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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 November, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for days 1 through 30, and a total for the month of 2,723,145.

Net number distributed 2,648,539
Average daily distribution 88,284
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was 837 per cent.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

CLUMSY DODGING.
He who fights against right, truth and logic and yet would justify his course to men must be an artful dodger.

When recently The Republic convicted the Globe-Democrat of willfully misstating the circumstances attending the election, the Globe-Democrat resorted to the thug's device of "starting a rough house" by calling The Republic names.

When now The Republic points out that the Nesbit law was a protest against Julius Wurzburger as Election Commissioner, the Globe-Democrat dodges with, "The Republic and its reformers accept the Nesbit law. That settles it."

This sort of logic may prove entertaining and satisfying to the Globe-Democrat and the ring it represents. It is the same sort of argument that Mayor Ziegenhain used when he felicitated his fellow-citizens on the fact that the moon was still shining. St. Louisans are neither charmed by the adroitness nor deceived by the logic of such an artifice.

HIGH OLD LOBBY TIMES.
There was every reason why the opening session of the Congress now beginning the ninety days of legislative work with which its life will terminate should have attracted to Washington a vast horde of lobbyists, attorneys, secret agents of monopoly corporations and others whose object it is to influence, for gain, the making of laws in the national capital.

Although this is a closing session of Congress, it comes at a time when a President has just been re-elected to succeed himself, thus receiving an endorsement of his policies which shall embolden him to push them to their extreme lengths.

Mr. McKinley's policies, dictated by Mark Hanna in the interests of the trusts, are such as open up a vast field for lobbyists and monopoly agents. There's to be a lot of syndicate legislation, contract letting and creating of places for hungry office-seekers. The time to get your "infloence" at work is right now.

It is safe to say, therefore, that all the class interests which are in line for benefit under the sway of commercialized politics will be generously represented in Washington from now until the holidays. The American people will in all likelihood be the most inadequately represented element. This is because the Republican party is in power, pledged to do the bidding of the trusts, and because the trusts are hostile to the people.

IMPORTANT TO HANNA.
It was characteristic that Mark Hanna, in a consideration of the most important bills to come before Congress in the session now begun, should have placed the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil ship-subsidy bill second on his list, insisting that it be "just measure, devoted to the upbuilding of the American merchant marine."

Even the members of Mr. Hanna's own party in the National Congress fall, as a body, to agree with him as to the urgent necessity for the swift passage of the ship-subsidy bill, or that it is a just and widely beneficial measure. It has been stated by at least one Republican Senator that the ship-subsidy bill may easily await the action of the next Congress, giving place to more necessary legislation during the present short session. A Republican Congressman from the President's own State and Mark Hanna's own district finds himself unable to support the measure because he is opposed to the subsidy idea, the taxing of the many for the benefit of the few.

It is now apparent, however, that Hanna proposes to push the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil ship-subsidy bill through in this session, as being second in importance on the list of urgent legislation. It is certainly of importance to Hanna, promising to vastly increase his wealth and that of the syndicate of which he is the head. And this is the final test after all, under the McKinley regime—the test of a law's value to Hanna and the syndicate. It is in order to expect the early passage of the ship-subsidy bill.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
President McKinley's message to the Congress which convened in Washington yesterday for the completion of its labors is of exceptional historic value as outlining, at the dawn of a new century, the policy of a great Government which had but just been born when the present century began.

The message recites facts which justify national pride. It offers indisputable proof of the most marvelous national growth known to the world's history. It necessarily shows that this Government now stands in the front rank of the world's greatest Powers, a Government that logically exercises the strongest single influence in the settlement of all international questions of the first magnitude.

It is, perhaps, inevitable that great and sudden dangers to the American spirit and the true American policy should have been brought into being by this Government's recent tremendous increase of power and prestige. It may be taken as similarly logical that Mr. McKinley, standing for the party most susceptible to the glamour of the new prospect of world-wide territorial acquisition created by the results of a war with Spain for the liberating of Cuba, should in his message advocate a foreign policy which is more or less of a surrender to the sudden temptation.

It is also logical that the President should have made no effective utterance in opposition to the enormous growth of the trust evil, a growth for which his party's friendliness towards the trusts is so largely responsible.

The President's message is a confession that, in so far as it is possible to Mr. McKinley and the Republican party, the Government is to be administered on lines of imperialism and of class-privilege that are foreign to the spirit of its founders. Politically speaking, Mr. McKinley has good warrant for the tone of his message. His campaign for re-election was necessarily made on these issues, the Democratic assault on the trusts and imperialism being exceptionally fierce. The people at the polls supported Mr. McKinley in this conflict of opinion.

All that now remains to be seen is whether or not the people best knew what was good for themselves and for the country when they extended the McKinley lease of power for four years more. The President himself is faithful, in his message, to those things for which he stood in the campaign which ended in his re-election to the Presidency.

KEEP THEM DISTINCT.
In his recent able discussion of the city's condition and prospects Mr. Frederick N. Judson seems to have confused the evils that arise from misgovernment with those that arise from Charter and constitutional limitations. Accordingly he reached the conclusion that St. Louis's troubles arose as much from an antiquated Charter and from unjust obligations and limitations placed upon the city by the State Constitution as from municipal misgovernment.

Reflection will readily show that the immediate troubles of the city are not due to Charter defects or to constitutional limitations, but to Ziegenhainism. It is known that St. Louis has lagged along prosperously as recently as three years ago with street lights and street cleaning even by block patrol, with enough money to feed its paupers and to buy medicines for its indigent sick and to build an occasional street and sewer.

It is known that, so far from accumulating a deficit at the rate of \$1,250,000 a year, St. Louis built a new \$2,000,000 City Hall with current revenues without issuing a single bond.

These undoubted facts prove beyond doubt that we can under the present Charter and State Constitution get along comfortably. St. Louis is not doing so and has not been doing so for several years past. The present trouble of St. Louis is due to Ziegenhainism and to nothing else.

It is equally admitted that if St. Louis is to make bounds and leaps forward, as she should do in preparation for the World's Fair, Charter and constitutional changes are imperative. This is nothing new. It was recognized years ago. A Charter Amendment Commission sat and recommended Charter changes during Mayor Walbridge's term. When recently Charter amendments were voted on by St. Louisans they were defeated because of lack of confidence in Mayor Ziegenhain and his helpers and because merit public demands like that for the merit system were disregarded in the submission of the amendments.

St. Louis's Charter is antiquated and the city is unfairly limited by the State Constitution, but that does not cause the city's present troubles. That prevents marked progress. It does not compel retrogression, and municipal government has retrograded very seriously.

COMPLETE THE FUND.
There could be no more stimulating incentive for friends of the World's Fair than the knowledge that with the completion of the local subscription of \$5,000,000 the great enterprise will be placed on the firmest financial footing and that the most vigorous and active work on the Exposition itself will immediately follow.

The effect of this definite and assured endeavor will be felt not only in St. Louis and throughout Missouri, but in Washington and extending direct to every State in the Union.

In St. Louis the permanent World's Fair organization will be formed and the World's Fair officers elected to direct the undertaking to its successful culmination.

In Jefferson City the General Assembly of Missouri will promptly take up the work of preparing for a State exhibit that shall reflect due credit on the World's Fair State.

In Washington the Congress now in session will be asked for the appropriation from the Federal Government already agreed upon.

In the other States of the Union the various Legislatures will be requested to authorize and provide for State exhibits that shall illustrate this country's progress in the arts and sciences, in commerce and industry.

The foundation for all this work, as for the entire fabric of the World's Fair, must of necessity be found in the completed voluntary subscription of \$5,000,000 from the people of the World's Fair City. The appeal to civic pride in this essential is potent indeed. The marked enthusiasm now manifested in behalf of the World's Fair by St. Louisans should speedily culminate in the completion of the local fund. The announcement to the world that St. Louis's investment of \$5,000,000 in the World's Fair has been made will prove the World's Fair earnestness of St. Louisans beyond all further question.

This announcement should be forthrightly made before Congress adjourns for the holidays. Every St. Louisan should assist in making it certain. A united effort to this end is now imperatively in order. Complete the World's Fair fund. World's Fair success depends upon it.

DE WET AND MARION.
McKinleyites will doubtless be enraged anew by W. T. Stead, the Englishman, who sees fit to call the Boer General De Wet the Francis Marion of today and to point out that the cruel war of extermination now being waged by the English in South Africa is similar to the relentless tactics employed against Marion in the last century.

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HORTON-WOOD WEDDING-- OTHER EVENTS AND NOTES.



MRS. WALTER GREGG HORTON, Who was Miss Elizabeth Wood until last evening.

Miss Elizabeth Summer Wood, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Horatio D. Wood of No. 257 Waterman avenue, was married last night to Mr. Walter Gregg Horton of Boston, Mass., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The Reverend Mr. Shaw performed the ceremony.

The bride entered the church accompanied by her father, and attended by her sister, Miss Adelaide Wood, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Caroline Wood, Miss Grace Rowell and Miss Adelle Kimball of Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Mr. Cushing Kimball of Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The groomsmen were Messrs. Royal Leonard, J. D. Rodgers, Charles E. and George Mills.

The bride wore a white tulle veil, confined by a coronet of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilacs of the valley and bridal roses. Her gown was a handsome cream-tinted duchesse satin. The skirt was en train, without trimming. Mounted upon the bodice was a transparent glimpse of a rich cream color with a border of duchesse lace. The latter was crossed in front and was fastened by a spray of orange blossoms. The long sleeves of satin were trimmed about the wrist with a fringe of duchesse lace.

The maid of honor, Miss Adelaide Wood, wore a gown of white mousseline de soie over a white silk slip. The bodice was cut high, with garniture of lace. The full-length skirt was trimmed on the sides and about the edge with white rosebuds.

The bridesmaids were gowned alike in white mousseline de soie, over slips of tulle. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held from 8 to 11 o'clock at the Wood home. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton will go East upon their wedding tour, but will return to St. Louis for the holidays. In January they will go to New York, sailing thence for London and the Continent. They will not take up their residence in Boston for some time, as they expect to remain abroad for a year.

The marriage of Harry B. Martin, a well-known newspaper cartoonist, and Miss Susie Flanders was quietly solemnized at St. John's Episcopal Church, Belmont and Hickory streets, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend C. N. Moller, rector of the church, and was witnessed by a few relatives and friends of the young couple. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Martin started to New York. They will return to St. Louis in a short time.

Mrs. Thomas H. West, Jr., will give a tea on Thursday afternoon for her sister-in-law, Miss Carroll West.

The Hammer Literary and Social Club will give its first annual reception and dance on Friday evening at Louisiana Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Barada gave a dinner on Sunday evening at the Southern Hotel, in honor of Miss Mabel Bivler of St. Louis, who is a guest of Mrs. T. C. Cahill.

Mr. and Mrs. Lillian G. McNair returned yesterday morning from a short New York visit. "New York is simply overwhelmed with visitors," said Mr. McNair. "Accommodations of any sort are hard to find. We telegraphed ahead for rooms, but were forced to try three hotels before we found a place to stay. Theater seats have to be engaged at least two weeks ahead of time. Actually, if a man wants a shave he has to give the barber a month's notice. Never saw such a crowded town in my life."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wendale, who departed from St. Louis early last August, are expected to return to the city in a few days.

BRILLIANT COLORING ON THE MUSIC HALL STAGE.

Last night at Music Hall reminded one of the big occasions of last season. There was no time last season, however, with all the business that prevailed, when the Music Hall was blown forth so gorgeously as it did last night.

"El Capitán" has been done in St. Louis on the smaller stage at the Century Theater, but it is almost safe to say that it was really done for the first time last night. There were the usual opening-night halts, here and there, but these were not to be considered in the face of the exquisite coloring, the well-ordered groups and the pomp and go of the production.

There, there were old friends on view. It was good to see the shadowy Beat again, with her generous mouth, and the eyes that glared. It was a fine surprise, too, to find her in better voice than she was a year ago, at better address and less in many small ways.

Another friend of last year was Miss Gummery, whose charming exhibition of a year back was well remembered. That the small woman with the extraordinary and a lot of applause when she made her appearance. And it seemed, too, that she had flowers coming down every aisle of the theater, and each time a bunch of bouquets went over the footlights she broke one of them off for the man who helped her to them.

The freemasons for party was shown by the fact that along toward the end, when the quail monomy of flowers began to be a bit thin, a sheaf of chrysanthemums for the tall prima donna was a token of applause for her.

Among the men there were two who have faded forth at "El Capitán" in the course of summer seasons. One of these was the "El Capitán," played with much union and appreciation by Mr. Pruetto, whose voice, just now, does not belong in the column of things to be thankful for. Mr. Pruetto shambled through the part of the bogus soldier so well that he had his great

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GOODWIN AND ELLIOTT IN A SWEET, NEW PLAY.

There's quite a lot of tenderness and quiet comedy in "When We Were Twenty-One" the play by Henry V. Emmond, in which Mr. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott began a week's management at the Olympic last night.

The tenderness is found largely in the love affair which develops between the old bachelor, Richard Carewe (Mr. Goodwin), and a pretty girl who is virtually his ward, Phyllis (Miss Elliott), while Carewe is notoriously trying to marry her to his daughter, the young and virtuous Edith (Miss Maxine Elliott), familiarly known as the Imp (Mr. Henry Woodruff). Not a little of the quiet comedy also comes from this love story, as well.

But the most of it—and a very refreshing novelty attached to it—is bringing something new to the stage—comes from the words and attitudes of an old-bachelor quartet, composed of Dick Carewe and his three unmarried cronies, dubbed The Trinity, consisting of Sir Horace Plumley (Mr. J. H. Crawford), Doctor Terence McGrath (Mr. George B. Hollaway), who is pledged to the dead father of the Imp to raise and make a man of this somewhat novel scapegrace. This is the first time, I believe, that such a combination, with such a purpose, has been brought into existence, and the result is genuinely quiet comedy, as I have already indicated.

This is because Dick Carewe and The Trinity have their hands full with the Imp. They have trained him pretty much as such general middle-aged men of the world would train a young fellow whose father was one of their chums in the days when they were 21, but he has to cut his eye-teeth for himself, after all, and that's where the trouble comes in. At one time the four bachelors believe they have brought the Imp to a safe anchorage as the accepted sweetheart of the bewitching Phyllis, but the difficulty is that Phyllis is in love with Dick Carewe, that the Imp is infatuated with a musical celebrity, Kara Glynesk, the Firey

audience laughing for three hours. Mr. Hinchey, the other St. Louis singer, who made his first bow for the season, was as colorless as his whiskers, which were white. But Mr. Hinchey and his friends may find comfort in the fact that the part he plays is watery in its thickness.

Of course, it is the finish of the second act that bestir the enthusiasm. The stage manager, who was a very busy man with his hundreds of newcomers last night, had his chance with the marches and the lightest of the most important scenes. On this group, marching to the familiar Sousa music, red, white and blue lights were thrown, to the right there was stationed a brass band, which played "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The tuneful noise, the marching of color and the singing of Miss Berry made two sorts of a party that four enthusiastic approval out in the big

The three scenes are extremely pretty, adding to the excellence of one of the smartest productions that the Savage-Southwell management has ever given in St. Louis.

And that reminds me: Mr. Savage was a busy booker on last night. He had a seat on the aisle in the fifth row, where he could see everything and hear the complaints of the party people who sat about him. This method of Mr. Savage's is not common to the profession. Most managers find it best not to stand about about the theater, but to be seated, with never a thought for the production itself. After last night's performance the Music Hall manager probably changed a few things.

A BLOW AT THE BROKERS. Continuous Form of Ticket Asked by Chicago-St. Louis Lines.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—A new plan will be tried by the roads operating between Chicago and St. Louis to prevent scalping of through tickets, sold from points in the East to the Bridge City via Chicago.

Officers of the Chicago-St. Louis lines will demand that roads east of the former city use what is known as the continuous form of ticket. When a ticket is sold east of here to St. Louis via Chicago, the selling agent must indorse it thus: "Good for passage from Chicago to St. Louis only on train No. —, leaving Chicago at —."

The exact time being filed in and the train being the first to depart from Chicago for St. Louis after the passenger's arrival in the former city.

These through tickets now are not marked this way, which allows the transportation to be handled by brokers. The same system prevails on tickets from the East to Kansas City via Chicago.

Mr. Freese gave chase and the man was followed for a distance of several blocks. Several shots were fired by Special Officers Godeneck and Fitzgerald, who joined in the chase, and at Broadway and La Salle streets they arrested a negro who gave his name as Philip Bailey. Mr. Freese declared that Bailey was the man who burglarized his butcher shop. A warrant charging grand larceny will be applied for to-day.

August Freese, a butcher at No. 256 South Jefferson avenue, left his shop for a few minutes yesterday afternoon to go to a corner drug store and, in his absence, the place was entered by a thief who robbed the cash register of \$1 and took an overcoat belonging to Mr. Freese. Just as the proprietor of the shop entered the building the thief made his exit through the rear door.

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