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Circulation During October.

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	109,610	17	107,800
2 (Sunday)	125,420	18	110,790
3	110,100	19	109,250
4	109,770	20	110,420
5	109,070	21	109,350
6	106,710	22	110,280
7	106,960	23 (Sunday)	127,360
8	107,890	24	107,570
9 (Sunday)	125,980	25	107,410
10	106,740	26	106,890
11	107,610	27	107,060
12	108,880	28	106,910
13	108,380	29	109,050
14	107,350	30 (Sunday)	125,060
15	110,000	31	105,910
16 (Sunday)	125,510		

Total for the month	3,447,990
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	94,226
Net number distributed	3,353,764
Average daily distribution	108,186

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 8.99 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of October. J. F. FARISH.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Western country only occasionally has a chance of welcoming the President of the United States. It is regrettable that the Chief Executive cannot more frequently journey into all parts of the land; but his duties are both exacting and important, and he cannot delegate them to another. If time is precious to any man in the world, it is to the President of the United States.

The visit of President Roosevelt to St. Louis to-morrow should, and surely will, attract a vast throng of people from adjacent and even distant cities and States to the World's Fair. The visit is, in every way, a decided compliment to the World's Fair and to the people living in this region, and therefore it calls for a special tribute of popular attention.

The President, though desiring to visit and study the World's Fair, inasmuch as he has deemed it a glorious exploitation of the greatness of the United States, has found no time until now. As a matter of fact, he is compelled to make personal sacrifices to come to St. Louis at this time. He can see the Fair only a day. He comes direct to St. Louis and returns immediately to his duties. This is an honor from the President which the West ought to appreciate.

It is unnecessary to recommend that the President's act should meet with demonstrative reciprocation to-morrow. The people are patriotic; they find a pleasure in showing their love of country and their respect and admiration for public officials. And President Roosevelt will receive at the World's Fair to-morrow a popular greeting which will be conspicuous among all the events of his public career.

ILLINOIS LIKE MISSOURI.

Analysis of the vote in Illinois proves beyond question that the enormous plurality piled up for the Roosevelt electors was, like the narrowly-won Republican victory in Missouri, due to stay-at-home Democratic votes. County after county shows only slight Republican gains, but enormous Democratic losses. Democratic strongholds were transformed into Republican camps through this marked indifference of the Democracy. Whole congressional districts fell away from the Democratic column, not because the Republican ticket attracted thousands of Democratic votes, but because thousands of Democrats failed to vote at all. An analysis of the vote reveals facts quite as astounding as is the mere sum total of results.

Taking as example the four congressional districts of Southern and Central Illinois, which have been regarded as homes of the Democracy—the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth—it is discovered that the Democratic vote slumped from 97,190 for Bryan in 1900 to 74,281 for Parker; McKinley received 85,515 votes in these districts in 1900, while Roosevelt gets but 86,309 in 1904. The Democracy failed this year to poll its strength of 1900 by 22,909 votes, while the Republican party gained only 794 votes out of a total of 160,590 polled by the two parties. Thus was a Democratic plurality of 11,675 in 1900 transformed into a Republican plurality of 12,028 in 1904.

A scrutiny of the returns from other counties in the State, selected at random, will show virtually the same condition. Republicans voted; Democrats did not. And the synopsis of the story is a plurality of 300,000 for Roosevelt, of which 50 per cent is due to stay-at-home Democrats, and a further large percentage to the disinclination of many of those Democrats who did go to the polls to support the Democratic electors. A fair and conservative calculation reduces the boasted Republican gain of more than 200,000 to the comparatively insignificant figure of 31,254; and this notwithstanding an absolute Republican gain in Cook County of 73,963.

Beyond a doubt, the same conditions that put Missouri in the Republican column this year by 25,000 votes, more or less, made possible the apparently overwhelming victory for the Republican party in Illinois. The analogy is perfect and cannot be gainsaid. Whether or not it is of any comfort to the Democrats of Illinois and Missouri to analyze the returns, there should be party profit in the study of the figures and their meaning. The election in Illinois, like the election in Missouri, offers an appealing object lesson to careless Democracy at the same time that it holds out to militant, never-discouraged Democracy the bright promise of better days to come. In 1908—who can doubt it?—the Democracy of Missouri and Illinois will go to the polls.

MUNICIPAL WORK AND CIVIC PRIDE.

Visitors are frankly impressed this year with the transformation of St. Louis's appearance. They enter the heralded New St. Louis and, by seeing, ascertain that the city is even more attractive than they had thought. The water is not muddy, as they had heard, but clear; the town is not old, as they had, perhaps, believed, but new and improving; the principal public building is not a shack, as they may have imagined, but a municipal palace; the central streets are newly constructed with permanent pavment, and the outlying thoroughfares and avenues are being rebuilt; new boulevards are in use and a new parkway is partly finished; the homes are inviting, and the city is growing rapidly. These observations are expressed by nearly every visitor.

What surprises visitors more, however, is the civic spirit. They note that the residents are proud of the improvements, and cherish higher municipal standards. They perceive the prevalence of a desire that the betterment will continue until St. Louis takes rank as one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the largest, cities of the world.

The state of public opinion in St. Louis during the past five years ought to interest the officials and people of other municipalities. As a rule, the cost of public work is an obstacle to further improvement, and reform leads back to loose administration. The experience of St. Louis is the reverse. Improvements have cultivated appreciation among all citizens of the work done by or under the auspices of the city, and a far-seeing administration intensified this appreciation by inspiring confidence.

If at first the people remonstrated against public work it was because they had some reason, based upon treatment in the past. But a beginning scarcely had been made before they changed their attitude and began to submit petitions for improvements and to value appearances. And now that a large part of the city is transformed, the public is not less desirous than is the good-government administration to have the work proceed.

The lesson in St. Louis is that the best public buildings, the best streets and the best improvements foster civic pride and appreciation of the aesthetic; that public perception of the efficiency of municipal departments is a help toward the preservation of good government. The people take earnest interest in all public questions, in public work, in municipal standards, in commercial advancement, and in general progress, when they perceive and enjoy betterment and its benefits.

WHERE THERE IS EVERYTHING.

From to-day the end of the World's Fair is no longer a matter of weeks, but of days. Including November 30, the Exposition will be open officially just five days. It will be open only two days this week and only three days next week. On the night of Wednesday, November 30, according to law, it will be closed.

There are many incentives for a large attendance throughout the concluding period. The weather is ideal for sight-seeing; more favorable conditions could hardly be desired, as the better part of the day is as attractive as during the days of early October. There is no excuse whatever to keep any one away from St. Louis or from the Exposition grounds. In many respects this November weather is best adapted to the conveniences of visitors.

It is gratifying to note the large attendance daily at the Palace of Fine Arts. Here, as visitors have discovered, are collected thousands of the world's best works by the best painters and sculptors. This exhibition alone is worth many times the price of admission. It is an exhibition which nobody can afford to miss, which everybody should see often and study.

There is no need of calling attention again to the United States Government exhibition, to the Philippine exposition, to the displays of France, Germany, Japan and other foreign nations, to the displays and buildings of the commonwealths of the United States, to the exhibits in the palaces and to the countless wonders of the whole Exposition. Everything of importance is shown.

The reminder that there are only six days of life remaining to the Exposition is, however, a call for increased attendance every day until the close. The displays will be taken away after six days, and the buildings will disappear. The educational opportunities should be realized as extensively as possible between to-day and November 30.

THE PERMANENT MUSEUM PROJECT.

St. Louis has an opportunity, as The Republic declared several months ago, to establish at the close of the World's Fair a superior permanent museum. It is very gratifying, therefore, that the leading men of the city manifest such enthusiasm and such generosity of both time and money in shaping a definite plan whereby every advantage will be realized from this very rare chance.

Whatever might be said in the interest of existing museums in other cities, as to the right or privilege of acquiring things of value from the World's Fair, there can be no denial of the stronger claim of St. Louis. This city, having assumed and borne the difficulties which are common to mammoth expositional enterprises, unquestionably is entitled to as many of the passing and lasting benefits as it may choose to accept. To the credit of the managers of other museums be it said that they have respected this condition.

Through a special organization of prominent citizens, St. Louis proceeds by that policy, and announces that it is prepared to receive and preserve all such articles as are suitable for a permanent general museum. Committees have been selected to act, each under specific instructions, and the organization, although virtually nameless, is in every practical sense a standing institution.

Sufficient finances for the work of the moment are subscribed, and there is assurance that as much money as may be needed will easily be obtained as fast as it is required. If further guarantee were asked as to the success of the project, the character of the active organization would suffice. The men who are interested are familiar with achievement, and they will make it their business to establish this museum.

The end of the Exposition is near. The Republic would advise, as it previously has advised, that energy should be concentrated on the procurance of those things which are specially suited to a museum. Among the innumerable contents of the World's Fair are enough of an inestimable variety of things to found one of the best general museums in the United States. Many of these articles, some of them being of particular value, may be acquired with facility; in fact, foreign officials and State Commissioners will take pleasure in recognizing, as far as lies in their power, the relation of St. Louis to the Universal Exposition. The situation, observed from every point of view, indicates the importance of allowing future problems to adjust themselves and of immediately giving whole attention to the acquisition of material.

PEOPLE AND PHILOSOPHERS.

From an elevated intellectual plane the philosopher reaches out into the future with abstract principles. He reasons clearly, but too often takes small account of the facts in which we live. He views our progress as a process and our achievements as mere items. He is an optimist, but he places the ideal so far away as to afford little comfort or encouragement to the practical-minded among us. We are moving toward a perfection, and ideal aeons and aeons away in the future by a development so gradual and tedious as to be almost imperceptible in its operations—a process so slow as to suit the cumbersome, dragging term, "evolution." There is small incentive to effort in that thought. There's small grounds in that for hope to those of us, for example, who are concerned with improving the condition and quality of popular government.

Yet the scientist, the reasoner, the philosopher, is struggling in the right direction and proceeding intelligently, with the right spirit; and it would be well if he could attain a better sympathy with the practical mind of the times, a better working sympathy with the popular mind which controls our affairs; to the end that the people might proceed with better intelligence; to the end that the dominant thought might better grasp the science of man's social or political development and become interfused with that spirit of development, that peculiar optimism which the scientist alone possesses.

"Until philosophers are kings," said Plato in his "Republic," "and the princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, cities will never cease from ills—no, nor the human race, as I believe—and then only will our state have a possibility of life, and see the light of day." Phrased today, the thought would be that until the people are philosophers we shall not see the light of day. Unquestionably, our conditions of living—though we are by no means in utter darkness—do demand a finer union between the people who reason and the people who act; a better co-operation of mind and hand.

Of all the Generals in the world, in peace or in war, the greatest is General Amnesty. He doesn't come upon the field of action until the other Generals have had their fling, but when he does come he makes all men lay down their arms.

From the Koenigstuhl Mountain observatory a new planet, of the thirteenth magnitude, has been discovered. Maybe it is an airship from the St. Louis World's Fair in quest of a Republic in the sky.

If the worst comes to the worst, Gas Addicks may find congenial employment inflating airships at the Aeronautic Concourse.

RECENT COMMENT.

Admiral Converse and His Gifts.

Leslie's Monthly.

Half a dozen naval officers at the Army and Navy Club, one night last winter, were thrown into a spirited discussion by the statement of one of their number that the professional specialty of Captain Converse, commanding officer of the battleship Illinois, was electricity.

"High explosives," promptly interposed a second, "is the Captain's special field, although he is an expert electrician."

"Torpedo work is his forte, and has always been since we were at the academy together," contended a third.

"He's the best engineer in the service," declared a fourth, "and I happen to know that he narrowly missed the appointment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy."

"All that you have said may be true," observed number five, "but his record shows that he is primarily an ordnance expert."

With an air of finality, the remaining member of the company, a fellow-Captain he was of the officer under discussion, said:

"When you have known him as long as I have, you will agree that he was born to command, and that administrative ability is his long suit."

That President Roosevelt sides with the last view is evident from the fact that he has made him, in fact, if not in title, the military head of the Navy and the Secretary's chief of staff—for the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation performs the duties of both.

Women's Fiction.

Illustrated London News.

The average husband may find it soothing to read Mr. W. L. Courtney on the "feminine note in fiction." Mr. Courtney does not think that man's superiority is in danger. If anything considerable remains to be done in literature or science, it will be done by men. When the whole riddle of the universe is read at last, no woman will have that supreme glory. Mr. Courtney's confidence ought to restore calm to the jealous man's nerves. He might say to his wife: "Very pleasant little exercises, those books of yours. But they don't prove anything; they don't let us into the secret of life. Ah! it will take a man, my dear, to find that out. Besides, I can see now why your novels are so popular. It is because the style, you know, is not first chop. What are all the publishers saying? Here it is in the Academy: 'Literary style in novels is an uncalled-for strain on the intelligence of the reader.' Your writing is no such strain, or it wouldn't be so successful; therefore you have no literary style. That is logic, my poor child, which women never learn. You must leave a man a few accomplishments he can call his very own!"

Massachusetts's New Governor.

Outlook.

He is a man so moderate and conservative that it is already predicted of him that the effect of office will be to make him feel still more the need of deliberation, and that, though he will always be identified with the labor element, yet it is not probable that any rash steps will be taken.

Regarding Mr. Douglas's ability to fill the governorship, as far as relates to the vast aggregate of State business, boards, commissions, charitable and penal institutions, and the immense round which makes the total, there is no doubt that he is thoroughly capable. Massachusetts will not suffer at his hands.

Politically, Mr. Douglas proposes to bring reciprocity, in competing products, too, to the front as an issue, and, as the Foss Republicans insist that President Roosevelt stands on the same ground, it is interesting to see what the future will disclose. Mr. Douglas as Governor may be of great national importance from this point of view, and his personal business ability and long experience (he is fifty-nine years of age) are very likely to make his elevation to his high office a factor in national politics and in our business relations with Canada.

Achievement.

Leslie's Monthly.

A thing of beauty and a joy
Forever is a certain Nancy;
How she can fail to charm a boy
I can't see.

Incomparably sweet her air,
Her years just trembling over twenty,
With wit and tenderness to spare
Aplenty.

Too human for to be a saint—
No saint could do things quite so handsome!
My! she can sketch and golf and sing
And dance some!

Her heart which some say can't be won,
Is quite in keeping with her beauty.
(It's in "my" keeping. This is on
The Q. T.)

And is the future gayly hued?
Am I an optimist? Well, rather.
Last night I utterly subdued
Her father.

GOODMAN-SIMPSON MARRIAGE WAS ELABORATE SOCIAL AFFAIR

MISS ANNA ESTES SIMPSON, MR. THOMAS WARN GOODMAN.
Who were married Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Doctor and Mrs. James T. Simpson of Holden, Mo.

Holden, Mo., Nov. 24.—The marriage of Miss Anna Estes Simpson and Mr. Thomas Warn Goodman of Boonville occurred here Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Doctor and Mrs. James T. Simpson, in Oxford place. The house was beautifully decorated and many guests were present.

As Miss Helen Hengy played a selection from Mendelssohn, the bride, on the arm of her father, preceded by her matron of honor, Mrs. T. Bradford Harmon, and the bridesmaids, Misses Lee Simpson, Grace Pierce, Nadine Roberts, Henrietta Hibbs, Mamie Suddath of Warrensburg, and Clara Goodman of Boonville, entered the parlors and was met by the bridegroom and his brother, Mr. H. L. Goodman of Boonville, who acted as best man, and the minister, the Reverend Doctor Abbott of Boonville, who performed the ring service of the Presbyterian Church.

The bride wore a gown of chiffon velvet, inset with handsome lace, and carried a bouquet of valley lilies. Her attendants wore dainty gowns of Paris muslin and carried roses.

A reception, attended by 300 guests, followed the ceremony. Assisting at the reception were: Mmes. J. W. Suddath of Warrensburg, J. W. Hibbs, R. L. McConnell of Kansas City, and Misses Mary Ferguson and Edith Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman departed for an Eastern trip.

RECEPTION FOR MRS. D. R. FRANCIS IS ONE OF NOTEWORTHY FUNCTIONS

St. Louis Woman's Club Honors Its President and Governor Francis by Giving One of the Most Elaborate Affairs of the Exposition Season—World's Fair Officials, Army and Navy Officers, State and Foreign Representatives, and Their Wives, and St. Louis's Society Leaders Attend—Samuel Cupples, According to His Custom on Thanksgiving, Entertains Hundreds of His Friends.

The St. Louis Woman's Club honored its president, Mrs. David R. Francis, and Mr. Francis last night with a large reception.

Club members, comprising the best-known married women of the city, non-resident members, World's Fair officials and the army and navy people now in town, constituted the guest list. None but those belonging to these sets were invited, the invitations being limited to about 500.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis received, with Mrs. Norris B. Gregg, chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. Max Kotany and Mrs. William C. Stribling. Assisting in the general entertainment, but not in the line, were: Mrs. William A. Hardaway, Mrs. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Miss Susan Dreas, corresponding secretary, and Miss Lucy Hodgman, recording secretary. Members of the Board of Governors, Mrs. D. M. Houser, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker, Mrs. Jacob Van Blarcom and Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison.

The decorations were particularly tasteful and mainly greens. A great number of handsome ferns were placed in decorative places and, with palms, constituted the ballroom decoration exclusively. Poepping, with twenty musicians, occupied the stage, screened with palms, and played delightful music all evening.

In the cafe and private dining-rooms, which were made attractive with chrysanthemums and ferns, Mrs. Capps served a delicious supper all evening, with lobster cutlets, salads and ices, in genuine Thanksgiving forms of pumpkins, grapes and oranges among the dainties.

GOWNS NOTEWORTHY.

Many of the gowns worn were noteworthy.

Mrs. Norris B. Gregg appeared in the pompadour silk of white, brocaded in garlands of pink roses, and touched with blue velvet, the lace bodice decorated with point lace and French roses in pink. A string of pearls formed her ornaments.

Mrs. Francis, white crepe embroidered in blue chiffon flowers, outlined with silver.

Mrs. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, cream point applique robe, with satin girdle and neck garniture; diamond pendant and corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, cream lace, the skirt much ruffled and puffed, blue satin garniture and sash, collar of black velvet and pearls.

Mrs. William C. Stribling, black net robe, embroidered deeply in blue and jet.

Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker, white chiffon, shirred in cords.

Miss Susan Dreas, cream voile with lace and satin.

Mrs. Hardaway, black lace over white satin, with violets.

Miss Lucy Hodgman, mauve crepe, with orchid velvet and touches of silver.

Mrs. Daniel M. Houser, cell-blue satin brocade, with bow knots and silver flowers; silvered lace on the bertha and, seed pearls; diamond necklace.

Mrs. Laidley, pink messaline and point laces; collar of pearls and coronet of small pink roses.

Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, black thread laces; large corsage bouquet of Parma violets; chain of pearls.

Mrs. John E. Thomson, Nile green chiffon and applique in water lilies, with silver spangles.

Mrs. A. L. Shapleigh, pink net with velvet of a deeper rose tint.

Mrs. Rolla Wells, white satin messaline and embroidered white chiffon, panels of the skirt held together with lattice work.

Mme. Albertini, pink brocade with chains of pearls. Egyptian pendant of pearls and emeralds.

Miss Florence Hayward, pink brocade with pearl caluchon ornaments and old point applique.

Mrs. James Gay Butler, white silk brocaded with pink, Empire wreaths and blue ribbons; French roses and turquoise necklace.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, white net, with gold spangles and touches of blue chiffon; diamond necklace; coronet of diamond stars.

Mme. Wong, Chinese Commission, native Chinese costume of blue satin, with silver butterflies; pearl head dress.

Mrs. Irons, salmon pink gauze, with black laces; pearls.

Mme. Estrada, Cuban Commission, pale-blue satin, veiled with white net and laces.

Mrs. Hudson E. Bridge, blue liberty satin and chiffon; diamond necklace and handsome pendant cross of diamonds and rubies.

Mrs. Paul Brown, pale-pink chiffon and pink lace; duchesse lace bertha; diamond corsage crown and pearl necklace.

Mrs. William Bagnell, pale-blue shirred crepe with lace medallions; necklace of Etrurian gold, studded with diamond, and diamond heart-shaped pendant.

Mrs. Oliver Garrison, cream Renaissance lace; diamonds; collar of pearls, with diamond slides.

Mrs. Goodman King, pink chiffon and Valenciennes laces; necklace of gold and pearls.

Mrs. Frank O'Fallon, white lace, in point applique and rose point; garniture of pink camellias.

Miss Gale, pale-pink gauze.

Mrs. Billingsley, black thread lace.

Mrs. Woods, City of Mexico, white lace over yellow satin, with velvet plums in shades of red.

Miss Orlan Gregg, blue chiffon and point lace.

Mrs. Ezra Hunt Dyer, white repousse lace over rose pink; pearl and diamond necklace.

Mrs. Edward Preetorius, white silk, brocaded faintly in blue, with turquoise, chiffon and heavy white lace, pearl collar and pendant.

Mrs. Neil McMillan, blue satin messaline and point laces, with mauve orchids.

Mrs. Wellcome, English commission, blue satin and French embroidery; diamond collar, the stones set in silver.

Mrs. Nave of St. Joseph, black net robe with jet scales; collar of pearls.

Miss Mary Perry, in white net and rare old point laces. WithMiss Perry were Mrs. Jesse Henry of Jefferson City and Miss Eleanor Clark of Fayette, Mo.

Mrs. James How, white lace robe in two barieties; with necklace of fine rubies set in squares of gold.

Mrs. James Byrnes, pink silk in 1880 style, embroidery of leaves in pink, with pearl garniture.

Miss Irene Bond, white net with lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Edward Goltra, white net brocaded in chiffon, sprays of pink roses and foliage; pink velvet girdle; diamond corsage ornaments and pendant.

AMONG THE GUESTS.

Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Blossom, Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. James Hopkins, Mrs. Fin's P. Ernest, Messrs. Paul Brown and Norris Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McIure Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell Ware, Mrs. Firmin Desloge, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thatcher, Mrs. L. C. Riley, Mrs. Vastine, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Kroeger, Major and Mrs. Irons, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Fallon, Colonel and Mrs. John Ockerson, Mr. and Mrs. John Dwight Filley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Knapp and Miss Knapp, Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Chinese Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Hunt Dyer, Mrs. William H. Coleman, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gerard Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammar, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John Schroers, Doctor and Mrs. George de Szogeny, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Budgett, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shapleigh, Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Frances A. Carl and Miss Kate Carl, General and Mrs. George H. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Waterworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker, Mrs. Charles Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Benoist, Doctor and Mrs. Laidley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cox, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thomson, Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter, Mrs. Eleanor Clubb and Miss Clubb, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Peckham, Doctor and Mrs. Washington Fischel, Mr. and Mrs. Will Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Cobb, Mrs. Applebee, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shapleigh, Judge and Mrs. Henry Bond and Miss Irene Bond, Mr. and Mrs. George Blackwell, Major and Mrs. McClernand, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shelton, Mrs. Isabel Holmes Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gilman Miller, Miss Ella Stanard, Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Will Stanard, Mr. and Mrs. John McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Mersman, General S. B. M. Young, Major and Mrs. Andrew Hammond, Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, Miss Weston of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Festus Wade and Miss Wade, Captain Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crouch and Miss Irene Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Dore Leon and Miss Grace Parker Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stanhope, Mrs. Gale, Miss Parker, Doctor Rieloff, Mr. Zillig, Robert Brookings, Miss Bertha Knobloch, Geldmann King, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Johns, Adalbert von Sjbral, Austrian Commission; Doctor Theodore Lewald, German Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mansy Hodgman.

THANKSGIVING RECEPTION.

In accordance with his invariable Thanksgiving custom, Samuel Cupples was at home yesterday afternoon at his handsome residence in West Pine boulevard, receiving fully 500 friends, old and young, who presented themselves between 5 and 8 o'clock to pay their respects.

The house was magnificently decorated, hundreds of American beauty roses, Mr. Cupples's favorite flower, being employed to make the rooms fragrant and beautiful. Many white chrysanthemums were also used and the reception hall, where Mr. Cupples received, was massed with these blossoms. An orchestra played on the upper landing of the staircase and the house was a scene of gayety all afternoon. By reason of the exceptionally fine day there were scarcely any regrets, and all who are included in Mr. Cupples's visiting list thronged the house.

The host, who is in exceptionally good health this autumn, was assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Amelia Cupples Scudder, while his other daughter, Mrs. Walter Cerre Taylor, with Mr. Taylor, also helped. Mrs. Scudder wore white lace with some handsome jewels.

Refreshments were served in the spacious dining-room, a lofty ceilinged apartment with much rich dark wood carving. The center table was massed with American beauties.

Among those who called were:

Messieurs and Mesdames—
Edward S. Pierce, Seth W. Cobb, William H. Thompson, Judge and Mrs. Elmer B. Adams, Samuel M. Kennard, David R. Calhoun, E. C. Simmons, Captain and Mrs. Stephen Slocum, Fred Hawley, Will Gregg, Joseph M. Hayes, Rolla Wells, C. W. Whitelaw, Judge and Mrs. Wilbur F. Boyle, A. L. Shapleigh, F. N. Judson, Judge and Mrs. James A. Seddon, Morris B. Gregg, Harrison I. Drummond, Walker Hill, P. C. Maffitt, Alfred Hebard, Professor and Mrs. Halsey C. Ives, Samuel C. Davis, George Hitchcock, Harry Brookings Wallace, Charles H. Huttig, Doctor and Mrs. Harvey G. Mudd, William C. Little, Duncan Joy, John Davis, D. P. Kaime, D. M. Houser, Jamie Brookmire, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Harrison Steedman.

Misses—
Maffitt, Glenn, Cochran, Mary Clark, Allen.

Messieurs—
Robert Brookings, George Bartlett, Doctor Greenfield Sluder, Louis Werner, General John C. Bates.

TO TAXIDERMIST INSTEAD OF TABLE

Manager Houseman Will Preserve Gift Turkey as Memento of Former Associations.

J. D. Houseman, manager of the Suburban Telephone Company, and former manager of the St. Louis, St. Charles and Western Railway Company, did not eat his Thanksgiving turkey yesterday. Instead he sent it to a taxidermist to be prepared for preservation as a memento.

The bird was presented to Mr. Houseman at his office in Clayton Wednesday afternoon by a committee of employes of the railway company. During his connection with the company Houseman had made it an invariable rule to present each of the men working for him with a turkey on Thanksgiving Day. As this was the first national holiday when he was not serving in that capacity, the men concluded to reverse the usual order of things and give him a fowl as a token of esteem.

Houseman was taken completely by surprise when the committee waited upon him and was almost overcome with emotion. The bird was one of the finest that could be found and was adorned with the national colors. The former railway magnate says he will keep it in his home as long as he lives.

Langdon Jury Has Not Agreed.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Maty B. Langdon had failed to reach a verdict late last night, and it was the general opinon at the Four Courts that a mistrial may result. She is charged with forgery in the second and fourth degrees.

Janzow-Trampe Nuptials.

Paul E. Janzow, son of the Reverend C. L. Janzow, pastor of the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church, was married Wednesday evening to Miss Clara Trampe, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, No. 3612 North Nineteenth street. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Groceries, Etc., at Auction.

Auctioneer Selkirk will sell to-day, beginning at half past 10 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures contained in store, No. 3300 Lemp avenue, consisting of a large, first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries, wines, liquors, fixtures, horses, wagons, etc.

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

From The Republic, Nov. 25, 1879.

The women interested in the work of the Temperance Union met at the residence of Mr. Skinner, at No. 1303 Washington avenue, to discuss plans to carry on the crusade against the liquor traffic in St. Louis. Mrs. Mary Clardy presided.

The Postmaster announced that the Post Office and the substations would be closed on Thursday, Thanksgiving, and that the early morning collections would be made in all parts of the city as usual, all outgoing mail to be closed at 3 p. m., as on Sundays.

An entertainment in aid of the charities of the Sisters of Mercy took place in the Mercantile Library Hall and was well attended. The affair was in charge of Messrs. J. P. Kingsley and O. A. Wall. The programme consisted of music and literary numbers.

The Committee on Arrangements for the annual ball to be given by the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in St. Patrick's Hall and reported that 973 tickets had been sold and that ten divisions of the order had signified their intention of taking as many tickets.

The Western Rowing Club of St. Louis gave its annual ball in Concordia Hall. The affair was a success. The Committee on Arrangements consisted of Messrs. C. E. C. Meyer, George Geber, W. R. Smith, William V. Reitz and August Laitner.

The congregations of the North Presbyterian Church, the Trinity Methodist Church and the Fourth Baptist Church were to unite in worship Thanksgiving morning at the Fourth Baptist Church, at the corner of Twelfth and North Market streets. The sermon was to be preached by the Reverend C. W. Hughey, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church. After the service a Thanksgiving dinner was to be served at Trinity Church.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

CHANGES.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

OURN, O. rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying;
Each one some treasure takes,
Each one some blossom breaks,
And leaves it dying;
The chill dark night draws near,
Thy sun will soon depart,
And leave thee sighing;
Then mourn, rejoicing heart,
The hours are flying.

Rejoice, O grieving heart!
The hours fly fast;
With each some sorrow dies,
With each some shadow flies,
Until at last
The red dawn in the east
Bids weary night depart,
And pain is past.
Rejoice then, grieving heart,
The hours fly fast.