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Circulation During July.

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor 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 July, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	112,320	17	110,230
2	111,030	18	110,400
3	111,190	19 (Sunday)	115,270
4	112,320	20	110,350
5 (Sunday)	116,960	21	104,350
6	110,950	22	109,700
7	111,340	23	109,540
8	111,290	24	109,220
9	111,440	25	110,810
10	110,880	26 (Sunday)	113,970
11	111,700	27	109,380
12 (Sunday)	116,970	28	109,700
13	111,070	29	109,640
14	111,350	30	108,950
15	110,380	31	108,000
16	110,750		

Total for the month	3,464,630
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	53,049
Net number distributed	3,411,581
Average daily distribution	110,051

And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 6.25 per cent.

GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of August.

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

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

EDUCATION IN VACATION.

Vacation is drawing to an end. Not many weeks until the school-bells will ring and the process of instilling wisdom into Young America will begin. It will be irksome, no doubt, to take up the 'rithmetics and joggerfies once more. Much more irksome will it be to cram the head full of the facts and figures contained in them. But consider, boys, how they can serve you. Consider that when you have forgotten they are of most use.

Here is an example of what one strenuous youth said when asked if he had enjoyed his vacation: "Enjoyed my vacation! Why, I've had three stone bruises, six warts, a black eye, and a sprained ankle." The St. Louis youngster might add: "Yes, and I've fired off fire crackers, a lot of them. Got burned, too, but didn't get the lock-jaw. And I've been a swimmin' out to Meramec Highlands. I had a fight with Johnny Jones and licked him and I could lick him again. I don't want to go back to school."

All this is education, and not bad education in a sense. Our lad is not better off in thought or soul because he licked Johnny Jones, but he is infinitely better fitted to receive mental and moral impulses after a good long rest and a jolly time. The fight with Johnny Jones was only an incident, and perhaps there comes a time in the affairs of boys when nothing is left to do save fight. It is good policy, when diplomacy fails and hostilities are declared, to fight well. In dealing with the lad after his encounter with Johnny Jones, the parent even may take occasion to use the rod or, at least, deliver himself of a stern lecture. Still, beneath the reproving glance, he chuckles, and says: "He licked Johnny Jones. Well, well! And he could lick him again. I bet he could."

We may seem unsympathetic for Johnny Jones. Not at all. Every contest cannot be a draw. There's education in getting licked, as in licking. If Johnny did his best, Johnny profited as much as the other lad, probably more. Suppose Johnny lost in a good cause, suppose he was defending his sister Sue, because the lad pulled her hair, then Johnny was a hero. In that case, Johnny should win the next bout.

Strong character is built out of defeat, reversal does not come too late in life. At the beginning it is the best lesson in the world. 'Don't fail, is a good maxim. If you fail, don't fail the next time, is a better. If you fail the next time, don't fail the next time—that is the best. Each time you apply it, the better it becomes. It is a rule which expands and holds good to infinity, which covers fisticuffs and the highest endeavor.

MORE BALKAN BATTLES.

The sympathies of Americans must be with the rebels in Macedonia. The Powers historically are responsible for the existing situation. By the treaty between Russia and Turkey at the end of their last war, Macedonia was included in the territory designed for Bulgaria. The European Powers at the Congress of Berlin cut away Roumelia and Macedonia, the first being made a province governed by a Christian Governor General, and the latter returned to Turkey. In 1885, an uprising in Roumelia in favor of annexation to Bulgaria was successful. Macedonia now demands that it be made an autonomous province with a Christian Governor General. This is the right of the warlike inhabitants of the land which produced Alexander the Great.

From the Balkans we have heard periodically of bloody revolt. That is wild country, nor far along as we estimate progress, but it nourishes a brave, daring, freedom-loving manhood we must admire. The Turk is the natural and historic enemy of the populace and Turkish rule has been misrule.

The Balkan territory for centuries has been the buffer between Turkey and Europe, between Mohammedanism and Christianity. Now the war torch is again alight there. An insurgent leader has raised armies of from 5,000 to 10,000 in three villayets. His soldiers are well armed and courageous, and can hold out for months. Bulgaria ejected the Turk twenty-five years ago, and, though it is, for diplomacy's sake, endeavoring to restrain its subjects, the latter are on the point of rising en masse and flocking to the aid of Macedonia. Only the spark is needed to set the whole district aflame.

Thus far the rebels are the least open to criticism. The Russian Consul at Monastir has been murdered, and the lives of the Austrian, French and Italian Consuls are reported in danger at the hands of the Turks. The Sultan's soldiery has been shown to be corrupt, licentious and cruel.

Bulgaria has been given to understand that if it runs its neck into a noose Russia will do nothing by way of extrication. But such an attitude would be difficult to maintain, since Russia and Austria desire Turkish contines to remain as far as possible from their borders. The situation contains promise of complication. Apparently, the occupants of these border mountains will be given the opportunity to beat Turkey back nearer to Asia, and, if they fail, the gentle restraining hand and the peremptory hint will be extended to the Sultan.

The outlook is as full of interest as of danger. The romantic novelists should pack their traps and haste to the scene of operations. Many another theme for an heroic defense against overwhelming odds will be suggested by the mountain fighting.

CAPITAL IN PROGRESS.

Resultant benefits would be general if municipal government, public enterprise and official sagacity would set the standard for private endeavor. The property, works and methods of a public corporation should be the inspirations for private corporations, rather than the reverse, which now prevails. That municipalities follow slowly on the progressive initiative of individual effort is not the fault of city governments but of the citizens. Municipal advancement is, essentially, a synonym for public spirit, for a city is unable to progress beyond the limits prescribed by the voters.

Many of the richest citizens, not only in St. Louis but in other large towns, are content if the city merely performs imperative duties. So long as their firms prosper and commercial prosperity reigns, they are satisfied; the business and welfare of the municipal corporation have no interest for them. Private corporations must be ably financed and their revenue must be adjusted to requirements. But, once established, the financial system of the city is supposed to be perfect; the income, presumably, should be adequate for all necessities, regardless of mercantile improvement and increase in population, which, with other causes, add to the city's expense of administration.

St. Louis might well take the lead in making the city itself an advertisement, in putting the municipality at least on a level with the standard of private concerns. If the city government can be no better than private corporations, it should not be worse in any respect. The municipality at present has an efficient executive and capable department managers, and consequently the administration is entirely satisfactory. Yet, its organic law is unsuited to the St. Louis of to-day and the property of the city is in a deplorable condition.

What they are competent to do in the direction of betterment, city officials have done and are doing. The administration, supported by virtually the whole voting population, has tried to have a new Charter formulated, so that public business would be founded and conducted on a modern system; however, the efforts in behalf of a complete organic law, adapted to the needs of the time, have been temporarily frustrated by antagonism in the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly. This project, while in abeyance, has not been cast aside; it will be brought to successful conclusion, even if resort must be had to drastic measures.

The administration has done all that it could do in street reconstruction and sewer work, and it has been fortunate in having encouragement from property-owners and householders. With an insufficient revenue it has managed to repair public buildings, construct additions to public buildings and carry on other important permanent public work. But the greater permanent public improvements that are necessary cannot be made without the consent of the voters.

When the proposition for this work is submitted, all citizens should consider that the city, not less than a large private corporation, needs funds and that extraordinary improvements, although urgent, cannot be effected from the ordinary income. Public spirit has been right before in similar propositions and it will undoubtedly be right again. It should be right, for dilapidated public buildings, inadequate eleemosynary institutions, an incomplete sewer system and a comparatively small Fire Department are not a good advertisement for St. Louis. United effort among all citizens, rich and poor, should promote the real interests of the municipality.

NEGROPHILISM AND MOB LAW.

Two phases of the so-called race problem are before the public. The one is political, involving the "negrophilism" of President Roosevelt. The other is social, and has to do with the results of contact between two races which are at totally different stages of development.

The one is of importance for the moment. It involves the parties within the Republican party of the South—the Lily Whites and Coal Blacks. The gyrations of the Lily Whites and Coal Blacks safely may be put down as violent efforts to shake the Federal "plum-tree." President Roosevelt's inclination toward the Coal Blacks has injured him very seriously among Southern Republicans, and will swell Democratic majorities in the South, if he be renominated. But as to any vital significance attached to this matter, nobody sees it.

The social and economic side of the question applies to us and is many times more far-reaching. St. Louis is neither a Northern nor a Southern city. It is a composite, having Northern and Southern and Western characteristics; with a German-American influence stronger than that of any other large community of the United States. But when Belleville, and Danville, Ill., are the centers of mob law and race riots, it follows that we are within the zone of this "race problem."

From Chautauqua, New York, from the Southern orator, John Temple Graves, comes the latest proposed solution of the so-called race problem. Mr. Graves defends lynch law, declaring that, as long as the crime exists which calls forth mob vengeance, such summary justice will be administered. He asserts that the penalty must continue a fact to hold the rapist in abeyance. As a remedy he suggests a "surgical operation," the separation of the races. Probably he means the exportation of the negro back to Africa. Partially he has hit upon a truth, but, for the most part, he has advised more trouble. He has solved one riddle, by offering a bigger.

Once for all it should be put down that this question is too big to be settled in a speech before a lot of well-meaning ladies and gentlemen who gather to indulge in an intellectual fencing match. Lynching is neither murder nor barbarism nor anarchy, when prompted by a good motive. That which moves a man to respect, honor, believe in and defend virtue among women is one of the highest emotions. In it lies promise of more future good than omen of evil lies in the several outbursts of passion which have been recorded recently. If it comes to that pass when the anger of men does not boil at crimes against womanhood, when every instinct does not urge retribution, then sure sign of degeneracy will be apparent. Not that this excuses mob law. We need more brave Sheriffs. President Roosevelt's denunciation of recent riotings was well timed. But such misguided efforts to wreak a vengeful justice are a perfectly natural thing and do not, of necessity, signify a low plane of existence. True, it were better to control the passions, but a man without passions is contemptible to the last degree.

Facing a problem of such magnitude, a considerable temerity is necessary to advocate a specific solution. The most rational first step, it would seem, is the plan suggested in Outlook—the enaction of a law under which, immediately after the commission of the crime, a special Grand Jury could be summoned, the indictment found and trial set. But this would not do away with the fact that inferior and superior races are living side by side and must inevitably conflict. The settled cure for that is evolution.

If by education—self-education, for he must "work up" of his own volition—the negro can rise to the white viewpoint, mentally and morally, then he will not commit the crime. He will hold it in abhorrence, and thus escape the consequences. If the negro can learn to live as the white man lives he will be respected and the higher walks of life will be open to him. But this is a matter of as many years as he chooses to take.

THE YACHT RACES.

The yacht races for the American cup soon will begin. Shamrock III is demonstrated the best boat Sir Thomas Lipton has yet brought to these shores. Equally certain is it that Reliance is the fastest craft put forth by the Herreshoffs. It follows that the races will mark an advance in yachting, and will test the most modern designs of American and English builders.

Shamrock I was defeated by Shamrock II and that boat was defeated by Columbia, which in turn was beaten by Reliance. None of the trial races thus far held, and none of the previous cup contests, are guides to the probable outcome this year. The betting favors Reliance, a fact which may be attributed to American confidence. United States champions have not the extremely bad habit of losing.

The American definition of a gentleman fits Sir Thomas Lipton. The gentleman is a democratic, whole-souled, direct, honest fellow, generous, who does all things with a will, who likes to win, but can lose with good grace. Consequently, whether the name be Sir Thomas Lipton, or Tom Lipton, he measures up to the standard of American gentlefolk—more so than his predecessor in the endeavor to "lift the cup" who boasted the more pretentious title, "Earl," as a handle to his name.

We wish to keep the cup on this side. We intend to try. We intend to shout for Reliance. If first reports show that Shamrock is "six lengths ahead and to windward," we shall feel downcast, but stouly aver that Reliance will pass her as if she were a fishing lugger when it comes to the run home, spinnakers out. We propose to believe Reliance the winner until the official time belies us. Then we will extend our horny hand, and say: "Shake, Tom, you won fair. You're a good fellow. Wish there were more like you. But look out for us next year. We are coming over there, and what the Bon Homme Richard did to the Serapis won't be a circumstance to the way we'll put it over the Shamrock."

It is a good thing that the majority of modern naval encounters are of the Shamrock-Reliance character, and especially a good thing that American-English relations seem to forbid any future shot-and-shell conflicts such as that between the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis, or between the Constitution and Guerriere.

Governor Dockery must bring his speeches up to date. When he said at Lone Jack that the country legislators would be free from boodle if the St. Louis members were not so corrupt, and that the country districts always retire a bad man, he was not at one with history. This is the time to face the whole truth frankly. Most of the thoroughly corrupt Republican members lately have been from the counties. The most shameless and accomplished boodlers on the Democratic side have been from the country districts. The chief lobbyists have their homes in the counties. St. Louis sends some unwholesome material and needs reform. But the counties must also fight the battle against boodle.

The agents of the St. Louis ball clubs seem to be occupied in declaring that the players are all right but that their luck is "something awful." The only test of this matter lies in the table of club standing and in the column which reports games won and games lost.

Carrie Nation was jailed in Scranton for selling hatchets. Now she wants to tomahawk the city out of $50,000 damages for false imprisonment. The Carrie Nation hatchet is a battle-ax, viewed financially—from Carrie's standpoint.

Sir Thomas Lipton is such a good fellow that we almost hope he can win the cup. The cup is a good thing to win, but the sympathy and admiration of the American people are a better.

A mastodon has been located near the Tower Grove railroad station. Here's an addition to our old fossils. It is said to be opposed to the loop ordinance.

Beef on the hoof goes down. Beef at the butcher's remains high. Peculiar.

RECENT COMMENT.

Suppose!

Philadelphia North American.

Suppose, dear reader, you were a big political boss in a big State.

And suppose you were accustomed, on discovering a dollar in your pocket, to be not overly inquisitive as to how it came there.

And suppose one great railroad corporation, with millions of such dollars, were yearning to break into your State, despite the opposition of another great railroad, with millions more dollars.

And suppose you had been badly hit in the stock markes and had exhausted all your old sources of dollars.

Would you, dear reader, look in the directory for the nearest pawnshop?

Danger in High Tariff.

New Orleans Picayune.

One of these days Europe will join in a commercial coalition against the United States.

Here is a country so rich in natural resources, and so entirely able to produce all that its people consume, and at the same time so able to supply the balance of the world with many of the articles of daily consumption that it has not hesitated to shut out foreign products by an almost prohibitive tariff, while it enjoys free entry for its articles in many foreign countries, and a low tariff rate in others. But all the foreign countries that are compelled to suffer this sort of discrimination against their trade are growing restive, and there is prospect of retaliation.

The Case of Mr. Beitler.

Chicago Journal.

Governor Yates has made a peremptory request for the resignation of Henry C. Beitler as member of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission. While the chief executive in his haste did not stop to give his reason in the brief letter to the State Representative, it is evident to students of politics that the cause is found in the fact that the Commissioner is with Charles S. Deneen for Governor. While that may not appear as a good excuse to certain high-minded citizens, it certainly appeals as a good reason to the Governor—the best in the world.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING WILL BE OF OLD COLONIAL STYLE

MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Massachusetts building at the St. Louis World's Fair promises to compare favorably with other State buildings. It is to be of Old Colonial style, with many features that are of historical interest to Massachusetts.

The building is to be erected on a balustraded terrace and will be approached by broad walks and steps. The main feature of the facade will be the two stone pillars which, to a certain extent, are a reproduction of the Bulfinch front of the Massachusetts State capital.

There are three casements into the main hall, which is 40x40 feet, the ceiling of which is practically a reproduction of the old Massachusetts Senate chamber. Opposite the entrance is a broad staircase rising to the landing above in two wings. Under this staircase on the right is the office. The rooms on each side of the main hall are symmetrical. On the right is the reading-room and back of this the information bureau. On the left is a large parlor which is to be used for all formal receptions held by the State Commissioner. Back of this is a women's room and toilet.

The main hall on the second floor is called the historical room and has a ceiling extending to the third story, representing the old Massachusetts House of Representatives. On the left of this hall is a large parlor for the use of the attaches of the building, with two large sleeping-rooms, adjoining. In the third story there are six bedrooms.

The building will be approximately 80 by 60 feet, and, while of independent design, will have many features reminiscent of Massachusetts's history. On either end there will be porches similar to those on the Longfellow house at Cambridge, Mass.

The lower main hall will contain a plentiful supply of easy chairs and settees and resting room for visitors. The wall space in this room, so far as practicable, will be used for commercial purposes to exhibit pictorially Massachusetts industries. The historical room will contain many articles of art of particular historical interest to Massachusetts.

The building will be erected under the rules of the Exposition commission, of wood covered with staff, and will be constructed under the personal supervision of Commissioner Wilson H. Fairbank, who has had much experience in this line of work.

Secretary James M. Perkins, with an efficient staff of assistants, will have charge after its completion.

Mr. Perkins has had wide experience in exposition work, having been secretary of the Massachusetts board at the Pan-American Exposition. He has met with wonderful success so far in securing exhibits for St. Louis, and already it has become necessary to apply for double the space originally allotted to Massachusetts.

THEATRICAL NOVELTIES ON VIEW LAST NIGHT.

In "The Irish Pawnbrokers" at the Grand is seen a merry soubrette, a rather good character actor and a chorus that is more attractively gowned than the average. The play is an indifferent excuse for the exploitation of their talents.

Mazie Trumbull, blonde and stylish, has the center of the stage much of the time. She is the saving grace. What would the farce be without this change from Irish jokes and brogue babel? Miss Trumbull has her limitations, but she is fair to see and manages to work up several situations capitally.

J. L. McCabe, as an awkward bachelor who is in love, gets more laughs than any of his associates. The shuffle of a walk he affects may some time build up a career for him. To see it is to smile. The genial Mr. McCabe is the short one of the "tall and short Irishmen," McCabe and Mack. Of the musical specialties the most tuneful are, "She's All Right," by Mazie Trumbull; "Have Something to Say," an en semble overture, and "The Band," by McCabe, Mack and Mazie Trumbull.

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The Crawford is offering an attraction of more than ordinary merit in "The Village Parson." The play is a pastoral, with characters who are quaint and capably portrayed. William A. Norton heads the cast as the Reverend Tom Godley, the parson. Miss Frankie Francis is the parson's wife, who suffers for sins committed by her father. She, too, is an interesting principal. Two character parts are amusingly interpreted by Grace Wilmott and Scott Lawence.

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The Bon-Ton Burlesquers began the season at the Standard. Dorothy Drew, who appeared in St. Louis in "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" some time ago, plays leading parts in the extravaganzas, and is also featured in the olio. Her voice always pleases. She has the advantage of being heard in tuneful songs, etc. The best specialties prove to be those given by Miss Drew, Hughes and Hazelton, Williams and Aleen, the Empire City Quartet and the Musical Johnstons. The playlets are "The Bon-Tons in Sunny Spain" and "The Lady Killer."

• • • •

The new programme at Hashagen's brought to that park Joe Hayman, the Hebrew jester; Harry Franklin and John Max and the Coney Island Ballet.

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The Imperial Theater commenced its second week with another new drama, "The Buffalo Mystery," which is written around the Burdick case, and judging by the frequent applause the audience enjoyed every one of the many exciting scenes. The piece shows the murder of Burdick and the dash over the brink of the quarry by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell.

Mrs. Pendick, as the stage impersonator of Mrs. Burdick is called, is played by Lillian Rose. Guy Durrell appears as Edwin L. Pendick.

• • • •

"Nobody's Claim," with new scenic effects and a half dozen thrilling climaxes, was presented at Havlin's. There are five acts and each abounds in action. The first two picture the exterior and the interior, respectively, of "The Soaring Eagle" tavern, of the kind of hostelries described in Bret Harte's yarns about mining life in California. Then the scene changes to gloomy Bitterwood Cut, where whitecap desperadoes attempt to hold up a train. The burning of a hunchback's cabin comes next and in the closing act Madge, the frontier heroine, comes into possession of "Nobody's Claim" and the fortune it brings.

• • • •

"Monte Cristo" was revived at Koerner's Garden by the Lawrence Hanley stock company. Hanley played Edmond Dantes rather interestingly, his best scene being that of the escape from Chateau d'If.

The company is rehearsing "Julius Caesar," which will be given at Manager H. E. Rice's benefit. Victory Bateman will then also appear in a sketch called "Sweethearts."

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Music in great variety is offered at Forest Park Highlands, with "The Girl With the Auburn Hair" heading the list. The act is as attractive as ever, with the electric effects as nearly perfect as they can be made. Out of the other five acts, that of the Nosses is the most pleasing. They present in Venetian costumes and with appropriate setting a quintet of strings and brasses, playing with skill every instrument. Bailey and Madison, in comedy acrobats, the Trolley Car Trio in pantomime and gymnastics and Marguerite and Hanley supply the other entertainment. James Corbett will come to the Highlands August 30.

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The act of Drawee and Company, comedy jugglers, is the best feature of the Suburban bill. Drawee juggles a hat, a cane, a chair, a bicycle and a wagon wheel with equal facility. His balancing, too, is cleverly accomplished, and the comedy work, some of which is done by a trained dog, adds strength to the whole. Shannon and Lucier, besides being acrobats, are also comedians. Norman, the contortionist, is better than the average, and Hoppit and Company, novel jumpers and gymnasts, have an act that pleases. Innes and his band will give two concerts daily this week, and Miss Emma Partridge, soprano of the "War and Peace" spectacle, will sing.

Bandmaster Innes announces that for the week beginning August 30 he will inaugurate another music festival, to be given on a greater scale than the one which was brought to a close last night. The "War and Peace" spectacle is to be revived, and the leader will also produce a new composition. It will depict, musically, a journey through the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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Three good songs, a ballet and a clever bit of German comedy work make up the Weberfieldian potpourri of musical nonsense which was put on at Delmar Garden under the name of "Helter-Skelter." Of the three songs, "Come Down, My Evening Star," by Catherine Linyard, found greatest favor, although "The Princess Zulu," by Harry Richard, and "ProprietY," by Arthur Whitelaw, went well. In Kiralfy's ballet the two premieres danced together. The Delmar company is strengthened by the addition of Miss Linyard. She promises to become popular during the five weeks which yet remain of the Delmar season.

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The change of bill at Mannion's Park brought a new entertainer in Torcat, French novelty eccentric. Warren and Blanchard, the singing comedians, returned and repeated their former hit, as did pretty Pauline Moran, who sings "coon" songs. The South Broadway Merchants' Association will have their annual benefit here Friday night.

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Seymour and his band played to large audiences at the Cottage in Forest Park. There is to be a change of programme daily.

NEW YORK THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 16.—It really begins to look like autumn. September is a fortnight off yet, but the billboards for theaters—which are blossoming with announcements of openings for the season of 1903-4—make one feel as though indeed the summer were all but gone and the busy dramatic year really under way at last.

The Garrick Theater throws wide its doors to-morrow evening. The Fourteenth Street Theater also reopens, and at almost every one of the other houses which have been "dark" rehearsals are under way for the "first nights" now close at hand.

The Garrick inaugurates its season with Rich & Harris's production of a merry farce of rather Gallic type by that clever adapter and playwright, Leo Ditrichstein. It is called "Vivian's Papas," and John C. Rice and Thomas A. Wise are to have the prominent fun-making roles. These are the comedians whose excellent work contributed to the success of Mr. Ditrichstein's farce "Are You a Mason?"

Vivian (Miss Hattie Williams), who gives it part of the title, is a vivacious "show girl," acting in a current musical comedy, who has several strings to her bow. One of her "papas" is a Chicago Lothario named Walker (Mr. Wise) and the other is a New York Don Juan, Charles Farnham (Mr. Rice). Walker comes East for see how his son-in-law, the Don Juan Farnham, is getting along. He quickly discovers that the young gentleman is following the turf and investing his money at the race track. He means to take the young man in hand and teach him that the proper thing for everybody to do in this world is to work for money before spending it.

Walker has somehow or other become acquainted with the fair and dashing Vivian, and while he is at the Farnham house he calls her up by telephone and makes an appointment to meet her. Young Farnham's uncle enters. The uncle, for farce-comedy purposes, is not only a Farnham, but has the same initials as his nephew, the young husband. He, too, uses the telephone to communicate with Vivian and with a jeweler from whom he has ordered a sunburst for her. Result—Vivian, who knows nothing about the family affairs at the Farnham household, calls up the uncle Farnham on the same telephone a little later, and, of course, young Mrs. Farnham receives the message. She also receives the bill for the sunburst, which the jeweler intended for the elder Farnham.

Naturally supposing that her husband is the donor of the diamonds, she interviews Vivian, and beseeches her to "tell her all," so that she may secure a divorce. But Vivian simply laughs at her. Mrs. Farnham then confronts her husband, who is dazed by the accusation, and whose denials do not count for much against the circumstantial evidence of the telephone messages and the bill. The complication lands the characters one after another into Vivian's flat, where the "home life" of such sirens as she is illustrated.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—Roman Sweeney of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Planters.

—C. A. Bradshaw of Louisville, Ky., is stopping at the Planters.

—R. G. Thornton of Richmond, Va., is a guest at the Southern.

—L. A. Lawrence of Tahlequah, I. T., is at the Southern.

—E. de la Garza and son of Monterey, Mex., are at the New St. James.

—J. E. Nichols of Clarksville, Mo., is at the Lindell.

—F. Marten of Fenton, Mo., is at the New St. James with Mrs. Marten.

—T. S. Hanna of Quanah, Tex., is stopping at the Southern.

—S. Gross of Unionville, Mo., is at the Lindell.

—E. W. Hoyle of Mobile, Ala., is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

—W. M. Davis of Summit, Miss., is registered at the St. Nicholas.

—J. A. Ayers of La Plata, Mo., is a guest at the Laclede.

—A. H. Langworthy of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Lindell.

—G. E. Dodson of La Plata, Mo., is registered at the Laclede.

—Judge Thomas Burns of Shreveport, Ala., is registered at the Laclede.

—J. Lane of Houston, Tex., is at the Southern.

—S. P. Tatum of Kennett, Mo., is registered at the Laclede.

—C. B. Williams of Kirkwood, Mo., is at the Madison.

—W. J. Feltus of Natchez, Miss., is stopping at the Madison.

—F. F. Scott of St. Joseph, Mo., is registered at the Planters.

At New York Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 16.—Hotel arrivals to-day include the following Missourians:

St. Louis—J. W. Nute, Mrs. J. W. Dorr, Mrs. W. J. Boner, Waldorf; C. A. Moe, C. J. Leppert and Mrs. Leppert, W. A. Louis, Navarre; M. Swope, W. G. Dunham, Manhattan; F. D. Healy and Mrs. Healy, W. C. Taylor, Fifth Avenue; W. H. Mason, P. G. Bender, Imperial; H. F. Kapp and Mrs. Kapp, Mrs. C. L. Goodlowe, Mrs. Holland; H. H. Eads, W. B. Driggs, Grand Union; Miss J. Kelly, Miss A. B. Scott, J. N. Bryson and Mrs. Bryson, C. S. Bryson and Mrs. Bryson, Park Avenue; H. H. Abram, Doctor H. Weber and Mrs. Weber, Broadway Central; M. Dehmas and Mrs. Dehmas, Savoy; L. Kleinmeyer, Grand; E. D. Allen, Rossmore; B. Hart, Jr., Winsonia; J. C. Kline, Morton; F. Eickemeyer, Union Square; G. T. Cumber, Westminster; C. T. Nolan, Criterion; W. L. Shaw, Albert.

Kansas City—S. B. Howard, D. R. Brooks, C. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, C. A. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Grand Union; G. A. Bond and Mrs. Bond, F. F. Collins, Mrs. E. S. Jewett, Criterion; W. H. Garland and Mrs. Garland, Miss M. Berntzer, Kensington; H. Rose and Mrs. Rose, Normandie; R. S. Swofford, Navarre; Mrs. P. F. Marsh, Ashland.

St. Joseph—Miss C. Hall, Miss Cathcart, Imperial.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.—St. Louis guests are registered at the Chicago hotels as follows:

Auditorium—J. C. Stewart, R. Snyder, B. Upshaw, Mrs. R. Upshaw, S. S. Walker, F. S. Obeach, F. Mathis.

Palmer House—J. Greenebaum, Mrs. J. Greenebaum, S. W. Weddell, S. W. White.

Great Northern—E. H. Mead, J. M. Mitchell, A. Vanwormer, L. H. Lamont, Mrs. L. H. Lamont.

Kaiserhoff—A. Thompson, D. Williams, Mrs. D. Williams, P. Gray, Mrs. P. Gray.

Morrison—S. Patterson, Mrs. S. Patterson, C. Mathis, W. H. Lewis, J. Hilton, Mrs. J. Hilton.

Windsor Clifton—F. Steiner, Mrs. F. Steiner, W. B. Ford, A. Hessin.

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

From The Republic, August 16, 1878.

At a special meeting of the Historical Society the report of the President was submitted. Those present were: Messrs. Dooley, Collet, Herthel, Russell, Gray, Todd, Walsh, Terry, Captain Dougherty, Captain Bent and Doctor Forbes.

A. S. Alex returned from an extended trip to Europe, where he visited the Paris Exposition.

The annual report of the superintendent of the St. Louis Sanitarium was submitted to the Board of Trustees. The letter comprised J. W. Lake, Samuel T. Glover, Doctor S. T. Newman, R. O. Stanard, J. A. J. Alderton and Doctor A. S. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lakefield returned home after a visit at Lake Geneva, Wis.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. McVay at their home, No. [illegible] Grove avenue. Those present were the Misses Therese Spencer, Mary Roesch, Sophia and Mary Lehaven, Lydia and Maggie Barthart, Susie and Annie Roberts and Henry Roesch, George Baker, William Clayton, Christopher Roesch.

A party of Government engineers on board the Government steamer A. A. Humphreys made an extensive examination of the Mississippi River from Jefferson Barracks to the Alton slough.

At a meeting of the Tuxarch Archery Club several records were broken [illegible]

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

REMEMBER.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

This sonnet contains much the same thought as that one of Shakespeare's, which contained the lines:

"I love you so
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should bring you woe."

Remember me when I am gone away,
Gone far away into the silent land;
When you can no more hold me by the hand,
Nor I half turn to go, yet turning stay.
Remember me when no more, day by day,
You tell me of our future that you planned:
Only remember me; you understand,
It will be late to counsel then or pray.
Yet if you should forget me for a while,
And afterwards remember, do not grieve:
For if the darkness and corruption leave
A vestige of the thoughts that once I had,
Better by far you should forget and smile
Than that you should remember and be sad.