TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent for call and time loans. Clearings, $4,475,821; balances, $473,605. New York exchange, 35c premium bid, 45c premium asked; New Orleans, par bid, 10c premium asked; Louisville, par bid, 10c premium asked; Chicago, par bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, par bid, 10c premium asked.

The local market for wheat closed higher at 70½c nominal Jan., 70½@70c May, 69½c bid July, 71c No. 2 red; corn closed lower at 50c bid Jan., 51½c asked May, 52½c bid July, 51½c No. 2 white; oats closed at 24½c nominal Jan., 24c bid May, 24½c No. 2.

At Chicago wheat closed higher at 69½c nominal Jan., 69½@69½c May, 69½c bid July; corn closed lower at 50½c asked Jan., 45½@45½c asked May, 45½@45½c July; oats closed at 22½c nominal Feb., 22½c asked May, 22½@22½c bid July.

The local market for standard mess pork closed steady at $10.75 for old and at $11 to $11.25 for new; prime steam lard closed steady at 5.60; choice closing at 5.65.

The local market for spot cotton closed firm and higher.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Jefferson De Angelis can wrote a note to W. C. Brown, saying that if the latter's courage was equal to his impertinence in criticising De Angelis's conduct toward Mrs. Van Studiford, Jefferson would like to meet him quietly.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York has absorbed the Covenant Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, which is the oldest organized under the Missouri laws.

Three supposed bandits escaped an Edwardsville, Ill., posse in a running fight, which continued as far as Glen Carbon. One of the men disarmed his pursuers and took from him three revolvers. Another was taken prisoner.

Miss Anna Stiegermeier and William Warkelman, whose romance has been retailed, declined to marry and go back to his home in Germany.

In zero weather firemen labored to save the Aroma Coffee and Spice Company building. Water froze when directed toward the fire. Steam condensed and fell solidified. Several men succumbed to cold.

Numerous processes for filtration were offered to the city by companies and freelance inventors. They talked of brushes, tubs, cranks, chemicals and dynamos. Mark Hanna's lieutenant introduced one concern.

The Kansas couple who expected to utilize an enforced wait between trains at St. Louis by getting married wrote that they had changed their minds because the papers wrote them up.

A brief but rapid fire did $2,000 worth of damage at the Union Iron and Foundry Company's plant about noon. The loss was principally machinery and stock.

Roderick McKenzie, who recently came to St. Louis from Chicago, met four "good fellows" canning beer, and thought he was going to have a good time. It cost him his watch and money.

Leslie A. Moffett, Jr., and Roy Farrar of St. Louis are battling with peons in Mexico. They wrote to their friends that their lives were in danger.

George Strahm of Kirkwood obtained a warrant, charging Peter Knickel with stealing his lean and forlorn-looking hound, valued highly for his abilities as a rabbit chaser.

The East St. Louis Elevator, the only one of the properties of the old Consolidated Elevator Company yet in the trustee's hands, will be sold at auction to-morrow under foreclosure proceedings.

A hearing in the suit brought by Circuit Attorney Eggers to oust Colonel Sinclair from command of the First Regiment, N. G. M., came up in Judge Ferriss's court. No evidence was taken. The attorneys argued and submitted the case. The allegations are that Governor Stephens had no right to disband the regiment, and that Sinclair's election was illegal.

Lee G. Philpott of the noted Kentucky feudist family, passed through St. Louis, going to Louisville to enter the fight. He said he was a Taylor man until the cowardly assassination of Goebel turned him to the other side.

RAILROADS

The State Board of Transportation of Nebraska will sue several railroads for failure to comply with the board's orders.

A readjustment of advanced freight rates is being gradually worked out in the central territory.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis has declared a 5 per cent dividend on preferred stock.

A one-fare rate for the round trip has been granted by the Eastern trunk lines for the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

An injunction proceeding has been brought in the Fitchburg lease deal.

Governor Lind of Minnesota threatens proceedings against the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

SPORT.

The winners at Oakland—High Ho, Asian, Jennie Reid, Ollintine, Potente and F. W. Brode.

The winners at New Orleans—Joe Doughty, Can I See 'Em, Van Brunt, Barataria, Belle of Orleans and Debride.

Imp has been given top impost in both the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

New York, Jan. 31.—Arrived: State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Rhyniand, two days overdue, from Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Arrived: California, from Portland, via Halifax; Oceanic, from New York.

Hamburg, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Prisia, from Philadelphia.

Bremen, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Muenchen, from Baltimore.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Norwegian, from Portland.

Southampton, Feb. 1.—Arrived: New York, New York.

New York, Feb. 1.—Arrived: Werra from Genoa.

Bremen, Jan. 31.—Arrived: Willehad, New York.

Southampton, Jan. 31.—Sailed: Trave, from Bremen, New York.

CRUSHED BY HIS WAGON.

Maier Walked on the Tongue and Fell to His Death.

John Maier of No. 1747 Cass avenue, employed as a coal wagon driver by the Hemminghaus Coal Company, was crushed to death yesterday by falling beneath the wheels of his heavily loaded wagon. While Maier was driving along Chestnut near Twelfth street he discovered that a portion of the harness had become unfastened. He walked out on the tongue, without stopping the horses, to adjust it. In doing this he slipped and fell beneath the wheels of the wagon.

Both right wheels passed over his chest and stomach. The diaphragm was crushed in and every rib and bone broken. A crowd gathered about the wounded man, and somebody telephoned for an ambulance. In this he was hurried to the City Hospital, where at first glance Doctor Nietert saw that the man could not live. Everything possible was done to relieve his suffering, but Maier died in great agony less than two hours after he had entered the hospital.

It will cost you but 5 cents to rent your rooms if you put an ad in The Republic's Want Pages. Twenty-one words for five cents, at any drug store.

TWO FAMILIES FOUGHT.

It Started in an Argument About the War.

BEDFORD, IND., SPECIAL.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 31.—Frank Specht, a German, living here, has an English wife; William Shoemaker, an Englishman, has a German wife. Last night they all became involved in a wrangle over the African war.

At first the wives stood for their own nationalities, but when the affair ripened into a free-for-all fight, each wife supported her own husband.

Specht was stabbed three times and nearly bled to death before a doctor arrived. His recovery is doubtful. Shoemaker was not seriously injured.

SPION KOP LOSS FORTY PER CENT.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

The Boers were close behind Warren's division when it crossed the Tugela River to the south. They had succeeded in bringing up a fifteen-pounder which they brought to bear on the last of the column, but without effect.

Since then they have renewed the bombardment of Ladysmith. A heliograph message from that city says that the Boers are in strong force on every side, and must have been strongly reenforced from the Transvaal.

During the battle on Spion Kop, the Boers, using the terrible Lyddite brought by their shells, called upon the British to surrender, which the latter refused to do, remaining under the taking the all day.

General Buller in defending Thorneycroft for withdrawing from Spion Kop during Wednesday night says that the action was only taken after a loss of over forty per cent of his men, and when he realized he could not hold out another day.

Buller's casualties in the turning movement are being issued to-morrow. The total so far announced is 1,400.

TO FLOOD LADYSMITH.

London, Feb. 1. The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the War Department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided upon a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sand bags and hundreds of ladders have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming Klip River some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and to drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb-proof caves, so as to expose them to shell fire."

Nearly Half of the British on the Ridge Were Shot.

NUMBER NOT KNOWN.

Killed, Wounded and Missing So Far Announced 1,400.

CLOSE TO WARREN.

Boers Were Right on His Heels When He Crossed Tugela.

London, Feb. 1.—It is General Buller's misfortune to be the bearer of bad news. He telegraphs from Spearman's Camp under to-day's date that Colonel Thorneycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement from Spion Kop, General Buller adds:

"It is due to him to say that I believe his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation early January 24, and that under a loss of at least 40 per cent he directed the defence with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, attributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout was admirable."

BOERS LOST 172 MEN.

Pretoria, Monday, Jan. 29.—It is officially announced that the Boer casualties at Spion Kop were 172 in all, three men being killed and 169 wounded.

CLOSE ON WARREN'S HEELS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, Feb. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Special correspondents of the Daily Telegraph cable from the front as follows:

Spearman's Camp, Saturday.—The whole of General Warren's force returned to the south side of the Tugela River this morning by way of Trichardt's Farm, in twelve hours without any loss. The pontoon and trestle bridges were removed to the last plank.

This was carried out just in time, for the Boers, having brought forward a fifteen-pounder, fired at our cavalry column as it was retiring, but missed it.

General Buller and his staff attended to the operation throughout the night. Indeed, the general has been with Warren's men since Thursday morning.

Our cavalry have partly relieved the headquarters troops at Spearman's Camp, but Warren's troops remain upon the veldt, opposite Spion Kop. Our troops still hold the low detached hills north of the Tugela at Potgieter's.

Today the Boers are firing upon Ladysmith. They have sent guns there and are shooting into the town from Monte Bulwana. The Boers are apparently mounting a big gun at Brakfontein.

Spearman's Camp, Sunday.—General Woodgate, though hit, still survives. The bullet remains in his head.

Church parades were held to-day. General Buller spoke to the men and thanked them for their gallant behavior on Spion Kop, and also for the manner in which comrades had gone forward to help each other on that perilous occasion.

Rendsburg, Saturday.—Three English Africanders and a man named Donald Stewart, belonging to Glasgow, came into camp this evening from the Free State Boer longer, where they had been unwilling combatants. The Scotchman said that they had no meat whatever, and that others were waiting the chance to follow the example of himself and companions. The Boer ammunition, he said, was mainly composed of three varieties of exploding bullets usually used for sporting purposes. Everything is quiet here.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST EFFORT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Britain's entire fleet and her entire volunteer force is to be mobilized at once.

This was practically settled at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Many naval officers who had been retired on half pay have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve who are serving on merchantmen all over the world have been notified by cable to expect commissions on warships.

This is the answer of the British Lion to the snarling of the other wild beasts of Europe. It is her challenge to the world.

Six hundred and sixty-six ships of war are to go into commission and 30,000 volunteers.

The volunteers are an organization entirely separate and resemble the National Guard of America, though probably not so well organized or drilled as the better regiments of the States. The militia, which is the reserve battalions of the regular army, and the yeomanry are already on duty.

The volunteers' terms of enlistment do not permit of their being called out for foreign service, so it is undoubtedly the intention to garrison the forts and military stations and relieve the regulars now thus employed, for service in South Africa.

This order will liberate about 20,000 regulars for the war.

The manning of England's gigantic fleet will be something of a problem. But the men in the Royal Naval Reserve will be employed, and no doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Admiralty to solve the problem.

This news has caused a sensation in England.

WROUGHT HAVOC AMONG BRITISH.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, Feb. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The correspondent of the Daily Mail cables:

"Spearman's Camp, Monday.—Conversation with our men who were on the fighting lines at Spion Kop reveals the fierceness of the Boer attack and the terrible havoc wrought by the enemy's shells.

"When the Boers were first seen they were 1,000 yards away. They then descended into a hollow. When next it was possible to see them they were only seventy yards off and our foremost line sought shelter behind the rocks.

"At this stage the first Boer shell burst and the order was given for one regiment to retire to the edge of the kopje, where there was more cover. The order was misconstrued by some of the foremost trenches, who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed the trenches, capturing a few men. This mistake was soon observed; a bayonet charge followed and the Boers fled.

"Two of their Maxim-Nordenfeldts commenced to drop shells among us, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, noticing the havoc wrought, attempted to creep close up on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated they appealed to our men to surrender. Our response was a volley.

"The formation of the hill top is like a table a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle.

"The firing party which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of our force was scattered about, seeking shelter."

CARNAGE ON SPION KOP.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Spearman's Farm, dated Thursday, January 25, describing the fight and retirement from Spion Kop, says:

"We fled down safely, but in perfect order. The Colonel of the King's Royal Rifles was struck down at the moment a heliograph message ordering the retirement was handed to him. The enemy is holding thanksgiving services to-night.

"The surgeons who remained the night were allowed to remove the wounded. The scene at the top was a fearful and terrible witness to the deadly effects of the artillery. All day our stretcher-bearers were busy carrying down men."

BOERS EVERYWHERE.

Ladysmith, Sunday, Jan. 28.—(Heliographed to Swartkop north of the Tugela River.)—The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from General Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold out. The garrison is healthier, cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing and there is no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass. We can hear General Buller's guns still working and it is rumored in camp that he is advancing along another line.

The Boer laagers around are again full of men who have returned from the Upper Tugela. The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colenso, where too are in great force. Reenforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Large bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgieter's Drift.

MORE SPION KOP CASUALTIES.

London, Jan. 31.—The War Office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop, January 24, and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit, January 17 and January 20. The additional list numbers 120 men killed, 251 wounded and 42 missing, a total of 413. With 374 additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit the total loss since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,858 men, not including deaths by accident and disease.

BULLER'S GREAT LOSS.

London, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,400 reported thus far for General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000.

The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

Public spirit is at very low ebb.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post, which describes the recrossing of the Tugela, says:

"The army is exasperated, not defeated. General Buller will persevere, and all will come right in the end."

A dispatch to the Times from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday last, says:

"Colonel Thorneycroft had a narrow escape last week. He went to meet a Boer flag of truce, which asked a parley, but, having become suspicious, he told the Boer commandant that he would not parley. Both retired and the Boers fired a volley, the Colonel only escaping in consequence of the Boers' bad shooting.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Evidence is accumulating that something beyond a mere misunderstanding existed between the Boer executives and the inner circle of the Afrikander Bond concerning what should follow the ripening rebellion at the outbreak of war. Fully 5,000 colonial Dutchmen have joined the enemy.

"The Boers, however, believed that this number would be multiplied tenfold. Consequently the Afrikander Bond is now execrated at Pretoria and Bloemfontein."

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

London, Feb. 1.—Accounts of the battle of Spion Kop continue to filter in. All testify to the terrific fleet fire.

General Woodgate was wounded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then he protested that he was all right and had to be held down on the stretcher.

It is reported that the Boer commander at first insisted on the release of some Boer prisoners before he would permit the English to collect their wounded.

A curious incident is related of the fighting on January 24. One of the Lancasters, while firing from the prone position, had his head taken clean off by a shell.

To the amazement of his comrades, the headless trunk quietly rose, stood upright a few seconds and then fell.

LOSSES OVER 2,000.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Jan. 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The tremendous list of casualties in the Spion Kop battle will cause mourning throughout England.

No two tabulators agree on the figures—some say 781, others 828 killed, wounded and missing, with a total loss during Buller's flanking movement of 2,913.

Spion Kop caused a loss of 40 per cent of the troops which got up to the summit.

MENELIK LIKES ENGLAND.

French and Russian Influences Fail to Move Him.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Zurich states that reports that Menelik is arming are untrue and that the Negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear.

Menelik, in November last, received an extraordinary embassy, sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoys, at which Herr Ilg, his Swiss adviser, was present. The Negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations, and loaded the Embassy with costly presents for the Queen.

French and Russian diplomats are very disappointed at the turn which things have taken.

English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing.

Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djebouti-Harrar Railway.

AMERICAN SCOUTS JOIN.

One Hundred and Fifty Now in British Service.

London, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says that 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Buller's Casualties in the Flank Movement Were Very Heavy.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, Feb. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—On the fields of war there is apparently no change in the situation. No dispatches detailing new moves reached London yesterday, although there were rumors from Natal that another attempt to relieve Ladysmith will be made.

The War Office made public further lists of casualties, bringing the total losses, so far as announced, in Buller's attempt to turn the Boer flank, up to about 1,400 killed, wounded and missing.

The War Office also announced that they had received no confirmation of the report that General Buller had said to the troops that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week.

According to the latest information, the retirement from Spion Kop seems to have been inevitable. When reenforcements and a few guns arrived during the night, the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various regiments were huddled together, and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to meet the storm of shell and bullets that the daylight would bring upon them.

Of General Buller's force we have no further information, except that the big guns were still at Mount Alice on Sunday, with Lyttleton's Brigade covering them.

General French, Kelly-Kenny and Gatacre, in Cape Colony, are pushing out their mounted men toward each other. If there is any effort on the part of the Boers in the Zoutberg district to drive Kelly-Kenny back the forces on the east and west will do what they can to threaten the flanks of the advancing Boers.

It is not likely that any severe fighting will take place for some time in this section. The Boers at Colesberg, Steynsberg and Stormberg seem to be content if they can keep the British troops in check, while Cronje operates between Modder River and Kimberley.

PROGRESSIVE FILIPINOS.

They Are Organizing Local Governments in Ganguet Province.

BY WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Manila, Jan. 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—I am away from the American soldiery among Ilocan and Igorrote villages, in Ganguet Province. I find the head men have become self-developing. They have copies of Senor Mabini's laws on municipal organization, which are working successfully. They are begging, not for presidential proclamations, but for Spanish translations of American State and municipal laws and regulations.

The Ilocanos are quite capable of carrying on popular local government themselves. The people are glad to be rid of the insurgent troops, who preyed on them. Where there are American garrisons, however, the natives are slow to return. Outside towns are filled with natives.

MASON RESOLUTION BURIED.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Against It.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Mason resolution, in the interest of the Boer Republics, received attention at the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day. There was not a full attendance of members, and definite action upon it was postponed. The sentiments of the committee, as expressed by those present, was unanimously opposed to action, because of the effect upon other nations than the two involved in the war. This expression was so general as to make it quite certain that no affirmative action will be taken on the resolution.

NOW ON THE FIRING LINE.

Webster Davis Travels in Kruger's Private Carriage.

Pretoria, Monday, Jan. 29.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington, accompanied by United States Consul Hollis and the State Attorney, started to-day for the Boer lead laager at Ladysmith in the President's saloon carriage.

CUBA'S POPULATION.

Preliminary Figures Place It at 1,592,840.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Under General Sanger's direction, the Cuban Census Supervisors have completed the preliminary enumeration of the population of Cuba and the results were handed to Secretary Root to-day. The population of the entire island is 1,592,840, which is between 1600 and 60,000 less than it was when the last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887.

HEARING IN THE SUIT TO OUST COLONEL SINCLAIR.

COLONEL CLARENCE A. SINCLAIR.
In command of the First Missouri Regiment.

A hearing in the suit brought by Circuit Attorney T. K. Eggers against Colonel Clarence A. Sinclair, defendant, to oust the latter from the command of the First Missouri Regiment, came up in Judge Ferriss's division of the Circuit Court yesterday. There was no evidence heard, and, after arguments by attorneys on both sides, the case was submitted and the lawyers allowed fifteen days to file briefs.

Clifford B. Allen represented the defendant, while the other side was represented by Morton Jourdan. The questions of law involved in the case are very fine, and owing to the rarity of such actions, there are but few precedents to go by. Every point was vigorously argued yesterday, and law books frequently resorted to to prove grounds taken. The court at first seemed to think that the question involved was military, and did not rightly come under its jurisdiction. It held that the disorganization and subsequent reorganization of the regiment was the act of the Governor, and that it was in his province to adjust matters military.

The present controversy is the outcome of unwillingness on the part of former officers of the regiment to quietly surrender their commissions at the Governor's command. There is no customary ground for their refusing to comply with the order, and they use the technicality to circumvent an effort to have the civil court set aside the action of the chief executive of the State, who, under the Constitution, is commander-in-chief of State militia.

The trouble in the regiment started when it was at Chickamauga Park, during the Spanish-American War. Colonel Edwin Bardgett was its command, and at the head of one faction of officers, while Colonel Sinclair was the acknowledged leader of the other. The Sinclair faction was composed of the younger element in the organization, who believed that modern methods should prevail in the regiment. There was never any real rapture, but feeling ran high among the officers, and soon was noticed among the enlisted men.

At the return of the gallant First, it went into temporary quarters at the Armory on Pine street. During the stay there there was considerable mismanagement, and on several occasions fights among the men were narrowly avoided by prompt action of the guard. Many whole companies signified their intention to leave the regiment in a body when they were mustered out, unless there was a great change made. Both factions availed themselves of this turmoil to advance their interests.

At an inspection, held some time after the mustering out of the regiment from the United States service, it was found that there were many of the companies which did not make the showing of men required by law. Report of this was made to Governor Stephens, who ordered the Nonpareils mustered out of the State service. This left fewer companies in the regiment than the law required, and the whole regiment was disbanded by an order of the Governor.

Shortly after this orders came for organization of a new First Regiment of eight companies. Elections were to be provided for and the ranking officer was to preside. Colonel Sinclair was ranking officer, and was elected by a majority of two-thirds votes, colonel of the reorganized regiment. This victory of Sinclair's did not please the Bardgett element. The row was started a long time back, but has been put off from time to time, and only got a hearing yesterday.

Until the affair is settled nothing can be done by the regiment in the way of drawing supplies or money. Many of the officers of the regiment were seen yesterday, and were to a man pleased with the regiment as it is at present. They say that the controversy looks bad in the eyes of St. Louis business men, who will be unwilling to contribute toward an organization which is divided against itself.

The ground taken by Attorney Eggers is that the Governor had no right to disband the regiment, and that the election was not legal, in which Colonel Sinclair was put in command.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

The immediate result of our Inventory, just finished, is an immense quantity of Fancy Silks, also some plain colors, as well as blacks and whites, at greatly reduced prices. Further, All-Wool Dress Goods, by the yard and in pattern lengths, so reduced as to be exceedingly desirable.

SILKS.

Fancy Silks: Different styles of Stripe, Plaids, Figures, Chene Effects, and special weaves, representing thousands of yards, in lengths suitable for costumes, for skirts or for waists, at prices of which some indication is given below:

$1.25 goods.....75c	$1.10 goods.....75c
$1.00 goods.....75c	$1.75 goods.....$1.00
$1.65 goods.....$1.00	$1.50 goods.....$1.00
$2.00 goods.....$1.25	$2.00 goods.....$1.50
$2.25 goods.....$1.50	$2.50 goods.....$2.00
$2.75 goods.....$2.00	$3.00 goods.....$2.00

This represents many hundreds of pieces and several hundred different styles, the accumulation of broken lines and the disappointments of the season—as great an opportunity as we have had within the year.

DRESS GOODS.

All-Wool French Challies: 350 yards, 32 inches wide, black and tinted grounds, with satin stripes; were 50c; now..75c

Storm Serges and Cheviots: All wool, 44 inches wide, tans and grays; reduced from 50c to.....35c

Cheviots: 48 inches wide, greens and tans; red. from $1.50 to $1.25

Plain Coverts: 46 inches wide; were $1.50 and $2; now $1.25, $1.50

Imported Novelty Suitings: Were formerly $2.50; red. to..$1.50

Silk and Wool Plaids: 46 inches wide; were $1.50; now....$1.00

All-Wool Plaids: 44 inches wide; were $1.25 and $1.00; now..75c

Fancy Dress Goods in Pattern Lengths:
Reduced from $7.50 to...$5.00 Reduced from $9.00 to...$6.00
Reduced from $11.50 to..$7.00 Reduced from $15.00 to..$10.00
Reduced from $30.00 to.....$20.00

DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR GIRL?
ADVERTISE IN
The Republic Want Pages
AND GET A BETTER ONE
21 Words for Five Cents. Any Drug Store Will Take Your Ad. at This Rate.

STRAUSS'S STUDIO REDUCED TO RUINS.

Fire, Which Started on the First Floor, Destroyed a Fortune in Autograph Pictures Alone.

NEGATIVES ARE IN A VAULT.

Mr. Strauss Thinks That They Escaped Injury—No Estimate of Total Loss—New Quarters Engaged.

The three-story building at Nos. 2314 and 2316 Franklin avenue, owned by Julius C. Strauss and occupied by him as a photograph and art studio, was almost completely destroyed by fire, which started on the first floor shortly after 10 o'clock last night. It is estimated that the loss on the structure will reach $20,000. About 75 per cent of this is covered by insurance. A collection of autograph photos, the especial pride of Mr. Strauss, and a large number of paintings and original photographs from artists in all parts of the country, the value of which is hardly to be estimated in dollars, are supposed to have been burned. In a vault in the cellar are between 100,000 and 200,000 negatives. At an early hour this morning Mr. Strauss had not ascertained whether they had been damaged. If it proves that there are affected the loss will mount up to a very high figure.

It was given out last night that Mr. Strauss had made an arrangement by which he obtained control of Alexander S. Robertson's Canova Studio, at No. 2511 Olive street, and that he would be prepared to resume business there this morning without any delay whatever.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Strauss thinks it may have been caused by the crossing of electric wires, as the furnace of the building is in the rear of the basement, and an investigation after the fire had started showed, as persons connected with the studio stated, that it had not started at that place. The flames gained considerable headway before they were discovered by Private Watchman Pat Hartnett, who was passing the place at 10 o'clock. At that time the fire was confined to the reception room on the first floor.

Mr. Hartnett ran to a fire-alarm box at Channing and Franklin avenues and turned in an alarm. The company at Twentieth street and Washington avenue responded. When Chief Swingley reached the scene shortly afterwards, he immediately ordered a second and third alarm to be turned in. In a short time fifteen companies, in addition of the Salvage Corps, were on the scene. Before they arrived, however, the flames had burst through the roof.

Negatives in a Vault.

The main feature of the top floor was the tower which was said to be one of the most artistic of its kind in the world. The wall space was decorated by artists of fame from all over the world, as marks of friendship and esteem to Julius C. Strauss, the president of the firm. One of the decorations was a cattle picture by William H. Howell; another a painting representing a monk in a white collar, by Paul Harney; a view of St. Louis from the east side of the river was the contribution from Paul Cornoyer; another was a portrait of Gustav Cramer, the dry-plate manufacturer, by Waldeck; still another scene was an illustration of a verse from Rubaiyet, by Stoddard, and a figure piece by Mulgard.

The other section of the third floor was devoted to printing and tinting.

A vault in the basement of the building contained between 100,000 and 200,000 negatives. It was these negatives that caused Mr. Strauss considerable worry last night, as it would be impossible to replace them if they were lost. They alone represent a vast fortune. Mr. Strauss said the vault was supposed to be fireproof, but he could not be positive of that fact until he saw the result of the test. The gallery, which was a complete loss, contained the autograph photo of every prominent citizen of the city, a large number from the State, a number of noted actors from various sections of the country, and a number of prominent Eastern athletes.

Mr. Strauss sent for his attorney, M. N. Sale, and held a business meeting immediately. As a result he announced that he would resume operations this morning at No. 2528 Olive street.

At 2:15 o'clock this morning Mr. Strauss said that he believed the negatives were safe.

"They are in a fire-proof vault," he added, "and I don't think they are damaged, unless it is a little by water. Of course, the negatives are more valuable to me than anything else. The water is too deep to make an attempt to get at the vault this morning."

The Best Chocolate.

When placing on the market the new product Van Houten's Chocolate (for eating), some time ago, the manufacturers had before them the object of offering buyers a nutritive and digestible Chocolate of irreproachable composition, while at the same time more delicious in flavor than any of the already existing kinds; in other words, a Chocolate which, both from the point of view as to health as well as to flavor, should satisfy the most exacting demands. The universal good opinion concerning Van Houten's Chocolate, seems to prove that this object has been attained; and it is recognized as being superior to other Chocolates, as Van Houtens Cocoa is superior to other cocoas. When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, it proves of great service.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.