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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	79,300	17	75,490
2	75,850	18	76,190
3	74,340	19	76,960
4	76,070	20	78,340
5	74,910	21 Sunday	82,330
6	77,310	22	76,040
7 Sunday	80,980	23	76,910
8	74,840	24	76,700
9	74,770	25	76,890
10	75,830	26	77,970
11	75,230	27	79,670
12	75,740	28 Sunday	83,310
13	77,855	29	78,000
14 Sunday	82,900	30	76,830
15	75,660	31	79,660
16	75,750		

Total for the month 2,398,625
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed 57,673

Net number distributed 2,340,952
Average daily distribution 75,514

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of January was 9.12 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1900.

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

MONNETT'S REMEDY.

The light of experience seems to shine through the remedy for trusts to which Mr. F. S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, directed attention at the Chicago conference.

"The remedy is vested directly in the executive officer of the State, the Attorney General of the United States and the highest courts of the respective sovereignties," he says. "The evil needs men to exercise the laws that we have; it needs the courts to weigh out exact justice against the rich, powerful and mighty with the same even hand they would to the degraded pauper."

The tariff is undoubtedly responsible for a large preponderance of the present trusts. Statistics show that 400 articles of general consumption manufactured by trusts are protected from foreign competition by an average tariff duty of 60 per cent. The readjustment of the tariff schedule would end these trusts without more ado.

There are other trusts, however, like the Standard Oil Company and the Beef Trust against which foreign competition cannot be introduced. These trusts can be ended only by special efforts conducted by State and Federal officers along the lines which the former Attorney General of Ohio marks out. The Federal Government and most States now have laws which if properly enforced by the constituted authorities would make unprofitable trusts which cannot be reached by the tariff.

CANAL SYNDICATES.

It is natural that both Costa Rica and Nicaragua should welcome the project of the United States Government regarding the Nicaragua Canal. The United States Government from the earliest times has been the chief agent in standing up for the rights of the Latin-American countries and in protecting them from foreign aggression. On numerous occasions has this disinterested friendship been shown. The negotiations with these countries for the construction of the canal will be the easiest part of the work.

The brushing aside of the syndicates which have been beforehand with the United States in obtaining concessions in South America will be a harder task, probably. These syndicates have availed themselves of the friendship existing in the South American Republics toward the United States by getting ironclad canal franchises, and they show a decided inclination to make the United States Government pay dear for them.

The terms which the United States made with Great Britain to obtain her consent to the building of the canal were not as attractive as they might have been or as they may be after the treaty has had the attention of the Senate, but from present indications they are more attractive than those which the United States may have to make with the American canal syndicates.

PUERTO RICO'S TARIFF.

The proposed tariff tax on the trade of Puerto Rico with the United States is as flagrant an outcrop of imperialistic tendencies as has appeared since the United States first became a nation. The taking of new territory into the United States on other than equal terms was not for a moment contemplated by the founders of the American nation. The Constitution is unequivocal in declaring that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The most hair-splitting casuist cannot plausibly interpret this declaration to sanction a tax on one locality in the United States for doing business with other localities in the United States. Such a tax would be a plain punishment or mulct on the afflicted locality so unjust that it would justify a revolt like that of the thirteen original colonies against England.

Whether the tax is ever authorized by Congress or not, the movement to impose it will stand as a disgrace to the politicians who recommended it and a warning to subsequent generations of Americans.

That the money raised from the tax is to go into a special fund to pay the expenses of the government of the island and the education of its inhabitants does not for a moment lessen the injustice of the tax. The tax discriminates against one part of the United States, sets it apart, denies it the constitutional privileges which every part of the United States enjoys.

Money for the government and education of Puerto Ricans can be raised as money for similar purposes is raised in other parts of the United States. The object of the tax is not to provide for government and school expenses in Puerto Rico. Its only object is to protect a small coterie of sugar and tobacco men from a diminution in their inordinate profits through the competition of Puerto Rico's sugar and tobacco.

IT MUST BE OPPOSED.

It would have been indeed remarkable if the recent caucus of Democratic Senators in Washington had ended without reaching a definite decision to oppose the Republican policy regarding the island possessions of the United States.

If American principles are to be longer maintained as guiding American action in matters of public policy this opposition is imperative. In the new problems now confronting the American Government the decision to be reached as to the disposition and control of our new possessions is of the most vital moment to Americans.

If we hold the Philippines and establish throughout the archipelago a government by force modeled upon the British colonial government, we cease to be a Republic, save in name only. The course of empire must be our course from that time forward—with our denial of liberty to other peoples inevitably certain to bring final retribution in some ambitious Caesar's denial of liberty to us.

If we legislate for our legitimate possessions in the Western Hemisphere—such as Puerto Rico—solely in behalf of the tariff trusts and in violation of the Constitution, we remove all constitutional restrictions from Congress and thus more completely clear the way for the final overthrow of free government. The time should not yet have arrived when Congress is allowed to legislate against one section of the United States—such as Puerto Rico—for the advantage of another section.

It is, indeed, incumbent upon the Democratic party to "oppose the Republican policy regarding the island possessions of the United States." Equally is it incumbent upon the whole American people to oppose that policy. It is a clear, definite and final choice between republic and empire.

"VICTORIA REGINA."

Part of the proof to be submitted by former United States Consul Macrum as testifying to the truth of his charge of British interference with the conduct of the American Consulate in Pretoria will consist of two official envelopes of the State Department, addressed to him as American Consul to Pretoria, resealed with a wax wafer upon which is stamped the initials "V. R."

These initials, as every one knows, stand for "Victoria Regina," and in this instance they testify to the fact that Consul Macrum's official letters had been taken in charge by the British censor at Durban, that this censor, first breaking the seal of the United States Government, had read its State Department's instructions to an American Consul, and that then he had resealed them, insolently stamping the British "V. R." upon the wax, and thus allowed them finally to reach the American official for whom they had been intended by the American Government.

In the Government investigation of ex-Consul Macrum's charges, the State Department must be held to a stern accounting for its willingness to ignore and overlook this act of impertinent intermeddling on the part of a foreign Government. It must also be compelled to explain why it allowed the British Government, without protest, through the British censor at Durban, to hold back from the wires from November 14 to December 2 an official telegram addressed to the American State Department at Washington and signed by the American Consul at Pretoria.

The American people insist inflexibly upon the proper maintenance of the dignity of the American Government in its dealings with the other great Powers of the world. If Secretary of State Hay has thus tamely submitted to British domination of the conduct of an American Consulate, he must be kicked out of an American Cabinet. If the British Government has thus intermeddled with our consular affairs in Pretoria it must promptly and fully apologize for so insolent a proceeding.

THE BEST EDUCATION.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mable presents a number of facts and arguments that tend to the discomfiture of the critics who maintain that Bacon wrote the works credited to William Shakespeare.

Mr. Mable pays no attention to the cipher messages which philosophers of the Ignatius Donnelly school assert are contained in the plays. He attends to those critics who reason logically from the internal evidence in plays and plots and from what is known of the early life of William Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, according to proof presented, was not the offspring of an ignorant tradesman. Before the boy was born his father, John Shakespeare, had been a member of the town council of Stratford and chamberlain of the Borough. After the birth of the boy he rose to the highest position in the gift of the municipality, that of bailiff. This prestige alone would give the boy special opportunities for observation. Stratford was a popular resort of companies of players. John Shakespeare, as bailiff, in one year welcomed to that place the actors of the Earl of Worcester's company and of the Queen's company. The formal education of Shakespeare extended far into the classics at the Grammar School at Stratford, Mr. Mable contends.

He sums up the early advantages of Shakespeare as follows: The presence of so many players in the little village brought boys of an inquiring mind into contact with the comedians and tragedians of the day. As a boy Shakespeare came to know the old English plays which were the stock in trade of the traveling companies; he learned at first hand the stage business, and he was undoubtedly on terms of familiarity with men of gift and art. For the purposes of his future work this education was far more stimulating and formative than any he could have secured at Eton or Winchester during the same impressionable years. Scott's specific training for the writing of the Waverly novels and the narrative poems which bear his name was gained in his ardent reading and hearing of old Scotch ballads, rather than in the lecture rooms of the University of Edinburgh.

Shakespeare has often been represented as a boy of obscure parentage and vulgar surroundings; he was, as a matter of fact, the son of a man of energy and substance, the foremost citizen of Stratford. He has been represented as wholly lacking in educational opportunities; he was, as a matter of fact, especially fortunate in educational opportunities of the most fertilizing and stimulating kind. The singular misconception which has identified education with formal academic training has made it possible to hold men of the genius of Shakespeare, Burns and Lincoln before the world as exceptions to the law that no art can be mastered save through a thorough educational process. If Burns and Lincoln were not so near us, the authorship of "Tam O'Shanter" and the Gettysburg address would have been challenged on the ground of inadequate preparation for such masterpieces of expression.

These three masters of speech were exceptionally well educated for their art, for no man becomes an artist except by way of apprenticeship; but their education was individual rather than formal, liberating rather than disciplinary.

HANNA WITH THEM.

The Republican party is practically committed to a defense of the trusts. Its oracle, Senator Hanna, has said outright, "So long as all that is said about the trusts is talk and nothing but talk, so long as trusts have not proved a curse to the country, I believe they should be let alone."

The Attorney General, the trusted legal adviser of the administration, has taken no action against trusts and has thrown every obstacle within his power in the way of an assault upon them.

Those connected with the administration who are not defending the trusts are silent on the subject.

It has been said that the trusts will contribute to the campaign fund of the Republican party $25,000,000 for use during the 1900 campaign. The statement is in every way credible. Corporations capitalized at more than $2,000,000,000 could well afford to set aside $25,000,000 to secure not only immunity from government opposition, but government aid in the shape of tariff legislation to fasten their hold still more securely.

This gigantic campaign contribution would come directly out of the pockets of the people. The Standard Oil Company raised the price of oil 3 cents a gallon and as a result paid a quarterly dividend of $20,000,000. If that trust made a big contribution to the Republican campaign fund it would merely cut down a trifle the quarterly dividend. It would be a sound investment from the point of view of trust operators, and the consumers of oil would pay it in the shape of raised prices before the campaign year closed.

Those who favor the tariff for Puerto Rico assert that to admit Puerto Rican sugar free would kill the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States. Americans contend that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States and if the industries flourished in Puerto Rico they would flourish in the United States. That State which cannot compete on equal terms with other parts of the United States in any industry would do better to yield at once. It cannot expect special favors from the Government to make nugatory the law of the survival of the fittest.

Mark Hanna has probably awakened to the conclusion that Roosevelt not only has both eyes wide open and his nez pinces trained and ranged on that Vice Presidential gold brick, but that he has even submitted it to chippings, borings and acid tests.

Some of the names on the membership list of the Young Republican Club warrant the conclusion that though the members are required to be young in years they may be old in political cussedness.

Now that Webster Davis of Missouri is headed homeward from the Transvaal it is terrifying to think that he may soon fringe the horizon with a new-born set of Dom Paul Kruger whiskers.

Professor Sumner of Yale says optimism is difficult to maintain after marriage. Maybe he means that there's no reason for further hopefulness when one has already attained life's greatest good.

The speaker at the Young Republican Club's banquet who discussed "The Political Sanitation of Missouri" should have centered on the operations of the Combine Sons of Darkness in St. Louis.

Any movement which promises to unite the decent vote against machine boodlers will be condemned as a partisan movement by the Globe-Democrat.

Lois of music is the proper thing at weddings nowadays, but it might be a reflection on the bride's trousseau to play rag-time.

Secretary of State Hay's remarkable attack of Anglomania may yet cause him to lose more than his h's.

Blue Monday.

We talk of childhood's happy days,
Freed of convention's ruse,
And sigh for those old times again
When we were boys at school,
But most of anguish have we known,
Who fortune seek, or fame,
Like that which used to wring our hearts
When old Blue Monday came!

O blackest day in boyhood's life,
What misery was thine,
That, with two days of freedom gone,
Clanked all thy chains unless!
The tolls of griefs of man's estate,
How mild they seem, and tame,
Compared with what we felt as boys
When old Blue Monday came!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

BETWEEN MILWAUKEE AND KANSAS CITY.

Site of the Democratic National Convention to Be Decided This Week.

FIGHT FOR IT IS EARNEST.

Definitely Determined That the Democratic Convention Shall Be Held Before Republicans Meet.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 18.—To-morrow a strong delegation will reach the capital in the interest of Kansas City for the Democratic National Convention. They will make their headquarters at the Raleigh Hotel, where the National Committee will meet February 22 to decide upon the time and place for the convention, and immediately upon their arrival will go to work in a final vigorous effort for success.

Within the last twenty-four hours the stock of Milwaukee has risen somewhat, and now it looks as if the struggle would be between the Wisconsin city and the Western Missouri metropolis.

Milwaukee has started 200 boomers East on a brass-band hunt, and they assert that each one of this number stands for a separate $500 that the city will offer to the National Committee for a decision in its favor. The manner in which Philadelphia tendered the same amount for the Republican Convention and, after getting the decision, failed to produce the money when the Republican committee went over to close the details may cause the Democratic committee to insist on better proof than loud talk of unlimited money. The Philadelphia papers have been struggling for weeks to induce the Quakers to make up the guarantee fund, and as yet only a portion of it has been subscribed. It is assumed, of course, that Democrats will not attempt a confidence game of that kind; nevertheless, the Democratic committee probably will look closely at the color of the unlimited thousands offered by any contestant for the convention.

The strongest point claimed by the Milwaukee men is that Chicago will withdraw and throw its influence for the former. This will make a close finish between Milwaukee and Kansas City. The friends of the latter are confident that they will win, and are not at all disturbed by the bold talk of Wisconsin money nor by the regiment of boomers now headed eastward to shout for Milwaukee. The Congressmen from Missouri and nearly all the States in the Southwest have visited the Kansas City quarters at the Raleigh, and have given pledges of co-operation. The work for the Missouri applicant has been thorough and systematic. Its each proposition is generous and, what is more important, it is substantial. There is no question as to its being forthcoming instantly.

It has been definitely determined that the Democratic National Convention will be held before the Republican National Convention. Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been in communication with a majority of the committee, and nearly all of his correspondents have expressed themselves in favor of an early date.

Senator Jones himself believes that the convention should be delayed till after the Republican convention, but in view of the attitude of his associates on the committee, he is willing to withhold expression of that belief and yield to the majority.

It is believed that the committee will decide on the last week in May.

MILWAUKEE'S DELEGATION.

Milwaukee, Feb. 18.—A delegation of about 200 boomers, including prominent politicians from Racine, Waukesha, Fond du Lac and other Wisconsin cities, left Milwaukee for Washington on a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at 11 o'clock to-day. The train was transferred to the Pennsylvania system at Chicago. The delegation will work hard to secure the Democratic National Convention for Milwaukee. Many of the boomers wore silk hats and carried canes. Handsome badges worn by the delegates consist of an aluminum disk with a picture of the Exposition building on one side and Milwaukee Bay on the other, and bearing the inscription, "Convention Hall, Milwaukee," and "A Souvenir of the Cream City, Milwaukee Bay." The fastening consists of a kilt bar, surmounted by a badge, from which depends a piece of red ribbon, inscribed in kilt letters, "National Democratic Convention, Milwaukee, 1900."

Chairman Joseph C. Dunnsby of the Milwaukee Executive Committee carries with him a large quantity of documentary evidence setting forth the various facilities claimed for Milwaukee in the handling of monster gatherings.

Mayor David S. Rose and ex-Governor George W. Peck already are at the National capital putting forth every possible effort to bring about the desired result. Kansas City is looked upon here as Milwaukee's only opponent.

SEVEN INCHES OF SNOW.

Thousands Given Employment in New York by Recent Storm.

New York, Feb. 18.—The total snowfall yesterday was seven inches. The temperature at 2 o'clock this morning was 20 degrees above zero. To-day was bright and clear, with the wind abating. The temperature at 5 o'clock this afternoon was 22 degrees above zero. The storm caused little inconvenience in this city, and, being unaccompanied by severe cold, did not add greatly to the sufferings of the poor. Indeed, the snowfall was a blessing to the unemployed, giving work to thousands of men in clearing the streets and sidewalks.

Trains from the North, West and East were from thirty minutes to one and a half hours late to-day, but there was no suspension of traffic on any road.

All of the vessels which came in early this morning had been at the harbor entrance of just off the coast during the snowstorm. Among those which came up were the American Liner St. Louis and the French Liner La Touraine and a number of small craft. The American Line steamship was sighted off Fire Island through the storm at 4:14 p. m. Saturday afternoon, but she did not reach her dock until early Sunday morning. During all this time she was groping about in the vicinity of the Hook. Early in the morning she lost an anchor. She was near the Hook and riding with her port anchor out. A swell lifted the vessel and the cable parted near the hawser hole. Twice while outside she passed in the Hook, but went back again. The snowstorm let up early in the morning and she came up to quarantine. The only rough weather experienced by the St. Louis on her way over was on the 9th, when she encountered a moderate gale and slight head seas. The Fiderikia and the French steamship La Touraine also had to grope around in the snowstorm, and both came up the bay early in the morning. It took time to dock La Touraine owing to the trouble with her anchors.

During the height of the storm John Mullin, 17 years of age, of Greenpoint, L. I., picked up an empty bottle and sent it crashing through the heavy plate-glass windows of the Postal Telegraph building. He was promptly arrested and it was found that he was starving, that he was without food or lodging and that he had used this means to attract attention to his condition.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Representatives of Oklahoma Colleges Will Compete Feb. 22.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 18.—The intercollegiate oratorical contest between the representatives of the different colleges of the Territory will take place here on the night of February 22 in the opera-house.

SOME CHARACTERS FROM "THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

PADEREWSKI'S COLD HANDS—NOTES FROM THE STAGE.

Aside from the fact that Mr. Paderewski played an exceptionally attractive programme at his Saturday recital, there were yet other reasons that made the occasion unusual. The most calculement person would have noticed, upon entering the auditorium, that the place was cold. He might have concluded that such an adjustment of temperature was a wise precaution, in view of the possibility of a great and enthusiastic audience, but, as the crowd grew, the cold, too, seemed to increase. If this were true of the fortunate ones "out in front," fancy the condition back of the scenes. Mr. Paderewski was not long at the piano before it was discovered that he was seriously affected by the low temperature. Even after the conclusion of the opening number, with all of the opportunity it afforded in the way of physical exercise, the pianist announced by his actions that he proposed to seek a stove. He went to a door in the west set, but, through the thoughtfulness of some person at the back, it had been locked. The audience was on its good behavior, else it would have laughed to see this half-frozen master of the piano walking about the stage looking for a way out. At length someone opened a door and Mr. Paderewski vanished. Three or four minutes later he came back and undertook the Beethoven sonata, which was second on the programme. Later, somewhere in the Chopin group, he again left the piano, this time to go to the extreme left of the stage, where he stopped, beckoning to an attendant over near the boxes. To this man Paderewski addressed himself in subdued but undoubtedly impressive tones, to the end that the man hastened away on a door-closing expedition. Afterwards Mr. Paderewski asserted that his hands were positively numb with the cold. Indeed, he said that their backs were quite blue.

* * * *

Mr. Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman are far away from the "Telephone Girl" success in "The Girl From the Barracks," a comedy in which the stars are unfortunately placed. At different times there is a good deal of fun in the piece, but the most natural part of it is that which comes from supposedly minor roles. In the original German version of which no mention is made on the programme—the chief character was that of the artist with the mixed domestic relations. This part stands out with equal force in the English version, in spite of the fact that Lipman and Mann work very hard to get fun out of their ill-fitting characters. Miss Lipman appears in man's clothes. Don't believe that she is a success in them. On the contrary, for a woman who is surpassingly beautiful in the garb of her sex, she is surprisingly homely as a youth. Her coat, hat, trousers and wig were all alike in their application to her lissome lissomeness. Mr. Mann has no such accent, and no such scene as he had in "The Telephone Girl." Mr. Joseph Coyne is funny as Roland, the composer.

F. C. Whitney's production of "Quo Vadis," which had an eight weeks' run in Chicago, opens at the Olympic Theater to-night.

The Castle Square Company is engaged this week in a production of Verdi's "Aida," beginning this evening. Mr. Joseph Sheehan will sing Rhadames.

An English version of Goethe's "Faust" drew to Hopkins's Theater the biggest audience of the season yesterday afternoon and evening. As was to be foreseen, Miss Isabel Evesson made an ideal Marguerite, and Mr. Maurice Freeman gave notice during the "Trilby" week that he would be properly cast as Mephistopheles, the imp of Hades. Both the leading man and woman left nothing to be desired in their interpretation of the principal characters of Goethe's immortal tragic love tale. Mr. Boring was altogether satisfying as Faust, and Miss Mae Louise Algen invested the part of Martha with that sprightly friendliness the author demands from his comedy character. The scenery was in keeping with the excellent work done by the cast. Those who have in mind the Brocken scene of last year will find in this year's production even more to admire. The vaudeville list is headed by Horace Goldin, the illusionist, who learned most of his tricks from Hermann. After Manager Gumpertz's Hades, Mr. Goldin's act is short of weird.

Great things are planned at Hopkins's. There will be in the near future a production of "Quo Vadis" and also of "Sapho." Both these presentations will be made by Colonel Hopkins's stock company, first at his Chicago house and then down here. It is not unlikely that the Chicago company will be brought here and the St. Louis company sent to Chicago, with the exception of the principals. Miss Evesson and Miss Victory Bateman are both to appear in "Quo Vadis." Miss Bateman will be seen in vaudeville next week with a small company of her own.

Two blind heroines in one week is a large quota of that class of unfortunates to be found at Havlin's and at the Grand. It's a toss-up which of the two wins most sympathy from the audience. In the Grand's attraction, "On the Suwanee River," the blind heroine is a girl, Dora Clayton, in love with Jack Terrence, a young planter. One scene alone calls for rousing cheers in favor of the blind girl, Caleb Cree, a miser, lays a trap for her on the rustic bridge of the Suwanee River, which, by the way, is charmingly pictured in the third act. Cree saws out two boards of the bridge toward which he sees the blind girl come. Slowly she feels her way along the railing. So intensely dramatic was the scene that one could have heard a pin drop in the audience. Suddenly the song of field hands is heard in the distance, it comes from the side opposite to that toward which the girl is stressing to her doom. She realizes that she has lost her way, turns on the brink of the danger and retraces her step. When it was all over the tense silence gave way to loud applause for the heroine and hisses and groans for the villain. The best-known member of the cast is Miss Stella Mayhew, who is delightful as the faithful old colored servant, Aunt Lindy.

Manager Garen will have his benefit at Havlin's to-night. The attraction will be "A Grip of Steel," which opened yesterday for the week.

The second blind heroine in the week's offering is to be found at Havlin's. In this instance she is Henriette, the wife of Rouajorre, alias Gastoh Lemaire, alias Captain Hercules. There is an astonishing collection of six-footers in the cast. "A Grip of Steel" is what its name implies, a blood and thunder melodrama, this time of the French school. The four acts of the play have all together eleven scenes, so there is plenty of variety by way of stage settings. A mob scene and the masquerade ball at the gardens of La Mabille are among the picturesque.

If Managers Tate and Middleton had no other cards on the Columbia's programme this week than Helene Mora, James Thornton and Gaetta's Monkey Comedians they would give people more than their money's worth. Miss Mora is still a prime favorite with lovers of vaudeville. James Thornton is called "The Philosopher" on the programme. That means that he deals in monologues. Another clever attraction which recommends itself to young and old is the monkey show of Gaetti. These monkeys are not only well trained, but they are comedians who can raise a laugh that is not on the programme. They do a bicycle race, acrobatics of the gentle kind, a restaurant scene and a barber shop lathy. Without exaggerating, they are the best trained monkeys that ever performed on any stage. Bonnie Thornton and Al Leach and the Three Blossoms are other high-class attractions at the Columbia this week.

Hurtig & Seamon's Bowery Burlesquers made their first appearance at the Standard Theater yesterday afternoon and evening. The first scene is laid in the Walhalla Hall ballroom, one of the most famous places known to the Bowery. The second scene is an interior of a Chinese opium joint, showing the bunks and the smoking apparatus in full blast. The third scene is the Essex Market Police Court, in which some very funny incidents occur. "La Tosca at Home" is the closing burlesque.

Director Weil gave his usual Sunday concert at the Olympic Theater yesterday afternoon before a crowded house. The programme was popular throughout. Mr. H. H. Maguire, the piano soloist, played delightfully a Verdi-Liszt paraphrase of "Ernani." Next Sunday a request programme will be rendered.

Director Heinemann's stock company appeared in that jolly farce, "Countess Helene," at the Olympic Theater last night. The company was at its best in Schweitzer and Sellars's interminable fun.

Mr. Charles Galloway will give an organ recital Tuesday evening, February 20, at the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. No admission will be charged, though a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Cook Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Galloway will be assisted by Mrs. James L. Blair, who will be heard in several solos.

TEN HOURS ON AN ICE FLOE.

Perilous Trip on the Hudson by Factory Employes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Feb. 18.—Two men afloat on an ice floe made the trip from Yonkers to New York to-day and were rescued off the Fort Lee ferry. From half past 7 o'clock in the morning until half past 5 in the evening they sat in an open skiff, which had been nipped between two big ice cakes and hoisted upon one of them by the action of the tide.

All the way from Yonkers they were seen at intervals by persons on shore, who made futile attempts at rescue. Had Mr. Yates, while he flies around and cuts up a great deal of ground, doesn't seem to secure much honey in the way of delegates, except in his own district. The Tanner crowd for some reason has not invaded Mr. Yates's territory with contesting delegations, and when the convention gets together it will be found that Mr. Yates's district will be solid for him and that he will be able to handle it as a unit to any advantage that may come to him.

The Knox County primaries yesterday were overwhelming in the interest of M. O. Williamson for State Treasurer. Mr. Williamson lives in Galesburg. The only feature of the primaries was the antipathy toward all the known friends of Governor Tanner. None of them were permitted to go to the county convention as delegates, and there is an expressed determination to prevent them from appearing in Springfield with proxies. Otherwise there was nothing of interest. George Prince will select the congressional delegation.

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J. L. PICKERING.

SHOT IN A STREET FIGHT.

William Mooney, a Machinist, May Die of His Wound.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—William Mooney, a machinist, employed in the C., P. & St. L. shops at Jacksonville, was shot and dangerously wounded in a fight on the north side of the public square this evening by Peter Jones, a blacksmith. Mooney was taken to the Springfield Hospital, and the surgeons there say he will die. Mooney says he was shot without provocation.

Jones declares that Mooney and two friends attacked him, that he warned them to keep away from him and, as they kept advancing, he drew his revolver and fired. Jones was arrested. He is but 20 years old.

KILLED THEIR KEEPER.

Two Elephant at the Chrystal Palace Sydenham Escaped.

London, Feb. 18.—An exciting scene took place at the Crystal Palace Sydenham this afternoon. Two large elephants belonging to the circus ran amuck, killed their keeper and gored another man. There was a terrible panic in the audience attending the concert in the palace. One animal was captured after great damage to property. The other escaped through the grounds, but was captured late this evening in the suburb of Beckenham.

TO SPEAK IN CANADA.

W. C. P. Breckinridge Will Attend Meeting of Anglo-Saxon Union.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge has accepted an invitation from the Anglo-Saxon Union of Toronto to attend a banquet there on February 22, and respond to a toast, "The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes."

Among others invited to respond to toasts will be Lord Charles Beresford of England.

Yates Republican Club.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Dick Yates Republican Club of Illinois College has just been organized in that institution here with a membership of seventy-five. Yates graduated from this college in 1880, as did W. J. Bryan in 1879.

TANNER'S TACTICS STIR CULLOM MEN.

Fear That They Will Not Get Fair Treatment From the Committee.

SENATOR NEEDED AT HOME.

Telegrams Sent to Washington Demanding His Presence in Illinois—Contest for Control Grows Bitter.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The contest between Cullom and Tanner for control of the Republican State Convention grows bitterness. The Governor's tactics in ordering contesting delegations from all counties where the Cullom forces control the County Convention is giving the Senator's friends big sore concern. They have little to expect from the State Committee, and when the roll of sitting delegates is made up at Peoria they are afraid that Secretary Van Cleave and Chairman Kennedy will be backed up by committee in seating unfriendly delegates from counties that fairly were carried by their side.

The policy of the Tanner machine is predicated in the manner in which the State Journal of Springfield, the Tanner organ, this morning treated the Edgar County primaries yesterday. The claim was made that Cullom and Hitch were already control in the county and Tanner's friends carried a good round majority of the delegates to the County Convention, and predicted that the Cullom crowd would send a bolting delegation to the State Convention. As a matter of fact, Tanner's friends carried one township, Symmes, with four delegates, and have a contesting delegation from Kansas. The Tanner element will be the bolters in Edgar.

The same was true a couple of weeks ago down in Edwards County, where Cullom-Reeves carried the county and the Tanner site selected a bolting delegation. The primaries in Logan County yesterday were exceedingly close. Tanner carried the city of Lincoln and must secure some twenty delegates from the country to control the convention. The other side say this will be impossible. Each is charging the other with wholesale bribery and corruption.

Bolting Delegation.

Jackson County holds its convention Tuesday, and a bolting delegation from one side of the county is expected. Up to date the Cullom faction has lost several counties, but sends a contesting delegation from only one—Sangamon.

Governor Tanner is on the ground, and is directing his forces to the best possible advantage. The newspapers are publishing statements that he is ill, but my stock is taken in the story. Tanner is in Springfield. His sickness is regarded as not dangerous and of a character that "yields readily to treatment." The Cullom captains are calling for their chief. Probably a score of telegrams and letters have been sent to Washington demanding his presence in Illinois in the next two months. It may be that Cullom will feel the call. His line of battle is sadly in need of reinforcements, and nothing would cutnose the rank and file as much as Mr. Cullom.

This thing of contesting delegations from counties where no reason for a contest exists is arousing more interest than anything else that is likely to happen before the convention. The Hanna leaders in Cook County have reduced their claims from a solid delegation to the State Convention to 250, a drop of 250, and Judge Carter expects to divide Cook County even with the candidate of the machine. Here is another paradox. Haney is regarded as the candidate of the Cook County machine, yet all that there is to Carter, so far as office is concerned, is purely of the machine. He was discovered by the machine, elected twice by the machine, and is the close friend of Boss Lorimer of the machine. Yet the word has gone forth that he is out to down the machine, with the stubboirn. "Give the people a chance to be heard." By some it is asserted that Judge Carter is not actually a candidate, but really hopes to hold to the machine the north and northwest wards in Chicago, which would otherwise go to Reeves in the convention.

Carter's Candidacy.

Anyhow, it is conceded in Chicago that Carter will be a stronger candidate in the convention at Peoria than Haney, for he will have a number of big delegations from Northern Illinois and a great big slice of Cook County.

Judge Haney has not gained in popularity by his pilgrimages over the State. Carter and Reeves are not making extraordinary progress, and Mr. Yates, while he flies around and cuts up a great deal of ground, doesn't seem to secure much honey in the way of delegates, except in his own district. The Tanner crowd for some reason has not invaded Mr. Yates's territory with contesting delegations, and when the convention gets together it will be found that Mr. Yates's district will be solid for him and that he will be able to handle it as a unit to any advantage that may come to him.

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THREE INDICTMENTS REMAIN.

Present Trial at Vienna Will Not End the Miners' Cases.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vienna, Ill., Feb. 18.—Although forty-eight men, including the twelve now on trial, have had to face murder charges as a result of the trouble at the Brush mines last year, indictments against three more still remain. The prosecution has not yet been able to secure a conviction, and thirty-seven men have been acquitted.

Besides the indictments pending and disposed of, twenty-five persons have been cited to appear for contempt of the United States Court in violating injunctions. Eighteen of the forty-eight men indicted for murder must also answer the contempt charges.

FLOATED AT HIGH TIDE.

Steamer Graf Waldersee Released Before Assistance Arrived.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which went aground in the Lower Bay Saturday afternoon, during the snowstorm, went out to sea early to-day. Three tugs which went down early in the morning to render her assistance found that she had succeeded in getting off with the high tide during the night. She passed out the Hook at 8:30 a. m.

Lutheran Church Dedicated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 18.—The German