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Circulation During June.

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 June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	114,050	16	114,520
2	113,610	17	115,240
3	115,710	18	114,720
4	115,550	19	113,060
5	115,240	20	114,780
6	117,050	21	..(Sunday)...119,260
7	..(Sunday)...120,530	22	113,210
8	115,630	23	112,650
9	118,280	24	113,810
10	124,700	25	112,400
11	119,110	26	111,610
12	118,300	27	113,010
13	119,210	28	..(Sunday)...117,370
14	..(Sunday)...120,540	29	111,750
15	115,570	30	112,000

Total for the month	3,472,470
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	64,130
Net number distributed	3,408,340
Average daily distribution	113,611

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 6.96 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July.
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

KELLEY'S LETTERS.

Daniel J. Kelley mistakes the logic of his Lee letters. He gives them out that he may break down Lee's testimony and acquit indicted State Senators.

Mr. Kelley has not perceived the inevitable inference from the letters. Such letters could not have been written unless there had been corrupt and corruptible Senators.

Lee himself had no vote except in case of a tie. He could appoint committees but could do bribe-givers no good unless there were bribe-taking Senators to be appointed. He could not control the course of a single measure except through Senators. Kelley admits giving Lee various sums of money. He did not give this money for love of Lee. He gave it because Lee "stood in" with certain members of the Senate.

So far from weakening Lee's testimony, the letters fully establish the reasonableness of the account which Lee gives of particular transactions. They expose his betrayal of public trust and his flabbiness of moral character, but they tell in terms which no man can mistake that there were members of the Senate for sale.

If the State can show that the indicted Senator in each case was one of these marketable persons and can point to a specific transaction the letters of Lee to Kelley will powerfully sustain the charge.

If the defense offers the letters the State may congratulate itself. If the defense does not, the Attorney General should take measures to get them before the jury.

WALL STREET AND PROSPERITY.

Against the fact of the heavy stock declines in Wall street must be set the reassuring truth that general business throughout the country is better than usual at this season of the year and that collections are being promptly made.

It is beginning to be realized by the public that, when farmers and legitimate business houses in the various sections of the Union are prosperous, Wall street happenings need exercise little influence in the commercial and financial worlds. There was a time when a flurry in Wall street created something of dismay in general business circles, but that time seems to have passed. The speculators no longer control the situation.

In the present instance the excitement in Wall street seems to have been caused by a fight between certain big speculative interests. It has no significance as representing general conditions.

There is no reason why the country should be alarmed by Wall street developments in the immediate future. When the speculative interests now in conflict have finished their fight, "the Street" will doubtless become normal and all will be serene once more.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

In the current number of the Booklovers' Magazine the topic of "The City Possible," as regards utility, beauty and economy, is thoughtfully considered by Mr. Albert Kelsey in a spirit which commends it to the earnest attention of the people of this country.

Mr. Kelsey justly asserts that American cities all have some neglected opportunities for civic beauty. European experience, he tells us, has shown that, far from being costly, municipal improvement is an investment yielding a large income. The union of utility and beauty is easily possible and its accomplishment may be studied in many European cities.

The approach to the Cathedral of Notre Dame by way of the Seine is one of these instances quoted by the writer to point his moral. The Gare du Nord railway station, another Paris feature, possesses the importance and character of a public work. A necessary railroad cut through the Parc de St. Germain, directly across the Avenue des Loges, was made pleasing to the eye by the work of artists, engineers and architects. These especially striking instances of the combination of utility and beauty in such work show what can be accomplished in this field.

The topic discussed by Mr. Kelsey is one that is receiving exceptional attention in St. Louis at the present time. The municipal administration is working for "the city beautiful" with a resolution and intelligence that promise the best results and should receive the heartiest co-operation on the part of all citizens. When the World's Fair gates are thrown open next year St. Louis must compare favorably with any other city in the world in civic beauty. This is one of the necessities of the situation and the prospect now is that it will be adequately met.

FAITH IN RESULTS.

At no time since the metropolitan press of the world began to ring with the shameful story of legislative crimes in Missouri has boodle been so great an issue with the people. From time to time there have been predictions that Missouri would weary of the reform tendency; that affairs would lapse into the old situation. But genuine interest and motive seem to have been mistaken for sheer curiosity and sensationalism.

Boodle's spectacular effects ceased to excite after a time, but the State's ills had lodged deep in the public mind; the sense of wrong begat a motive, slow but steadfast, mostly silent but eloquent of grim strength—a motive that has grown, like a conviction practiced, until it has become a part of character.

That motive, imbedded in Missouri character, together with an inexpressible contempt and hatred of the perverse crime, is no longer to be doubted; it deserves a faith, a full credit and an abiding reliance. It has demonstrated its depth and permanence and vitality. As surely as there is a Missouri character, so surely will the motive vindicate its power in the ultimate expulsion of the lobby influence from the State's governmental concerns.

Recognition of power makes for self-confidence. Doubt and hesitancy have no place in the Missouri mind. Cognizance of the dominant force at work for the establishment of a new morale, a new regime, must induce absolute faith for the accomplishment. Faith is the substance, is the source of the eventual deeds. It is the stimulus of the public morality and the zest of the public opinion upon which the work depends. Missouri is justified in taking faith and inspiration from the working motive as it is felt, as it appears and as its strength is demonstrated.

LEVITY VS. GRAVITY.

Something doing in Colorado. Fifteen thousand feet above sea level, on the apex of Pike's Peak, they are erecting some peculiar machinery with which they intend to discharge a magnet upward. To this magnet will be attached a thread of thin copper wire miles and miles in length. It is hoped and believed that when the magnet reaches a certain altitude the influence of the earth will cease to be felt and the magnet will remain suspended in space. Science, having penetrated the profundity of the cerulean, will anchor us up there.

There is supposed to be a practically unlimited supply of electricity between here and the zenith. It is for the purpose of getting at this raw material that the experiments will be made. Of course everybody thought that Franklin was wasting his time when he connected up by means of the kite and key, but he wasn't; and the Pike's Peakers are merely going him a few higher. It is too early to sneer. Better wait until the magnet, like the rocket stick, drops to disillusionize us.

It must be remarked, however, that science isn't aiming high enough. Simply to overcome gravity and make Newton take a back seat is not sufficient. Why not go further and hitch onto levity as it were? Just to shoot the magnet so that it will hover, like Mohammed's coffin, betwixt and between is mediocre. Why not use a Krupp gun and get clear outside the hampered sphere of force that weighs down—if we could just tie onto the principle that pulls up, it would revolutionize many things.

Having roped this principle—of course it would require a pretty good piece of hemp to stand the strain at the point where levity pulls it out of gravity's hands—Mother Earth could go gallivanting about the heavens very much as if her chariot were hitched to a star. Or, if she chose not to abandon her present comfortable sphere, thank you, the principle could be utilized for private enterprise.

Once having hitched on, we should have to keep going on or something would bust; so it would seem at first blush. But with an unlimited supply of rope the matter of going or staying would be optional. We could remain stationary by paying out rope. Within twenty-four hours after the principle is demonstrated Pierpont Morgan may be relied upon to trustize the rope industry, so that there will be no difficulty about the supply—and doubtless there will be a beneficial bull tendency in industrials.

With the elevator principle in continuous operation we could, by attaching basket-cars to the rope, very effectually dispose of the foreign immigration problem, not to mention the race question. And as for boodlers—municipal reform would resolve itself into elimination by ascension, leaving the Supreme Court virtually functus officio. We could literally people the zenith with election-day Indians; which, by the way, would leave the Republican party in Delaware in very bad shape.

Success to the Pike's Peak operations. A word of caution, though. Should the rope get to going, be careful to keep it fairly taut and free from tangles. Remember the experiences of people who are caught up by the guide ropes that dangle from balloons. Above all things, don't let any loose knots or loops swing over in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay. After things get to running nicely it might be well to shake a few coils over toward the Post-Office Department—this would not be tempting Providence too greatly. The "rascals" have been given plenty of rope already, but a running noose would be a very easy way out of it for them and would save the Democratic party a world of trouble in 1904.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

The assurance of Water Commissioner Adkins that clear water may be obtained through the expenditure of only a million and a quarter of dollars, which is comparatively far less than the outlay made by other cities for similar results, is very comforting to conservative citizens who are also progressive. Periodically, in the last few years, we have been informed that the production of pure water, such as possibly only angels could properly relish, would necessitate the disbursement of some thirty or fifty millions of dollars.

Mr. Adkins seems to believe that the Mississippi water, though cloudy, is as wholesome in quality as other waters of this vicinity, and that not more than $1,500,000 will suffice to give it satisfactory clearness. Sarcastically he states that he would be pleased to have $25,000,000 appropriated for providing clear, pure water, if the city would allow him to retain all of the money above $1,250,000. He is confident that, by an arrangement of this kind, he would profit to the amount of something like $23,500,000.

There is a difference between $1,250,000 and $50,000,000, or even $25,000,000. The people know that the Mississippi water may be both clarified and purified with an original investment of $3,000,000, at the most, and that clarifying apparatus and appurtenances may be installed at an original cost of $1,250,000. Undoubtedly they would prefer that the city should spend $1,250,000 for a clarifying system and perhaps the same amount in addition for a purifying plant than to pay $50,000,000 or $25,000,000 for similar results under less promising conditions.

Mr. Adkins's assertion brings still more consolation. If we had to spend $25,000,000 for clear water, we might prefer to keep the money and be content with discolored, yet wholesome, water. But, since we can spare $1,250,000, or even $2,500,000, and since we can have clear water at that cost, and since the supply will be adequate for a city of a million inhabitants and more, there can be no objection to the investment, particularly when we desire that the water be clarified.

Even $1,250,000 may appear to be a large sum. Yet, it is relatively small. Other cities have spent and are spending tens of millions of dollars to get clear water. Moreover, St. Louis is not only able to gain results at a relatively trifling expense, but also without increasing its debt. The balance in Waterworks Revenue and the regular income will meet the requirements for improvements. And when the work shall have been finished, the rates may be equalized and the revenue reduced on a safe basis.

For the construction of two new basins, or reservoirs, the Water Department will use $575,000. The remainder of the $1,250,000 will be expended for constructing an additional conduit to the city and for installing two new pumps at the Chain of Rocks station. There cannot possibly be any charge that this is not a good investment. Probably within six months the water will be clearer, a result that will be attained in a short time and at almost an insignificant cost.

Telling the truth has its penalties. Bourke Cockran exploded the fallacies of our protective tariff before a distinguished assembly in England, and the standpatters in this country make haste to inform England that Cockran is a humbug, a collapsed politician and a man of no moment or reputation. But there are some people in the prophet's own country who think that he is one of the greatest debaters Irish blood ever produced—and no more could be said.

In the course of his visit to the "slum district" of Dublin the other day King Edward was extremely democratic in his bearing toward the poor and manifested a helpful sympathy in their behalf. A great ward leader is lost to some American city by the fact that Edward must perforce remain in his native country.

Wall street speculators are managing to get up considerable excitement among themselves, but the rest of the country remains quiet and unmoved. Stock fluctuations caused by big "gambles" don't scare the American public as in bygone times.

That will surely be "a great day for Missouri" when the splendid battleship bearing the name of this State is commissioned for service next November with President Roosevelt's brother-in-law, Captain William S. Cowles, in command.

Russia and Japan alike disclaim any warlike intentions, but they do such a lot of scowling at each other while entering the disclaimer as to arouse a suspicion that they are "playing for a good opening."

Mr. Akins isn't far wrong when he says that there are a good many Democrats who do not blame Folk for having bolted Jim Butler—bolted doesn't mean swallowed literally.

With Aldrich tied to Roosevelt on the Republican ticket it would be impossible to tell whether Teddy has shackled the trusts or the trusts had shackled Teddy.

RECENT COMMENT.

Begging Cripples Should Be Banished.

American Medicine.

If one who has just given alms to a cripple beggar in the streets, and who is, therefore, beaming with virtuous self-satisfaction, should be told, "You are a criminal," the satisfaction would be turned to indignation as great and as virtuous. Yet an aider and abettor of crime, and hence a criminal, is such an alms-giver. In Brooklyn recently five notorious professional beggars were arrested, photographed, and measured for the rogues' gallery. The shooting of Superintendent MacFarlane encouraged these wretches so much that they defied the police. Four of the five lacked a leg, and the fifth was the most expert of "thrower-outs." A "thrower-out" is one who imitates paralytics so well as to fool even physicians. Such fellows are believed to be important accomplices of safe blowers and burglars in small cities and towns. While begging, the cripple gets acquainted with all the details of the place to be robbed. Then he disappears with his companions who have done the actual work of housebreaking, thieving, etc. "Andy," the Jersey Swede, is the most successful beggar of the five rogues arrested, attracting attention by his size. Kneeling on his one good leg, with the stump of the other sticking pitifully out, he stands so high that he catches the eye, and his appearance is such as to give the impression of one used to better things, but reduced to poverty entirely by misfortune. It is a pity that "Earl Williams," "Pekin Eddie," "Denver Curly," "Wheeling Sticks" and "Baltimore Blue" were not also caught. In Philadelphia the police cannot be moved to do anything with these criminals, while in Chicago they go into copartnership with them.

Japanese Poetry.

Elizabeth Balch in Poet-Lore.

Japanese is polysyllabic, and each syllable ends always in a vowel sound. Thus but five rhymes are possible in Japanese; while in Chinese they are infinitely varied and are enriched, we are told, by a complicated system of intonation. As rhyme is the first essential of Chinese poetry, the Japanese poet with his five rhymes, who would follow its rules, is sadly hampered. The second essential, intonation, is also impossible in Japanese, where each syllable has the same value and bears the same stress, except when aided in the carelessness of daily speech. We have seen that in Japanese poetry there is, as Mr. Chamberlain tells us, "neither rhyme, tone, accent, quantity nor alliteration, nor does its rather frequent parallelism follow any regular method." It differs from prose in literally nothing but the alternation of lines of five and seven syllables, with often an extra line of seven syllables at the end. It was the special genius of the Japanese for perfecting details, for making the most of slight means, which made it possible for anything either vital or beautiful to develop within such narrow limitations. Their poetry, like so much else in their art, is reduced to the simplest expression. When the phrase "Japanese poetry" is used it ordinarily, we are told, includes only this little thirty-one-syllable form, which is known as the "Tanka," and which has been the favorite poetical form since the early days of Japanese literary history.

The American Salutation.

New York Times.

That cheerful observer of others' whimsies, Max Beerbohm, writes to the Saturday Review of London:

"Our trite form of greeting springs from the very root of things. That we say invariably 'How are you?' is, analyzed, an admission that the most important element in human happiness is physical health. In every country the greeting is equivalent to ours, except in America. There the struggle for wealth is so fierce, the pace to it so swift, that they take it as a matter of course that no one is well. Every one there—every man, at least—is suffering from overstrained nerves. And I believe that when two male acquaintances hurry past each other on the street their greeting is a perfunctory 'What have you?'"

We doubt if Max really "believes" this stale pleasantry. If it were fresh, and if he had invented it himself, he might in time come to think that it was true. No one else could deceive him. We do not mind letting him know that the strictly American greeting among males prevailing in modern society, but derived from the remnant of the aborigines of the plains, is "How?" For the refinements of its significance and application he might address Mr. Choate.

And the Hair Flies.

Chicago Journal.

"Women feel where men think," said the female with the square chin.

"Yes," sighed the man who had been married three times; "that's why men become bald."

A Heavy Villain Vacancy.

Washington Post.

It has not been determined yet as to who shall be the heavy villain for the War Department after General Miles retires.

MRS. FRANK BOYD FELLOWS,
Who was Miss Lela B. Goodale, a July bride.

AMUSING INCIDENTS IN "WAY UP EAST."

"Way Up East," the Weber and Fields travesty, which was the feature of last night's offering at Delmar Garden, is the most ludicrous seen at Delmar this season. It is broad burlesque, but it is so clever and the points were so well made that the audience enjoyed the novelty. The burlesque singing of "All Wound Round With a Woolen String" by Arthur Whitelaw, with its accompanying rattle of table cutlery and breaking crockery, had to be given again and again. The snow scene, too, was well burlesqued.

The performance verges on the vaudeville, but the change is acceptable. Miss Gallick, who has recovered from her illness, sang a couple of songs—one of them a take-off on Fougere. The ballet, under the direction of Mr. Kiralfy, gave a couple of eccentric dances. "The Seminary Girls," an introduced specialty by Fred Burns, and the chorus was a travesty on the dormitory scene in "Liberty Belles." Instead of one pink pajama girl there were four and all could dance.

It is announced that for the balance of the season, because of the warm weather, there will be matinees only on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. There will be free band concerts by Couturier's band, however, every afternoon as heretofore.

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Papinta presented her mirror dances at the Highlands last night in a more spectacular style than ever. The newest act on the programme is that of Rose Naynon's trained tropical birds. The stage is a-glitter with richly plumed cockatoos on brass stands, swings, wheels and all possible paraphernalia on which a bird could perch and execute tricks. These little feathered performers dance, turn somersaults, jump in and out of hoops and act as if they were endowed with real intelligence. Amusing, too, are the Piccolo Midgets, in comedy acrobatics; the Four Blanes, Howard Sisters, the dog act of Northrop and the Sieger cornet artistes.

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"As You Like It," with Lawrence Hanley in his well-known impersonation of Orlando, was the play at Koerner's. He pleased immensely in the wrestling scene, when George Baptiste, St. Louis champion, was a mimic opponent.

Victory Bateman was seen as Audrey and Angeline Pullis played Rosalind.

Hanley's initial appearance in summer theatricals was in "As You Like It," at the Suburban some years ago. His associates then were Marie Wainwright, Edmund Lyons, Beaumont Smith and L. J. Henderson.

• • • •

The change of bill at Mannion's brought to that park the Three Keatons, the funniest of whom was little "Buster"; Mr. and Mrs. Robyns in "Straight Tip Jim"; Chris Shaep, in a minstrel monologue; Mlle. Aline, juggler and hoop-roller, and Jordan Crouch.

• • • •

Among the entertainers at Lemp's Park are Cusick and Ruf, who do a clever sketch, Miss Cusick is a St. Louis woman. The other specialties include Franklin and McNutt, Beverly and Danvers, Dunn and Williams, Clark and Mack and Hoyt and Field.

The Georgia Minstrels give a performance in the free pavilion.

• • • •

Carl Fischer, mimic, is the head-liner at Hagenbeck's Park. He presents his monologue, "The Happy Dutchman." The complete programme consists of specialties by the "Coney Island Girls," in a novel musical scene; "Kalhass," the Greek mystery; Mitchell and Ward, Fox and Foxie, the comical clown and his dog, John and Mabel Moore and a new series of illustrated songs.

• • • •

Marvelous Marsh, the most daring of high divers, entertained large audiences at Suburban Park yesterday. Marsh has proved himself a remarkable as well as a unique performer. Many persons who saw him last week have visited the Suburban again to witness his daring exhibition.

Marsh will continue to give two exhibitions daily. Innes's Band was heard in three concerts. Kryl had to repeat his cornet solos half a dozen times. Notwithstanding the heat, Innes directs at the matinees. His giant frame is a familiar figure in all parts of the garden. Immediately after a concert he dons a street suit and oversees the various attractions. When Marsh dives the musician looks on from the height of a car on the scenic railway, often shouting a word of encouragement to the athlete.

• • • •

The new show at the West End Heights was given by George H. Wood, singer and story teller; the Cleos, aerial bar performers; Ella Schields, descriptive song singer; Fogarty and Flanagan, late of "The Sultan of Sulu" company, in songs and dances; Mariam Ainsworth, in character changes, and the European novelty, Freese Brothers, with their trick box car.

DUSS AND JOHNSON HAVE NOVEL ENTERPRISE ON FOOT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 26.—Something in the way of a distinct novelty is promised by George W. Lederer at the Crystal Gardens, atop of the New York Theater, to-morrow evening, when George V. Hobart's successful travesty on the yacht races, entitled "Lifting the Cup," will go on. This will take the place on the programme heretofore occupied by "The Dress Parade." Emma Carus and Junie McCree will head the cast, and their efforts will be aided by D. L. Don, John Gilroy, William Cameron, George Ali, Fred Titus, Tom Collins, William W. Black and May Taylor, Kathryn Bartlett, Reine Davies and a chorus of pretty girls.

"New York Forever," the New York State song, written by Nicholas Biddle, with music by Ben M. Jerome, has been given a special setting and will be sung by Miss Carus.

Pain's pyro-spectacle, "Last Days of Pompeii," continues its prosperous season at Manhattan Beach. The high diver who drops head foremost from the top of a pole 100 feet high into the mimic Bay of Naples, a body of water about four feet deep, is the new sensation. A troup of Arabs added to the programme are winning laurels in acrobatic feats.

Bandmaster Duss and E. R. Johnson, who brought out the leader and has been affiliated with him in all his business ventures, have formed a partnership, and as they expect to proceed on novel lines the Rialto is interested.

Mr. Johnson said yesterday that the business would begin in a small way, but that within a short time it would assume proportions that would attract attention. The matter has been under consideration for more than a year, and now that it has been definitely determined to go into the dramatic field extensive plans are being laid.

"We do not intend to curtail our musical business," said Mr. Johnson. "All that has been mapped out for more than a year in advance and the Duss concerts at the Metropolitan Opera-house and the fall tour with Nordica and other noted singers will be made. We are simply branching out in the amusement business.

"There is no doubt that there is more money in dramatic than in musical entertainment and we are going to see what we can do in that line. We have some novel ideas in the way of management, and we both have faith in the work we are to undertake."

The start will be made with two companies, which will present "Maud Muller," a pastoral comedy, by C. A. Callahan.

The Eastern company will open in New England on September 28 with Miss Augusta True as star, and Nordica, Edouard de Reszke and other musical noted singers will be present at the opening, to pass judgment on the play. The second company will start in the West, and will have Miss Mignonette Marble as leading woman. Neither of the stars is known to New York, or, in fact, in the dramatic world. A little later other companies will be put out, until by spring the managers will have half a dozen on the road.

"We are going to make actors and actresses, and not let them make us," Mr. Johnson declared. "Our companies will be small at first and will play in provincial towns, but later they will be seen in New York."

HAPPENINGS IN THE PARISHES.

Outings and Lawn Socials Mark Midsummer Season.

The Very Reverend Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J., provincial of the Missouri province of the Jesuits, is spending a few days at Marquette College, Milwaukee, Wis. He will also visit Beulah Lake, where the Jesuit scholastics are spending the summer.

The Reverend Thomas A. O'Malley, S. J., of the St. Louis University, spent last week at Marquette College.

The annual picnic of the German Catholic children will take place Wednesday, August 26, at Bloemke's Grove.

The Reverend Fathers Kenny and McNeif of the St. Louis University conducted a retreat for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Milwaukee, Wis., last week.

Tickets have been issued for a lawn social and musicale to be given on the spacial lawn of All Saints' Church, Sixty-third street and Maple avenue, Wednesday evening August 5. The Reverend John S. Long, pastor of All Saints', has secured some good talent, and a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered.

A euchre will be given by the ladies of St. Matthew's Parish in the school hall, Sarah street and Maffitt avenue, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The Married Ladies' Sodality of St. Anthony's Church, Meramec street and Compton avenue, will hold a reunion next Wednesday afternoon and evening in the school hall. A euchre will be a feature of the entertainment.

St. Nicholas's Benevolent Association elected as officers: B. Bauer, president; Adam Steinhaeusel, vice president; Thos. Jennemann, secretary; George J. Schmidt, assistant secretary; Alex. J. Temm, treasurer; Mat. Stoltmann, Henry Bohn and Fred Koch, trustees; John Weiss, marshal, and Dietrich Scheer, assistant marshal.

Rosatti Council, Knights of Columbus, elected as officers: D. J. Woodlock, grand knight; James H. Murphy, deputy grand knight; E. W. Foristel, chancellor; M. J. Conroy, warden; John F. Roach, recorder; Paul O. McCarthy, treasurer; L. P. Coan, lecturer; W. J. Tucker, advocate; H. J. O'Brien, inside guard; D. McNamee, outside guard; the Reverend P. P. Crane, chaplain; Doctor Joseph Hardy, Charles E. Reis and Hugh C. Gillick, trustees.

William Carr, P. J. Dooley, M. J. Clarke, Dan Dowling, Dan Sullivan, Paul Ritchie, Archibald McKenzie, Charlie Shea, Frank Skeer, Thomas Flannigan, Frank Costello, William Glynn, Frank O'Brien, Michael Tracy, James O'Brien, Thomas O'Malley and Joseph Tammany, young men of St. Leo's Parish, spent last week camping at Camp Meyerhoff, near Valley Park, Mo.

Details have been arranged for the excursion to be given by the United Irish League next Sunday on the steamer Corwin H. Spencer. The boat will depart from the foot of Locust street at 9:30 a. m. It will stop at Alton and then proceed to Riverside Park. Baseball games will be played at the park by the Merchants Exchange team and the team of the Alton Blues Reserves, and by two competing teams from Carondelet. Other outdoor amusements have been arranged.

The Reverend Charles Van Tourenhout of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., has purchased a new organ for his church.

The members of Assumption Church, of which the Reverend M. Sevcik is pastor, preparations for their annual picnic which will be held in Meyer's Grove, New Haven, Thursday, August 6.

The ladies of St. Teresa's Parish will give a euchre and lawn party on the church lawn, Grand avenue and North Market street, Wednesday evening, August 12. The game will commence at 8:30 o'clock. In case of rain the entertainment will be postponed until the following evening.

The Reverend T. J. Coffey, pastor of St. John's Church, took his altar boys on an outing to Jonesburg, Mo., last week.

Charles Vertruba Missing.

Charles Vertruba, 16 years old, is reported missing from his home, at No. 930 Allen avenue. The boy left home Friday evening and has not been seen by his relatives or companions since. He is described as 4 feet 6 inches tall, of slim build and dark complexion. He was dressed in a dark woolen trousers, dark blue, striped shirt and black shop cap.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE LOVER'S CHRONICLE.

BY COWLEY.

Cowley's works were in his day admired more than those of any other poet by his contemporaries. Abraham Cowley was born in London in 1618 and died in 1667. He was educated at Oxford and espoused the Royalist cause. His efforts were unrewarded by Charles II after the restoration, and he retired to a farm in disgust. Hollinshed and Stow are old English historians.

Margarita first possessed,
If I remember well, my breast,
Margarita first of all;
But when awhile the wanton maid
With my restless heart had played,
Martha took the flying ball.

Martha soon did it resign
To the beauteous Catharine.
Beauteous Catharine gave place
(Though loth and angry she to part
With the possession of my heart)
To Eliza's conquering face.

Eliza till this hour might reign,
Had she not evil counsels ta'en;
Fundamental laws she broke,
And still new favorites she chose,
Till up in arms my passions rose,
And cast away her yoke.

Mary then, and gentle Anne,
Both to reign at once began;
Alternately they swayed;
And sometimes Mary was the fair,
And sometimes Anne the crown did wear,
And sometimes both I obeyed.

Another Mary then arose,
And did rigorous laws impose;
A mighty tyrant she!
Long, alas! should I have been
Under that iron-sceptered queen,
Had not Rebecca set me free.

When fair Rebecca set me free,
'Twas then a golden time with me:
But soon those pleasures fled;
For the gracious princess died
In her youth and beauty's pride,
And Judith reign-ed in her stead.

One month, three days, and half an hour
Judith held the sovereign power:
Wondrous beautiful her face!
But so weak and small her wit,
That she to govern was unfit,
And so Susanna took her place.

But when Isabella came,
Armed with a resistless flame,
And the artillery of her eye,
Whilst she proudly marched about,
Greater conquests to find out,
She beat out Susan, by the bye.

But in her place I then obeyed
Black-eyed Bess, her viceroy-maid,
To whom ensued a vacancy:
Thousand worse passions then possessed
The interregnum of my breast;
Bless me from such an anarchy!

Gentle Henrietta then,
And a third Mary next began;
Then Joan and Jane, and Andria;
And then a pretty Thomasine,
And then another Catharine,
And then a long et cetera.

But should I now to you relate
The strength and riches of their state;
The powder, patches, and the pins,
The ribbons, jewels, and the rings,
The lace, the paint, and warlike things
That make up all their magazines;

If I should tell the politic arts
To take and keep men's hearts;
The letters, embassies, and spies,
The frowns, and smiles, and flatteries,
The quarrels, tears, and perjuries
(Numberless, nameless mysteries!)

And all the little lime-twigs laid
By Machiavel the waiting-maid—
I more voluminous should grow
(Chiefly if I, like them, should tell
All change of weathers that befell)
Than Hollinshed or Stow.

But I will briefer with them be,
Since few of them were long with me,
A higher and a nobler strain
My present empress does claim,
Heleonora, first of the name;
Whom God grant long to reign!

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

From The Republic, July 28, 1878.

Citizens filed a petition to have the Harrison street and Exchange square ponds drained.

E. W. Gould appeared before the Board of Public Improvements and inaugurated a movement to build crosswalks on the Levee for the benefit of patrons of various steamboat lines.

General Edsof, Attorney General of Illinois, arrived in East St. Louis for the purpose of settling the difficulties of the dual municipal government.

Cholera infantum became epidemic after the exceedingly hot weather. The death of babies averaged more than five a day.

A reception was given in honor of Joseph Schnaider, Jr., who departed for Milwaukee. Among those who took part in the entertainment were Miss Jennie Schnaider, Miss Henrietta Leisse, R. C. Bernays, Miss Helena Balatka, Charles Kneuppel and Miss Ada Branson.

The arrivals of the following St. Louis persons in Europe were reported: Miss E. Bernays, A. Busch, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman, A. Faust, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fuller, Mrs. C. E. Lackland and Miss Lackland, Miss B. Morrison, J. G. Ross, Mrs. J. E. Ware, E. T. Cundell, Scott Mitchell, Doctor J. P. Kingsland, Miss A. S. Aloe, G. B. Thompson, F. Vernon, W. H. McCarry, Mrs. M. L. Papin and Ellis Wainwright.

At an archery contest held by the Toxarch Club high scores were made by Mrs. Troutman, J. W. Kerr, Miss Rose Barr and George Knight.

The new headquarters of the Mayor's Guards were opened at the Four Courts. The young ladies who assisted the soldiers in entertaining their guests were Misses Mamie Hebert, Ida Elworthy, Marie Garesche, Carrie Warner, Nellie Henderson, A. Mulhall, Maggie Ione, Lizzie White, Julia Smith, Millie Garesche and Mrs. Gus Dorsey.