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Circulation During December

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	108,370	17	103,280
2	106,330	18 (Sunday)	126,770
3	107,220	19	103,340
4 (Sunday)	125,210	20	102,590
5	102,000	21	105,000
6	104,370	22	103,300
7	103,110	23	103,230
8	103,790	24	104,170
9	101,440	25 (Sunday)	124,640
10	104,590	26	105,190
11 (Sunday)	123,900	27	103,170
12	101,400	28	103,770
13	104,290	29	103,570
14	103,320	30	103,490
15	103,820	31	102,960
16	102,330		

Total for the month	3,302,060
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	103,483
Net number distributed	3,198,577
Average daily distribution	103,179

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 12.74 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of December.
J. F. FARISH.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

REMOVING TRACKS FROM GRADE.

The preamble to a bill which has had its first reading in the City Council declares that the railroad and railway companies are willing to remove their tracks from grade at Lindell boulevard and De Baliviere avenue; that is, at the Lindell entrance to the World's Fair. If the city will co-operate, they will either elevate or depress the tracks.

As the offer emanates from the companies, and not from the public or the city, it is the more significant. It shows that now, when temporary arrangements must give way to permanent, the companies desire to attend to requirements for public safety; and will go to extra expense for this purpose.

Here is a chance to get results in dispensing of surface tracks at an intersection which is sure to be a popular entrance to Forest Park after the western half of the park is improved. Here, possibly, is a chance to have tracks removed from grade at other points in the neighborhood; perhaps to have all tracks which extend through the park or which branch off into residence districts arranged to the best advantage for appearance, convenience and safety.

The pending bill would allow the companies further time in which to alter temporary works at the Lindell entrance. Why not allow the time petitioned for, or even more time than that, and meanwhile ascertain what plans the companies may have for permanent improvements? A few conferences between representatives of the city and of the companies would, it is likely, develop complete, simple and comparatively inexpensive plans for the adjustment of fall surface-track difficulties in and near Forest Park.

Such permanent improvements are worth striving for, and the city should be quick in acting. The companies offer now to co-operate. Should their offer be ignored they could not be called to account later. The alterations ought to be made when the temporary structures and works are displaced for permanent improvements. That time is the present.

THE WORK OF THE PARTIES.

Not many of the men who delight in repudiating political organizations and discrediting party fealty have bothered themselves with the common, practical philosophy relating to the conduct of elections and the administration of public business. They have not looked behind the existence of parties or organizations to ascertain the reasons why there are such institutions and why such institutions continue to hold power and exercise influence.

If every voter, upon first qualifying, would study life and find out for himself, as he can, what connection there is between the government and the parties and himself, and what relation the organizations bear to the parties, the permanency of the best administration would be more of a certainty and less of a fruitless desire. The weaknesses and evils of political organizations, which produce unsatisfactory tickets and disappointing management in office, are traceable, to a great extent, to misconceptions among citizens.

The study is very simple. Here are parties. What are they for and what do they do? Here are party organizations. Why do they exist and what is their aim? Anybody who has not studied parties and organizations in this manner must acquire valuable knowledge with a little reflection.

One cause for the inappreciation of organizations is this neglect of taking a correct view of life. The organizations may deserve much of the blame for their disrepute. If they do the public deserves much of the blame for not restoring the organizations to the proper state. Organizations, when they go wrong, are controlled by the worse element, and they stay wrong because the better element follows every idea but the most direct and the best to regain the mastery. Generally a campaign is made against the organization, rather than in the organization, and then a longer time is required to rectify the party.

Understanding practically the reasons for the existence of parties and organizations, citizens will realize the duty of joining the organizations and taking active interest in organization affairs. The better element can dominate the organizations, and therefore dominate the parties, by being as ardent organization men as professional politicians are.

Parties are necessary. Organizations are necessary. The man who professes membership in a party, yet does not belong to the party organization, either is lukewarm in his opinions, unpractical or does not understand the political institution. Strict party principles do not hold in every municipal election, nor do party obligations apply to every nominee on a municipal ticket; there is often a duty of scratching. Still, if the better element would be active within the organizations, it is probable that tickets and platforms would generally be acceptable, and that the organizations would better represent the parties.

ROUGH RIDER VINCTUS.

President Roosevelt has flatly and conclusively abandoned the issue of tariff revision. He does so expressly and in a manner to remove all doubt from the public mind and all apprehension on that score from the trusts and the "friends of protection." He thus virtually assures the maintenance of the Dingley schedules during his term.

He yields at the outset and for no other apparent reason than to allay the fears of the protected trusts. His giving up the revision issue is not apparently for the purpose of inducing what he believes to be more beneficial legislation upon such matters as rate restriction. If he were attempting to force Congress to act on other matters he would naturally hold the revision issue over them. It would be a potent threat.

With revision for a club he could compel almost any sort of legislation. A message strongly urging revision and "putting it up" to Congress would have a united public opinion and practically united press behind it. The attitude of the people would be an impatient and powerful insistence which would make of revision an issue in Congress the like of which has not been seen within several years. It would in all probability split the Republican party. It would mean the destruction of a party which dared to disobey it. There is a latent strength in tariff revision as an issue which would make it dominant and dominating, and the Republican party knows it.

But Mr. Roosevelt, with due knowledge of all these things, voluntarily throws away his weapon, his only weapon, before the fight begins and without securing any compensation for his sacrifice. A more purposeful executive and a shrewder politician would have retained it at least until he could make an advantageous compromise. Mr. Roosevelt gives up everything for nothing.

Simultaneously with his announcement that he is done with tariff revision Speaker Cannon emerges from a series of consultations with him and declares doubtfully that something may be done toward legislation preventing rebates—he was not certain—but that it is not probable that rate regulation will be attempted. Cannon speaks ex cathedra. We may safely assume that there will be nothing more done than he suggests.

There appears, then, to be no excuse whatever for Mr. Roosevelt's sacrifice of the revision issue. To have sacrificed revision for all that he asked in the way of rate legislation would have been dear enough and the rankest kind of injustice to the people, to whom rate restriction means very little as compared with reduction of the mulcting schedules which feed the trusts; but to sell out for nothing—what can be said of it?

The only reasonable explanation seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt is afraid of a fight; afraid of even the semblance of a fight. He scales down rather cheaply for a man who began as a howling free trader. From those days when he cried out for principle and begged the people to shackle the trusts he has come to be a nullity as far as reform is concerned, a tame, timid, vacillating incumbent of no influence whatever. He has by his laying down of revision—which is at best a terrorized and pale pretense of tariff reform—betrayed millions of voters who supported him with the confident understanding that he "meant business." He and his friends encouraged the public to believe and in effect promised that when he should have freed himself from all obligations of policy and politics he would pursue the tariff question unremittingly. Without disrespect to the President of the United States, there seems to be nothing so expressive of the conduct of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as "fourflushing."

Mr. Roosevelt has done more "taking back" and "backing down" than any other man who ever occupied the presidential chair. Those Presidents whom we are accustomed to regard as "weak" were executive Samsons beside the gentleman who exclaimed the other day when he renounced his alleged purpose of revision that "there will be no Andrew Jackson business in my administration."

LATIN-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS.

John Barrett, American Minister to Panama, has offered, through President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, prizes aggregating $225 for the best papers on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics, to be competed for by young men and women now in the regular course of any college or university of recognized standing in this country.

It is Mr. Barrett's purpose to develop a wider interest in our political and commercial relations with Latin America and to foster a more general study of its history and institutions, its political, social and educational conditions, its resources and commercial possibilities; especially as they affect the growth of intimacy between the Latin-American Republics and our own, "the growth of closer ties of international comity and confidence," as he puts it.

"Beginning with my service," says Mr. Barrett, "as Delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference in 1901-1902, and continued later by experience as United States Minister first in Argentina and later in Panama, my study of Latin-American nations and people has convinced me that there are no serious obstacles to the evolution of the closest and lasting good will and friendly interdependence. The differences of language and blood are, after all, not so serious as often described, and can be easily counterbalanced by cordial effort on the part of the people of the United States to understand and appreciate Latin character, processes and methods of life, business and politics. The greatest barrier to achieving this end so far has seemed to me to be the absolute ignorance prevailing among the greater portion of the educated men and women of the United States as to the real Latin America. * * * On the other hand, the average Latin American has a far better knowledge * * * of the United States. * * * The present is most opportune for inaugurating a new era in the study of Latin America, because, under the administration of President Roosevelt and his announced policy, in whom and which the Latin States have great confidence, remarkable progress is sure to be made in evolving better international relations."

We may profitably consider Mr. Barrett's suggestions. This country perhaps has manifested a too great aloofness from the Latin-American Republics. Part of the aloofness has been due to lack of understanding and an utter absence of appreciation, and some of it has been due to a disinclination to become intimately involved as a nation with irresponsible Governments and revolutionary peoples, especially as there is a disposition abroad to regard these countries as wards. In the past we have not cared to encourage any view of our obligation as guardian or protector. This feeling has been in Americans rather positively. Mr. Roosevelt, however, seems to fear nothing from a course of intimacy. Indeed, he does not even shirk at responsibility. Our assumption of the Panama Canal puts a radically new phase upon our relations with Latin America; and unquestionably it can do us no harm to get acquainted with it.

Former President H. H. Wernse of the Merchants' Exchange clearly expounded to the Million Population Club the Greater St. Louis policy. "St. Louis," he said, "will have a million people within its bounds as soon as it can support a million people, whether that time is one month or ten years distant." St. Louis does not wish a million population before that time. So, as Mr. Wernse says, the thing to do is to furnish employment, and the way to do this is to use local capital and interest outside capital.

A St. Louis saloonkeeper, upon being held up, thought he was the victim of a practical joke. It is too bad that everybody can't take a humorous view of such a situation. There would be fewer tragedies and more frequent identification of criminals.

The street sprinkling bids for 1905 are considerably lower than those of last year. While the proposals are made by the contractors, the showing still is favorable to good government. General business administration brings many improvements.

Fine literary distinctions are made in obtaining contributions to political campaign funds. The phrases employed bring to mind that well-remembered verse, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

The most important measure pending in the Municipal Assembly is the bond-issue proposition bill. The sooner it is passed the better. It cannot be passed too soon.

Representative Dawson of Lincoln County believes that the Tubbs antitipping bill is unconstitutional. It is worse than that; it is impracticable.

A civil war may be Russia's penalty for not respecting peace overtures. Even an autocracy cannot afford to misunderstand public opinion.

The political riddle in Illinois is easy to solve. If there are 10,000 applicants for 3,000 offices, about 7,000 are apt to be disappointed.

RECENT COMMENT.

How Japan Guards Her Armies.
Major Louis Seaman, M. D., in The Outlook.

Japan's student-statesmen had learned that, as a rule, five men die of disease in war to one from injury by missiles. She decided that this enormous waste was needless, and she set herself to correct it. She established the largest, richest and best-equipped Red Cross hospital system in the world, a system now embracing more than 1,200,000 members and with stations in every part of the Empire. She equipped this system with hospital ships perfect in every detail, and rented them out as liners until they should be needed in war, the rental paying for their maintenance and also a handsome profit on the investment.

Long before the war began the storerooms of the society in Tokio were crowded with wagonloads of surgical dressing material, cots, tents, bedding, ambulances, and uniforms for nurses. In addition to making these preparations, the society had been training nurses for military service, and in Tokio, where its hospital has a capacity of 250 beds, there were 200 nurses to care for the patients.

All this was only a small part of the advance she made over other nations in the medical side of her preparations. Her students had absorbed the most progressive methods of the great medical schools of the Occident. They saw that, if their army was to be kept well in the field, preventable disease must be controlled. They industriously studied the germ theory, and first of all made war upon bacteria. They established institutes for the study of infectious diseases and for the manufacture of serum and lymph of various kinds. It is now acknowledged by the whole world that to Japan belongs the credit of some of the most valuable contributions to medical science in the field of bacteriology. To her we are indebted for the discovery of the germs of tetanus (lockjaw), and of the plague. Through the investigations of her students the best serum treatment of these diseases, and of diphtheria as well, has been secured. Her students are still busily at work in these fields in the expectation of overcoming dysentery, typhoid, leprosy, tuberculosis, erysipelas and similar diseases. The results they have already attained place them in the front rank with rival investigators in similar fields in Europe and America.

Still further did these students go in their endeavor to eliminate unnecessary illness among the soldiers at the front. Japan soon realized that the crux of the situation lay in the character of the ration for the troops. She set about to master that problem, and she has gone a long way toward solving it. The ration is suited to climatic conditions, and consists largely of rice, compressed fish, soy, army biscuits, a few salted plums, tea—which necessitates the drinking of large quantities of boiled (sterilized) water—a few ounces of meat when obtainable and some juicy, succulent pickles.

War Preventable Disease Among Soldiers.
The Outlook.

From the standpoint of a humanitarian and a lover of his kind, it was to me a positive delight to visit that great series of hospitals, from Tokio to Sasebo, with their long wards filled to overflowing with wounded, suffering soldiers, the legitimate victims of war, their faces full of health and hope, despite their fearful wounds in the long, hard campaign of five or six months in Manchuria, their chief desire to know how soon they could rejoin their comrades, and to contrast them, in memory, with the vivid picture of the poor, wan, emaciated and almost helpless faces that crowded the wards of our hospitals in Cuba and Porto Rico, in Tampa, Chattanooga and Camp Alger and Montauk Point, in 1898, and in the Philippines in 1899-1900—the innocent, unwounded, and illegitimate victims of another conflict, which, in comparison with the one now waging, would be considered no more than a skirmish among outposts.

If wars are inevitable, and the slaughter of men must go on (and I firmly believe that wars are inevitable, and that most of them are ultimately beneficial), then let our men be killed legitimately, on the field, fighting for the stake at issue, not dropped by the wayside through preventable diseases, as they were in the Spanish-American War—fourteen hundred for every one hundred that died in action. It is for the fourteen hundred poor fellows who are sacrificed, never for the one hundred who fall gallantly fighting, that I offer my prayer.

London Drops the Walking Stick.
London Chronicle.

Fashion takes odd twists, and you may have noticed the decadence of the walking stick. It was in the fashion about four and twenty centuries ago, when the man who appeared in the streets of Athens without a stick was liable to be run in as a disorderly person.

ONE MAN TO RULE INDIAN TERRITORY

Congress Preparing to Pass Bill Providing for Superintendent With Full Power.

PASSAGE CONSIDERED CERTAIN

George J. Wright Is Said to Be Slated for the Appointment—Will Not Affect Statehood.

The Republic Bureau,
Wyatt Building, 14th and F Streets.

Washington, Jan. 22.—After this Congress adjourns, and the more so after July 31 of this year, when the life of the Dawes Commission shall have expired, the Indian Territory, so far as the Indian interests are concerned, will be a tight little monarchy, ruled by one man whose title is to be Superintendent of Indian Territory Affairs. That is the policy of the Indian Bureau and of the Interior Department for the administration of Indian business. It is not yet law, but the plan is outlined in detail in bills now before the Indian committees of both houses. It is a foregone conclusion that a measure including this general scheme will be enacted.

The Superintendent, who probably will be J. George Wright, the present Indian inspector, will have wide authority. In him will be vested the present powers of the Dawes Commission, and, generally, he "shall have jurisdiction of all matters relating to the property interests of the Five Civilized Tribes, or of individual members thereof, and to adjudicate all contests and controversies in regard to them, subject to the right of appeal on questions of law to the Secretary of the Interior."

On its face it appears to be a most radical solution for the complex Indian Territory problems. Francis E. Leupp, the new Indian Commissioner, however, defends it strongly. It represents the reaction from the difficulties, the charges and counter-charges of grafting, which have prevailed under the cumbrous red-tape system that has obtained heretofore. Now it is proposed to go ahead and settle things in the fashion most direct. Authority is to be concentrated, located in the Territory, and the word given to wind up the affairs of the tribes and of the allotting of the lands to individual Indians.

"Do it quick and beat the grafters to it" is the department motto.

Three bills are before the Indian committees, out of which the new law to govern the Territory is to be made. Two of these, both introduced in the Senate by Senator Stewart, are along the same lines and provide for the continuance of the work of the Dawes Commission. The third is a department measure, supplemental to the other, dealing with detail, and is entitled "A bill to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory and for other purposes."

The one of the two bills first mentioned represents the ideas of the Interior Department and the other was drawn personally by Senator Stewart. Their principal difference is that the department measure provides $8,000 for the salary of the superintendent and $5,000 a year for a legal adviser, whereas Senator Stewart would fix the remuneration of the two officers $15,000 and $8,000, respectively. Sarcastic Congressmen have suggested that possibly Senator Stewart is a candidate for the $15,000 job, since he has not been re-elected.

However that may be, Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Leupp think that $8,000 is pretty good pay. The Secretary draws that sum for his services as a Cabinet officer, and the establishment which the Indian superintendent must maintain at Muskogee can hardly be compared with the obligations that devolve upon a Cabinet member in Washington.

It is promised that the work of the Dawes Commission will have been practically completed by July 1. By far the majority of the Indians will have been allotted to their lands. The heavier part of the task of redistricting and recording titles of ownership to the vast area of the territory will have been finished.

But inevitably many controversies will arise. New claims will be put forward and disagreements innumerable must grow out of the old conditions. Then comes the big question of leasing and selling their newly acquired property by allottees. Business will remain for the Superintendent to transact of quite the importance of that of the present regime.

The heaviest responsibility, of course, will lie in the Superintendent's authority to sell and lease lands. The provision in the department bill as to leasing reads:

"That all grazing and agricultural leases heretofore made by allottees of any of the Five Civilized Tribes shall be recorded in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Territory Affairs, or in such land offices as are hereinafter authorized, within sixty days after the passage of this act, and any lease not so recorded shall be absolutely void and of no effect. All such leases made shall be valid unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior and filed in the proper office of record within ninety days after such approval."

Jurisdiction is given the Superintendent to investigate leases heretofore made, and if he shall find that any such lease was procured through fraud, to cancel it.

As to sales, the bill provides that the Superintendent shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of the estates of deceased Indians and of all minor and insane Indians and of adults in the Indian Territory, and shall have authority to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of their land as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. He also is to have authority to sell, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, all lands of the allottee and of any of the Five Civilized Tribes, upon request of such allottee if an adult, or without such request if the allottee be a minor, except their homesteads. Such sales are to be made to actual settlers only who shall be citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such, 10 per cent of the consideration to be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the contract of sale and the balance in ten equal semi-annual installments, the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest. The contract of sale shall be executed by the vendor to the purchaser at the time of sale and a deed shall be executed and delivered on full payment of the purchase money.

All payments upon such sales shall be made to the Superintendent or such other officer as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, but if any such payment be otherwise made it shall be treated as an unlawful and void payment.

The Secretary, Commissioner Leupp, Chairman Curtis and Senator Stewart all declare that the future administration of the affairs of the Indians is a matter entirely divorced from that of statehood for Indian Territory. The Indian, though he will be admitted to citizenship, will still remain the ward of the Government.

The way to the civilized state is to be opened to him. He will be put upon a plane of equality with his white neighbor so that example may encourage in him enterprise and the habit of thrift. His new condition, his white friends think, will act as a stimulus, until he will no longer need or desire the protection of the Federal Government.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Curtis to-day, "the responsibility of the national Government will not have ended in the event of statehood. If it should prove that the full-blood Indians, or any considerable portion of them, are unable to hold their own then the nation will be forced to find some means by which to care for them."

The third bill, which has also been referred to in these dispatches as a Stewart bill, complements the other measure in that it provides for several details in disposing of the affairs of the tribes.

It provides for the construction of roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, for procedure for the discontinuance of townsite commissions, for setting aside homesteads for heirs of allottees born since May 25, 1904, for abolishing tribal courts, for selling when allotment is completed all lands and buildings owned by the tribes.

With the exception of the small reservations in the northeast corner, the entire area of the Indian Territory has been surveyed and mapped on the scale of 1:125,000 by the United States Geological Survey. The atlas sheets made from these surveys have served as a guide in the preparation of a recent bulletin published by the survey, which is entitled a "Gazetteer of Indian Territory."

In it is given the location of every station, village, town, creek, river, hill, railroad and reservation in the Territory, with the name of the atlas sheet on which it may be found.

Mr. Henry Gannett, the author of the bulletin, has also written an introductory chapter to the Gazetteer proper, in which he relates many interesting facts concerning the Territory.

UNIQUE GERMAN BENEFIT AT THE OLYMPIC---ANNIE RUSSELL TO-NIGHT

The performance of "Unser Doktor" (Our Doctor), at the Olympic Theater last night by the German stock company was secondary consideration in view of the procession of gift-bringers, who traveled down every aisle after the second act. It is the custom at the benefits of every German actor for his friends to send presents, which are handed across the footlights half way between the performance. Last night was the benefit of Director Heinemann, who has cared for the interests of the German Muse in this city for years. The box office in which Mr. Mantz and the German ticket seller held forth looked like a bazaar all evening. Many patrons brought their gifts themselves, others sent them there in advance.

The signal for the delivery of the tokens of friendship was given just before the second act came to a close. A string of ushers lined up at the box office window and then in procession marched down to the orchestra, where the musicians took hold of the gifts and sent them up to the stage. A bottle of old liquor, tied with a broad red satin bow, was one of the first things laid in Mr. Heinemann's arms; then followed a cervelat sausage of the imported make, boxes filled with embroidered handkerchiefs, a silver-lined beer mug, an umbrella, boxes of cigars, a box of tea, half dozen bottles of champagne in a fancy basket, an enormous cage, and at least a dozen bunches of pinks of the pinkest hue. As pinks, in the language of the flowers, symbolize undying love, Mr. Heinemann must have been more than gratified by so much devotion.

The gifts were so numerous that Mr. Heinemann, Mrs. Welb-Markham and Louise Peilmann, who closed the second act, had to call in the supers to help dispose them about the stage.

With many bows and smiles the director came before the curtain, and then the play went on as if nothing had happened. The house was sold out, another mark of esteem in which Mr. Heinemann is held by his patrons. A bevy of young girls from St. Louis Turnvereins appeared in the first act in dumb-bell exercises and marches.

* * * *

"Peggy From Paris," which appeared at the Olympic several weeks ago, was presented in the Broadway Opera-house, East St. Louis, last night, as the opening performance at this house, under the new management.

The theater, which is patterned after the Broadway Theater of Denver, has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. The experiment of playing one or more nights each week may be tried.

E. H. O'Connor, formerly Dan Baker's partner as a dancing Frenchman, is now playing the principal comedy role of Captain Alonzo Plumber. He clearly demonstrated that he is a capable actor, as well as one of the best dancers on the stage. Ollie O'Connor, of the same family, appeared as a new principal and scored success.

Josie Sadler as the Dutch girl, Arthur Deagon, whose tough boy is well remembered; Grace Belmont, the "Peggy," and Eleanor Whitney, as Lutie, justified Manager Madison Corey's selection of these artists.

Following Jacques Kreuger, veteran actor, it was delightful to see Sherman Wade make so much of the part of Fish, the old sport. Mr. Wade's interpretation was excellent. Mark Sullivan's Grampis was somewhat marred by a bad cold, but his brave effort was appreciated, while Percy Bronson, a newcomer in the ranks of principals, won distinction in the roles formerly played by O'Connor. Harry Benham, Florence Willarde, Alice Hugeman and W. L. Meehan still contribute to the success of the piece.

* * * *

"Th Prince of Pilsen" was given at the Century last night. The enthusiasm which greeted the tuneful melodies which endeared the "Prince" in the hearts of the theater-going public was merited.

The present corps of principals, without exception, present the Pixley and Luders musical comedy most capably. The production has been kept abreast of the times by the interpolation of lines which touch upon current events. Jess Dandy as the Cincinnati brewer, and the bogus Prince, has a new song, "Imagination," whose topical verses are strikingly amusing.

Miss Ida Stanhope, a St. Louis girl, appeared for the first time in her home city, as Mrs. Crocker, the widow, after a remarkable London success. She was suffering from a severe cold, which interfered seriously with her singing voice during the earlier numbers.

Especially pleasing was the chorus, daintily and freshly costumed, and full of song and ginger. All of the old favorites, "The Message of the Violet," "The Tale of the Sea Shell" and "Heidelberg," were as popular as of yore. These numbers have made the "Prince" stand out as one of the best of the Savage offerings. "The Song of Cities" was better than usual. Miss Harriet Burt, who was with the Kilraffy "Louisiana" last summer, is Miss Rivers, the St. Louis girl. An augmented orchestra adds much to the musical features.

* * * *

Florence Bindley appeared at the Grand Opera-house in "The Street Singer." She has a buoyant personality, a quick wit and a pretty way of making a song go. This new play, by Hal Reid, gives her a chance to change costume every twenty minutes and to do some cunningly devised lovemaking. The company is overwhelmingly large for a comedy. Show girls troop on and lend animated assistance in the song specialties. There are the usual Hal Reid villains, an adventuress and her scheming accomplice. Miss Bindley is given the center of the stage when the piece takes a serious turn. The trite climaxes of melodrama are thus dispelled by her pleasant humor. She sings "My Dixie Lou," "Little Katy Did" and "Carimina" with capital effect.

* * * *

Lottie Williams returned to the Imperial in "Only a Shop Girl." The play was more effectively produced than it was last season. Miss Williams again appeared as Josie, the bright little clerk. She has developed a broader style of comedy. Her serious moments in the department store scene of the third act, and again in the last act, were nearer the pathetic than she was wont to attain when the play was new. Miss Williams was aided by a large company. Choruses and specialties gave the needed variety.

* * * *

Master Joe Santley is the hero of downtown theaterdom in "From Rags to Riches" at Havlin's. Joseph plays Ned Nimble, a plucky young American, who thwarts a stageful of villains. Ned's older sister is persecuted by an adventurer who would compel her to wed him. The criminal induces Chinese Sam and his men to capture the girl and imprison her in an underground dungeon. Sam is successful until Ned turns detective, and causes the arrest of the kidnapers. Master Santley's part is long and trying for a child. He succeeds admirably.

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William Bonelli revived "An American Gentleman" at the Crawford. His breezy personality and strenuous methods make Sampson of Yale, the chief character, a thoroughly likable person. The way so smartly attired a chap can take breakneck artificial pitches, punches and tosses is a never-ceasing source of wonder. In one climax Sampson fights a party of gypsy wrestlers. He finally picks up the leader and throws him into the crowd without in the least disturbing his neat afternoon toilet. Miss Gracia Dickens is seen as Carina, the role originated by Rose Stahl.

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Dorsch and Russell, in their scenic novelty, "At the Railroad Crossing," were favorites at the Standard. Both are clever musicians. They brought melody from switchbars, from flagstaffs and from signal boards. The Three Nudoe gave a lively athletic performance. Alexis and Schall sang and danced. McFarland and McDonald, who call themselves the laughsmiths, and Bohannon and Corey, illustrated song artists, completed the olio. The burlesques were "One Night Out" and "Ping, Pang, Pong."

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Annie Russell will begin her engagement at the Olympic Theater to-night in "Brother Jacques."

IDA STANHOPE

Of St. Louis, who played the widow in "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Century last night.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—C. L. Jeanson of Kirksville, Mo., is at the Lindell.

—M. R. Smith of Farmington, Mo., is at the Southern.

—G. J. Bopple of Litchfield is a guest at the St. James.

—John P. Wall of Tampa, Fla., is a guest at the Southern.

—F. A. Logan is registered at the St. James from New York.

—R. F. Pratt of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Jefferson.

—J. H. Hill of Galveston, Tex., is a guest at the Southern.

—Kirke Bronnell of Crawfordsville, Ind., is at the St. James.

—J. P. Dyer of Aztlan, N. M., arrived at the Planters yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Sparks of Peoria, Ill., are at the St. James.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Real of Cleveland, O., are at the Jefferson.

—Otis C. Hann of Tampa, Fla., spent yesterday at the Planters.

—E. V. Brigham of Kokomo, Ind., spent yesterday at the Planters.

—Robert E. Read of Evansville, Ind., has rooms at the Southern.

—James Elliott of South McAlester, I. T., is a guest at the Planters.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Snyder of Kansas City, Mo., are at the Lindell.

—Charles C. Bacon of Philadelphia, Pa., has rooms at the Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Andrews of Baltimore, Md., are at the Laclede.

—A. J. Freibeig of Cincinnati, O., is registered at the St. Nicholas.

—George E. Pierce of Hisboro, Wis., spent yesterday at the Lindell.

—Charles Lijes of Dexter, Mo., is on the guest list at the Laclede.

—George D. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind., is registered at the Laclede.

—R. E. Haughton of San Francisco, Cal., has rooms at the Lindell.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lanfear of Kansas City, Mo., are at the St. James.

—C. W. Hichock of Cincinnati, O., is registered at the St. Nicholas.

—C. A. Hulse of New York was among yesterday's arrivals at the Jefferson.

—Arthur P. and Bernard Warner of Salisbury, Mo., are at the St. Nicholas.

—W. Nitingale of New York was among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 22.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—O. S. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Campbell, F. J. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Imperial; D. Lauber and Mrs. Lauber, L. Landweier, Navarre; F. H. Blankenmeister, A. Ceuhl, Union Square; C. J. Clarke, Holland; J. A. Davis, Manhattan; M. C. Seropyan, Breslin; J. M. Davis, Westminster; W. C. Chaffin, Wolcott; C. M. Berkley and Mrs. Berkley, Cumberland; J. J. Schlenge, Cadillac; J. R. Carlos, Park Avenue; F. R. Weaver, Grand; M. Schwab, Belvedere; J. B. Hughes, New Amsterdam; J. W. Hamilton, Sinclair; A. F. Culkin, Broadway Central.

Kansas City—M. Miller, L. Smith, A. R. Heatwood, O. M. White, C. S. Urban and Mrs. Urban, Breslin; R. S. James, Cumberland; A. L. Johnson, Criterion; H. White, Manhattan.

GIVES ITS MONTHLY CONCERT.

South Side Turnverein Will Send Team to Turnfest.

The regular monthly concert of the South Side Turnverein was held last night at the hall, Tenth and Carroll streets. The feature was the violin playing of Miss Louise Meyers. Her first number was "Souvenir de Hagn," which was loudly applauded. Miss Meyers was encored several times. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Falkenheiner.

The opening number of the entertainment was a farce, "Black Peter," many of the members taking part in the cast. A comedy, "The Lost Umbrellas," closed the programme. Arrangement was made that a reception would be held at the hall next Saturday night by the active "base" members.

Professor Kittlaus is selecting the team that will represent the verein in the international turnfest in Indianapolis. The reception will be held to raise a fund with which to send these men to compete.

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

From The Republic, Jan. 23, 1880.

The police reported the arrival in St. Louis of numerous families of refugee negroes from the South.

The will of Hugh Campbell, which was filed in the Probate Court, showed an estate valued at $92,820.

The St. Louis Provident Association issued a circular soliciting funds to aid in taking care of the city's poor. The cold weather, combined with the arrival of many negroes from the South, taxed the association's resources to the utmost.

Bishop Ryan delivered a lecture on "Things Seen in Europe" in the St. Louis University Hall, at Ninth and Washington avenue.