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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

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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)	120,060	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.

FOLK'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Folk's "good roads" suggestion seems practical and worth considering. He proposes that two of the three Railroad Commissioners be charged with the supervision of the State's highways, to the end that road construction and development have expert supervision.

Road work as performed now is in charge of a commissioner appointed by the county in each road district. There would be no need of change in this respect, since county officials would be required to look after the work as heretofore. They would carry out the directions of the State road officers. The difference would be that the work would be done according to an approved, general principle or system under the direction of officers charged with the special function of developing the roads to a high state of utility and maintaining them thereat; whose business it would be to work scientifically and methodically. The expense of road work would not be increased, but probably reduced. Poll taxes and county taxes are the sources of road revenue, and no State appropriation would be necessarily required. The Railroad Commissioners' salaries are ample to compensate for the increased duties.

There is absolutely no reason in idea or in fact why Missouri's roads should not be the best of good roads. We have the money, the men and the materials. Road development lacks only system. No better sugestion in the line of immediate progress has been offered than that of Mr. Folk.

RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Japan's popularity in the United States may be ascribed to that country's dash and success and the energy with which it is adapting itself to modern conditions. Victor Hugo well says that "nothing succeeds like success." Yet it cannot be charged against the people of the United States that they are inimically inclined toward Russia or that they are prejudiced and incompetent to discriminate fairly.

The love of justice is an American instinct. Were Japan to violate any of the principles which the people of the United States regard as fair play, there soon would be evidence that public opinion is not entirely a matter of shallow sentiment. In exhibiting the influence of ideals upon all important affairs the people show a fervor; but it should be remembered that the ideals rest on firm foundations and that the fervor receives inspiration from the brain as well as from the heart.

Americans arrive at conclusions by what may be termed reasonable intuition. They might believe, for instance, that the aggression of Japan is really a policy of defense against encroachment or invasion. But their adherence to such a view would be temporary if there were doubt as to facts. The final opinion would be just.

In regard to Russia and Japan there seems to be a grounded belief that the latter will win. From an American viewpoint the advantage appears to be Japan's, not only in relation to affairs in the far East, but indirectly and still importantly within the Russian Empire.

The Czar's undoubted attitude of opposition to war produced decided effect in the United States. An opinion also prevails that the Czar himself is not a despot at heart and that he would not be averse to an extension of popular rights and liberties in his country. The disposition to judge the ruler fairly is an indication that the people of the United States are not biased. It is a further indication of fairness that the popularity of Japan is not pronounced.

However, it is questionable whether, though the American public might be with Russia in a specific case and though there would always be a friendly feeling, the people would not still cling to their conviction that there should be greater freedom in Russia. The people could judge fairly and have regard for Russia; nevertheless, they would not admire the Russian form of government.

Consequences may be distant as yet, but the signs are visible that important developments are impending in Russia. It is only a question of time when that country will have to provide a constitution and enlarge popular rights and privileges. This is one of the grave issues—perhaps the gravest with Russia.

NO LICENSED THUGGERY.

Patrolman Flynn's conviction is a suggestive incident sequel to the ugly episodes of March 12th, the date of the Democratic primaries, when rowdyism invaded the Twenty-eighth Ward to put a dark blot on the local political record. Flynn's conviction is the first achievement in what should be a wholly new and clean municipal chapter.

The testimony upon which it was secured serves again to emphasize the necessity of stamping out of politics police tolerance of thuggery. The trial of a policeman on the charge of open neglect of duty at the polls is a fact itself calculated to stir the wonder of citizens at conditions which could admit of even such a possibility. And the evidence was of a character to illuminate and give impressiveness to the object lesson, impressing it the more deeply on the St. Louis mind.

The principal witnesses described riotous scenes which took place as a result of a visitation of thugs, with whom it must appear that the patrolman was in league. To such an extent did he connive at thug tactics that he ignored express appeals from the witnesses who urged him to prevent assaults and protect citizens. One of the witnesses, Mr. David R. Francis, Jr., testified that when attacked by ruffians he got behind Flynn and demanded that he arrest them, which Flynn failed to do. Other witnesses testified that when thugs knocked a man down within four feet of Flynn the latter turned his back indifferently and walked away. Such was the evidence which convicted the first one of the fourteen indicted officers to be tried.

The case further clinches the lesson which this paper has to the utmost of its power attempted to fasten upon the public intelligence; namely, that licensed thuggery is intolerable in our political affairs and that every means must be taken for its prevention and eradication. The permission of rowdyism at the primaries of the Twenty-eighth Ward caused an upheaval of public sentiment. The convictions formed then must not be relaxed, nor the vigor behind them abated, even though no civic demonstrations or open manifestations of purpose are necessary in the interim.

It must not be forgotten that rowdyism boldly challenged the real citizenship in the community—rowdyism showing an alliance with police power, and an extended activity and influence; and it must be realized that as yet, except for the conviction of Flynn, no real victory over rowdyism has been gained by citizenship. The real victory to be gained will consist in the punishment of all those found guilty of violating laws and in the quiet battle with the municipal conditions which have heretofore admitted of thuggery's play in politics. In the latter effort lies the genuine and large opportunity.

To prolong sanely and quietly the spirit and will of St. Louis's representative citizenship as manifested and pronounced at the meeting of seventeen hundred at Chatsworth Hall two months ago, and to give full expression to that spirit and will in intelligent activity, should be the effort. Such activity finds its field in politics primarily, and the right sort of politics is the surest guaranty against another March Twelfth. As a last resort, the people may, if they so will, repress thuggery at the polls on election day, but to combat the thug influence in politics in the interim is the great work the fulfillment of which renders the other unnecessary.

The eradication is simple enough in theory and by no means superlatively difficult in practical operation. With both political parties united in opposition to thug influence and bent on minimizing its representation the thing is done. Thuggery's seat of power is a small group of downtown wards wherein reputable elements, acting separately, can cope but weakly. But by uniting upon sane measures, without prejudice to either party's strength, the reputable elements may guard the remainder of the city against intrusion and even do effective aggressive battle against the confines of the pernicious force. Until men themselves are made differently there will be thugs and Indians in municipalities and there is only one way effectually to combat them—by a union of better citizenship, and through politics itself. It has been done. It can be done again.

"Reformers" are too prone to preach about "bipartisan" and "nonpartisan" movements—these are urged as a universal political panacea, and repeated failures along these lines considerably weaken any argument for that sort of cure, but as applied to the eradication of this particular form of the corrupt in municipal affairs the remedy is well recommended. The simple philosophy underlying the remedy must appeal to the practical mind, nothing weakened by the fact that it partakes of a "reformer's" ideal.

Consolidated bipartisan effort directed against rowdyism—meaning rowdyism in its larger aspect of bad ward influence, including bad representation in municipal legislative bodies, police connivance or aid at elections, and all its attendant evils—would proceed upon the basis of fact that this minor element can operate only by toleration or consent or as an adjunct of some higher party machinery. The minor hoodlum machinery is unpartisan and holds its services at the bid of either party. It holds its lease of existence by virtue always of the threat to work for the opposition as an alternative. It must lose its strength, its political market value, indeed its very existence when neither party will under any circumstances stoop to employ it; when both parties are leagued against it. An ideal may be a truth as well, and a practical and practicable truth. There is no just or logical consideration to keep Republicans and Democrats from uniting in what must prove a sure check to their common enemy.

It is gratifying to reflect that the law, when enforced, as in the case of Patrolman Flynn, is a partial check; but with this reflection comes a consideration of the onerous responsibility of citizenship and its large opportunity. The law can do little; the people can do much.

WATER CLARIFICATION.

Time will confirm the prudence of the City of St. Louis in deciding against changing the source of the public water supply. Experience is showing more and more that the chief problem is quantity, and that quality, as quality is determined universally, can be easily obtained by simple processes.

In either the Mississippi River, from which the drinking water is now obtained, or the Missouri River, which is frequently suggested as a source, St. Louis has an inexhaustible supply that would meet the requirements of an immense population. It would have been folly, therefore, to abandon a certainty and risk a vast sum of money in an impounding plan.

With an impounding system the problem of increasing the supply exists permanently, and it is almost inevitable that the problem of clarification and purification also arises. Clarification is a simple problem.

Water can now be clarified and purified, and there is a probability that, in the next few years, one or several of the clarification processes will be so improved as to be commercially economical, or that some new and cheap and efficacious process will be invented.

The city is acting wisely in giving paramount importance to quantity, for all other conditions are more or less equal, and in adapting a process for clarifying the water. Water Commissioner Adkins is already producing better quality. And it is not claiming much to say that it ultimately will be possible to make the appearance and sanitation wholly satisfactory. Quality is obtainable through scientific methods. Inexhaustible quantity must be a certainty.

The increasing part played by Roosevelt officeholders in fighting the campaign indicates party weakness. The South's delegation to the Chicago convention, it is said, will show a large proportion of Government employes. At a time when the party organization is under unquestioned discipline there is no necessity to send the jobholder into the very convention halls. As a contemporary points out, it is better to cut off criticism in advance and put in "dummies," keeping the men in material interest in the background. But Mr. Roosevelt is not taking any chances. After election, however it may go, we may expect him to resume his prejudices and denunciations against the "spoils politician."

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the Republicans of Missouri ought to show their antiboodle sentiments by indorsing Folk. By the same token the Democracy of the nation might see its way to nominate Folk for the presidency and insert in the platform Roosevelt's recommendation. Mr. Roosevelt would then be compelled to withdraw in favor of Folk or explain why advice for Missouri is not good for the United States. Boodle is an issue everywhere, and nowhere more than in Washington.

"After the Republicans of Missouri shall have held their State Convention," says the Globe, "Mr. Folk may rely upon having a competitor who will not withdraw." No, indeed! The only gentleman prominently mentioned who is willing is the Honorable J. N. Foote, formerly of Knobnoster, now of Protem, Taney County, and he will stay to the bitter end in the interest of the Missouri Idea and Joseph W. Folk.

It is much to be regretted that the Illinois telegram was not sent to Mr. Roosevelt, protesting against the meddling of his Federal appointees in gubernatorial affairs, and, if need be, to make it forceful, quoting his own language.

Prince Pu Lun has heard ragtime in St. Louis and will come back. Prince Hohenlohe went to Cincinnati for the music carnival. We may conquer the earth with our music talent.

The real effect of the Globe's putting Folk on the stand is to make him a witness against itself. That organ convicts itself of the veriest shystering in its former feigned boosting of Folk.

Uncle Sam has asked Johnny Bull's permission to march troops through Canada, en route to Alaska. What will the "Lady of the Snow" think?

Mr. Carnegie will himself be entitled to his hero fund if he wears a smile after the satirists and critics get through with him.

RECENT COMMENT.

World's Fair Art Exhibition.

Halsey C. Ives in Review of Reviews.

In addition to the United States section, twenty foreign Governments will be represented by exhibits in the department as follows: France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Austria, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Hungary, Sweden, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Portugal and Ceylon. Space in which to form national rections has been assigned to each of these nations. There has also been reserved space for an international section, in which will be installed works by artists in countries not officially represented—such as Denmark, Norway and Spain. Applications for space exceeded by 40 per cent the total amount available in the four pavilions of the Art Palace. It is to be regretted that several of these countries could not be allowed the space asked for. This, however, means that the standard of excellence in the objects shown is higher than usual, and that the representation throughout is most creditable.

Among works in the French section representing the older masters of that school are those of Carolus Duran, Bouguereau, Henner, Robert Fleury, Detaille, Flameng, Puvis de Chavannes and Lhermitte. From the younger men, who are represented as coming masters, are works by Simon, Cottet, Dauchez, Menard, Prinet, Besnard and Carriere. The impressionist school is represented by Claud-Monet Renoir, Degas, Lepine and others. The French sculpture section has especially strong representative works by Rodin, Saint-Marceaux, Mercier, Bartholdi and Gardet.

Those who have become familiar with the art section of Great Britain pronounce it superior in character to the British section at Chicago, and much broader and more comprehensive than the British display at Paris in 1900. Works of art by men of world-wide reputation, such as Millais, Leighton, Burne-Jones, Clausen, La Thangue, Orchardson, Watts, Alma-Tadema, Herkomer, Luke Fildes and Macauley-Stevenson, are installed in the British section. The Art Committee, it would seem, has been successful in bringing together examples of nearly every phase of art work produced in England. The display of British sculpture is confined to works easy of transportation. A carefully selected collection, however, has been brought together of works suited for installation in the various galleries of the British section. Among them are works by Brock, Frampton, Colton, Reynolds-Stevens and others of equal prominence.

The Japanese exhibit displays the well-known characteristics of Japanese art, and there are also oil paintings by younger artists done in the European method. Among the leading artists are Kampo Araki, Masao Gejo, Gaho Hashimoto, Keinen Imao and Giokushi Kawabata. The sculptural exhibit in bronze, ivory and wood is illustrative of scene in Japanese life.

Folk Lore.

New York Sun.

From the Honorable Joseph W. Folk's speech in the convention hall at Kansas City last Thursday we extract this short paragraph:

> "Party committees should be the servants of the people of the party, not their masters. No officeholder ought to be allowed on the State Committee. To permit this inevitably leads to the building up of a machine to use the party for personal ends."

Forty-four words only, but forty-four words of concentrated and crystallized wisdom, calculated for pretty nearly all latitudes and longitudes.

Parliamentary Suggestion.

London News.

One legislator proposed to import eight Japanese girls in their native costume to remove the boots of members at the door of the House and replace them with comfortable slippers. He thought this arrangement would purify the air by saving the matting from contact with dirty boots on a wet day. It might also break the spell of the beguiling cigar; for, if the eight Japanese girls held a conversazione in the lobby, the smoking-room would be deserted, and the Whips would easily nab their men for the urgent division.

Westward, Ho!

Kansas City Star.

There appears to be no reason why the Czar should go to the front when he can stay where he is and let the front come to him.

INTERESTING Spring Books—"The Singular Miss Smith" and Other Novels—Literary Chit-Chat.

MARGARET HORTON POTTER.
Author of "The Castle of Twilight," " Istar of Babylon" and "The Flame Gatherers."

SOLVING THE PROBLEMS.

Florence Morse Kingsley is clever without being profound and without trying to be clever—and what more can you say of one whose mission it is to entertain the public with fiction? Sanity is an absolute term, but ones likes to think that there are about seven degrees of it, so as to place her delightful little novel in the seventh. "The Singular Miss Smith" is not tiresome to read. It has just enough of the satirical flavor; not too much vinegar. It is palatable and not "filling," so that you can consume it in one sitting, and you do not require a soda mint afterward.

Yet it is a "problem" novel, dealing with all sorts of tremendous questions—the servant-girl problem, the problem of teaching young women how to be good wives, the cooking problem, social problem, reform and what not; all of them problems near and dear to the heart of women's clubs. Miss Kingsley's book even treats of these latter, which fact renders its arrival in St. Louis just now peculiarly opportune. The fact that Miss Kingsley herself is a woman and views these matters from the feminine standpoint will no doubt commend "The Singular Miss Smith" to a large clientele who would not tolerate similar views in a mere man.

The book's opening scene discloses the Ontological Club in full swing, the president tapping for order, her eyes, behind their gold-mounted glasses, dwelling blandly on the animated and well-dressed assemblage before her; saying to Doctor Aurilla Robinson-Cobb, who occupied the seat of honor at her right hand, "Our dear women are manifesting a really unprecedented interest in this, our first, sociological study of the season." Doctor Aurilla Robinson-Cobb thereupon elevates her eyes tentatively, replying in a rumbling voice suggestive of abysmal deeps of wisdom, "The question may be justly considered a vital one, as casually related to the Cosmos and to the individual."

The subject of the afternoon, as announced by the secretary of the club, a well-developed lady who appeared to be hermetically sealed in a lavender broadcloth gown, was the eminently practical question, "Why Do American Women of the Laboring Class Decline, as a Rule, to Enter Domestic Service?" As intimately correlated to the question, Doctor Aurilla Robinson-Cobb had been persuaded to deliver before the Ontological Club her celebrated lecture on "The Primal Relation of Woman to the Evolution of the Cosmos." The number of multisyllabled words employed by the lecturer in the course of her address was gratifyingly large, so the tale runs, and when she took her seat the other members exchanged whispers to the effect that they had enjoyed an inestimable privilege. Then came the "general discussion," and finally the singular Miss Smith.

You get immensely interested in Miss Smith from the moment she gains the floor and says, in frank, sweet, girlish way, "The question of the afternoon is, 'Why Do American Women of the Laboring Class Decline, as a Rule, to Enter Domestic Service?' We have been told that it is because they do not realize their primal relationship to the Cosmos. Perhaps this is true, if we could possibly understand what the Cosmos is, and what we ourselves are. I confess that I do not understand either. I have made full notes of several lectures to which I have listened in this room, describing the Cosmos in detail, and defining ourselves as 'spiritual entities,' 'centers of energy,' 'individualized mind,' 'rays of truth,' and so on; but, in spite of it all, I am quite sure I have so far failed to realize my primal relationship to my kitchen, to say nothing of the rest of the Cosmos."

This attitude of Miss Smith's is the keynote of the story.

In this manner the singular Miss Smith begins to solve the problems, and she solves them, too—every last one of them. Eventually she solves them all at once and in a manner entirely satisfactory to all mankind, and, indeed, to womankind, or so much of it as is not dead to romance, the same being a very large part. All together, even including the romance, the book of Florence Morse Kingsley is sane and bright and wholesome. It possesses that excellent quality which the higher critics call "versimilitude," but which goes by the easier names of lifelikeness and naturalness; and is not the less worth while for the "story" than for its true and excellent and conclusive solution of the many tremendous problems with which it deals in its crisp, brief 208 pages. It is published by the Macmillan Company.

OTHER NEW NOVELS.

"A Night With Alessandro," by T. Cleveland, Jr., is a narrative of a few hours taken from a picturesque scene and period of history—Florence in the twilight of the Medicis. Its principal characters are a French gentleman, who, for the purpose of the story, is sent by Charles V to report on the sentiment of the Florentines, his body servant and a vivacious heroine. There are telling sketches of the people they fall in with, including the treacherous banker, Strozzi (in whose personlike palace much of the action ensues), the dissolute Duke Alessandro, his despicable kinsman, Lorenzaccio (a character which, by the way, Bernhardt once acted), Cardinal Ippolito, and others. Effective colored sketches by Eliot Keen, showing the Strozzi palace at night, Florence at dusk and Fiesole at dawn, embellish the book, which is published by Henry Holt and Company.

In "Zut" last year Guy Wetmore Carryl gave sufficient proof of his intimacy with the life of Paris. His new book, "The Transgression of Andrew Vane," is a story of that curiously complex, curiously careless and curiously callous community in Paris which goes by the name of the American Colony. When occasion demands a spade is called a spade with the frankness of conviction. There is no attempt to drag in elaborate or embellish the questionable side of things, but neither does the author step over or around what he finds has a natural place in his narrative. Henry Holt and Company are the publishers.

Onoto Watanna's new novel, "Daughters of Nijo," consists of two delicate and dainty love stories woven into one narrative. The plot turns on the marvelous resemblance between two stepsisters, the one a royal Princess, the other supposedly the daughter of middle-class people, but really also a "Daughter of Nijo"—Nijo being a Prince of Japan. By an odd fatality each of the sisters loves the man to whom the other has been betrothed by relatives. The sisters meet one another for the first time, and discover this. The happy inspiration occurs to them to exchange clothes and places; but they are careful not to inform their respective lovers until after a good many things have happened. It is a pure romantic story, alive with genuine charm, and written in excellent English, with just a touch of naive quaintness.

"The Highroad," just published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., is the story of an ambitious American widow who determines to give her daughters the social advantages which she herself lacked. She is clever enough to succeed in spite of poverty and obscurity. The story of the way she plays her role and marries her daughters off to the rich and great is entertaining. The following extracts show something of the author's racy wit:

"We went down to dinner and ate the daily French dishes, which are stale and stupid enough. The English have given the French a reputation for being wonderful cooks—because they know how to make bread and mayonaise, and have the wit to keep fresh olive oil in the house. In reality French cooking is only really fine when it is done for Americans. The French are too economical in their kitchens."

"Isn't it strange that people will die of ennui in the midst of a life and people that would thrill them with interest if it were shown to them through the eyes of another?"

"I had been talking to Lady Flora Herbert, whom I knew to be the daughter of a hundred Earls, but found her as uppish and pretentious as though her mother had been a housemaid."

"The present royal family is most distressingly middle class. Queen Alexandra's favorite amusement is copying portraits of her family on tea cups—very badly—and taking photographs of her daughters (very badly) with their heads on their husbands' shoulders."

"Lucile's feet and hands, her neck and waist were what the shops call 'stock sizes,' as well as her mind and manners. Many mothers would have considered her hopeless, but I knew better. The majority of the world is itself commonplace, and resentful of anything out of the ordinary."

"At the Big House," by Anne Virginia Culbertson, is a collection of animal folk-tales of the South—the sort that Uncle Remus would have been glad to tell if they had been "ketched in the corngders uf his 'memb'ance." They are in no sense an imitation or a reproduction of his delightful yarns, but a supplement to them, the completion of the Southern lore.

They are told in an inimitable negro dialect, impregnated with quaint turns, with homely wisdom and with rich and racy humor. Some are narrated by Aunt Nancy, a typical "foh-de-wah" mammy. Others, gathered from the Southern Indians, are put into the mouth of Aunt 'Phrony, who has Creek blood in her veins. The picture of the old plantation house, the songs, half weird and half comical, crooned by the old mammies, the natural history mingled with the unnatural, the tales which make the animal-folk almost human creatures with more than human intelligence—all this means many a happy half-hour for children and grown-ups alike.

William R. Lighton has a good literary grasp on the masculine traits of the earlier West, which he formerly demonstrated in his "Ultimate Moment." He comes to us now with "Uncle Mac's Nebraska," which is a sort of conversational biography from the mixed career of a genuine Westerner, who went from Indiana in '55, when stress was a reality. In these yarns—quite as strange as any truth—Uncle Mac, a son of the wilderness, exhibits his "personality," which, as you may suppose, "runs" more or less to shrewd epigram. He delights in such things as "Half the game is being sure you've got the right kind of enemies" and "When a man's a born fool, he's got to take the consequences." He is worth knowing. The yarns introduce several lively frontier episodes. Henry Holt & Co. are the publishers.

Books Received.

"The Cost." By David Graham Phillips. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

"Australia, Our Colonies and Other Islands of the Sea." A geographical reader by Frank G. Carpenter. Published by the American Book Company, New York. Price 60 cents.

"Lives and Stories Worth Remembering." By Grace H. Kupfer, M. A. Published by the American Book Company, New York. Price 45 cents.

"At the Big House." Where Aunt Nancy and Aunt Phrony held forth on the animal folks. By Anne Virginia Culbertson. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

"Uncle Mac's Nebraska." By William R. Leighton. With Frontispiece by W. Herbert Dunton. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price $1.25.

"The Transgression of Andrew Vane." A novel. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York, price $1.50.

"A Night With Alessandro." An episode in Florence under her last Medici. By Treadwell Cleveland, Jr. With three views in color by Eliot Keen. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price $1.25.

"What Jesus Is Doing." Why regeneration by the Holy Spirit destroys the appetite for strong drink. By J. F. Shorey. Published by Alfred Holness, London.

"A Dictionary of Etiquette." A guide to polite usage for all social functions. By W. C. Green. Published at Brentano's, New York.

"Our Mountain Garden." By Mrs. Theodore Thomas (Rose Fay). With illustrations. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

"Desire." By Charlotte Eaton. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Price $1.

"Jack Barnaby." By Henry James Rogers. Illustrations by Ch. Weber Ditzler. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Price, $1.

"The Other Side of the Story." A novel. By Leslie Derville. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Price $1.50.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—Morris S. Rosenfield and son of Chicago are guests at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Norris of Dillon, Mont., are at the Southern.

—J. K. Webster of El Paso, Tex., is a Laclede guest.

—E. B. Lewis of Kinston, N. C., W. A. Frazer of Dallas, Tex., and Napoleon B. Max of Muskogee, I. T., are registered at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Osterhummel and G. Stureburg of Coppenhagen are among the Planters guests.

—Mrs. W. S. Hook, W. S. Hook and A. H. Samuels of Los Angeles are guests at the Hotel Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dunlap of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Lindell.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCormick of St. Paul are among the Laclede guests.

—Mahlon C. Martin, Jr., of Bogota, Colombia, arrived yesterday at the Planters.

—Misses Alice Tarkington, Martha, Bird and Blanche Jackson of Kellogg, Idaho, are guests at the New St. James.

—Geoffrey Howard of Bradford, England, is a Planters guest.

—T. Birstein and A. Moess of Russia and R. Meramets of Austria arrived yesterday at the Southern.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carmon of Seattle are Lindell guests.

—Max Coddon of Butte, Mont., is at the Lindell.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Coyle of New Orleans arrived yesterday at the Southern.

—Ad. Zerfass of Hanover and Edward Jacoby of Berlin are among the Planters arrivals.

—Edward M. Scott of Ashford, Ariz., is a Laclede guest.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, May 20.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

Auditorium—B. S. Adams, G. R. Andrews, J. L. Butterfield, O. C. Dork, C. S. Halle, W. C. Stirr and W. C. Schwick.

Morrison—M. H. Booth, E. E. Rice, D. L. Kelley and W. C. West.

Saratoga—D. F. Buck and T. V. Donovan.

Victoria—H. H. Haines, W. L. Morris, J. K. Robinson and C. E. Sage.

Kaiserhof—W. H. Bluedorn, G. S. Millingstone and F. M. Stebbins.

Sherman House—A. U. Bennett and B. C. Marks.

Palmer House—J. S. Ferguson, C. A. Stone and C. F. Wood.

Brevoort—C. S. Baldor, G. S. Gray, W. F. Mueller and A. W. Randall.

Briggs—J. E. Barr and G. H. Vincent.

Grand Pacific—J. A. Ware, R. L. Campbell and F. R. Webster.

Great Northern—J. L. Cole, T. J. Carroll, J. J. Hamlin, F. J. Heelan, F. A. Leland, W. D. Lewry and F. J. Young.

At New York Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 20.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—C. P. Pettus, S. H. West, Hoffman; T. S. Bowman and Mrs. Bowman, G. C. Baker, Herald Square; C. F. Blanke and Mrs. Blanke, G. L. Edwards, Waldorf; J. P. Campbell, J. Van Culin, H. W. Wylie, Ashland; M. Bergman, Rossmore; A. Kicker and Mrs. Kicker, Criterion; C. W. Sweeney, Bartholdi; E. Kemmen, Belvedere; G. Tinker, York.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

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

From The Republic, May 22, 1879.

Ashley Cabell, the new Jury Commissioner, appointed deputies as follows: A. M. Price, John Mahoney, S. Samuel, Jr.; Calvin Haskell, John Horan, R. M. Robbins, Patrick Steed, C. V. Lewis, P. D. Keating, P. W. Zimmerman, Edwin Potter, Thomas Chadbourn, J. O. Haynes, S. W. Kearney, B. F. Berkley, Jr.; B. J. O'Reilly, A. McKinley, Guy Eddie, M. J. Walsh, Alfred Marks and Edward Holcombe.

At the annual gymnastic festival of turners in Carondelet individual prizes were won by E. Link, C. Lanprecht, E. Doering, M. Gehrmann, E. Bennefeld, O. Reps, G. Jacobs, L. Weding, George Guenther, E. Wagner, A. Muegge, O. Gundlach, W. Hartmann, F. Herold, E. Haase, George Vollmer, John Wolf and John Dietrich.

Company K, Captain F. B. McCoy commanding, gave an exhibition dress drill at Uhrig's Cave for the benefit of the Church of the Advent. The ladies in charge of the entertainment were Mrs. J. N. Chestnut, Mrs. M. T. Smith, Mrs. Alleyne, Mrs. L. Crane, Mrs. H. D. Wiggins, Mrs. Ed R. Moffatt, Mrs. C. S. Howland, Mrs. E. H. Hall and Mrs. James S. Hart.

Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Coffin departed for New York.

The St. Louis Sketch Club met at No. 312 Olive street and inspected new drawings made by members. Among the exhibitors were Howard Kretschmar, George S. Snell, A. B. Thompson, A. B. Greene, Russell Riley, William Howe, P. Bergeron, Paul Harvey, J. W. Tracy, W. L. Marple, J. R. Meeker, W. Schuyler, E. J. Biddle, E. Monnin, Halsey C. Ives, Augustus Thomas, Cassily Adams and Miss Sylvester.

The State Sportsmen's Association was reorganized and the following elected as officers: Messrs. D. L. Hall, Ed Guinot, B. Werk, P. Francke and H. S. Brown.