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CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBBR.

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, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday)	128,100	17	102,300
2	102,290	18	101,820
3	106,900	19	101,860
4	104,060	20	101,850
5	102,160	21	102,640
6	101,910	22 (Sunday)	129,450
7	102,730	23	101,840
8 (Sunday)	129,870	24	101,970
9	102,190	25	102,200
10	104,310	26	103,120
11	104,060	27	103,320
12	104,860	28	102,150
13	101,990	29 (Sunday)	130,100
14	102,130	30	102,640
15 (Sunday)	128,540	31	101,740
16	101,710		

Total for the month	3,316,810
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	100,556
Net number distributed	3,216,254
Average daily distribution	103,750

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 12.44 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of October, 1905. W. O. SOMMERFIELD,
My term expires July 26, 1909. Notary Public.

THE COLISEUM.

The Republic has received an extended argument against the project to construct a Coliseum in connection with the Armory of Battery A. The reasons offered are the alleged inconvenience of the locality.

But there is no occasion to enlarge on these, since the Business Men's League, which has undertaken the solicitation of the Coliseum fund, has made formal announcement that the subscriptions to the fund will determine where the Coliseum shall be located. Those who don't fancy the Armory location will have the right to vote against it.

The wise thing for those who want a Coliseum, but who are unwilling to subscribe for one associated with the Battery Armory, is to get out and hustle for subscriptions. If they want to be sure their money and the money they secure will not be misapplied, according to their ideas, it is easy enough to protect themselves.

ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN INDUSTRIES.

The Census Bureau's completed tabulations of St. Louis industries in 1905, showing an increase in annual output since 1900 of 40 per cent, amounting to more than $73,000,000 in the half decade, are in perfect accord with the rapid growth and development of the Middle West and Southwest in the past two census decades. The gains made by St. Louis are due to St. Louis enterprise, but they could not have been made without the filling up of the Southwest with new population and new industries. They are part of a general advance of Western industry, so great that it is almost startling.

During the last two census decades more than half the increase in the material wealth of the entire country was made in fifteen States of the Middle West and Southwest which are shown by the census figures to be far outstripping the States of the Atlantic seaboard in almost every important branch of industrial development.

Compilations made by the Chicago Commercial Association some time ago show that the fifteen States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota have since 1880 made such phenomenal advancement that the commercial supremacy of the nation may fairly be attributed to them.

In agriculture the showing is nothing less than marvelous. In the two decades from 1880 to 1900 the values of farm lands in these fifteen States increased by nearly six billions of dollars, which was 79 per cent of the increase for the entire country. In the value of domestic animals there was an increase of more than a billion and a half dollars, which was 62 per cent of the increase for the entire country, while the little less than a billion of increase in the value of farm products was 67 per cent of the increase for the United States at large.

The showing for Western manufactures is even more significant than that for agriculture. In 1880 the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey turned out 53 per cent of the finished products of manufacture of the United States. In 1900 these States produced only 43 per cent of the manufactured products, while the West and Southwest, which had turned out only 30 per cent in 1880, contributed 37 per cent of the whole. These figures do not mean that these Eastern States went industrially backward during the two decades. On the contrary, they made enormous gains, but the fifteen States of the West and Southwest gained much faster.

When the Census Bureau completes its statistics for all the cities it will doubtless be shown that other Western and Southwestern centers have duplicated the great advance in manufactures scored by St. Louis in the last five years. Unofficial statistics lead to the belief that these fifteen States have advanced in all industries during the five years since 1900 at a more rapid rate than ever before.

In spite of the fact that New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been considered the financial centers of the country, the banking capital of these fifteen States reached in 1904 a total of more than five hundred millions, or 37 per cent of the entire banking capital of the United States, while the deposits were not far from three billions, or 28 per cent of all the money deposited in the banks of the United States.

There are no figures of commercial activity, but the building of new railroads and rolling stock, with the unsatisfied call for more constantly going up, it is easy to see that in the West commerce has kept pace with industry, and that the commercial center of the continent is rapidly changing to the Middle West.

AGAIN THE ARBITRARY.

A contemporary asks The Republic to apply what it has said recently against the passenger arbitrary assessed by the Eastern lines entering the St. Louis gateway to the freight arbitrary. It has no hesitation in doing so. The expense to the railway companies of carrying freight across the Mississippi River at St. Louis should be treated like any other expense. They should meet it out of a mileage charge, which should not be increased by an arbitrary addition to cover the cost of river transfer.

This is no new statement by The Republic. It is merely repetition of declarations that have appeared a number of times in these columns since the free-bridge agitation began, and many times in previous years before the question of a municipal bridge was suggested. The Republic is not speaking any more explicitly on this point now than it has again and again spoken for years past.

As a matter of fact, there is practically no disagreement on this specific issue among the people of St. Louis, although some of the newspapers have endeavored to make it appear that there is. Disagreement does exist as to the most expedient method to adopt for the accomplishment of the desired end, but the demand for the end itself is almost universal. Naturally there are some people connected with the management of the railways who feel that opposition is enforced by the duty of economical management, but even among them may be found broad-minded and progressive officials who unhesitatingly admit that the river arbitrary should go and the expense it imposes now on the public should be assumed by the railway companies.

A high official in one of the greatest trunk lines of the country has quite recently made the admission that the arbitrary charged at St. Louis is thoroughly antiquated. Still another official, who is the active head of one of the great railway systems of the continent and intimately familiar himself with every phase of the St. Louis terminal problem, has stated within the current week that the arbitraries charged on passenger and freight traffic crossing the river at St. Louis ought to be abandoned and the expense of river transit be carried at St. Louis, as similar bridge or terminal expenses are carried at other great commercial centers.

These expressions evidence that the demand of St. Louis is not unreasonable, and the evil of which it complains is not unreal. It does not follow, however, that this concurrence as to a common object should require unanimous assent to every impracticable suggestion and visionary project that may be put forward. The wisdom of the free-bridge proposition has been questioned because it has not been made clear that it would relieve the trade of this city of a burden the railways alone should bear. Perhaps it may yet be developed so that it will do this, but so far it promises only a transfer of the burden from the merchants to the taxpayers.

What The Republic seeks is a transfer from the merchants to the railways. A considerable part of that transfer is accomplished by the reduction in the rate the railways have agreed to make. It remains now to secure the complete withdrawal of the arbitrary and the full removal of the expense. To the accomplishment of that end The Republic is as earnestly committed as any of its vociferous contemporaries. It is not blind, however, to the fact that we must prepare for handling freight on this side that is now handled at East St. Louis. That is a terminal problem pure and simple, and not a bridge problem. It is fortunate the members of the Municipal Commission are now devoting themselves to its solution with the same intelligence and zeal they gave to the consideration of the river arbitrary. It is safe to say they will work with the definite purpose of securing the entire removal of the arbitrary charge and the assumption by the railways of the whole expense of river transit.

SHALL THE WOMEN BE OUSTED?

Just how fair is Delegate Priesmeyer's proposition to oust women employes at the City Hall in favor of men? Mr. Priesmeyer contends that there are many worthy family men who are capable of filling the places of the women stenographers and clerks, and his resolution unanimously passed by the House calls on the Speaker to appoint a committee to report on the number and income of the positions available.

Has a man with a family priority of rights over a woman? The resolution assumes that the women are not women of family. Should they happen to have others dependent upon them for support, children, sisters or brothers, for instance, it is difficult to perceive the justice in discriminating against them in favor of men whose burdens are, to say the least, no heavier.

As a matter of fact most of the women who work as men work have others dependent upon them. There are few who do not contribute materially and through necessity to the support of others. However, suppose that they are free lances in the great industrial army, having none to support or consider but themselves. Must they step aside to make way for men either with or without families?

Assuredly every man who makes the slightest plausible pretense to the title would declare in favor of the woman as against a man without family. Does the fact, then, of a family entitle him to take away from a woman a position of which she is already in possession and to which she has arrived by her own effort in competition with his kind? If so, a working woman occupies a very unenviable status in this world.

But, the exponents of the Priesmeyer idea may argue, it is the family of the man who seeks the woman's position that must be considered. Very well, then. Is the family of an industrious and willing man entitled to more consideration than a family in which everybody works but father?

The fact that there are women doing what men consider men's work is undoubtedly due in some degree to the fact that there are many instances of the kind so eloquently described in the popular ditty. And it is probable that some of those laudable political henchmen who are looking for the jobs now held by women are fathers who are late going to work, and fathers whose families are self-supporting. The plea of having a family to support is not very convincing when it comes from the head of a domestic establishment in which everybody works but father. The truth is quite likely to be in the present instance that the "family" gag is being worked by the politicians to cover up the fact that there are not enough jobs to go 'round for the faithful—whose "families" may be myths.

But the broad and chivalrous and manly and unpolitical thing to do would be to let the women hold their positions. Is it probably true that the men of the world are to blame for the fact that women have to work. If mankind had always done its duty womankind would not be competing for "jobs," but since she is competing the very least that we can give her is a square deal.

TEXAS MEATS FOR EXPORT.

A live-stock man of Fort Worth thinks that, as Texas can now produce a steer good enough at 3 years old for any market, and is steadily grading up the 9,000,000 head of cattle she has for sale every year, the time is about ripe for Texas to enter into competition with Argentina in the direct shipment of beef for the English market.

It is pointed out that Texas can raise and fatten cattle more cheaply than it can be done in more northern States and that the Gulf ports offer so direct and cheap a route for shipment that Texas meats can be delivered to England in successful competition with the beef cattle and the frozen mutton from Argentina and Australia.

These considerations, and cattle shipments already made from New Orleans, support the expectation that a line of fast steamers with refrigerator compartments and spaces for live cattle will soon be put into service in connection with the Fort Worth live-stock market, which is fast rising toward third place among those of the United States.

With proper shipping facilities from ports in comparative proximity to the ranges there seems to be no good reason why Texas should not build up a large and profitable direct export trade in meat products.

The Honorable Pliny Soper, Republican National Committeeman for Sequoyah, is getting busy as a bee in the matter of "home rule" distribution of Federal patronage. His refusal to accept as final the reported selection by the President of the Honorable J. R. Thomas for Judge of the Western Judicial District is another proof of Mr. Soper's energy and enterprise.

Something must be getting the matter with Texas marksmanship when ranchmen have to post their ranges to keep off fellows who hit cattle when they shoot at birds or rabbits.

Life is what we make it. Which hardly applies to the Equitable, the Mutual and the New York in these days of revelation.

It detracts nothing from the enormity of the victim's crimes when he bitterly accuses the reformers of hypocrisy.

RECENT COMMENT

Mark Twain's Translation of Eve's Diary.
Harper's.

"Saturday.—I am almost a whole day old, now. I arrived yesterday. That is as it seems to me. And it must be so, for if there was a day-before-yesterday I was not there when it happened, or I should remember it. It could be, of course, that it did happen, and that I was not noticing. Very well; I will be very watchful now, and if any day-before-yesterdays happen I will make a note of it. It will be best to start right, and not let the record get confused, for some instinct tells me that these details are going to be important to the historian some day. For I feel like an experiment; I feel exactly like an experiment, it would be impossible for a person to feel more like an experiment than I do, and so I am coming to feel convinced that that is what I am—an experiment; just an experiment, and nothing more.

"Then if I am an experiment, am I the whole of it? No, I think not; I think the rest of it is part of it. I am the main part of it, but I think the rest of it has its share in the matter. Is my position assured, or do I have to watch it and take care of it? The latter, perhaps. Some instinct tells me that eternal vigilance is the price of supremacy. (That is a good phrase, I think, for one so young.)

"Everything looks better to-day than it did yesterday. In the rush of finishing up yesterday, the mountains were left in a ragged condition, and some of the plains were so cluttered with rubbish and remnants that the aspects were quite distressing. Noble and beautiful works of art should not be subjected to haste; and this majestic new world is indeed a most noble and beautiful work. And certainly marvelously near to being perfect, notwithstanding the shortness of the time. There are too many stars in some places and not enough in others, but that can be remedied presently, no doubt. The moon got loose last night, and slid down and fell out of the scheme—a very great loss; it breaks my heart to think of it. There isn't another thing among the ornaments and decorations that is comparable to it for beauty and finish. It should have been fastened better. If we can only get it back again——"

The Siege of Syracuse.
New York Sun.

A Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Onondaga Reservation includes in his certificate of election expenses two curious and damning items which go far to account for his defeat:

"Four (4) drinks of squirrel whisky for four (4) voters in the Thirteenth Ward, $0.50.

"Three (3) drinks of corking whisky for three (3) voters in the Eleventh Ward, $0.25."

So many men, so many drinks, says the Latin proverb. Buffalo uses beer as a "chaser" or sequel. Troy, with an antique sternness worthy of her name, drives nail with nail, and furnishes a small glass of whisky as the "chaser" to a larger one. In Rochester, famed for flour and Aldridge, beer is the boon companion of breakfast food. Hornellsville gives her heart to a composition of gin and homemade ale. The Haverstraw cocktail, brewed of New England rum, cherry rum, Jamaica rum, Jamaica ginger and bay rum, is what even Doctor Johnson would have to classify as the drink of heroes. Skaneateles finds robust nourishment in old cider, Worcestershire sauce and ether. Every Province, every city, has its local gods and due libations.

But what will the experts say of Syracuse, loveliest village of the salted plains, capital of Frank Hiscock, James K. McGuire, of a hundred other sages and statesmen? Four drinks of "squirrel" whisky for 30 cents, a sum of infamy! Three drinks of "corking," that is, talented, AI and above reproach, whisky for 25 cents!

Syracuse needs all kinds of reform; and not the least in the character of her potations.

Delightful—But Dangerous!
Saturday Evening Post.

President Roosevelt has now reached a height of popularity that is as dangerous as it is delightful. "Oh, Hannibal, you know how to win victories, but not how to use them!" cried the General whose advice against the fatal going into winter quarters after Cannae was disregarded. To win popularity is difficult; to win it meritoriously is still more difficult; to justify it, to keep it—there's the superlative of difficulty.

The President has demonstrated his ability to do. He has made a pace of his own career. His is now the hard task of equaling or surpassing his own record. To fall back is to become a failure, a "used-to-be," a "was-he-an-accident?"

Delightful—but dangerous! And yet, again, how attractive to a confident, aggressive spirit!

We Hope So.
Public Opinion.

The golden age of graft is ending. The people are rising with one accord against the bosses, and the trumpet note sounded by Jerome in New York has reechoed in Philadelphia, reverberated across the Keystone State to Ohio, and been flung back to the Atlantic in Maryland and New Jersey. At last the revelations of the baneful political relations of the insurance companies, and of the political blackness of the trusts and corporations have stirred the national conscience into action such as has never before been witnessed. The death knell of the boss and grafter has been rung.

MR. AND MRS. LAKE GIVE RECEPTION TO INTRODUCE THEIR DAUGHTER

White Chrysanthemums, Palms and Ferns the Decorations in Red Reception Hall—Matrons, Relatives and Intimate Friends of Family Lend Their Assistance—Mrs. Milton Marshall Gives Large Reception—Mrs. Issling to Give Tea and Reception—Other Happenings in Society and Personal Mention.

REMBRANDT PORTRAIT
MISS MARIAN LEWIS, WHO SERVED PUNCH YESTERDAY AT THE MARSHALL RECEPTION

MRS. ALBERT LAWRIN, WHO ASSISTED YESTERDAY AT MISS CUNNINGHAM'S LUNCHEON.

The reception given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clinton Lake for Miss Julia Lake, their debutante daughter, was one of the largest entertainments of the opening season. Six hundred cards were sent out, and as no other large affairs were set for last evening, and as interest in this pretty debutante is considerable, there were very few regrets, and the Lake house, while spacious and well arranged for entertaining, was crowded all evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lake and their daughter received in the small rose parlor, which was decorated with a few graceful bouquets of pink and white roses, and an abundance of delicate asparagus fern, which trimmed all the lace draperies, especially in the bow windows where they greeted their friends. The dark-red reception hall was adorned with large feathery white mums, and a large bank of palms and sword ferns for a screen to the musicians, who were stationed under the stairs. In the large library, which is a dull toned olive green in tint, brilliant yellow mums were thrown into excellent relief, while the dining-room, a red room, was trimmed in vivid Meteor roses. These were massed on the round table, with a large drop light, also done in red, and all the dainty table appurtenances in the same glowing shade.

Mrs. Lake wore a white chiffon cloth costume, decorated with a great deal of handsome Brussels lace, and looked like a debutante herself, carrying a huge bunch of Parma violets. Miss Julia wore pale-pink radium, with some very dainty French lace and carried a round bouquet made of pink roses, fringed with lilies of the valley.

Several matrons who are relatives and intimate friends of the family lent their assistance in caring for the comfort of the many guests. They were Mrs. Byron Nugent, Mrs. Charles Nugent, Mrs. James Nugent, Mrs. William Duncan, Mrs. Joseph Jacob, Mrs. Frank Lowe and Mrs. Edwin Beach. The guests included all the married friends of the host and hostess and a limited number of young people whom Miss Lake has already met socially, as well as her intimate schoolgirl friends, many of whom are debutantes this season. Mrs. Byron Nugent's ball in a week is intended to include all the young people.

Mrs. Milton Marshall's No. 482 Westminster place, gave a handsome reception yesterday afternoon, entertaining about 300 ladies of her acquaintance from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The affair was in honor of two young brides, Mrs. Firmin Desloge Jr., who was Miss Rebecca Plummer, and Mrs. Sim Price Jr., who was Miss Florence Whiting of San Francisco. These two received with the hostess, also Mrs. Mary B. Murrell.

Mrs. Marshall wore pastelle blue crepe de Paris, with a deep collar of rare old duchesse lace, and some delicate French embroidery in pale-pink roses and foliage for further decorations. Mrs. Murrell was in white radium, with a great deal of Florentine lace and a necklace of diamonds, set singly. The two brides wore their wedding gowns, that of Mrs. Desloge being white satin duchesse with a great quantity of hand embroidery and chiffon, while Mrs. Price's was white messaline and panels of point lace. Assisting the hostess without their hats were Mrs. Sim Price Sr., in black chiffon and hand tucks with embroidery; Mrs. Edward S. Lewis in white silk and lace; Mrs. Albert Moreno in ecru crepe and lace tinted to correspond; Mrs. William Washington Moore in white chiffon, and Mrs. William Magill, who wore lavender satin messaline and point lace, with amethysts.

The house was very tastefully trimmed as to the flowers. The pink and gold parlor was done in very large white mums and smilax chains, all the portieres being of green, while the dining-room walls and ceiling were hung with wild smilax and the table trimmed in pink roses, electric lights concealed in huge pink flowers, and more pink roses massed on sideboard and mantel. The reception hall was in American beauties, and here Miss Marian Lewis, in white lace; Miss Julia Lake, in pale blue taffeta and lace, and Miss Lucille Campbell, wearing white chiffon, served the punch.

The number of callers was very large.

MRS. JOHNSON ENTERTAINS.

Mrs Frank Johnson and the Misses Mary and Nannie Johnson gave a small reception yesterday afternoon at their new and very spacious home in Portland place, receiving about 100 guests, mainly young people, from 4 to 6.

A group of debutantes assisted. They were: Miss Thornburgh, Miss Florence Hayes, Miss Janet Merton, Miss Emma Drew, Miss Bessie Elliott, Miss Helene Brown, Maud Gamble, besides Miss Leigh Whittemore, Mrs. Claude Kennerly and Mrs. George von Schrader.

The serving table was done in yellow and all the receiving ladies, including Mrs. Van Leer Wills, who was Miss Johnson, wore white gowns.

SKATING PARTY.

An enjoyabe skating party was given by the Red Carnation Club at the Crescent Skating Rink on Tuesday evening. Among those invited were:

Misses—
Estelle Schulte, Lucille Brown,
May Davis, Margaret Schmidt,
Gertrude Severin, Rose Morsel.
Messieurs—
Robert McClure, F. Tracy Caldwell,
Julius Silverberg, Frank Cameron Jr.,
James Monroe, John Doerr.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cameron were the chaperons.

TEA AND RECEPTION.

On Monday afternoon, December 11, at the residence of Mrs. August Goessling, No. 22 Benton place, opposite Lafayette Park, a musical tea and reception will be given for the benefit of the Queen's Daughters' Home. The hostesses are Miss Isabelle Goessling, Miss May Goessling, Miss Stella Gillick, Miss Marie Geepfert, Miss Anita G. Henry, Miss Helen C. Healy, Miss Laura Roberts, Miss Nellie Fox, Miss Annie Lynch, Miss Francis Cunningham, Miss Mary Mulcahy.

The programme will be provided by Miss Isabelle Von Puhl, violinist; Miss Ella Readey, vocalist; Miss Charity Grace, elocutionist.

I. N. CLUB ENTERTAINED.

Miss Bertha Shisler gave a party last evening to the I. N. Club, of which she is a member. The Shisler home, at No. 1802 Oregon avenue, was handsomely decorated with roses and carnations, and a repast served before dancing. The honoree of the party was Armine Krutsch, captain of the McKinley High School football team. Among Miss Shisler's guests were the following:

Misses—
Ethel Pollack, Hattie Rutledge,
Leoti Tankersley, Blythe Dannhorst,
Mabel Wiley, Genevieve Wigginsworth,
Inez Parcell,
Marguerite Wills,
Messieurs—
Clarence Gerhard, Clarence Schnell,
Harry Uhlenhaut, Ernest Moser,
Harry Blanke, Orbrin Moore,
Roy Mills, Walter Rutledge,
Will Elliott, Armin Krutsch,
Bud Miller.

GUEST AT LINEN SHOWER.

Miss Augusta Schwarze, who is to be married in December, was the guest of honor at a "linen shower" given yesterday by the Misses Wilke. The guests who could vouchsafe for a good time were:

Misses—
Imogene Gres, Olive Kraft,
Lily Kitting, Alice Wahlert,
Marie Tustinworth, Lucille Portner,
Lillie Sessinghaus, Gladys Johnston,
Julia Andrews, Mildred Powell,
Jane McPheeters, Hope Taylor,
Virginia Van Hook, Martha Howell,
Edith Waddington of Louisville, Ky.; Adele Conrad,
Elsa Evers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The engagement of Doctor M. Hayward Post of Calumne to Miss Mary Tanner of Jacksonville, Ill., has lately been announced to their friends, the wedding to take place early in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hampden Bacon and Miss Bacon have issued cards for a reception on the evening of Tuesday, December 5, from 8 to 11, No. 5217 Raymond avenue.

Following the debut reception of Miss Julia Lake last evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clinton Lake for their daughter, Mrs. Byron Nugent, her aunt, will give her a large ball, when all the young people of society will be invited. This is to take place on December 1 at the St. Louis Woman's Club, and will be partly in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nugent, young married people, and Mr. Byron Nugent, another son of the hostess.

The engagement of Miss Helena Yaeger of Waterloo, Ill., to Mr. Oscar J. Volk of St. Louis is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Abel of No. 4622 Delmar boulevard have sent out invitations for a progressive euchre, to be given on Wednesday evening, November 29.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—F. M. Howe of Boston is a St. James Hotel guest.

—R. H. Armstrong of Cincinnati is at the St. James.

—Daniel E. Kelly of Memphis is at the Laclede Hotel.

—W. A. Liscom of Rock Island is registered at the Madison.

—C. W. Bissell of Providence, R. I., is at the Planters Hotel.

—George H. Thayer Jr. of Plymouth, Ind., is at the Southern.

—W. T. Thomas of Philadelphia is registered at the Planters.

—G. B. Cunningham of Kansas City is a guest in the Laclede Hotel.

—A. C. Jones of Omaha registered in the Southern Hotel yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rigdon of Kennett, Mo., are at the Madison.

—William Hannah of Frankfort, Ind., is staying in the Madison Hotel.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worth of Coatsville, Pa., are guests at the Jefferson.

—W. L. Ladis of Malmo, Sweden, registered at the Hotel Jefferson Thursday.

—Charles E. Hurlbert of Indianapolis arrived at the Planters Hotel yesterday.

—H. W. Weistone of Milwaukee was one of yesterday's guests in the Laclede.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bailey of Terre Haute are registered at Hotel Jefferson.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Robison of Jefferson City are at the Jefferson for a few days.

—One of those who registered at the Southern Thursday was A. J. Thrasher, from Cleveland.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. S. Reynolds of Reynoldsville, Ill., are stopping in the St. James Hotel.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.—St. Louis persons at Chicago hotels to-day are:

Great Northern—J. J. Cullen, T. G. White, L. West and wife, F. S. Smith, C. H. Selby, R. L. Netherton, E. McCauliffe.

Briggs—J. E. Seaton and wife.

Palmer House—H. J. Hegley, H. N. Bennett, W. Baer, W. R. Rollins, F. S. Thompson and wife.

Windsor-Clifton—B. J. Shaw, C. C. Williamson.

Morrison—C. W. Davis.

Auditorium—V. S. Herman, P. F. Jarvis, G. E. Howard, R. L. Hedges, A. C. Finstein, A. Oakley, F. S. Charles, J. T. Brewster, D. Wishart, J. F. Webb, J. C. Van Riper, G. D. Ross, W. R. Kavanaugh.

Sherman House—I. H. Mayne, Mrs. M. Holland, H. F. Gibson, Miss M. Ross, Miss Tinslan.

Kaiserhof—D. G. White, J. B. Salen, J. T. Rutledge.

Majestic—R. Jackson, R. E. Woodson, A. Stone.

Grace—W. B. Hays Jr., R. E. Gumby, I. B. Clancy, A. M. Collins.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 23.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis—Miss Morton, G. C. Morton, Waldorf; H. H. Green, R. W. Polk, Manhattan; J. H. Kerr, H. H. Purcell, Herald Square; J. P. Good, Gilsey; G. M. Jenks, Union Square; R. Pierson, Cumberland; S. Joseph, Breslin; G. C. Hitock, Gerard; Miss Bates, Mrs. B. Bates, Martha Washington; Mrs. M. Lambert, Holland; C. B. Good, York; J. F. Ballard, Grand Union; F. M. Etheridge, Marlborough.

Kansas City—H. Stevens, Astor; D. F. Cobb, Breslin; E. T. Durland, Hoffman.

Missouri Tourists in Paris.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Among the American tourists who registered at the Herald office here to-day were Mr. A. A. Tucker of St. Louis and Mrs. U. S. Norman, Mrs. MacNoyes and Miss Jessie P. MacNoyes of St. Joseph.

Select your Christmas gifts now at Boland's New Jewelry Store, 813 Locust St.

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

From The Republic of Nov. 25, 1880.

William Russell, held for grand larceny, escaped from the First District cage at the Four Courts, making four prisoners to escape in two days.

A. S. Rutherford, well known in Carondelet, died of paralysis. He had opened the business house on Fourth and Locust, which was later occupied by Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.

A reception was given to the Reverend R. A. Holland at St. George's Episcopal Church, and he was later entertained at the residence of John W. Harrison, No. 2825 Olive street.

D. K. Ferguson resigned as president of the Vulcan Iron Works. Oliver Garrison was elected in his place.

George M. Boyce was announced as speaker before the Washington University on conditions existing in New York.

Sheriff Mason appointed deputies for all districts and announced that he would take formal charge of the office the next day.

The funeral of Unit Basin took place from No. 1422 Poplar street. The pallbearers were W. C. Carr, George Bayha, W. R. Carter, George H. Loker, W. P. Howard, W. C. Watts, John C. Full and Clingin Scott. The Reverend Doctor Montgomery Schuyler presided and resolutions were forwarded from the Merchants' Exchange.

A POPULAR GIRL OF THE SOUTH SIDE

—Rembrandt Portrait.

MISS STELLA SCHNURMACHER,
Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Schnurmacher.