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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1903. Vol. 95, No. 232.

CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY. 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 January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Shows circulation figures for each day of January 1903, ranging from 114,280 to 115,990.

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 85,005. Net number distributed, 3,511,235. Average daily distribution, 113,268.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1903. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

RAILWAY MISHAPS. Necessarily appears to exist for municipal supervision of the operation of street railways.

Many of the complaints against the service are based on circumstances which, it seems, might be easily remedied by more thorough discipline and stricter attention to public requirements.

On some divisions of the St. Louis Transit Company the service is good during the rush hours; but on other divisions there appears to prevail a lack of system in the running of cars.

The advantage in municipal supervision of practical street railway business would lie in the lodging of direct responsibility with some official charged with watching public interests.

It is even probable that the work of such a public officer would aid the companies through minimizing complaints and bringing about changes for the better which could be wrought simply through vigilance and proper discipline.

LIMITS OF JUVENILE COURTS. Too much should not be expected of a Juvenile Court law. Friends of the movement will not lose sight of the fact that the Juvenile Court must be essentially a court and a court of law.

Child delinquents who have actually violated the laws upon the statute books may be tried by the court. Very little further than this, as The Republic has previously emphasized, can the court properly do.

Homeless children may be given to its charge; so may incorrigible children whose parents seek the State's assistance; likewise children detained in illegal places, such as houses of ill-fame, or who are abused in violation of the laws of Missouri.

Judicial discretion, which is by no means discretion as generally understood but well defined within legal limitations, might be exercised in these cases. It cannot go further and set up an arbitrary standard of what is and what is not proper parental care.

It cannot exercise powers inconsistent with personal liberty, rights and privileges or conflicting with the legal rights of parents, guardians and lawful custodians of children.

Suppose that a law is enacted allowing the Judge or a jury to determine what is proper parental care or guardianship, and giving the Judge the power to dispose of "neglected" children within this meaning.

What will be the result? The Judge or jury, fixing their own standards of propriety and rules of conduct, may adjudge the parent an improper person and remove the child from his custody without either the child or the parent himself being charged with or convicted of any offense against the laws of the community.

Rules of conduct must be made by law. One individual or class may not determine the question of propriety for another person or class. One man may not force upon another his ideas for the government of a family. No two men will exactly agree upon the question of propriety. Each individual, under our form of government, is permitted to use his own discretion. Individualistic ideas are sacred within the sharply drawn limitations set by law and Constitution.

The fact that a few other States have intrusted

the control of a certain class of children loosely defined as "neglected" to the discretion of juvenile courts is no proof that Missouri's Supreme Court could uphold the practice. There is little doubt that the Supreme Court of the United States would undo the work of other legislatures with respect to such discretion should a plain case find its way to that tribunal.

The legal and constitutional sanctity, so to speak, inviolability, of the home must and inevitably will be preserved. Discretionary powers will not be allowed to penetrate, to interfere with a lawful household or to disturb the individualistic ideas which govern that household, no matter how crude or uncultured.

A proper juvenile court law which will separate actual child offenders, in detention, in trial and in punishment, from the adult criminal will commend itself to the community. In that form the measure should be passed without hesitation. It represents a need. The court could also deal with extreme cases of parental neglect as defined by established legal rules. The charity sentiment should not, however, expect a court of law to exercise powers unknown to the law.

RELATED, NOT PREMATURE. Mr. Russell Sage, in opposing antitrust legislation, says that the moment has not arrived for intelligent remedial action. He compares the situation with that of a sick man whose case cannot at once be diagnosed by the doctors. They must await developments before prescribing.

To the ordinary observer it would seem that the trust evil has reached a point where not only is a diagnosis easy but where the application of a remedy is imperatively necessary if the disease is to be fought at all. For what does Mr. Sage wish us to do? For the utter collapse of the patient, which, in this instance, is the American public? Surely there is no need of further proof of the malign operation of the more evil combines. The nature in this direction is overwhelming and of a nature to convince any one not bound to the trust idea by ties of self-interest.

Trusts absolutely control many important manufactured products of this country. They have a monopoly that is rendered impregnable by the operation of the Dingley tariff. The American consumer is so utterly at their mercy that they make him pay more for their products than the same products are sold for in foreign markets. In the case of the Beef Trust the American public was brought face to face with a situation where exorbitant trust prices must be paid or those refusing to pay must go without meat. In the case of the Coal Trust the public is required to pay security prices because the barons esteemed themselves the rulers of both property and labor by the favor of Jehovah. In the absence of genuinely remedial legislation the people have no hope of relief. The trusts are their masters.

Mr. Sage is mistaken in asserting that the movement for antitrust legislation is premature. If anything, it is belated, because recent developments indicate that the combines have secured a grip on the United States Senate which threatens to nullify all attempts at the enactment of effective antitrust laws in the near future. The people have been too patient. They have deferred insisting upon relief from the trust evil until the national legislative body through which relief must come is dangerously subject to the dictation of the trusts. Mr. Sage wants the people to maintain this attitude of patient waiting. He is wrong. The thing for the people to do now is to demand honest legislation against the trusts, and to voice that demand in so compelling a tone that Congress will be afraid to disobey, even though Rockefeller again telegraphs to United States Senators ordering them to take action against the people.

DOUBLE INSURANCE. Admiral Lord Charles Berosford said last week, "If you look at the navy in the right way, it is the rate of insurance that the country pays in order to get prompt and punctual delivery of its water-bound commerce. If the navy isn't for the rate of insurance and isn't for defense, then it is odious."

For this country, to which he spoke, the epigrammatic statement is full of wise suggestion. The navy is the only insurance which our sea traffic can procure against violence, piracy or warfare. Our navy appropriations average but a few millions annually. This is the exact rate of such insurance. The amount of possessions which the United States have constantly at sea runs high into the millions, our annual exports and imports into the billions. Thus the rate is triflingly small.

Perhaps a few years ago the cost of a navy adequate for defense would have been a high rate of insurance. With our increased and greatly increasing marine commerce the cost of a great navy perfectly adequate for defense would not be large as a rate of insurance.

A navy is in the nature of double insurance, a protection to interior as well as to marine wealth. Perfect defense is the very best insurance which the home country could provide.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has completed a bill for the appropriation of \$78,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 is recommended for new construction. The amount will not be excessive. It is hoped that Congress will inaugurate what in future will prove to be a policy of increasing liberality commensurate with our needs both of insurance and defense until a navy is secured equal to the responsibilities of the Monroe Doctrine and of our commercial interests.

TURF GAMES. Some of the easy thinkers who carry no responsibilities with their expression of opinion are finding fault with the newspapers for not exposing the turf-investment swindles before the collapse.

Why don't these hindsight prophets find fault with themselves for not telling the newspapers how to expose the frauds? Or, at least, let them make amends for their oversight by explaining now to the newspapers how to protect foolish people against well-devised frauds; let them arm the press for the next scheme.

For their information The Republic will state that it has been looking carefully for evidence of dishonesty or fraud on the part of these concerns—and so watching from the very inception of the trade.

The State of Missouri chooses to have strict libel laws—perhaps wisely and rightly. Whether wisely or not, these laws compel a newspaper to exercise extreme care in the publication of matter affecting business concerns. With or without libel laws, newspapers of the better class would exercise extreme care in publications affecting legitimate business. Such newspapers daily exercise this care under circumstances where there is no risk from libel laws.

With libel laws as they stand, the chief protection is afforded to bad men. Good men would be protected by the rules of decent newspapers in any case. They have not much to gain from severe libel laws. Men of questionable practices are most anxious for severity in the law and work hardest to secure additional stringency.

These turf concerns paid their bills as far as the newspapers could discover. They paid interest to their customers. The officials of the United States Government practically gave them a formal certificate

of character. Grand Juries were silent. Nobody complained of being swindled.

All that the newspapers could say was what every sane man thought—that there was no possibility of an earning capacity equal to the promises of dividends held out by these companies. It seemed plain that they could pay dividends only out of the incoming deposits. But exactly that much is true of every scheme which has gambling as a basis. The papers can and constantly do warn people in general terms against gambling propositions. Attacking a specific concern as a fraud is a different thing under the libel laws as our legislators frame them.

Admit that the newspapers are chargeable with a fault in not thoroughly exposing the financial instability of the turf-investment companies—what of the preachers who ran no risks and yet never denounced the schemes or asked newspapers to denounce them? What of Federal officials who put on them the seal of legitimacy? What of Grand Juries and the various police instruments of the State?

Something might be said of the faults of the investors. A proportion were innocent and ignorant. Large numbers, on the other hand, were fully aware of the improbability of actual earnings, but took the gambler's chance of the thing lasting long enough to pull them out with a big profit. And not a few deliberately took that other gambler's chance of a heavy winning paid out of other people's money.

Newspapers should stand for the right and against wrong. High-class newspapers do—and do so more boldly than any other agency in the community. But they must protect their own existence, and the existence of any newspaper would be short if, acting on impressions, it denounced, as fraudulent, concerns handling hundreds of thousands of dollars, endorsed by the United States Government, respected by Grand Juries and tacitly tolerated by preachers, many of whose church members were among the investors and supporters.

The Globe pleads to the Democratic Legislature to pass the election bill that was framed by local Republicans. Yet the Globe fails to discover any merit in the election bill formulated under the auspices of the Jefferson Club, a Democratic organization; in fact the Globe will discuss nothing but the Nesbit law and the law of 1895. What does the Globe want? Does it want a good election law; or does it seek campaign capital for the local Republican machine? If it sincerely and honestly desires a good election law, it will abandon its shallow, partisan inconsistencies and deal fairly with the Jefferson Club bill. Why not discuss the merits once or twice?

When Republican newspaper organs and campaign orators appeal to American voters next year on the antitrust record of the Republican Congress near by its close they can "point with pride" to the enactment of an antitrust law so skillfully framed that it is utterly impotent to restrict the power of the trusts in any direction.

This is the time when the Coal Trust reaps its harvest, changing black diamonds for minted gold. And this is the time when the would-be-agreeable household sits before the fire and watches his money fade away in flames and wreaths of smoke. It is a good season for weather prophets to seek solitude.

The list of taxpayers published by The Republic suggests an important thought—that it is a pleasant thing to pay taxes, because you wouldn't get a tax bill if you weren't a property owner.

When the American fleet crosses the Atlantic we shall begin to hear about the European Monroe Doctrine.

RECENT COMMENT.

The King's Blunder. Harper's Weekly. As we had anticipated, the alliance between England and Germany is the result of King Edward's political activity. The revelation of the King's actual participation in the Government has naturally aroused the astonishment of those who are not so greatly offended by Englishmen. Indeed, it may be taken as the sign of a general reactionary movement throughout the world, a revival for a time of executive power as a dominant influence, and a fact that was settled against crowned heads for good and all in the closing years of the eighteenth century. The most important consequence of this movement in England is the alliance which Edward has made with William of Germany, his nephew, as it is disagreeable to all sane people, who do not want to see Great Britain take a hand in the Emperor's effort either to weaken the Monroe Doctrine, or to bring himself under it as an exception to our general rule. It has called forth a good deal of criticism in England of the King and his action, and of Mr. Balfour's weakness in permitting him to do what the Premier alone has the power to do.

A Solemn Word. New York Mail and Express. President Roosevelt's letter on the subject of race suicide will be read by a great many thousands of people who will heartily commend its spirit and purpose, and let it go at its own device. We admit beautiful and wholesome principles with great readiness, and live according to quite other principles. The American people have never espoused either the cynical-Epicurean philosophy of the French or the stolid Tolstolitan notion that a strange new revelation from on high has commanded men coldly to lay down the man, the woman and the child, and let the race die and go back to God. Yet, as we have before pointed out, the American people would divide away if they were not recruited from abroad.

The whole matter is one for the individual conscience. It is a thing that laws cannot touch. It also seems impossible for religion to touch it, though surely that cannot be. It is probable that the ministers of religion have not made as earnest an appeal to the individual conscience as they ought to have made. The President's excellent letter points out their duty to them.

Logically and Historically Wrong. Baltimore American. "The United States is" or "the United States are"? For years the content has been as to whether the third person singular present indicative of the verb "to be" should be used in connection with the noun "United States," or whether the proper form is not that of the present indicative plural of the same verb.

The battle of the grammarians has not been without interest to the general public, but now they may lay aside their arms and enjoy a truce, for the committee on Revision of the Laws has, in reviewing the Federal statutes, decided that "the United States is." The singular present of the verb "to be" will, therefore, be used in the forthcoming edition of the Revised Statutes, and from the legal viewpoint "the United States are" will cease to exist.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Ground Hog. The New Yorker. The most popular query now being asked in Washington is apropos of the President's policy in regard to the negro. At a dinner party the other night in this city a Cabinet member was asked why the ground hog did not come out in Washington to show himself last Monday. The official was puzzled and asked the question.

"Because," said the gentleman who had asked the riddle "he was afraid the President would put a con in his hole."

This made such an immediate hit that one can hardly escape being asked the ground hog conundrum now, and it is said the President enjoys it as much as any one else.

Keep Young in Spirit. Christian Evangelist. Perhaps Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy is right in saying that we ought to ignore birthdays, and give no heed to the passing years. We imagine, however, this is easier for Christian Scientists to do than for those of us who are so unethereal as to be compelled to face the stubborn facts of life. It is true, however, that we ought not to measure age simply by the year of our birth. One may be old at 25, or young at 70. It is largely a matter of the spirit.

ARENDS-FRITZ WEDDING-- HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY.



MISS ELISE SUBLETT. Who will depart this week to make her home in Virginia.

A matrimonial event of the week will be the wedding of Miss Mamie Arends to Mr. Theodore J. Fritz tomorrow. Miss Arends is the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Arends. The wedding will be solemnized at the SS. Peter and Paul's Church, the Reverend Father Goller officiating. The bridesmaids and groomsmen will be Miss Tillie Fritz, Miss Julia Kroeger and Miss Tieschold, Albert Eckert, Walter Fritz and Fred Arends. The couple will depart on Thursday for New Orleans and on their return will make their home with the bride's parents until May, when they will go to housekeeping.

WALTHER-GROLL WEDDING. The marriage of Miss Lizzie A. Groll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Groll, to William Walther will take place this morning at 9 o'clock at SS. Peter and Paul's Church.

THEATER PARTY. A double box party given by Gustav von Brecht in honor of his brother's fiancée, Miss Flavia Lynch, enjoyed "Tosca" Friday evening at the Century. The party consisted of Frank von Brecht, Miss Lynch, Frank Bergs, Miss Anna Koehler, Carl Stofrensen, Miss Etta Stelle and Miss Stella Schnaider, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Lippberg. At the close of the performance supper was served at a downtown cafe.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY PARTY. Mrs. Michael Stack entertained in honor of her birthday anniversary last Thursday. Music entertained the guests, among whom were: Misses—Mamie Lynch, Therese Schulte, Mamie Healy, Brydie Stack, Emma Finan, Beama Carroll, Gertrude Rader, Messiares—J. W. Ridgely, M. Stack, Messieurs—Ed Dreischer, R. G. Barrett, Hugh Lewis, M. Shea, Oscar J. Grund, Robert.

Misses—Ella Schulte, Therese Schulte, Mamie Lawrence, Katherine Stack, Nellie Healy, Gertrude Rader, Messiares—J. W. Ridgely, M. Shea, Martin C. Seydel, Messieurs—Ed Taylor, Frank Bulwag, Hugh B. Hartung, P. Sullivan, William Backs.

ENTERTAINED AT EUCHRE. Mrs. Thomas White of No. 123 Sarsfield place entertained at euchre Thursday afternoon. Among the guests, were Misses—Alma Walker, Harry Matthews, Richard Flannery, Kathryn Daber, Mary Dowd, Leona Stewart, Anna Atkinson, Margaret Murphy, Anna Kupperle, Dora Conley, Mary Davidson, Theresa Bohmer, Sarah Reilly and Miss Mary McGrath.

KITCHEN SHOWER PARTY. Mrs. Otto Ross, assisted by her daughters, the Misses Ottella and Lily, entertained friends of Miss Sylvia Albers, on Saturday afternoon, with a kitchen shower. Miss Albers will be the June bride. Mr. Julius Kerner, Jr. Among those present, were: Misses—Laura Kerper, Editha Kerper, Ida Stofrensen, Alice Degenhart, Carrie Rathacker, Olga Hermerstein, Edna Healy, Lategard Diehr, Emma Moershel, Katy Moershel, Ida Muth, Laura Muth, Emma A. Milentz, Hortense Mumphrey, Edna Yost, Bertha Kempf, Messiares—Nickolaus Martin, Alfred Versen.

Messieurs—Grace Colman, Emma Ziegler, Isobel Myerson, Lottie Weigand, man, Meta Koerner, Lottie Koerner, Clara Rackow, Emma Gansahl, Clara Wirth, Rose Davidson, Edna Schmidt, Edna Milentz, Edna Bogasch, Emma Milentz, Laura Milentz.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHOR CHIEF. St. Stephen's Choir gave a tea and valentine entertainment Thursday night. Those who took part are as follows: Misses—Ella Laedde, Clara Zimmer, Kate Zimmer, Messieurs—Charles F. Bour-scher, Henry Preener, Alex. Jacoby, Henry Preener, Richard Hatton.

MISS PAY ENTERTAINS. One of the social events of last week was a party given to Miss Belle Pay on Friday in honor of her graduation, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. F. J. Watts. The evening was spent in music, games and dancing, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were: Misses—Catharine Daily, Lillie Schweitzer, Madge Davison, Frances Johnson, Grace Pettigill, Marie O'Brien, Estelle Breene, Edith Wilson, Dorrie Meyers, Belle Fay, Messieurs—John Hoffman, Alfred Kunz, Louis French, Ralph Patton.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Thomure were given a surprise at their Walnut street home Saturday evening in honor of Mr. Thomure's birthday. The evening was spent in singing, dancing and recitations. Among those attending were: Messiares and Messiares—Stubbins, G. L. Thomure, Al Jones, Lutanamender, Messieurs—Louis Duse, Jennie Thomure, Mr. Garfield L. Thomure.

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"TACKY PARTY." A "tacky party" was given Saturday evening by Miss Ada Cairns. Dancing was the chief feature of the evening. Supper on a "tacky plan" was served at 10 o'clock. Miss Graynelle Harrison told fortunes. Among those present were: Messiares and Messiares—Ryan, Dugger, Messieurs—Eva Brown, Frank Chapman, Helen Nelson, W. Roth, Emil Cramer.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING. FORGIVENESS. BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been abused, Its kindness answered with foul wrong; So, gloomy from the morning, I strode among The green mounds of the village burial-place; Where, pondering how all human love and hate Find one sad level; and how, soon or late, Wronged and wrongdoer, each with meekened face, And cold hands folded over a still heart, Pass the green threshold of our common grave. Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart, Awe'd for myself, and pitying my race, Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave, Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgive!

At a recent meeting of the Alliance of Businessmen at the following officers were elected: Mrs. M. P. McARDLE, president; Miss Eleanor Case, vice president; Miss Evelyn Walker, treasurer; Miss Chamberlain, secretary.

Mrs. I. V. Belleck and little daughter have returned from California, and are stopping for a few weeks with Mrs. Belleck's mother, Mrs. H. G. Bostwick, at their home in Louisiana, Mo.

Mrs. Frank Tullar of St. Joe, Mo., is the guest of Doctor and Mrs. E. F. Brady of West Morgan.

Mrs. R. Saff announces the engagement of her daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Fred Levy of Denver, Colo. Miss Saff has returned home after a visit among relatives and friends in Denver, Colo., accompanied by her cousin, Mr. Milton M. Schayer.

WESTER GROVES. Misses Florence and Mary Quales gave a dance Saturday evening in honor of their cousins, Misses Mary and Lucy Hyatt, of Topeka, Wash. The rooms were decorated with red hearts and the little slate valentines were used for programmes. Those present were: From Webster—Misses Constance and Sophie Brooks, Mabel Carney, Marion Beatty, Edith Baker, Cynthia Pike, Hazel Hungerford, Elizabeth Sheppard, Frances Dawson, Darcus Below; Messrs. Walter Skinner, Ed. Pike, Robert Thompson, From St. Louis—Misses Ella Morris, Paula and Martha Fischer, Alice Fisher, Leona Duckworth, Laura and Blanche Stone, Amy Armstrong, Messrs. E. H. Hudson, G. A. Hager, Bud White, Henry and Fred White, Tom Johnson, Harry Windler, Edna Van Meter, Harry Chango, Fred Armstrong.

Mrs. D. Allen gave a valentine party Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. M. M. Morton of Effingham, Ill. Guests were requested to bring one or more original valentines for Mrs. D. Allen. The party was fully one hundred were brought, and some were exceedingly witty. Mrs. C. D. Moody, Mrs. H. C. Wright and Mrs. R. A. Allen read them aloud and presented them to the owners. The room was decorated with hearts of all colors and sizes, festooned over the drapings and pictures. The heart idea prevailed also in the refreshments. Inedible guests were: Mrs. D. D. Moody, R. B. H. Charles, A. Baker, C. L. Martin, I. B. Ripley, J. D. Ripley, B. J. Bristol, E. H. Holton, M. W. Warren, R. A. Allen, J. E. Allen, Harry Allen, Helena Ely, C. W. Ferguson, M. L. Gerould, William Bell, N. Thompson, C. L. Kloss, H. C. Wright, N. B. Weeks, Charles Babington, J. W. Stockbridge, Kate J. Brinard, S. M. Morton and Alexander Perry.

Mrs. William Campbell entertained Friday afternoon with six-hundred euchre. Those present were: Misses E. J. Spencer, Tracie, R. A. Allen, Helena Ely, C. L. Martin, Marshall Baker, Anna C. Hillman, Lewis Bry, Frank Koeneke, E. S. Healey, Charles Lewis, Dawson, C. E. Murray, Matt, R. B. Kaufman, King Kaufman, F. L. Stoddard, A. M. Fellows, Fellows, Sr., Justin Kendrick, Charles Kendrick, Deane Garrett, Bert Yale, W. C. Eyer, Steve, N. J. Keester, H. H. Salisbury, H. P. McCarthy, J. W. Donaldson, J. B. Rabotene, M. W. Warren, Walter Allen, Richard Ghieslin, N. B. Weeks, Misses Hamilton of Cairo, Edna Strampke of Lexington, John C. R. City, Corwin Shewell of St. Louis, Abbie Campbell.

Mrs. J. W. Stockbridge entertained at dinner Saturday night for those present were: Miss Mary Hamilton of St. Louis, Miss Lee Moulton, Miss Hazel Allen; Messrs. James Dawson, Hemstead Kennett of St. Louis and Robert Stockbridge.

SLEIGH STRUCK BY ENGINE: ONE KILLED, NINE INJURED. Party of Young Persons Meets Disaster at Railroad Crossing in Salt Lake City. Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 16.—A large double sleigh, containing a party of ten young persons, was struck by a Rio Grande Western passenger train at the intersection of Eighth South and Fifth West streets early this morning. The sled was hurled through the air for a hundred feet and demolished. Miss Pearl Quales, a member of the party, was one of those escaped injuries more or less serious. Miss Quales was sitting on the driver's seat and the pilot of the engine struck the sled precisely where she was sitting. A. Halms, the driver, was internally injured and lies in a critical condition at the hospital.

The other members of the party were sitting in the rear portion of the sled. They kept out the cold they had covered their heads with blankets and had no intimation of approaching danger.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, February 13, 1878: Mrs. H. A. Clark, formerly Miss Fannie Todd, gave a reception at her residence, No. 102 Autumn street. She was assisted by Mrs. D. R. Francis, Mrs. J. W. Knapp, Mrs. Albert Todd, Mrs. Verena Knapp, Mrs. S. A. Towbridge, Mrs. W. J. Lewis, Miss Pulliam and Miss Billon. Marle P. Clifton, said to have been the best comedy old-woman character actress on the American stage, left the Olympic Theater Stock Company to join Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans" in New York City. The Terpsichorean Club met at the residence of W. M. Blacklock, No. 1011 Garrison avenue. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Post, No. 1963 Carrollton avenue. The Ivy Club gave a dance at the residence of Mrs. Ellis, No. 1117 Olive street. Miss Alice B. Sparks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sparks, was married to David J. O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, at St. Michael's Church, the Reverend A. C. drew Eustace officiating. A reception took place at the bride's home, No. 322 North Tenth street. The Glasgow Social Club met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lancaster, No. 1212 North Tenth street. The First Regiment of Police reserves arranged to give a ball. The officers were Colonel J. G. Butler, Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Meier, Ad. Juntan J. R. Macbeth, Surgeon R. O. Atkinson, Inspector C. C. Soule and Quartermaster C. E. Shuyback. General and Mrs. Sturges returned from Washington, D. C., and were guests of their son-in-law, H. L. Dausman, No. 209 Locust street. James Stewart died at his home, No. 514 Walnut street. He was with Walker in the Nicaragua expedition and for many years served as peace officer at the People's Opera House theaters. His large, muscular frame frequently drew hoisterous "gallery gods." Though 71 years old, Stewart was still able, up to a few days before his death, to bend iron bars an inch thick over the muscles in his arms.