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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903.
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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	112,350	17	110,320
2	111,620	18	110,400
3	111,190	19 (Sunday)	115,270
4	112,330	20	110,930
5 (Sunday)	116,960	21	124,930
6	110,960	22	109,700
7	111,340	23	109,840
8	111,290	24	109,220
9	111,440	25	110,810
10	110,890	26 (Sunday)	113,970
11	111,700	27	109,890
12 (Sunday)	116,970	28	109,700
13	111,070	29	109,640
14	111,350	30	108,960
15	110,300	31	109,000
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.

JUDGED BY ITS PROMISES.

A recapitulation of the Roosevelt administration's course with reference to the national scandals reveals very little of creditable action in proportion to the amount of talk. A balance would show promise far outweighing performances.

For the results actually accomplished nobody is disposed to withhold credit; but in number those results have been few. A handful of indictments, many of them cumulative, is the tangible showing. No prosecutions have been commenced, although the offenses are many months old. It is by no means unjust to refuse to give the administration the benefit of the doubt in the matter of delays for which there is no apparent justification. The presumption naturally arises that politics is responsible; a presumption fairly supported by the administration's manifest general policy of tact and temporization in preference to direct and prompt action and full publicity.

The administration's performances are not to be measured against mere rumor or the public's impression of the scandals' extent as gleaned from news secured independently and in its own way by the press. The publicity given to the scandals has been accidental or incidental, and although the information has been the best obtainable it has doubtless in some cases been unreliable. Rumor has probably added thereto in some instances—nevertheless it should be observed in passing that the extent of the scandals as revealed by the press has not been denied by the administration, which fact warrants the inference that it has not been exaggerated.

In judging of the scandals' extent, and judging the administration with reference thereto, the people need not go beyond the administration's own announcements and promises. These indicate the breadth of the field and the amount of work to be done. Thus far, certainly, the results have not given satisfaction. Proceeding at the present rate of investigation, indictment and prosecution, the Roosevelt stewardship cannot reasonably hope to accomplish the thoroughgoing cleaning up of the various departments into which corruption has been actually traced. To all appearances a prodigious change must take place in the plan of treatment and a vigorous hare hand must be shown if the administration within the time remaining would satisfy the people's reasonable expectations based on its own promises.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

The efforts which have been made to give the impression that Mayor Wells was or is complaisant toward the companies which haul and dispose of garbage is almost absurd. Ever since his inauguration Mayor Wells has advocated a complete municipal garbage system, in lieu of the private contract system, and he has made strenuous endeavors to realize this plan. St. Louis would now have a garbage-disposal plant had his recommendations been respected two years ago. It will have the plant within a year if his recent suggestions are followed.

As The Republic has previously explained, the fault is not with any of the new public officials, except the combine members of the last House of Delegates, that the garbage question has not been solved. The difficulties attending the collection of garbage are in the law, which was passed by a former administration, and in the private contract which corresponds to the law and which is made defective by alternative conditions. The blame for the existing disposal contract rests with the last House of Delegates.

Under the hauling contract the company is not obliged to collect garbage unless it is in legal receptacles. There are other exceptions not calculated to give the city ample control over the collections, and it seems that compromises have been made for years in order to have the garbage collected. And even by [illegible] the service has met with complaint.

[illegible] authorizing the existing disposal contract [illegible], in its original form, from the Health Department, and was said to have been [illegible] by [illegible]. At the [illegible] Council and House, former Health Commissioner Starkloff seemed to be opposed to a municipal reduction plant or a municipal incinerating plant. At any rate, the House of Delegates deferred action until the last minute and Mayor Wells's plan for a municipal garbage disposal plant was temporarily defeated.

The private contract system is responsible for the dissatisfaction with the service, as The Republic has shown heretofore. Relief must be found in the suggestion offered by Mayor Wells for a complete municipal garbage-disposal system, to include a plant for getting rid of garbage, and wagons, cars and apparatus for collecting garbage. With this complete system in operation, the city could render better service than could the present, or any other, contractors.

A proposition has been made this week to the city for installing an incinerating plant. The company states that the city will save enough money in a few years, below the present cost of reduction, in private contract, to pay for the incinerating plant. Other propositions, perhaps equally favorable, may be expected. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the city can give better service in collecting garbage, and there is probably no doubt, either, that it can do all the work of collecting and disposing of garbage at much economy. The solution of the garbage problem lies in a complete municipal garbage-disposal system.

WHAT'S IN THE NAME?

No catch-word in American politics has accomplished such results as "protection"; as a token, a shibboleth, a tocsin, it has rung in the American ear for more than eighty years. Yet no word is less understood, no word means less what it says, and no word has undergone such a perversion and a variety of meaning.

It is an old and witty saying, containing much truth, that American politics consists in a raising of the tariff. The raising has been accomplished gradually and at intervals by a force responding to the call and suggestion of that word, protection.

Protection assumed a definite political meaning in the years of depression following the war of 1812. The idea of protection as a cure for their troubles obtained a strong hold on the people's mind. "Protection" originated as a popular clamor for the incidental fostering of infant industries by the means of a revenue tariff. It meant an increase in certain already existing schedules in behalf of new manufacturing industries which had suffered derangement and depression.

The profitable term was seized upon by the manufacturers, who prolonged its usefulness and meaning. It was a word which the people knew, and a word the value of which was appreciated by the politicians. Long after the original infant industries had become big and lusty the manufacturing interests begged for more "protection." The politicians yielded because "protection" was an easy means of carrying the people, and because it was soon recognized to be a paying party asset—the moneyed interests were stimulated to larger donations for campaign purposes. The daughters of the horse leech never cried "Give, give" more unremittingly than have the manufacturers to the tariff-making powers for the last half century, nor more unceasingly than have the politicians cried "Donate, donate."

Gradually a class of interests grew to look with confidence to the Republican party and to regard themselves as "privileged." Protection now has no truthful reference to infant industries. It meant privilege to industrial powers. A great compact came to be formed; implied, but as strong as the power of money, on the one hand, and the benefits of careful legislation, on the other, could make it; under cover of the deal monopoly sprang forth, as the result of the privileged interests' desire to get the biggest returns for their money. "Protection" was still cried to the people on behalf of the infant industries—while the trusts dictated the schedules.

Within late years, however, the idea of infant industries became too manifestly absurd. It was obviously too late to urge that the foremost producing and manufacturing nation of the world required protection for tender infant industries—a nation whose commercial power assailed and conquered foreign markets in spite of all obstacles and defenses. "Protection" required some other idea to sustain it, and the Republican party's invention was equal to the exigency. Prosperity was linked with it—protection was lauded as the indispensable requisite, the source and guaranty of prosperity. Whatever force "protection" has to-day lies in that proposition.

The proposition seems to possess less plausibility than the former phases of the politicians' argument. People readily grant that trust-prosperity is derived from protection. The fact is self-evident that some three hundred industrial monopolies subsist on specially designed schedules. But the people are not confusing trust-prosperity with the general and genuine article. Indeed, it is perhaps not overstepping the mark to say that even those who favor the principle of protection are able to distinguish between the effects of trust-dictated schedules and the effects of a disinterested tariff. Moreover it is safe to say that the greater number of Republican voters are growing in the conviction that prosperity is not wholly tariff-made in any event, under any circumstances. Upon the whole, the principle of protection has suffered a loss of respect in recent times, independently of the general opinion in which the Dingley schedules are held.

There is a growing recognition of the truth that the tariff's influence, for good or bad, may be strengthened or counteracted by other causes. It is impossible to trace the separate effect of the tariff. "Prosperity" is even less susceptible of definite analysis than is "hard times." Both are the result of conditions of production and exchange upon which the tariff can exercise no determining or permanent influence.

"Protection" has been twisted to mean many things. Never has it contained less meaning for the people than now.

STREET-CAR SERVICE.

While most of me believe, or know, according to our grievances, that the street-car service of St. Louis is not altogether satisfactory, we are sure that it is better than it was a year ago, before Mayor Wells recommended remedial legislation, and we take some solace from the hope that it will be much improved in the next few months. Apparently the companies are beginning to comprehend that, in order to get and keep the good will of the public and realize money to pay the interest on their indebtedness, it is necessary to provide good accommodations.

The service to the western part of the city is more than fair, although it could be made better by stricter discipline and more exact regulations as to the running and management of cars. Residents of the northern and southern sections are not so well pleased, either with the cars or the service. The bobbing cars on Grand avenue, single-track contrivances, are unpopular among the people living north and south in the center of the city. The Jefferson avenue line and other cross-town divisions meet with a degree of criticism.

Mr. Griffin has offered in the House of Delegates a resolution, which has been adopted, for the appointment of a committee to ascertain why the code regulations requiring that cars complete their trips are not enforced. In so far as the regulations concerns [illegible] fit and timely and may have beneficial effect. The principal trouble, outside of large equipment improvements, seems to be a lack of discipline and a want of binding regulations.

Cars should complete their trips. They should be run on schedule time. They should stop to let passengers on and off. Conductors should know the streets and public buildings on their divisions. All parts of the city should receive good service. Courtesy should be shown to all, whether well dressed or poorly clad. All cars should bear placards denoting their division. There are a hundred little things, at command, which might be utilized to make the service better.

On the other hand, it must be remembered, many complaints are not justified. Frequently the dissatisfaction is due to the carelessness or temperament of passengers. Of course, however, passengers cannot be blamed if cars are not equipped with power brakes and if watchmen are not stationed at railroad and railway crossings on grade.

The adoption of Mr. Griffin's resolution by the House possibly signifies that this House is better disposed toward railroad regulations than was the last House. It will be recalled that the last House antagonized the regulation bill and that only through strong pressure was that House finally induced to pass the bill. In this connection it may be said that the bill providing for appointment of an official to enforce the regulation measure was not passed; therefore, it is doubtful that any official in particular is responsible for enforcement of the law.

Enforcement of the law should not be dependent upon dissatisfaction. Were it enforced regularly and consistently by a responsible official, to whom complaints might be sent and who would be held liable for good service, the service probably would improve steadily, and ultimately we might be satisfied, or at least better pleased. The public is directly concerned in the operation of street cars and for this reason the service should be under continuous supervision. Mr. Griffin should follow the course that he has defined in offering this resolution by introducing a bill for the appointment of an official to supervise the management of the roads.

FLYING WEDGES AT SEA.

There seems an absurdity in connection with some forms of naval maneuvers that is inexcusable and an expensive folly of which the people pay the price. As the public has been voluminously informed, the North American fleet has been on review at Oyster Bay for the benefit of President Roosevelt. That a fleet should be reviewed by the highest officer of the nation is fitting and right.

But it was undertaken to exhibit a "flying wedge" of torpedo-boat destroyers steaming 20 knots an hour. Five of the destroyers made up the wedge. They were to charge at President Roosevelt's yacht, the Mayflower, circle about it, and rejoin the squadron. They charged. They executed the difficult feat successfully, but were ordered to charge back again. They charged back again. But the stern of the Decatur swung across the bow of the Barry. The former was rammed, and narrowly escaped sinking.

As it occurred, nobody was injured, though both boats were damaged. The President is quoted as saying concerning the incident: "I don't want men in the navy who are afraid of scraping the paint off their ships." But the point is whether torpedo-boat destroyers are designed to ram each other. If men are wanted in the navy to provide collisions at sea, evidently some of such men are on the roll.

A fresh crop of Indian Territory scandals may be expected, provided the local desire for an investigation finds a response in Washington. The Territory has been so harassed by the many rumors of gigantic swindles that a strong sentiment demands an inquiry which will not rest until the atmosphere is thoroughly cleared. The administration makes the promise usual in such cases—it is to be hoped that the promise will be fulfilled to the letter. Unquestionably the Territory is entitled to special consideration.

In arraigning the protection humbug, John C. Calhoun exclaimed: "Protection, indeed! Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder; or, if these be too harsh, call it charity, assistance, aid—anything rather than protection, with which it has not a feature in common." The years have brought no words with which to better describe the Dingley bill.

The hour is dark for the proposed Colombian canal, but it is cheering to reflect that the principle of self-interest keeps on working even after Senates adjourn; and to reflect also that a Central American "no" does not necessarily and conclusively mean "No."

RECENT COMMENT.

Who Is Responsible?

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Are the Southern Democratic leaders," yells the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "trying to take themselves out of the Union again? It begins to look that way. They are talking about putting the race issue into the campaign of 1904, with the hope, presumably, of injuring the Republican party thereby. This shows a symptom of the return of the madness which precipitated secession a third of a century ago." What this yawp means is a puzzle which it is not worth the while of sane minds to attempt to solve. But if the race issue figures in the campaign of 1904 it will be because Theodore Roosevelt, alone, put it there. Is the testimony so recently and practically given on this point by the disgusted white leaders of the Globe-Democrat's party in Louisiana lost on that journal? And is Theodore Roosevelt threatened with "the madness which precipitated secession a third of a century ago."

Congress.

Washington Evening Star.

There is something to be said both for and against calling Congress together in October. The Cuban question and the currency question would both bear early consideration, but at that time a number of Senators and Representatives will be engaged in this year's State campaigns. But whatever the President's decision may be, whether for October or November, there is assurances that when Congress does meet it will be able to buckle down to work in a very few days. The Senate is, of course, already organized, and there is no reason why Mr. Cannon should not bring with him his list of committees practically completed. The earlier the meeting next fall the earlier the adjournment next spring, when the war horses will be sniffing the presidential battle from very near.

Not a Political Move.

Philadelphia Press.

If the genius of legislation can devise a way by which the financial interests of this country can be put upon a foundation so secure that it can only be shaken by such natural causes of adversity which human power cannot realize, no effort to that end is to be spared. That a currency system can be adopted which will accomplish all this is not to be expected, but there are steps that can be taken in the right direction and if they fall of the desired purpose the time may come when the public welfare will demand the suppression or strict regulation of a certain class of speculators who really engage in no higher class of gambling than that done in bucket shops. In any event the trial is to be made and the effort is indorsed by some of the ablest financiers.

Governors and Lynchings.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

It was Mark Twain who told the story of the unhappy prisoner who, after ten long years of imprisonment, was struck by a happy thought—he just opened the door and walked out. The swift concurrence of so many Governors with the President's sentiments on lynching is something on the same order, and there is a unanimous agreement of opinion that the way to stop lynching is to enforce the law swiftly, impartially and completely. None of the concurring Governors seems to have been aware of the fact that swift, impartial and complete enforcement of the law always was the open door through which communities might pass from disorder to order, and from [illegible] to the [illegible] by the constituted [illegible]

ANDRES-BALMER WEDDING; HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY.

MISS LILLIAN REARDEN.
Who spends her summers at Manitou and is now a decided belle at this Western resort.

A South Side wedding this morning will be that of Miss Any Helen Balmer to Mr. Charles A. Andres. The Reverend Father Hueber of St. Vincent's Church will perform the ceremony at 8 o'clock mass. Miss Leona Stager of Moselle, Mo., will act as bridesmaid, and Mr. Ben Cramer as best man.

Following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the bride's home, No. 1504 Lafayette avenue, after which the young couple will depart for a month's tour through Denver and California. At home Wednesdays in October at No. 1409 North Nineteenth street.

SWIMMING PARTY.

One of the enjoyable events of the season was a swimming party, given at the Benton last Friday evening by the Messrs. Louis Claes and Arthur Rueff. A feature of the evening was the high diving performed by the Misses Ebeling and Schulte.

Among those present were:

Messieurs—
Harry Hopkins, J. L. Armstrong, A. F. Roemich, Ed Crynor, J. W. Sullivan, H. W. Mark, F. Besler, Alois Bomscheidt, Tony Herzog, Jules Wendel, Guy Slantery, John E. Miller, Albert Meyer, Harry C. Johns, John Doyle, Tom McArdle, Hugh Bowers, J. A. Veazey, George Smith, Theo. Koers, A. F. Bongner, William Claes, Arthur Rueff, Louis Claes.

Misses—
Mimetta Bowles, Gertrude Craven, Frieda Claes, Minnie Kielty, Belle Ahearn, Lottie Morse, Lulu Harrigan, R. Slattery, Daisy Wells, Effie Schulte, Georgia Tennery, Lucy Goff, Josie Neischwitz, Katie Schulte, Ruth Hart, Elizabeth Northoff, Frieda Arbiter, Tootsie Schulte, Olivia Moerschel, Nellie Werner, Emma Carpenter, Mamye Schaefer, Lillie Ebeling, Mrs. Slantery.

CENTURY STARS' PICNIC.

Last Sunday the New Century Stars gave a basket picnic to Montesano. Those who went included:

Misses—
Lena Kerensler, Lilly Rense, Alma Zeitho, Antonia Kost, Antonia Nordhaus, Frieda Nordhaus, Lizzie Gutzman, Tona Tischer, Etta Freyser, Amanda Cordick, Lela Dwine.

Messieurs—
Harry Bergman, Louis Bergman, Ernst Kest, Walter Zeither, Otto Vossmeyer, Alex. Gundrich, Albert Kreitemeyer, Ben Cordick, Charles Brown, Philip Treese, Charles Bergman, Frank Tribby, Fred Kreitemeyer.

PARTY AT NATATORIUM.

Several young people of the South Side enjoyed a swimming party last evening. A supper was served after the water frolic. Those invited were:

Misses—
Mabel Quinn, Laura Boeppler, Elsa Zarner, Milly Schuler, Blanche Moxley, Hildegard Wiederholt, Lena Thoman, Josie Ryan, Jenny Grushaber, Clara Blum, Elizabeth Wasshauer, Gertrude Weil.

Messieurs—
Herbert Golden, Orran Golden, James Kohner, Harry Epstein, Elmer Watson, Orville Huskisson, Harvey Owen, Jim Golden, Jack Ogle, Charles Ferguson, Charles Blum, Lee Gardner, Harry Lowenstein, C. H. Ogle, Walter Haenschen.

Mesdames—
Thoman, Boeppler, Haenschen, Irvin.

WATERMELON PARTY.

The Misses Harrick entertained their club with a watermelon party last evening at their Laclede avenue home. Those invited to dance and partake of melons were:

Misses—
Florence Favreau, Agnes Hanick, Gretta Cullen, Florence Hanick, Eleanor Walsh, Fildelia Hanick.

Messieurs—
Louis Graham, William Mattox, Fred Collier of Frene Lick Springs, Ind., Leo Moore, Ralph Wells, Percy Wells.

ENTERTAINS FRIENDS.

Miss Tessie Benderoth entertained a merry throng of her North St. Louis friends last night. Dancing, with music selections from several of the guests, filled the evening. The floral decorations and Japanese lanterns on the lawn were very pretty and effective.

Those invited were:

Misses—
Anna Walsh, Mamie Reinhardt, M. Cunningham, Margaret Walsh, Tessie Benderoth, Bunnie Walsh, Mamie Degnan.

Messieurs—
Ignas Hynes, Jack Blake, Billy Norten, M. F. Desmond, Carl Moore, George Freeman, Charles Bendevoth.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Bess Reynolds of Cincinnati, who visited relatives in St. Louis last week, departed for her home yesterday.

Charlevoix resorters have formed a yacht club. At a meeting, held last night at the Belvidere Hotel, steps were taken to perfect the organization. Dexter Bransford Lewis, C. A. Peck, Dallas Boardman, J. G. Brandt and F. M. Durbin are the St. Louis men interested.

Miss Nellie Harrigan of Maplewood has returned from the East, where she spent some time visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Marion Walden Carten and sister, Miss Marie Carten, have gone to Canada, and will spend the months of August and September in Yarmouth and Halifax, on the seacoast of Nova Scotia. Mr. Franklin Carten will join them later, and upon their return trip the last of September will stop over in Boston and Niagara Falls.

Miss Milo Hermann departed Monday evening for Colorado Springs and other points in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Schaefer and their two sons, Stanley and Ray, will depart next Tuesday by steamer for Milwaukee, Point Ste. Marie and Duluth, Minn., returning by way of St. Paul.

Miss Erma Estes of Lexington, Mo., departed for Pertle Springs, after spending a week with Mrs. John Chilin Estes of No. 1725 Longfellow boulevard.

Mr. Charlie Rogers and Miss Katherine Crone of Laclede avenue, St. Louis, are visiting in Enfield, Ill., the guests of Miss Ethel Edington. With several other friends they are camping on the banks of the Wabash this week.

Mrs. R. J. Schwartz of No. 4320 Shenandoah avenue is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Moral Mateson, of Dayton, O. Mr. Schwartz, in company with Mr. Mateson, also Mrs. Mateson, will visit all points of interest in the East, returning to St. Louis in about six weeks.

Miss Sadie Kern of St. Ferdinand avenue and Miss Ruth Grimmer of Vandeventer avenue have taken a brief trip to the South, and on their return Miss Kern will entertain the Ven-de-Sickel Euchre Club at her home, No. 2018 St. Ferdinand avenue, August 20.

Louis F. Thaman and Ferdinand Thaman will depart for St. Paul and the lakes this week.

The Misses Alice and Katherine Linneman are summering at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Robert R. Sanders, a former St. Louis resident, has returned, after having resided in Berlin for the past four years. His family stopped off at Cincinnati, where they are visiting Mr. Sanders's relatives until September 1.

Messrs. H. C. Kitchell and Earl Morgan, both of Springfield, Mo., visited the World's Fair City yesterday afternoon and will remain for a few days.

Miss M. F. Duffield of No. 4[illegible] North Vandeventer avenue will return from her summer outing on August 24.

The Misses Louise Schmoekleier and Frieda Schreck of the South Side spent several days visiting the Misses Buder of Eureka, Mo., last week.

Miss Hilma Gale of Highland, Ill., has for the past week been visiting Miss Schreck of Wyoming street.

The Misses Olive and Daisy Lemley departed Monday for Eureka Springs, Ark., to be gone three weeks.

Mr. A. H. Bickley of New York City is visiting his mother, Mrs. Minerva H. Bickley of No. 4385 Minerva avenue.

Doctor and Mrs. T. Griswold Comstock, who have been the past two weeks in Atlantic City, are now at New York, and expect to leave for Saratoga soon.

Miss Edith M. Lewis of Webster Groves is entertaining three girl friends, Miss Delia Peck of St. Louis and the Misses Marguerite Plant and Gertrude Dunne of New York. Miss Maud Coquette of Detroit, Mich., will join the merry party in a few days. Many social functions have been given in their honor.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

MANDALAY.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

This ballad is supposed to be sung by a British soldier while stationed in London. Mandalay is the capital of Burma, a province of India. Mandalay had in 1891 about 190,000 inhabitants. Burma had about 4,000,000. Moulmein, formerly Maulmain, is on the road to Mandalay. In 1891 it had a population of 32,000. A pagoda is a temple containing the statue of a god. There are fine pagodas at Moulmein and Mandalay. Rangoon also has a fine temple. The population of Rangoon in 1891 was 181,210. The "Great Gawd Budd" means the great god Budda, the founder of Buddhistic religions. He was called "Gautama the Buddha." He lived five or six centuries before Christ. The word "Buddha," means "the enlightened one." His personal name was Siddhartha. Gautama was a family name. When he was about 30 years old he left the court of his father, who was a prince, and also his beautiful wife, and became a sort of monk. Then he went out into the world and taught for 40 years. He died at the age of 80. Buddhism is still the dominant faith in Burma, Siam, Thibet and Ceylon. It is also very powerful in China and Japan. Thebaw was king of Burma in 1879. In 1885 he was deposed by the English and sent a prisoner to India. Teak, also spelled "teek," is a word used both in the making of furniture and the making of ships. Docile elephants became very skillful at the work referred to in the poem. Many of them are capable of lifting half a ton with their trunks. At Chelsea, England, famous as a residence of Carlyle, is a retreat for soldiers incapacitated by service in the army. The phrase, "Dead as Chelsea," was first used by a British soldier, referring to the quiet of the quarters there. Suez is a town on the gulf of the same name, and has become celebrated since the opening of the Suez Canal, which practically connects the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. British soldiers on their way to Burma have occasion to remember Suez. Other selections from Kipling, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch, have already been printed in this series.

"Hathis" is Hindoo for "elephants."

The Strand is a broad London street, so called because it skirts the banks of the Thames, although the Thames is now hidden by buildings. The Strand is the main thoroughfare between the city proper and the West End.

The "Bank" is the "Bank of England." The space in front of the Bank is the great center of the omnibus traffic.

Y the old Mountain Pagoda,
Lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin',
An' I know she thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm trees,
An' the temple bells they say:
"Come you back, you British soldier;
Come you back to Mandalay!"
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay;
Can't you 'ear their paddles chuckin'
From Rangoon to Mandalay?
O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder
Outer China 'crost the Bay!

'Er petticut was yaller an' 'er little cap was green,
An' 'er name was Supi-yaw-lat—jes' the same as Theebaw's Queen,
An' I seed her first a-smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot,
An' a-wastin' Christian kisses on an' 'eathen idol's foot;
Bloomin' idol made o' mud—
Wot they called the Great Gawd Budd—
Plucky lot she cared for idols
When I kissed 'er where she stud!
On the road to Mandalay.

When the mist was on the rice fields an' the sun was droppin' slow,
She'd get 'er little banjo an' she'd sing "Kulas-lo-lo!"
With 'er arm upon my shoulder, an' her cheek again my cheek,
We useter watch the steamers an' the hathis pilin 'teak;
Elephints a-pilin' teak
In the sludgy, spudgy creek,
Where the silence 'ung that 'eavy
You was 'arf afraid to speak!
On the road to Mandalay.

But that's all shoved be'ind me—long ago an' far away,
An' there ain't no "busses runnin" from the Bank to Mandalay;
An' I'm learnin' 'ere in London what the ten-year soldier tells:
"If you've 'eard the East a-callin', why, you won't 'eed nothin' else."
No! you won't 'eed nothin' else
But them spicy garlic smells,
An the sunshine an' the palm trees
An' the tinky temple bells!
On the road to Mandalay.

I am sick o' wastin' leather on these gutty pavin' stones,
An' the blasted Hengliish drizzle wakes the fever in my bones;
Tho' I walks with fifty 'ousemaids outer Chelsea to the Strand,
An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?
Beefy face an' grubby 'and—
Law! wot do they understand?
I've a heater, sweeter maiden
In a cleaner, greener land!
On the road to Mandalay.

Ship me somewhere east of Suez, where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple bells are callin', an' I'm there that I would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' lazy at the sea—
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay,
With our sick beneath the awnings
When we went to Mandalay!
O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder
Outer China 'crost the Bay!

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

From The Republic, August 19, 1878.

P. D. Cordell presided at a meeting of the Christian Temperance Association. The meeting was addressed by T. Hostetter and R. H. Campbell.

Clark Trust departed for Denver, Colo., where his wife and children had preceded him.

The several committees in charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the American Association for the Development of Science held meetings and completed the details for the reception and entertainment of the visiting savants.

Albert I. Arnstein returned from a visit to relatives in New York.

The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association arranged to hold a meeting to devise means for aiding the yellow-fever sufferers in the South.

Several persons were arrested for maintaining hogpens near their homes in the vicinity of the Waterworks.

John G. Priest mustered in an unusually large number of recruits to the several companies of the Police Reserves.

The Laclede Gas Company laid pipes to and through the amphitheater at the Fair Grounds in anticipation of the opening of the Exposition.

William Steele of Carondelet was sunstruck while walking on Olive street near Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Garrison, Mrs. Oliver Garrison, Judge and Mrs. Speck and Miss Ella Speck returned from Oconomowoc.

Repair work was begun on the Nicholson pavement on Main street between Chestnut and Olive streets, which had been in place for more than five years.