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Circulation During April.

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	103,420	16	105,010
2	105,520	17 (Sunday)	119,590
3 (Sunday)	120,610	18	101,890
4	103,870	19	103,520
5	103,310	20	103,730
6	104,290	21	102,320
7	103,290	22	102,850
8	102,600	23	103,620
9	104,490	24 (Sunday)	120,500
10 (Sunday)	120,660	25	102,570
11	103,450	26	102,800
12	102,870	27	103,840
13	103,170	28	104,040
14	101,610	29	104,570
15	101,370	30	108,180

Total for the month	3,171,955
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	70,747
Net number distributed	3,101,208
Average daily distribution	103,373

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.75 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of April.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, writing in The North American Review for May, on "The Manuscript Sources for American History," advocates more sincere and practical interest toward the preservation of documents and records of historical importance and significance. Little regard has been manifested in general, he says, for even valuable documents, and in many cases official records have been allowed to roam as fugitives into private collections and secondhand stores.

Noteworthy, though not sufficient, progress has been made in recent years toward assembling and systematically filing original documents, records and writings bearing on Federal matters. However, there is not only confusion in the archives of departments which have saved masses of official papers; it is also evident that many documents of great importance have been destroyed or are scattered among the different States and the countries of Europe.

In the Commonwealths almost unpardonable carelessness is noted. Many States have made no efforts at all to preserve valuable papers and a few have tolerated wanton destruction. Apparently the only interest shown in the preservation of valuable historical manuscripts of the United States, the Commonwealths and the cities has been that of historical societies. Officials and the public have been indifferent.

Mr. Putnam's suggestion that the United States should conduct a Record Office in Washington, as Great Britain does in London, is well worthy the serious attention of Congress. It is a suggestion which conveys a hint to States and cities for the collection and preservation of documents and articles of historical significance.

The educational and official value of historical matter is too obvious to call for dilatation. The systematic preservation of such matter is almost a necessity to any country, and especially to a great and prosperous country like the United States. Matter of this kind must be obtained when it is obtainable. It cannot be reproduced when once lost.

CRIME AND COMMENTARY.

The consensus of tariff expressions, in Republican platforms and by Republican leaders, amounts to this: That in the dim future, should the need ever arise, there will be revision of such schedules as are observed to be excessive; but that there is no occasion for revision now and is not likely to be at any time. The inconsistency of this proposition amounts to an absurdity when account is taken of the general admission that certain schedules are now excessive. Individual leaders in argument generally make the latter admission, but the official and platform statements negative it expressly.

But the current Republican talk, in resolutions, platforms and per ora, has lately reverted to the subject of reciprocity. It here serves even better to illuminate the party inconsistency and insincerity and throws into striking relief the nature and extent of the tariff fraud committed upon the country. The denunciations of reciprocity now heard render especially timely a reconsideration of Dingley bill history.

A year and a half ago it was publicly developed that the tariff had been put up to be knocked down. That was the explanation given for the excessive height of the schedules. Reciprocity happened at that time to be viewed with more favor than now, and it was expressly given as the reason behind the high rates.

It was disclosed then that Mr. Dingley himself had said that rates were too high and that the purpose of making them high was to allow a margin for subsequent reciprocity negotiations.

Senator Dolliver added his testimony, stating that he himself had been a member of the Ways and Means Committee which reported the Dingley bill and that the committee had deliberately put up the duties "for the express purpose of having them traded down."

The purpose of Mr. Dolliver's statement was to remove some supposed suggestion of moral turpitude attaching to the memory of the dead author, but it clinched the fact of the legislative purpose, real or feigned.

But the tariff was not traded down. Reciprocity fell into disfavor as soon as it was urged upon the party to fulfill its stated purpose. Now we are informed that reciprocity is mere myth and nonsense, an intangible something which cannot be legislated into fact.

The tariff was put up to be knocked down, but it remains up. Reciprocity has been knocked down instead. How shallow and shifting has been the Republican explanation. The present utterances add one more chapter to the commentary of crime.

ST. LOUIS DAY.

The record-breaking occasion at the World's Fair should be St. Louis Day, whether the Executive Committee representing the civic and commercial associations appoints a date in August or October. Weather and conveniences for an adequate celebration demand consideration; but the principal factors, after all, are distinctive features and a great crowd.

The prime object of the World's Fair is the exemplification of modern progress and civilization as exhibited in and by every country. But in serving its chief purposes the Exposition must necessarily reflect honor upon St. Louis. St. Louis Day affords an opportunity to emphasize the city's endeavors and achievements.

For the occasion a programme must be arranged which will be interesting as well as appropriate. The features must accord with the spirit of the occasion and correspond as nearly as possible to the extraordinary surroundings. The proper celebration of St. Louis Day will require the expenditure of a generous sum of money, the creation of fit and original features, the assembling of a vast crowd and the demonstration of intense enthusiasm by the people.

Taking into account the expense which will be incurred, it is advisable that only one date be set aside as **St. Louis Day.** It would not be prudent to have two special days for the city. In order to make the second approach the first in attractiveness, it might be necessary to repeat the programme of the first, with additional features. Otherwise the expense of two celebrations would be too great. Provided it would not interfere with plans already made or contemplated, a suggestion might be made that a date in October would be preferable to August 11.

Whatever action the Executive Committee under the direction of Mayor Wells decides upon, everybody in St. Louis will "stand up for St. Louis" on St. Louis Day, either in August or October, and give expression to the civic sentiment which has helped to construct the World's Fair and convert St. Louis into a better and more beautiful city.

If achievement has begotten disappointments, of which there are no signs, let them be suppressed and forgotten. Let all of the active factors harmonize with the spirit of The New St. Louis Day and make the special occasion, commemorating the growth, advancement, energy and purpose of the city, prominent as the event of events at the World's Fair.

The Executive Committee may be relied upon to arrange an appropriate programme. The commercial interests may be depended upon to assist in acquiring requisite funds, as the celebration will compel a large expenditure, owing to the intention and necessity of doing ample credit to the city. The public will provide the attendance and the enthusiasm. Two things are of paramount importance. The features of the celebration must be distinctive and appropriate. The crowd should be the largest of the Exposition. St. Louis Day must be the day of days.

DOCTOR SIMON'S RECORD.

The new Health Commissioner, Doctor John H. Simon, has a good record to his credit at the end of his first year in office. Reforms have been inaugurated in all branches of the department, there is better discipline, there are well-defined scientific and executive policies, there is system about all of the work, there is economical management, the capacities of institutions are larger, the condition of the property is better, and, in general, there is marked improvement in all directions.

In the last fiscal year, as the report sets forth, the expense of conducting the City Hospital, Female Hospital, Insane Asylum, Poorhouse and Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital was $58,839.23 less than in the previous year. In 1902-3 the aggregate expense was $523,288.45, while last year it was reduced to $464,449.22. The opening and conduct of the Emergency Hospital, which the city purchased, did not become an additional expense to the municipality, as the saving effected on the other institutions was in excess of the expense of running the new hospital, which was $43,729.56.

By following and expanding upon the policy with which he has begun Doctor Simon ought to succeed in putting the affairs of the Health Department at a high standard. He has accomplished much already, in enforcing discipline, in requiring economy, in searching out evidences of the "graft tendency," in accentuating principles, in recommending tenement-house legislation, in working for sanitary arrangements in downtown dwelling places and premises, in improving the dispensary and ambulance services and in impressing upon his assistants and their employes correct ideas concerning the department and its functions. Doctor Simon's first year's record is full of promise for general betterment in the Health Department.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Advocates of municipal paternalism foretell disappearance of the system of direct taxation. The receipts from public-utility enterprises, conducted by the municipality, they believe, will be sufficient to maintain the local government. Municipal ownership projects have been so successful, they contend, as to warrant great hopes in this direction.

The abolition of direct taxation is not an impossible prospect; but, in the nature of things, it may be counted among the improbabilities, for at best it is only a hope based chiefly on theory. If it should become practical, through big municipal enterprises, there is a likelihood that taxation will take some other form and name, for the profits could scarcely be expected to meet all the obligations and responsibilities of advancement.

Up to this time it has been the habit of cities to make debts and confer them upon future generations. The comparatively new cities in the United States are deeply in debt, and the old cities of Europe are not in better circumstances. Improvements must be renewed at periods, and at intervals complete transformation becomes necessary.

Perhaps investigators do not ascribe enough importance to the effects of time and conditions. The profit-earning plants depreciate and have to be reconstructed. Public buildings wear out and property has to be improved again and again. Thus, debt-making goes on from generation to generation.

The cost of maintaining the government, which, though large, is relatively a small part of the municipal expenses, may be realized from municipal enterprises. But without further experimentation it is hardly advisable to predict that they will bring revenue sufficient to meet all obligations.

Some measurement of the task may be conceived by scrutinizing the debts of the principal cities. According to Federal statistics published late in 1902 the net debt of New York City aggregated more than $311,000,000, of Chicago more than $36,000,000, of Philadelphia more than $47,000,000, of St. Louis $23,000,000, of Boston more than $47,000,000, and of Baltimore more than $30,000,000. The total net debt of the six principal American cities was then about $500,000,000. The last year-book of German cities placed the combined debt of fifty-two German cities at more than $443,000,000. It gave the debt of Berlin as more than $74,000,000, Munich more than $35,000,000 and Leipsic more than $19,000,000.

What can be accomplished, in a financial way, through municipal enterprises, is entirely a matter of conjecture. Municipal ownership alone does not offer solution of all municipal ills, although it does offer solution of many. There is also necessity for more system and better organic laws and higher standards in local politics. The best results may be looked for through business administration.

A physician writing in the Medical Review says that many women whom he observes at the theater are "hebetudinous." Unless the author of the allegation is a psychologist possessing propensities for spontaneous action in the subconscious mind, arriving at conclusions by a process of ratiocination characteristic of phrenologists, his own case may be diagnosed as dictionariomania.

The controversy in the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in regard to election laws for the organization gives strong evidence in favor of woman suffrage. The next problem will be over whether there will be sex discrimination in the price of votes.

If Delegate Fontana insists upon holding sessions of the House in Festival Hall, the World's Fair will be enabled to instruct the Municipal Council of Paris in local legislative tactics. The Frenchmen would return home wiser, if not better.

Cupid has begun a strategical invasion of St. Louis and his conquest of hearts probably will increase the throng at the Marriage License office this Fourth of July, for that is one of the busy days of the year for the clerks.

Members of the Master Butchers' Association have agreed to give their employes every Thursday afternoon during the progress of the World's Fair. As Shakespeare would say, "'Tis meet."

A Pennsylvania Judge declares that cheap plays are injurious to good theaters. This is an indication that the courts of that State are improving since Miss Tarbell began writing on trusts.

It is probably well that the President has chosen a man of Taft's avoirdupois to bear all responsibility for the construction of the Panama Canal.

One exhibit which is missing from the World's Fair is "political indorsements." But such things are abundant enough.

Japan continues to bottle ports and China to open them. The coastwise trade wishes to know where it is at.

RECENT COMMENT.

A "Reformer" on the Run.

Hong-Kong Letter.

Kang Yu Wei, known as "the modern sage," and the "reformer," "the youth who fired the Ephesian dome," the man who started the row that led to the Boxer troubles and the siege of Pekin, who is distinguished among all the human family by having a reward of $100,000 offered for his head by the Empress Dowager of China, has been living quietly here with his daughter for the last six months, but yesterday received notice from the police authorities that they could no longer protect him and was advised to clear out. He sailed today upon the French steamer for Singapore, and probably will go from there to Australia. But his life is safe nowhere. The arm of the old witch in the Imperial Palace at Pekin is far-reaching. Her vengeance is untiring and sooner or later Kang Yu Wei will pay the penalty of patriotism, and another name will be added to the long list of the martyrs of "young China."

The Thibetans Aroused.

Independent.

The Lamas have succeeded in rousing the Thibetans against the British, and the Mission is practically besieged in Gyangtse, although at last accounts the communications with India had not been broken. Over 2,000 Khambi warriors are assembled at Gyangtse, and the camp is being bombarded with solid pound shot from a half dozen guns on a height about six furlongs away. Half a battalion of fusileers and half a battalion of naval infantry, with four 10-pounder guns from India, will be sent to re-enforce the expedition. Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary for India, has informed the House of Commons that the Chinese and Thibetan authorities have been informed that the British Mission will advance to Lassa unless they will negotiate at Gyangtse within a given date. It is rumored that the warlike disposition now being manifested by the Thibetans is due to the promise of Russian support, and that 125,000 Russian troops have been recently concentrated beyond the Caucasus.

The People of Missouri Responded.

Leslie's Weekly.

On the occasion of his inaugural appearance as a candidate for Governor Mr. Folk received an overwhelming ovation. With mud to the bridles, farmers rode thirty miles to greet the prosecutor; a dozen counties sent large delegations to give assurance of support; men and women in all walks of life to the number of 2,500 called at the hotel to bid him welcome, and three meetings held during the day proved inadequate to accommodate the throng that gathered to hear him expound the issues of the campaign.

And Mr. Folk did not disappoint his auditors. He sounded the keynote by telling the leaders of his own party that they must purge the organization of criminal venality.

The Omnivorous Korean.

Leslie's Weekly.

The Korean is omnivorous. Birds of the air, beast of the field and fish from the sea—nothing comes amiss to his palate. Dog meat is in great request at certain seasons; pork and beef with the blood undrained from the carcass; fowls and game—birds cooked with the lights, giblets, head and claws intact—fish, sun-dried and highly malodorous—all are acceptable to him. Cooking is not always necessary; a species of small fish is preferred raw, dipped into some piquant sauce. Other dainties are dried seaweed, shrimps, vermicelli, pine seeds, lily bulbs and all vegetables and cereals. Their excesses make the Koreans martyrs to indigestion.

Modern Instances.

Saturday Evening Post.

Rosa Bonheur had just finished the "Horse Fair."

"Fine," cried the critics, "but why don't you paint the dark horse who will get the nomination?"

Perceiving a lack of artistic temperament, she was fain to disdain the criticism.

Nothing in It.

Puck.

He: "It is reported around the club that I am to be married."

She: "Well, don't you put any faith in the report. I started it."

In a Nutshell.

Saturday Evening Post.

There is a wide difference between the man who seeks a position for himself and the man who makes a position for himself.

MR. AND MRS. KLEMME CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

MRS. GEORGE BENEDICT CARPENTER,
Of Chicago, prominent in society and the president of Chicago's most exclusive social organization, known as the Chicago Women's Club. Mrs. Carpenter is in St. Louis for two weeks, at the Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Klemme celebrated their silver wedding anniversary yesterday at their home, No. 3870 Easton avenue. The parlors were decorated with roses, carnations and greens. An enjoyable evening was spent, with music and dancing, by the fifty guests present. At 10 o'clock supper was served, the dining-room being handsomely decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Klemme received many anniversary gifts. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. B. Herman, Mrs. A. Sollner and son, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Klemme of Butler, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Wesly C. Burries of Butler, Ill.; Mrs. Annie Klie, Mrs. Ida Massing, daughter and son; Mr. and Mrs. H. Volgt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herman, Doctor C. C. Emerson, Doctor G. A. Kelling, Mrs. P. Garthoffner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shawl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wollblock.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY.

Miss Pearl Christiansen of the North Side was surprised on Wednesday by friends, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday. The house was decorated with American beauties and smilax. During the evening dancing, singing, piano and violin solos were enjoyed. At midnight a repast was served. Among the merry guests were:

Misses—
Pearl Christiansen, Ada Christiansen,
Lulu Neidringhaus, Anna Wencker,
Alma Goeke, Bertha Christiansen,
Hattie Gallagher, Laura Evers,
Mildred Goeke, Grace Christiansen,
Irene Schwier, Mamie Weigel,
Hattie Hartung, Bessie Christiansen.
Messieurs—
Harry Lincher, Louis Frohardt,
Harry Fustermann, George Engiemann,
Charles Wilcox, Carl Kempff,
Otto Horst, Elmer Hillenkoetter,
Harry Evers, Edward Kline,
Walter Reise, Edgar Reise.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Mrs. G. Wiedner entertained the little friends and relatives of her son, Clarence, yesterday. The afternoon was spent in playing games. Luncheon was served at 5 p. m. The young guests were:

Misses—
Alita Wiedner, Sylvia Almedia,
Alma Wiedner, Roma Moretti,
Viola Samonial, Carolina Cifuentes,
Helen Bagot, Vesti Romero,
Ray Marion, Camille Ayuntamiento,
Ellen Eydlo, Babette Kushibiki,
Ladya Sousa.
Masters—
Clyde Samonial, Marcer Castillo,
Clarence Wiedner, Jose Mexia,
Felix Lopez, Juan Naravi,
Genaro Garcia, Antonio Guedas,
Teodoro Rodriguez, Henriques Costa,
Fernando Cleofas, Costello Viaga.
Rafael Russek.

GUESTS AT THEATER PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiedemann of North St. Louis gave a theater party Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Tiedemann's brothers, Robert and Edward Satelle, who are in the city from San Domingo. After the play a supper was served at the Jefferson Hotel. Those present included:

Misses—
Alma Wiedner, Carrie Wagner.
Messieurs—
Robt. Saetello, Gussie Wiedner,
Edward Saetello, Henry Beltrum.
Messieurs and Mesdames—
Tiedemann, Samonial.
Bagot.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. George Ernest Colby, Seventh District vice president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, arrived from Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, a poet and authoress and the associate editor and proprietor of the Western Journal of Education, arrived from San Francisco yesterday, and is the guest of Mrs. Mary E. Hart, the hostess of the Alaska building. Mrs. Wagner is a delegate to the Press Parliament, and also to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, of which she is an honorary member.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Buchanan are stopping at the Planters. Mrs. Buchanan is president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, and also Commissioner from Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stampfer of No. 1123 South Tenth street, will be at home to their friends on Friday, May 20, afternoon and evening, in honor of the confirmation of their son, Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mange of No. 2709 North Ninth street will be at home to their friends this afternoon and evening, in honor of their son Harold's confirmation.

The Avondale Tennis Club has issued invitations for the first of a series of swimming parties to be given Wednesday, June 1, at the Benton Park Natatorium.

The H. J. B. Club was entertained at the home of Miss Alma Remeier last Sunday evening. Amusements of various kinds were greatly enjoyed, after which an elaborate repast was served.

Mrs. Anita Comfort, formerly of St. Louis, but now a resident of New York, is at the Southern Hotel with the New York delegation from various women's clubs. Mrs. Comfort's son, Norman Brown Comfort, a cadet at the Culver Academy, will arrive next week with 250 Culver boys to camp at the World's Fair for two weeks, after which they will give a large ball.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bishop, Jr., of Los Angeles, Cal., have just returned from a pleasant trip abroad. They are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bishop, Sr., No. 4540 Cook avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Brehm of No. 3506 Delmar avenue will be at home Friday afternoon and evening in honor of their son Edward's confirmation.

NOTED ENGLISH GUESTS POPULAR AT THE FAIR.

If there are two of this week's visitors to St. Louis who are being paid more interested attention than Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid and his daughter, Miss Reid, and to whom the first place is more gladly given, they have not yet been announced. The great British journalist and philanthropist is the lion of Press Week at the Fair, and, his brother editors think, deservedly so.

One element of his popularity is his uniform cordiality and simplicity of manner, which in a Briton of his fame and station is accounted an unusual exhibition of democracy.

When Sir Hugh meets you for the first time he does not "gorgonize you with a stony British stare." Instead, he grasps the hand of the person presented with a grip that is truly American in its fervor and intensity, and in a minute one feels that here is a man he has known and is proud to know.

His mannerisms are not those of a native Englishman. The casual observer who did not know him would pronounce the great publicist without doubt an American. He does not disdain a pleasantry in conversation, and to all he is the same in the heartiness of his greeting.

Perhaps no visitor in St. Louis at the present time can claim a longer list of honors bestowed than Sir Hugh's card shows him to have been the recipient of. To begin with, he is an LL. D. and a D. L. He is the first president of the Institute of Journalists in Great Britain, a premier member of Parliament for Aston Manor, an officer of the Order of Leopold and a commander of the Order of the Crown of the Congo. After this week he can add the title of President of the World's Press Parliament to the list of honors.

Miss Reid, his daughter, who accompanies the distinguished British journalist, partakes very largely of her father's characteristics. She is frankly enthusiastic about what she has seen in the United States on this her first visit and volunteers the statement that many of her preconceived ideas of America and the Americans were wrong and not well grounded.

Miss Reid is a pretty young woman with the fresh complexion of the English girl, but with the vivacity of an American girl. She speaks with the accent of an educated Englishwoman, which, to unaccustomed American ears, has its peculiar charm.

"Of the many things I have seen in America," she said, "none have impressed me with more force than your servants. They are utterly unlike our English servants. They seem to know more and care more for current happenings outside their own sphere than my countrymen of their station in life. And they are so obliging, too. When they do a thing for you it is with a free, offhand manner that does not betray a longing for what you call a tip.

"Coming on the train from New York I was truly astonished at the amount of information about his own country and its history the guard, or brakeman, on the train had at his command.

"The men in bumbler stations in America are quite unlike those in England. If they seem less respectful and a trifle more free with those they wait upon, I suppose it is due to the undoubted advantages of education they have had and show and which always tend to make a man's manner less servile."

Being the central figure in the Press Parliament this week, Sir Hugh is necessarily the target for numerous interviews, and has been subjected innumerable times to the great American journalistic invention.

Wednesday when one of the numerous newspaper representatives approached him the Baronet laughed heartily when the reporter introduced himself.

"Why," he said, "I have already been interviewed seven times to-day, and I don't know how many times I have posed for my photograph, but I am becoming quite American, and I don't mind it at all, I assure you, now that I have been initiated."

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—C. Warner of London is at the Planters.

—Mrs. Frank M. Douglas of Cleveland is a guest at the Southern.

—Fred Naegele of Helena, Mont., is at the New St. James.

—W. C. Walker of McAlester, I. T., is at the St. Nicholas.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pearson of London are at the Planters.

—Howard Kellogg of Buffalo is a guest at the Hotel Jefferson.

—Charles A. Briggs, Jr., of New York City is a guest at the Southern.

—Albert H. Head of Liverpool arrived yesterday at the Hotel Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robson of Hull, England, are at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Stone of Chicago are at the Hotel Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith of New York City are at the St. Nicholas.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Conkey of Chicago arrived yesterday at the Planters.

—Doctor and Mrs. O. A. Khul of Salt Lake City are registered at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hartmann of Victoria, British Columbia, are Lindell guests.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Kinman of Victoria, British Columbia, are at the Laclede.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Remington and son of Fon du Lac, Wis., are Laclede guests.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Holmes and Miss Holmes of Parsons, Kas., are guests at the Laclede.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Castello and Miss Castello of Colorado Springs are guests at the Planters.

—Misses Myrtle, Wreathe and Edna Boggs and Alice Scott of Fairfield, Ill., are guests at the Lindell.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., May 19.—These St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day:

Auditorium—E. S. Adams, J. L. Butterfield, G. L. Ball, H. J. McNichols, W. S. McCall, A. J. Davidson, H. F. Davis, L. R. Dronberger, J. E. Hitt, H. S. Robinson, A. W. Stewart, J. C. Van Ripper, E. S. Whitaker, C. H. Young.

Sherman House—J. D. Hollister, F. A. Rockwood.

Grand Pacific—W. F. Foster, F. J. Miller, F. J. Swift.

Kaiserhof—W. H. Bluedorn, W. D. Forrest, H. A. Sanders.

Palmer House—C. G. Bayer, J. T. Casper, T. B. Mitchell, J. J. Stein.

Briggs—J. W. Hoffman, W. J. Phillips, A. F. Sabin.

Victoria—W. L. Morris, A. Romelius, C. E. Sage.

Great Northern—W. W. Barbour, R. Findlay, S. R. Holland, E. W. Cramer, F. A. Leland, W. C. Maxwell, W. L. Norris, E. G. Wylie.

Brevoort—A. J. Frank, E. M. Hill, W. C. Sharp.

Morrison—J. S. Carr, E. E. Rice, J. H. Thompson.

Saratoga—T. V. Donovan, J. M. Jackson, M. J. Sugar, C. W. Wood.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 19.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—G. L. Edwards, C. F. Joy, Waldorf; Mrs. A. Kicker, A. Kicker, Grand; P. Breen, C. F. Hoffman, C. H. Tucker, E. E. Ohler, Herald Square; M. D. Neustay, Wallington; W. Brasch, Union Square; H. Hartwell, Everett; G. F. Power, Jr., Murray Hill; D. M. Haslett, Continental; Mrs. A. L. Orff, St. Denis; M. C. Soumier, Sinclair; T. Malley, Bartholdi; Mrs. O. C. Shedd, Fifth Avenue; A. O. Wilson, Astor.

Kansas City—O. Stenger, H. Blochberger, P. Endres, A. Goldsmith, Broadway; C. Clark, W. J. Ferguson, N. O. Howelson, Imperial; W. Humphrey, A. B. Cook, Astor; E. Wright, Gilsey.

At Washington Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 19.—The following Europeans who are going to the St. Louis Fair are registered at the Washington hotels:

A. Koehler and Mrs. Koehler of Berlin; Messrs. Tredl, Herberg, Wolf, Snedorf, Breinholt and L. Loria of Copenhagen; R. Benstrom and R. Oscolm of Stockholm and C. Chahr of London; E. A. Fischer and wife of St. Louis and L. S. Edwards of Natchez, Miss., are at the New Willard.

Overheard on the Pike.

Mr. Easy: "Why should people visiting the Exposition at night use more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?"

Miss Foote: "Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds every foot becomes an acre."

Mr. Easy: "Fair, only fair! Pray, conduct me to the nearest drug store and I promise never to accept a substitute for you or for Allen's Foot-Ease." * * *

Foot Note—The twain will be made one in June.

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

From The Republic, May 21, 1879.

Gold-bearing quartz was found at Huntley Station, on the North Missouri Railroad, near St. Louis. The discovery was made by C. L. Hunt, grandson of J. B. C. Lucas.

The Texas and St. Louis Railway Company was organized to extend a branch from Texarkana to Waco. The St. Louis directors were William M. Senter, James L. Sloss, M. C. Humphreys, J. D. Goldman and J. W. Paramore.

Amateurs presented the operetta "Red Riding Hood" at the Mercantile Library for the benefit of the Episcopal Children's Protectorate, an institution known as the "Sheltering Arms." Among those who took part were Miss Minnie Newington, J. J. Collins, Mrs. J. Fife, Mrs. Ben O'Fallon, Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, Mr. Epstein, Miss Lottie Berkley, Mrs. L. H. Pritchard, Nat Hazard, L. C. Haynes, Master Wallace Simmons, Alice Goddard, Mamie Wilson, Annie Daughaday, Lizzie Gage, Hallie O'Fallon, Henry Garneau, Henry Snyder, Sophie Schuyler, Henry Morgan, Girtie Lynch, Fred Parke, John Garneau, Ike Dillenberg, Ella Daughaday, Annie Winchester, Sallie Pritchartt, Laura Spencer, Maude Gregory, Mattie Maynard, Bessie Ringold and Fannie Papin.

William Borgasser, 17 years old, sued the St. Louis Street Railway Company for damages because of injuries sustained in 1869.

A shooting tournament was held at the Jockey Club grounds by the Missouri State Sportsmen's Association. Among those who made high records were Captain A. H. Bogardus, Fred Erb, G. W. Funstall, J. Devonshire, J. Thomas, J. H. Stansberry, Judge Chester H. Krum, Dabney Carr, R. J. Roche and Kleinman.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

WELCOME JOY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

AKE Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows; ay,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad—
Joy is the grace we say to God.