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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.
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Circulation During March.

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 March, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	107,690	16	104,580
2	106,500	17	103,430
3	106,780	18	103,280
4	106,540	19	106,570
5	107,170	20 (Sunday)	118,940
6 (Sunday)	119,430	21	104,050
7	105,420	22	103,630
8	104,850	23	104,690
9	104,890	24	103,720
10	104,330	25	103,790
11	105,300	26	106,360
12	105,290	27 (Sunday)	119,390
13 (Sunday)	120,570	28	103,810
14	105,450	29	103,960
15	105,840	30	105,280
		31	103,960

Total for the month	3,313,661
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	78,588
Net number distributed	3,235,073
Average daily distribution	104,357

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of March was 3.54 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March.

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

PERSONAL INTEREST.

Discussing the subject of superintending large establishments, Mr. George Predock said to the members of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade that a person holding such an important position should possess particular qualifications. In his opinion the most desirable qualification is that of impressing upon assistants the idea that the employer feels a personal interest in the employe.

In view of the bad effect of business centralization in the suppression of individuality, it is refreshing to hear advice in the other direction from the owners and managers of large concerns. If it is to the interest of a large concern to foster friendly relations between its officers and employes, it is evidently advantageous to the concern to encourage a certain independence in the performance of the regular work, and consequently to recognize individuality.

Mr. Predock's statement, though made solely to interest and inform other employes, inspires the hope that there is to be a definite cultivation of individuality. It would seem from his assertion that the big mercantile concern has much to gain from making employes take a personal interest in their work. Instead of suppressing individuality and retarding ability, the concern should be vigilant in developing the man's own interest.

The modern system need not be wholly unjust to the individual. Admitting that the growth of large establishments has necessarily effected a standard of general service, thus bringing larger numbers of workmen into all fields, there is no permanent necessity that the limits of ambition should be restricted or that individuality should have less scope, or that ability should have less chance of discovery and reward.

Leaving out combinations which are monopolies and unavoidable evil, it may be found in large business houses that talent has a wider sphere and more frequent and better opportunities. Individuality may in a new way be encouraged more than ever.

The competition of larger population makes it more difficult for a person to rise, but it also puts ability to the test and evolves a higher quality of cultivated talent. Those who now ascend must be well equipped for their work. But, once they have risen, their position is determined permanently.

The demonstration of liberal recognition of employes has an effect of bringing out the best that is in a workman. There is much to be achieved from inducing an employe to feel a personal interest in his work, as it will beget a sense of independence, without which individuality is held in restraint. The employer who takes a personal interest in his employe will receive the personal interest of that employe, with a result of more and better work.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The immigration problem appears from time to time in Congress and in social discussion and the question most frequently asked is whether the element is undesirable. The census of 1900 and a recent article by Mr. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, afford some interesting facts bearing on this problem.

The census disclosed that there was in the United States a total of 26,000,000 children of foreign-born parents, or born in foreign lands. More than one-third of the population is of foreign parentage. Between the ages of 5 and 14, the census shows that 65 per cent of children of native-born parents are attending school, and that 71 per cent of children of foreign parentage are in the schools. Of the 30,404,762 white persons of native parentage 10 years or over, 5.7 per cent are classed as illiterates, while of the 10,958,803 white persons of 10 years or over born of foreign parentage only 1.6 per cent are classed as illiterates.

There is food for thought and study in these statistics. The figures show that children of foreign parentage are more anxious for education than those born of native parents; in other words, that the children of the immigrants are sent to school in greater numbers than are those of native-born parents. Perhaps an explanation of this is that most of the children of foreign-born parents live in cities where public schools are abundant and convenient. Then foreigners are anxious that their children should prove honorable citizens of the country, whereas the native-born parents, from the very fact that they are native born, do not have the same incentives to educate their children.

These statistics would seem to disprove sensational statements that immigration threatens the life of this Republic. In fact it would seem that in immigration lies the life of the Republic—always provided that the standard of citizenship is retained by watchful regulation of immigrants.

REPUBLICAN HOPELESSNESS.

Could anything be more melancholy than the Republican machine in Missouri? It is a discontented soldiery without sincere leaders. The men thus far mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination—and they are legion—are conspicuously reluctant to make the running, facing the probability that large numbers of the rank and file will desert when the crisis comes.

Even the Republican press seems unnerved. A short time ago Republican papers were "carrying Missouri," or at least pretending to think it was possible. But their effrontery was not proof against the manifested temper of the people. The atmosphere is full of the declarations of regular Republicans that they will lay aside mere partisan considerations this year and regard only the welfare of Missouri. The moral issue in Missouri presents itself to many intelligent Republicans as a matter of more importance than the size of their party minority. Helping out the minority at best is an empty satisfaction. The minority may take care of itself—the dead may bury the dead—when a vital issue involving the people's civic well-being is at stake.

The truth of the matter is that there can be but one side to the moral issue in Missouri. The Republican press and politicians, seeking to draw attention away from the sins of their party representatives, recklessly urged the boodle issue upon Democracy. Democracy proposes to meet the issue, not only as between party and party, but within its own ranks in every necessary instance.

The only relief which can come to Missouri must come through Democracy and the voters know it. The relief which will come will be full relief, and the voters know that.

Missouri, in the aggregate, Republican and Democrat, insists upon the Missouri Idea—which is clean public service throughout; beside which idea party considerations are secondary. Under these conditions the Republican pie organization, to which accomplishment is normally and at all times impossible in this State, becomes insignificant; and its realization of this fact is responsible for its present demoralization and melancholy.

LEGISLATIVE FORCES.

The attainment of ideal representation, as regards the personalities of public officials, might not produce the results which would be expected of it. Almost certainly would it disappoint the majority and probably displease the overhopeful minority. It seems, in truth, that perfection is too exalted and unpractical to be a worldly actuality.

The nourishing of ideals is necessary, in order to realize a high practical standard. But too many of the ideals cannot be implanted. The existence of an ideal state of affairs causes as many ills, though of a different nature, as misgovernment and corruption. If we could realize an ideal we might fall into stagnation. Yet we must strive after perfection in public affairs, as there is no prospect that any community will be allowed by the opposition to get too close to it.

The inability of attaining ideals is due, probably, to the necessity for having an equilibrium in the management of public business. And this, by the by, is a philosophy that shrewd politicians use for guidance in selecting candidates with vote-getting capacities. They desire to please all elements of the population, and not only concerning issues, but also concerning personalities.

There is reason for the presence in office of diverse types of men. While idealists may regret such a condition, it is quite true, though seemingly paradoxical, that the deficiences and eccentricities of some of the types tend to develop a better system of administration, from a practical standpoint. These types of officials represent certain followings in the population, and it is through them that other extremes are held in control and a general equilibrium is maintained.

Among reformers are found able and experienced men who are competent to understand matters which affect all classes. But there are some reformers who take nothing into account except their theories. When a question of individual importance is raised, they are as apt to incline toward their friends as any of the doubtful type of officials.

An official may be eccentric, from an ideal viewpoint, and still be thoroughly honest and sincere in opinions which are ideals to another portion of the population. An issue brought up by an official of this character might invite disfavor from the majority, and, ultimately, the issue might be of genuine benefit to all.

The varieties of legislative and administrative forces are essentials of popular government. One type may dislike another type, but each is necessary for maintaining an equilibrium in public business. It is the activity of each force that effects results of advantage to the majority.

EDIFYING; EFFECTUAL.

Those citizens who decry the usefulness of active unpartisan associations in municipal betterment would do well to glance at the second annual report of the Civic Improvement League, which is now obtainable in pamphlet form. The statements of the President, other officers and committee chairmen indicate conclusively that the league has succeeded in producing many benefits for all classes.

And not only that. The statements indicate, besides, that the officers and members understand their duties better and have taken a larger and clearer view of public affairs. The work may now be said to be properly organized. And the report indicates that the League is destined to be a more potent factor in the city's development from this time forward.

Reading of the results achieved in two years and of the valuable aid given to various projects of a public character, it is indeed surprising that the League has done so well with comparatively small financial resources. In order to promote plans and ideas for material advancement and for the betterment of certain conditions in certain districts, it is necessary that adequate funds be at command. The League has derived funds from public-spirited citizens, a larger amount than might be looked for at the start; but the revenue should be much larger.

That the association deserves generous financial aid and strong moral support from the public cannot be disputed. It has, in two years, served an honorable novitiate, and it is now warranted in expecting greater encouragement. It should be encouraged, if for no other reason than that it has arranged to maintain an unpartisan commission, composed of reliable citizens, to keep watch on all public questions at the City Hall from year to year. The desirability, even the need, of such a commission was felt several years ago, when public business was mismanaged. Such a commission is desirable for helping a conscientious administration.

Among the subjects considered in the second annual report may be mentioned: Playgrounds for children; free public baths, junior civic league, junior school of horticulture, tree planting, garbage disposal, permanent statuary, billboards, vacant lots, sanitary improvements, antispitting law, smoke-abatement, pure milk, naming of streets and cleanliness. There are other topics. All of them relate to the work of making St. Louis "a better place to live in."

The most hopeful feature of the report and prospectus is the thorough understanding that the active members have of their work. This shows that the League will be still more useful as an agent of betterment. The report is recommended for careful perusal.

Lincoln, Neb., is again forward with a presidential candidate. He is A. G. Wolfenbarger, who seeks the Prohibition nomination. Lincoln seems to be the home of presidential candidates, having previously produced W. J. Bryan and C. E. Bentley, the latter the Free Silver Prohibition man in 1896.

The Republican press is finding consolation and prophecies of victory in the fact that Lincoln, Neb., went Republican in the recent municipal election. The fact is that the town never went any other way.

Every St. Petersburg report of an engagement shows that not one Jap escaped. The Japs are kinder. They allow a few Russians to get away with their lives.

The Topeka Capital says that there were 4,418 liquor sales reported in that town in March. Topeka has twenty-nine drug stores and 35,000 people.

The indignant denial that an attempt was made to bombard King Alfonso leads one to believe that he does not know how to touch the people.

Two Philadelphia men were arrested for robbing slot machines. They should be liberated. Turn about is always fair play.

Minneapolis would like to have a visit from the dog-eating Igorrotes when they finish their World's Fair engagement.

A Chicago physician recommends singing eight hours a day as a cure for tuberculosis. In other words, suicide.

With war correspondents in their rear and the Japs in their front the Russians are in a hard way.

In a West Virginia duel recently both men were killed. Such duels should be encouraged by law.

Even Rudyard Kipling has refused to write a poem on the British-Thibetan battle.

Winter seems to be very much in love with spring and loath to leave her lap.

RECENT COMMENT.

Petticoats in Politics.

Booklovers' Magazine.

The story of the Minneapolis Convention of 1892 can best be understood by narrating an incident, as it fell from the mouth of General Benjamin Harrison soon after he left the Presidency. It has an important bearing on the course of the convention itself, and is as follows:

Early in 1892 Mrs. Blaine was anxious that her son-in-law, Colonel Coppinger, should be made a Brigadier General. He had been a Colonel only a year, and there was a long list of eligibles ahead of him. Mr. Blaine talked over the matter with the President, and the latter clearly showed not only that it would be a wrong to the men ahead of him, but that practically it would be objectionable. To this Mr. Blaine agreed. Some days later, while busily engaged, the President was asked to receive Mrs. Blaine, which he did, to the exclusion of other visitors. The moment she entered the storm-cloud appeared. In terms not to be misunderstood, she demanded Colonel Coppinger's unmerited promotion. The President explained the situation. In vain. Neither questions of principle or policy affected Mrs. Blaine's position in this matter.

"When she swept out of the room, with an ominous swish of her skirts," said General Harrison, "I knew there was to be trouble."

It came soon enough. Mr. Blaine resigned from the Cabinet on the eve of the convention, but did not get the nomination. Neither was General Harrison reelected.

Dress Reform for Men.

American Medicine.

The question of reforming men's dress may be looked upon from at least four different sides. There is the humorous side, the practical side, the ethical side, and last, but not least—the higienic side.

That a dress reform for men, from a practical and hygienic point of view, is badly needed, there is no doubt. What can be more ridiculous than cutting the front of vest and coat away, thus exposing chest, lungs, throat, etc., to the inclemency of the weather, giving rise to serious illness? What sense is there in constructing the back of a vest with a mere thin lining? Do tailors imagine that the spine requires less protection than any other part of the body? What practical use is there in wearing collars high enough to outshade the old-fashioned "father-murders"—collars that prevent the free movement of head and neck, and tight enough to seriously interfere with the proper function of several organs? It is ignorance, pure and simple, and it is one of the physician's duties to enlighten the public on the necessity of considering their health before fashion, ignorance and folly. Wherein male attire fails is the even distribution of protective warmth. One part of the body should be as warm as the other.

How Odors Move From Place to Place.

Success.

That odors move with the air, or diffuse through it like gases and do not pass through it in waves, as sounds do, or in swiftly moving particles, like the radium emanations, seems to be conclusively shown by recent experiments on the propagation of scents through small tubes. In such tubes there can be no general motion of the air, and the rate of travel of an odor is extremely slow. That of ammonia took over two hours to get through a tube a yard and a half long. The presence of the ammonia could be detected chemically at about the same time that its smell was noticed. It seemed to make little difference in the speed whether the tube was held horizontally or vertically, or whether the odor moved up or down.

Nothing to Be Left Undone.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The much-abused mother-in-law gets another stab in the following story, related by the always-ready Champ Clark of Missouri.

"A young married man, who was away from his Missouri home on a visit, received a message by wire, stating: 'I regret to inform you that your mother-in-law is dead; passed away yesterday at 5 o'clock. Shall we embalm, cremate or bury her? Do not wish to take any steps until we hear from you.'

"In order that there should be no mistake that the old lady was safely out of the way, the young husband wired back:

"'Embalm, cremate and bury her.'"

Willie's Philosophy.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Mamma: "Stop that, Willie! Do you expect me to speak to you every five minutes about that?"

Willie: "Oh, no! You'll get tired after while."

Synonymous.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Jones (reading): "I notice that Korea has been put under marital law."

Smith (interrupting): "Martial law, isn't it?"

Jones: "No matter; it's about the same thing."

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS WHITAKER TO SAM C. DAVIS ANNOUNCED.

MISS HERO OTSUKA.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otsuka of the Japanese Commission. The little girl, in her dainty Japanese robes, will be the guest of honor on Friday afternoon at a Japanese reception to be given at the residence of Miss Maybelle Fleming.

Society's most important news of yesterday was the engagement of Miss Emma Whitaker to Sam C. Davis, announced quietly to their friends. While a few of the latter were cognizant of the interesting situation, the majority of society had no idea of such matrimonial alliance and received the information with great surprise.

Miss Whitaker is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Whitaker, No. 13 Westmoreland place. She has been a prominent figure in society for several seasons, and is a leading spirit in that exclusive organization known as the Cotillion Club.

She is a neighbor of Mr. Davis when he is in town, as he makes his home with his mother, Mrs. John Davis, of Westmoreland place, when not abroad on his yacht "Quinsetta" or not in New York, where he belongs to several of the best clubs. In St. Louis his affiliations are with the University, the St. Louis, the Noonday and the Country clubs.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING.

The St. Louis Woman's Club heard Edward Gilman of Cambridge, Mass., discourse on general education topics yesterday morning at the clubhouse. Mr. Gilman's talk was mainly on general lines, with some comparisons between the public and the private schools of to-day. He conducts a private German school in his native town. About seventy-five members heard the lecture, which was followed by table d'hote luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmon are guests of Mrs. Glasgow during their visit in town.

On Saturday afternoon, April 23, the club will give a musicale, the programme to be a varied one. Mrs. Albertini and Edgar Lackland will provide an interesting little music sketch, written by George Grossmith, and there will also be some miscellaneous music.

BUSCH FAMILY DUE TO-DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch and Miss Wilhelmina Busch are expected home today from their California trip, which has extended over a month. Miss Kluehn of Germany is with them and will remain in town until they all go abroad for the summer.

The Busches are arriving home in time for the wedding of Miss Alice Luedeking and Trescott Chaplin on Saturday, as relations between the Luedeking and Busch families have always been very close. Miss Luedeking is not to have a large bridal party, and there are to be no bridesmaids, merely a quiet church ceremony and informal gathering of friends afterward at Doctor Leudeking's South Side residence.

JAPANESE RECEPTION.

The projected Japanese reception to be given Friday afternoon at the residence of Miss Fleming, No. 5276 Washington boulevard, promises to be an interesting and unique affair.

Twelve young ladies dressed in Japanese fashion will have charge of the reception and receive guests as well as serve Japanese dainties. Little Miss Hero Otsuka, aged 3 years, who has created quite a social furor whenever she has appeared at recent functions, will attend, wearing her tiny Oriental robes. She is an English-speaking little girl, and much enjoyed by all those who have seen her.

The young ladies in charge of this entertainment, from which the St. Louis Baptist Hospital is to derive benefit, are:

Misses—
Florence Rothschild, Ruth Debyne,
Mamie Rothschild, Jessie Debyne,
Daphne Greve, Mabel Miller,
Vollye Greve, Elizabeth Scammell,
Willana Craven, Maybelle Fleming,
Ruth Craven, Levis.

SCHNEIDER FAMILY REUNION.

A pleasant family reunion took place last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Schneider, No. 1439 South Eighteenth street, in honor of a brother, John Peter Schneider of Bonn, Germany. An elaborate supper was served, and music, songs and recitations were features of the evening. Those present were:

Messieurs and Mesdames—
John M. Schneider, Henry Schneider,
Martin H. Schneider, F. Krimmelmann,
Misses—
Clara A. Schneider, Adelaide L. Schneider,
Agnes V. Schneider, Florence Schneider,
Lily Schneider, Alice Krimmelmann,
Elsie Schneider, Johanna Oppermann,
Agnes C. Schneider, Dina Oppermann.
Messieurs—
William Schneider, Ed T. Schneider,
Aug. T. Schneider, Geo. A. Huber,
Jos. H. Schneider,

GIRLS' DANCING CLUB.

Members of the Dixie Girls' Dancing Club will entertain their friends Wednesday evening, April 20, at No. 911 Vandeventer avenue. The following are club members:

Misses—
Lizzie Kirk, Pinkie Douglas,
Mayme Manion, Evelyn Booth,
Lottie Egan, Violet Wright,
Alma Mauzy, Louise Blythe,
Ella Wright, Margaret Booth.

Many of the leading society women of St. Louis have signified their desire to be patronesses of the Corley-Robyn concert at the Odeon next Tuesday, and quite a number of representative young business men volunteer their services as ushers. Among the former are:

Merdames—
John Fowler, George D. Markham,
George Simmons, Thos S. McKittrick,
Edward Mallinckrodt, G. Herbert Walker,
John Schroers, Daniel C. Nugent,
Edward L. Proetorius, Edmund Wickham,
R. McK. Jones, Louis Chauvenet,
David R. Francis, Henry C. Scott,
John T. Davis, F. D. Hirschberg,
John D. Davis, Duncan Joy,
Daniel Catlin, William H. Lee,
Ephron Catlin, J. G. Chapman,
Edward Mallinckrodt, Elmer B. Adams,
Charles Tracy, Jr., Howard Elliott.

Mr. Oliver F. Richards is chairman of the Reception Committee, and details of the affair are in charge of Mr. Dwight F. Davis.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Governor Peabody and Mrs. Peabody of Colorado have sent out large numbers of invitations for a reception which they will give at the Planters on the evening of May 2.

D. M. Thomson, No. 36 St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, and two daughters, Lavina and Florence Thomson, have gone for a visit to Mobile, Ala.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—John W. Maguire of Erie, Pa., is registered at the Planters.

—F. W. Neeper of Hannibal, Mo., was registered at the Southern yesterday.

—Robert E. Roberts of Detroit is at the St. Nicholas.

—H. B. Kline of Denver was among yesterday's arrivals at the Lindell.

—R. M. Miller of Nashville, Tenn., is at the New St. James.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pierce of Los Angeles, Cal., are guests at the Laclede.

—G. F. Slaughter of Omaha is registered at the Madison.

—W. F. Keyser of Butler, Mo., was at the Southern yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Daggett of Minneapolis are on the guest list at the Planters.

—H. J. Smith of Sedalia, Mo., is registered at the Lindell.

—George R. Atkins of Newark, N. J., is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

—J. M. Davidson of Bonnville, Mo., is at the Laclede.

—A. G. Gould of Davenport, Ia., is registered at the Southern.

—C. H. Ford of Chicago is at the New St. James.

—James R. Durrah of McPherson, Kas., is registered at the Planters.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., April 13.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

Auditorium—Doctor W. S. Everett, C. H. Howard, J. W. Jaeck, M. D. Loeb, W. S. Mitchell, W. S. Sutton, W. C. Townsend, L. D. Vorel, F. A. White, Mrs. C. H. West.

Windsor Clifton—E. M. Junghluth, C. H. Keith.

Morrison—C. F. Howard, W. H. Stanford.

Grand Pacific—C. D. Morris, Bryan Snyder, John S. Bone, Charles McHugh, E. E. Menham, R. J. Woods.

Kaiserhof—D. R. Morrison, J. W. Tracy.

Brewes—M. H. Franklin, J. H. Gordon, S. S. Werner.

Victoria—D. R. Davis.

Great Northern—E. J. Dowdall, E. J. Foster, J. S. Johnson, L. L. Singer, J. S. Wetzel, J. C. Woods, J. K. Williams.

Palmer—W. S. Forman, G. M. Hollstein, F. J. Windes.

Brevoort—G. N. Henderson, I. K. Wood.

Sherman House—J. J. Foley, N. D. Laughlan, G. M. Strachon.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, April 13.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—S. Clark, E. C. Dreyer, P. T. Whelan, Herald Square; L. J. Boerlin, C. H. Tucker, C. L. Williams, Astor; E. Brown, C. C. Conner, H. J. Sheehan, Criterion; J. W. Byrnes, F. J. Wade, Waldorf; A. G. Husband and Mrs. Husband, P. Kaplan, Broadway Central; C. H. Cooper, Hoffman; R. H. Coyle, Manhattan; H. C. Cooper, Fifth Avenue; C. P. Crumbs, Grand Union; I. H. Cohn, Ashland; C. J. Redding, Raleigh.

Kansas City—R. M. Snyder, Hoffman; W. C. Scarritt, Criterion; J. H. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Everett; N. V. Lewis, Albert; J. Doggett, Raleigh; A. L. Carpenter, Victoria.

Westerners in Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, April 13.—J. Kahrevdeuches of St. Louis is at the Riggs House and G. E. Foote of Topeka is at the New Willard.

INVITES BRYAN TO TEXAS.

Dallas Jefferson Club Wants to Hear the Nebraskan Speak.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., April 13.—The Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club of Dallas, a strong organization recently formed, tonight sent an invitation to William J. Bryan to address the Democracy of Texas at Dallas, under the auspices of the club and other Democratic organizations, at a time convenient to Mr. Bryan.

This being the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the club met at the Oriental Hotel. The question of holding a State rally was discussed, and the invitation to Mr. Bryan was agreed upon.

Castle and Sheldon Chosen.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dixon, Ill., April 13.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-fifth District was held in the City Council rooms here to-day. J. B. Castle of Sandwich, De Kalb County, and H. L. Sheldon of Sterling, Whiteside County, were nominated for Representatives.

At Auction This Day at 10:30 A. M., 5362 Maple Avenue.

By A. A. Selkirk & Co., auctioneers. Household Furniture, Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits, Upright Piano, Range, Gas Stove, etc.

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

From The Republic, April 15, 1879.

Mrs. Anne L. Hunt, one of the oldest residents of St. Louis, died at the family home, No. 1706 Lucas avenue. She was the daughter of John Baptiste Charles Lucas, who came from France, and she married Captain Theodore Hunt of the United States Navy in 1814. After her first husband's death she married his cousin, Wilson P. Hunt. She left two children, Mrs. H. S. Turner and C. L. Hunt, besides nineteen grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. She was 83 years old.

Mayor Joyce of East St. Louis closed the public library of that town. His action was contested by the Library Board, composed of Messrs. Luke H. Hite, Anson Gustin, Doctor H. C. Fairbrother, P. W. Vaughan, J. M. Sullivan, P. M. Sullivan, John P. Becker, S. M. Davidson and Richard Roe.

The little daughter of Henry Kock of No. 1415 Exchange street was seriously hurt by falling down a flight of stairs.

The Reverend Henry Little of the South St. Louis Presbyterian Church announced that he would resign his charge and go to Texas to do missionary work.

John McCormick, a member of the Fire Department, was married to Miss Julia Dowling at St. Patrick's Church, Father Hays officiating.

Mrs. Leon Boucher died at the family home, No. 1217 Dillon street.

Thomas J. Gallagher of the St. Louis Jockey Club became Western correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm.

An Easter present for the Reverend George C. Betts of Trinity Church was a new home, at No. 2462 Washington avenue, furnished by his parishioners.

Leon Chouteau, delegate from France, addressed members of the Merchants' Exchange on the subject of a Franco-American commercial treaty.

Denman Thompson presented "Joshua Whitcomb" at the Olympic Theater.

Miss Minnie Gehring identified a pickpocket who had robbed her while she was attending a funeral at the engine-house of Company No. 6 of the Fire Department.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

ON A PICTURE.

BY ANNE LYNCH BOTTA.

HEN summer o'er her native hills
A veil of beauty spread,
She sat and watched her gentle flocks
And twined her flaxen thread.

The mountain daisies kissed her feet;
The moss sprung greenest there;
The breath of summer fanned her cheek
And tossed her wavy hair.

The heather and the yellow gorse
Bloomed over hill and wold,
And clothed them in a royal robe
Of purple and of gold.

There rose the skylark's gushing song,
There hummed the laboring bee;
And merrily the mountain stream
Ran singing to the sea.

But while she missed from those sweet sounds
The voice she sighed to hear,
The song of bee and bird and stream
Was discord to her ear.

Nor could the bright green world around
A joy to her impart,
For still she missed the eyes that made
The summer of her heart.

Anne C. Lynch

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