrine that there is no spirit, nothing but a mode of motion. The inscription to the unknown God represents the aspirations which, in different forms, express themselves in the religion of the unknowable. Paul's treatment of these errors is applicable to our times. The great fundamentals of theism must be reaffirmed, boldly, plainly and courteously, and the scholar must be made to know that these vagaries in religion are not new, that they belong to a time of ignorance, that we have come into a better day, that the gospel is now a recognized force, that a risen Christ is carrying forward his work, that a day of reckoning is near. But alas! some will mock, others will ask another hearing, and a few will believe.

TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS.

Failures to Return Marriage Licenses Will Be Probed.

In accordance with the request of the Grand Jury, Prosecuting Attorney Johnston of St. Louis County will investigate the failure to make returns on marriage licenses issued from February 6, 1902, until October 26, 1902.

A penalty is attached for failure to observe the law, which requires returns to be made on licenses within three months of the date of issuance. Those issued on which no returns have been made, according to the Grand Jury report, are as follows:

Frank James and Lulu Davis, St. Louis; Frank C. Conklin and Tillie Brockman, Webster Groves; Edward Bauerman and Martha Johnson, St. Louis; Jacob A. Fisher and Sadie Smith, St. Louis; Joseph Rose and Vesta Hummel, St. Louis; Michael Cronin, Glencoe, and Mary McDonell, Kirkwood; Floye W. Robinson and Rosa Abbott, Princeton, Ind.; Francis Quan and Rose L. Vogelsang, Kirkwood; Oscar A. Dohr and Katie B. Vogelsang, Kirkwood; Samuel J. Monroe and Lizzie Bastian, St. Louis; Walter S. Ruegraff and Emma M. Beininger, St. Louis; Oliver H. Wilson, Bloomfield, Ind., and Annie Gilliam, St. Louis; Albert Larlett and Cecil Washon, Florissant; Wolfgang Bobl and Hearmine T. Faesen, Kirkwood; Leonard Terson and Mamie Terson, Bridgeton; William Lyons, Payonne City, N. J., and Clara Rosenthal, St. Louis; William Riebleyx and Minnie Maus, St. Louis; John E. Dumond and Christine Wotler, St. Louis; Charles Bryant, Washington, and Eliza Woodcock, New Haven, Mo.; Edward J. Leland and Grace O. Alexander, St. Louis; Joseph Schymos, Warrington, Mo., and Catherine M. Groth, Meramec Highlands; Thomas French and Estelle Mongo, St. Louis; Harry Grain and Lizzie Graham, St. Louis; Max Hillbroner, Philadelphia, and Hannah Beck, Webster Groves, and John Flowley, Chicago, and Maud Otto of Springfield.

You may as well be getting rent for your vacant rooms. Advertise them in The Sunday Republic, and you'll find no trouble in renting them. Any druggist will send your ad to The Republic.

KERENS'S SON-IN-LAW RESIGNS

Captain McKenna Will Leave the United States Army.

Captain Frank B. McKenna of the United States Army, a son-in-law of Colonel Richard C. Kerens, will quit the service. His resignation has been accepted by President Roosevelt and will take effect May 1.

Captain McKenna married Miss Katheryn Kerens several years ago. Last October, accompanied by his wife, and 2-year-old son, Captain McKenna sailed for the Philippines.

Upon their arrival at Manila cholera had broken out, and Mrs. McKenna with the child departed for China, leaving Captain McKenna at his station with his company, about ten miles from Manila.

Vincent Kerens, a brother of Mrs. McKenna, stated yesterday that the Captain and his family would return to the United States in a few months.

Captain McKenna is a son of Justice Joseph McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, and is a graduate of West Point. During the war with Spain he held the rank of Major. He was in the Philippines two years as a Captain in the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry.

FIRST SUIT UNDER NEW LAW.

Otto Voelker Seeks to Recover Wife's Share of Estate.

The suit of Otto Voelker against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Christine L. Laumeier, of No. 2200 South Grand avenue, for $70,341.55, was begun in the Clayton Circuit Court yesterday, where it was taken on a change of venue from St. Louis.

Voelker sues as administrator of the estate of his wife, Clara Laumeier. Her father, Herman Laumeier, died in 1881, leaving an estate valued at about $188,000. Mrs. Voelker died in 1899. By the terms of Laumeier's will, his property was to be held in trust for the benefit of his four children. Voelker alleges that his wife's interest would be the amount sued for. He brought his action under a law passed in 1887, making the husband's curtesy right co-extensive with that of the wife's dower right. This is said to be the first case filed under the new law.

Railroad Pays Judgment.

Satisfaction of judgment was acknowledged in Judge Hough's division of the Circuit Court yesterday in the judgment given some weeks ago against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for $5,300 in favor of Charles R. Casper for property at Hall and North Market streets, which was condemned for the use of the company. The Commissioners appointed to assess the property valued it at $4,500. Casper filed exceptions to the report of the Commissioners, and the matter was tried before a jury, which raised the price of the property.

DR. BELL'S

PINE-TAR-HONEY

CURES ANY KIND OF COUGH QUICKLY.

TRY A BOTTLE. 25c, 50c & $1 BOTTLES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CURES COUGHS

BOOKS of the Week—The Sex-Appeal in Fiction—The Poetic Drama—Mrs. Atherton's Crusade—Count Robert of Paris—Living Characters in Novels—Book Reviews—Literary Chitchat.

In answer to The Republic's recent contention to the effect that the novel of business life seemed about to take the place in popular favor so exclusively occupied in recent years by the historical-romantic novel there comes a dissenting opinion which demands interested attention.

"The novel of business life does not appeal to women," says the reader who differs with The Republic as to the next "furor" in fiction. "Its plot, skillful and dramatic though it may be, is necessarily based on a foundation of motives and methods, of which women are profoundly ignorant. The feminine temperament is not in sympathy with the world, of which such novels treat. The story of a big corner in grain, of a conflict between speculative giants on the Stock Exchange, of the battles between farmers, shippers and the great carrying corporations, is a bore to women. They cannot enter into the spirit of such stories. The characters contain no emotional appeal to them. They must necessarily flounder blindly through a story of this kind, if they read it at all. And they are thankful when the difficult task is ended, more often than not resolving to steer clear of that school of fiction in future. And when you remember that women buy, or cause to be bought, nine-tenths of the novels that are sold these days, you can see that the novel of business life is not likely to be so successful as you have intimated. Its principal appeal is to men who have largely given up the habit of reading because they have become too busy to 'waste time' on novels."

This argument is curiously attractive as drawing the sex line in considering the important problem of the future of fiction.

Is it true that the writer of novels must keep the feminine temperament and taste in mind if he aims at that measure of success which is shown by the record of sales and by the current discussion of his work beyond the circles of literary periodicals and newspaper reviews? The novelist who fails to do this—is he doomed to a limited hearing and a scant following unwillingly from more vigorous and practical occupations than that of keeping abreast with current fiction? The point seems open to argument.

It is doubtful, to say the least, if "David Harum" appealed to women with a fractional part of the potency of such a novel as Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Elinor," the study of the masculine temperament peculiarly attractive to the other sex, and of a woman so genuinely feminine as to touch the hearts of women with the keenest sympathy. Yet "David Harum" is the phenomenal success of the age, from the standpoint of sales. Nearly a million copies of Mr. Westcott's book have been sold, while

ELINOR GLYN.
Author of "The Reflections of Ambrosine." She has scored a success, but says she will not write another book unless her mood moves her.

it is certain that Mrs. Ward's novel, reasonably successful as it has been, will never come within hailing distance of that record, so to speak. The line of what may be called sex-appeal is distinctly drawn between these two representative stories.

The Republic's article which provoked this discussion contained a mention of certain books whose success seemed to indicate the increasing popularity of fiction dealing with the business world. Among these was Webster's "Roger Drake, Captain of Industry"; the late Frank Norris's two novels, "The Octopus" and "The Pit," and, in its way, George Horace Lorimer's "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son." Not one of these books has been a favorite with women; nevertheless, they have enjoyed and are still enjoying heavy sales. The business men of this country are reading them with tremendous interest, and then passing the word of their merit to others qualified to appreciate them. You don't hear much drawing-room discussion of them, but they are in steady demand all the same. You can hardly put your finger on a manufacturer or merchant or salesman who hasn't laughed at the shrewd and hard-headed wit and wisdom of old John Graham as depicted through his letters by Mr. Lorimer. They laughed in just the same way at "David Harum." Many of them hadn't read a novel for years; but they were quick to read and appreciate a novel that drew a living and breathing man of their own kind. The touch of nature could not be resisted.

And in this truth lies the gist of the whole matter. The novelist capable of creating character doesn't need to consider the question of sex-appeal, which seems to have been raised by the present discussion. He draws human men or human women, and, because he writes of the world he knows, they live and move and have their being amid natural surroundings and incidents which emphasize their own verisimilitude. And, having done this, no writer of fiction need worry as to the ultimate fate of his book. Just so surely as its people and story contain the breath of life they will live.

As to the contention that the novel of business life cannot attain the fullest success because it fails to make an appeal to women, such an argument is shallow and unsound to a degree. Its logic is absurd and its foundation is destroyed by the facts in the case. The only cause that will prevent any school of fiction from succeeding is a lack of creative masters and of vital material.

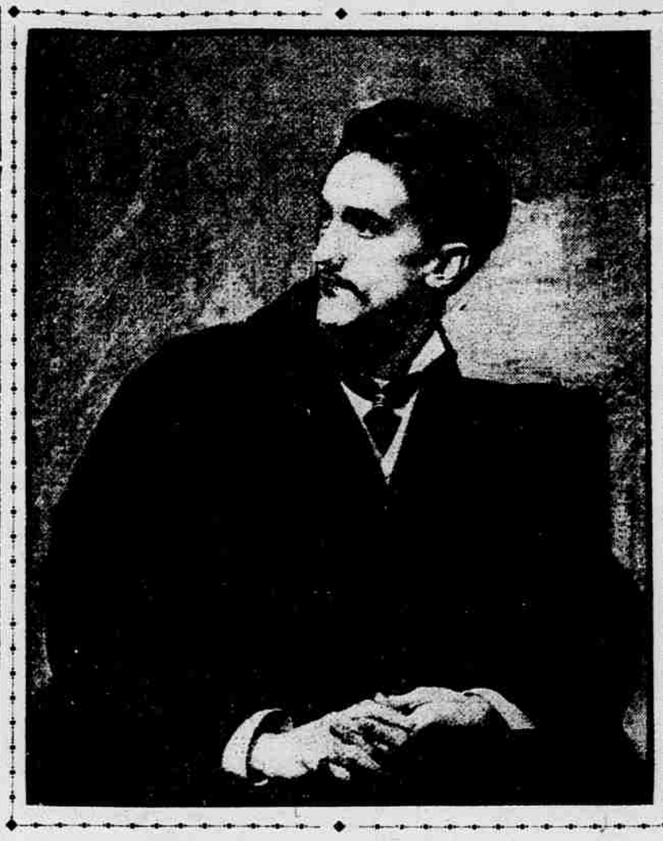
THE POETIC DRAMA.

American Money Might Find a Surer Medium for Its Encouragement Than Is Contained in the Decadent D'Annunzio's Enterprise.

Signor D'Annunzio, the morbid Italian novelist and dramatist, whose plays are being exploited with an almost touching devotion by Duse, now announces that two American women, Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt, have promised to secure the financial backing necessary to his establishment of a theater on the shores of Lake Albano, near Rome, dedicated to poetical plays.

About the only satisfying feature of this announcement is the indication which it contains of a reviving interest in the poetic drama. If Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt find it possible to guarantee the money for the D'Annunzio enterprise, it must be that some thoughtful persons of means are sufficiently alive to the beauty and value of dramatic poetry to be willing to make a financial sacrifice for its encouragement. And this is something to be grateful for in these days.

But what a pity that the American patrons presumably represented by Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt could not find a developing medium, so to speak, of healthier tendencies than D'Annunzio! The clean, strong and vital Stephen Phillips, for instance, who is fighting the good fight single-handed in London; or Edmond Rostand, who has fought and won the fight in France, bringing about a well-nigh glorious revival of the poetic drama. These two poets have both achieved the most wholesome of successes with their plays, not finding it necessary to surrender to the decadent trend of their times. They could not surrender, indeed, since their inspiration is too sincere to be morbid. It is a fine thing if American money is ready to be expended in fostering one of the highest forms of poetic expression. We may doubt, however, if this end will be attained by means of the D'Annunzio experiment.



COMTE ROBERT DE MONTESQUIOU.
The French poet, who is to deliver a series of lectures in this country.

MRS. ATHERTON'S CRUSADE.

A Novelist Who Undertakes to "Bust" the American Constitution While Getting Her Breath Between the Writing of Novels.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, is just now engaged in a crusade which threatens to have direful results in the way of dispelling the fond belief so long cherished by the world that such folk as poets and weavers of imaginative romances are harmless and likable creatures, so absorbed in their own chosen tasks as not to be prone to interfere with workers in other fields.

The enterprise undertaken by Mrs. Atherton is that of "busting" the Constitution of the United States of America. This is an iconoclastic ambition with a vengeance, but the amazing California woman is doing her level best to bring about its realization. She rushes into print with her views, arguing that the overhauling of the Constitution is inevitable, that the instrument is antiquated and inadequate, and that the proper course is to change it wherever change is thought to be necessary, and, presumably, as often as may seem desirable.

It is true that Mrs. Atherton spent a short time in Washington gathering material for her novel, "Senator North," and that she made something of a study of early American history in writing "The Conqueror," which boasts Alexander Hamilton as its hero. But who in the world would have thought that these things would lead her to take a tilt at the Constitution? Can you imagine the members of the United States Supreme Court shivering o' nights, unable to sleep because of the dread specter of this literary Carrie Nation chopping away at the Constitution with her little hatchet? Or is it laughter that keeps them awake, the sense of humor being a famous possession of the highest legal tribunal in our great country? Anyway, Mrs. Atherton's assault on the bulwark of American liberties is the sensation of the hour and is giving her lots of free advertising. But, of course, she never contemplated this phase of the subject in the beginning.

STEADY, NOW!

Don't Rave Too Extravagantly Over Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the Poet-Noble, During His Visit to This Country.

Let us hope that Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the French poet, now on his way to this country to deliver a series of lectures, will not be extravagantly lionized as a new variety of the "matinee idol" dear to the feminine heart.

It is true that the consolation of a young French nobleman, a versifier of delicate sentiment, an exquisite of irreproachable manners and of fastidious tastes, must be sorely tempting as an object for women to rave over. But the temptation should be resisted. Even when it is known that this new Count Robert of Paris brings in his retinue two coiffeurs, there should be no surrender to the extreme of "mobbing" him with adulation.

Some twenty years or more have elapsed since American women lost their heads over a literary hero. Then it was Oscar Wilde, the apostle of the cult of the esthetes. He came to us with his long, red-glinted locks flowing to his shoulders, his velvet jacket, his knee-breeches, his silken stockings revealing the curves of his shapely calves, and he posed for us with all the grace of a training gained by years of dawdling in London drawing-rooms. Our women were much impressed by this Bunthorne. They flocked to see and hear him, and those without a sense of humor put him on a pedestal, not perceiving the absurdities of him. Afterwards they were very much ashamed of themselves.

The French poet-noble may be a most likable sort of fellow, yet there is no reason why American women should go wild over him. They are expected to do so by amused foreigners now awaiting developments. Why not disappoint these foreigners? It's all right to hear Count Robert lecture, and his lectures will be very interesting, perhaps. But no "gush" business, please.

LIVING CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

Their Use by Novelists Is an Offense and Indicates a Lack of the Power of Character Creation.

How far may an author decently go in depicting a living character under a thin disguise in a work of fiction? Rugged and honest old Oliver Cromwell, you remember, insisted that he be painted "warts and all." Is it permissible thus to portray folk in a book as on canvas, especially if the disfigurement happens to be moral?

Professor Goldwin Smith, in an article on "A Questionable Use of Fiction," in a recent number of the Independent, condemns such a performance as "sensational." While indicating such master craftsmen as Thackeray, Bulwer, Charles Reade and Dickens for offenses in this direction, and incidentally mentioning the fact that Marie Corelli has introduced living characters into her latest novel, he contends, nevertheless, that the practice indicates a lack of power in the genuine creation of character. Where malice dictates the act, it is described as "cowardly and disgraceful."

Happily, there are few instances of the extreme of this sin in literature. Thackeray's motives in drawing from life the figures of Lord Steyne and his parasite, Wenham, were, as Professor Smith points out, political rather than personal. Bulwer's sins were of slight importance. Dickens pilloried the original of Squeers, the Cornish schoolmaster, in a crusade for a good cause. Impulsive Charles Reade sinned only as a reformer whose zeal overcame his clear perception of the rights of others in relation to a novelist, while Corelli sought only a sentimental gain for her story. Considering the temptation, perhaps, the wonder is that the offense has not been committed oftener. This truth would seem to indicate, either that writers of fiction have little malice in their minds or else a power of self-control which enables them to resist temptation and properly to discharge the heavy responsibilities attaching to their craft.

Early Mississippi Explorations.

Interesting by reason of its very quaintness, besides being valuable and timely as

ANTON CHEKHOFF.
Who is regarded as the greatest of the younger Russian writers of fiction.

presenting anew certain picturesque phases of early American history, which are closely related to the Louisiana Purchase soon to have its centennial anniversary celebrated by the World's Fair of 1904, is a little volume which comes to hand this week from Joseph McDonough of Albany, N. Y., for whom 500 copies have been reprinted.

The title of the book is, in full, "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, by Laveller St. Cosme, Le Sueur, Gravier and Guignas. With an Introduction, Notes and an Index by John Gilmary Shea." The first edition was published in 1861 by Joel Munsell of Albany, and as it consisted of but 100 copies, the book has been extremely scarce in consequence. The present edition of 500 copies is in exact facsimile except that it is on heavier paper and bound for library use. The stated occasion of the reprinting is its opportuneness in consequence of the St. Louis World's Fair and the increased interest in the story of early travels and explorations in the West.

The accounts of the various voyages on the Mississippi will be found to make excellent reading. They are given in the simple and straightforward manner of writers who took part in the events described, and the style and spelling being that of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, the old-fashioned atmosphere of the volume adds to its attractiveness. Of the value of the subject matter there is little need to speak, since it comprises the first-hand stories of the historical explorations which opened up the country of the Mississippi to civilization. Mr. McDonough is to be commended for the spirit which has led him to secure the reprinting of a collection of authentic documents so important in their bearing upon early American history.

"The King of Unadilla."

"The King of Unadilla," by Howard R. Garis, comes to hand this week from the press of the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, and will doubtless find many readers in the class of those who relish the burlesque-extravaganza touch in the telling of tales. The book is a collection of the short stories that appear under the same title in the Newark, N. J., "Sunday News," where they attracted considerable attention. The style is slangy, the King of Unadilla is a sporty monarch, his counselors are of the same kidney, and the narrative of their doings makes entertaining low-comedy reading. The volume contains just an even dozen of stories.

"Ethan Allen, of Green Mountain Fame."

Younger readers of history and biography will be amply rewarded by a perusal of "Ethan Allen, of Green Mountain Fame," the most recent work in this field of Charles Walter Brown, whose earlier volumes, "Nathan Hale," "John Paul Jones," "Paul Revere" and others of similar character have commended him to popular favor. The picturesque career of the hero of Ticonderoga is interestingly set forth, Mr. Brown's exceptional talent for narrative causing what is in reality a painstaking and accurate biography to possess the fascination of romance. In this especial instance he has the advantage of a subject the very mention of whose name causes the blood of American youth to thrill and the telling of whose daring deeds as a patriot of the Revolution constitutes a moving tale of adventure and of soldierly achievement. "Ethan Allen" is a consistent addition to the list of early Americans of whom the author has already treated. The book is published by M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.

March's Thesaurus.

"A Thesaurus Dictionary of the English Language" is the title of a most useful publication issued by the Historical Publishing Company of Philadelphia. This excellent work is by Francis Andrew March, LL. D., professor of the English language and comparative philology at Lafayette College, and author of several valuable books on philological study and language, whose position as consulting editor of the "Standard Dictionary" testifies to his high rank as an authority. The cardinal purpose of the Thesaurus is to suggest immediately any desired word needed to express exactly a given idea. It not only presents all the prime features of a dictionary, but affords almost immediate mastery of the English language, its vocabulary and its grammar. By the system adopted for quick reference Professor March's work gives control of 100,000 words without memorizing, and marks a new era and a step forward in the English language. The volume contains nearly 1,200 pages, and will be found a comprehensive dictionary with the added advantage of the grouping of words with related meaning. One of the great merits of the work is the simplicity of the method of reference in seeking a desired word, the reference features of the work having obviously been adopted only after the most thorough experiments by experts. The book is handsomely bound and printed. It will undoubtedly commend itself to the public as of exceptional utility in the important field which it occupies.

Literary Notes.

Mrs. Wharton's novel "The Valley of Decision" has recently received the honor rarely bestowed in similar circumstances of being chosen for publication in the principal review of the country with which it is concerned and whose society at a critical historical period it portrays. The novel will appear as a serial in La Nuova Antologia, of Rome, the leading magazine published in the Italian language and occupying the same relative position in Italy that La Revue des Deux Mondes does in France.

There have been few books written about Ireland in comparison with other equally traveled countries. This is one reason for the welcome extended to a little volume recently published, "On an Irish Jaunting-Car Through Donegal and Connemara." The book was written by a New York business man, Samuel G. Bayne, author of "The Pith of Astronomy," and its capital pictures fulfill their destiny in a businesslike manner by really illustrating the text. The sale of the little book has been so brisk as to indicate a widespread interest in the land of the shamrock.

W. Pett Ridge, author of "Erb," a London labor story recently published, although he boasts a home in Hampstead, is to be found oftener in the Surrey section of London, where he has done much to make life better worth the living for the poor children. There one is apt to find a nondescript figure, in an old ulster and slouch hat, propped up against a lamp-post at the corner of the New Cut. Lounging there and in like places, making friends by the loan of a light, or the gift of a ha'penny, Pett Ridge picks up his philosophy and his living. He is young as yet and his greatest work is still to be written. He is also too ready to squander short sketches among importunate editors; too ready to respond to the demands of the pseudophilanthropist; and too ready to give chocolates to children.

Professor Ramsay, the author of "The Church in the Roman Empire, A. D. 64-170," "St. Paul, the Traveller and the Roman Citizen," and "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" has written a little book of reveries on the education of Christ. The keen judgment and scholarship of his three preceding works give the author high authority on all subjects connected with church history.

This present book consists of a series of simple and reverent studies on the life of Christ, dealing especially with the influences of environment on the development of his character.

Professor Ramsay describes the great plains which lay by Nazareth, and he shows the effect that such surroundings have had, and must have, on the formation of serious natures. He tells of the storied interest of the scenes stretching to the south of Nazareth. Gideon, Deborah, Saul and Elijah are names that must have constantly recurred to Nazarenes as they looked down from the neighboring hills over this historic landscape.

"The Captain," a novel of American life, which has for its central figure an American perhaps more widely known that any contemporary with the present generation, will be published this month. The author is Churchill Williams, whose "J. Devlin, Boss" was one of the successful novels of two seasons past. A. I. Keller, who made the illustrations for "The Virginian," has been for some time engaged upon a series of drawings for "The Captain," carrying out not only the spirit of the story, but accurately reproducing the details of dress and surroundings, and including an uncommon portrait of the central character, of whom he has made a special study.

Doctor Paolo de Vecchi of San Francisco has presented the Queen of Italy a superbly bound volume of Katharine Hooker's "Wayfarers in Italy."

You may as well be getting rent for your vacant rooms. Advertise them in The Sunday Republic, and you'll find no trouble in renting them. Any druggist will send your ad to The Republic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"'THE BLAZED TRAIL' is a masculine book; it is for its robustness, its fine pictures of the 'Lumber Jack,' its glorious toil in the battle with imperious nature, that it has a right to certain success." So says the Brooklyn Eagle. We can only add that the book has proved its quality by reaching the eleventh edition.

Written by Stewart Edward White
Published by McClure, Phillips & Co., N. Y.

RURAL MAIL ROUTE PLANS.

Thirty New Postal Courses Laid Out in St. Louis County.

Thirty new rural free-delivery routes have been laid out in St. Louis County by St. Louis postal officials, which are but waiting the approval of the Washington authorities to officially announce them. The routes are from fifteen to thirty miles long each and cover every road, dirt or rock, in the county.

Examinations for the appointment of carriers on the routes will be held in the reading-room of the St. Louis Post Office, February 2, beginning at 10 a. m. The examinations will be conducted under civil service rules, and the appointees will be put on the civil service list.

The Government officials desire to appoint only county citizens if enough of them apply and qualify for the places. The salary is $50 a month, with permission to deliver parcels and other articles of express for private gain.

It is said that the new carriers will be put to work about March 1.

THE THIRD WARD CIVIC MODEL.

League to Begin Practical Work of Beautification This Summer.

As a practical object lesson to the citizens of St. Louis, the Civic Improvement League will begin work in the Third Ward and during the coming summer will endeavor to show what can be done toward beautifying the city if residents will but give the subject attention.

The first step in this campaign was made this week, when the league's representative spent an afternoon taking pictures of the homes of the families who are interested and who are going to enter the league's contest for the best-improved home and street during the summer.

The children in this district have taken hold of the matter, and even at this early day many of them are busy carrying good, rich dirt to their homes so that the flowers and vines which they plant will flourish.

The object in taking these pictures was to use them in the course of lectures the league is giving. Later in the season another set of pictures will be taken, and then the "before-and-after" effect will be clearly demonstrated and a practical object lesson will be given to all people who have never made any attempt toward beautifying their homes.

DEBATE AT HODGEN SCHOOL.

Graduates Argue the Question of Progress in United States.

A debate on the question whether the progress of the United States is due more to inventors than statesmen was the feature of the graduating exercises at the Hodgen School yesterday morning.

The argument was preceded by a programme of songs, recitations and instrumental selections. At the close of the exercises the diplomas were awarded to the graduates by W. J. Stevens.

Those participating in the exercises were Katherine Singleton, Michael Kane, Dorothy Carter, Frida Rose, Josephine Wise, Gretta Lawson, Constance Clark, Hulda Roeder, William Prunkard, Florine Le Brun, Jennie Spangler, Irwin Vierheller, Frank Maurer, Mamie Griffin, Percy Sumamon, George Wines, Maud Angell, Beatrice Clark, Edith Reynolds, Lillian Allyn, Irma Filsinger, Jennie Bonner, Edwin Kasting, Julia Brookes and Walter Evans.

Employes Remember Their Manager.

Employes of the Budweiser at No. 825 Locust street Thursday night presented to Joseph Hild, the manager, a diamond stud, an ink stand and a clock in celebration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as manager of the establishment. On the Presentation Committee were John Stender, August Stoye and August Guenther.

TAKE AYER'S SAR SA PAR IL LA

"Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla." We say it, and the doctors say it, too. Ask your own doctor about it. He probably has the formula. He can tell you just how it lifts up the depressed, gives courage to the despondent, brings rest to the overworked.

If your liver is sluggish, bowels constipated, tongue coated, better take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills greatly aid the Sarsaparilla, and cure all liver troubles. Two grand family medicines. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

THE OLDEST, SAFEST, STRONGEST, BEST.