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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	76,900
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 9.42 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 28, 1901.

NAME A WINNER.

Democrats in the Twenty-second Illinois Congressional District should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Smith-Roberts fight for the Republican nomination by naming their strongest man to run against the victor in that fight.

It is generally conceded that the prospect is exceptionally bright for the gain of a Democratic Congressman in this normally Republican district. The probabilities are that Smith's nomination by the Republicans, against the division of the machine, will so far affect the support of that candidate that a strong and well-known Democrat may be able to carry the district.

The Democratic organization in this important district may render service of marked value to the national party by bending every effort to an ambitious campaign for the election of a Democratic Congressman. Such effort constitutes audacity of the right sort—the alert aggressiveness that clearly perceives a fighting chance to win in a situation which up to a certain point has been regarded as hopeless.

IMPROVE THE CHANCE.

In the factional feud now reached such a bitter intensity between Senator Cullom and Governor Tanner for control of the next Republican State Convention in Illinois there is an opportunity for Democratic advantage which should not be ignored.

The war is essentially a machine war in which each of the leaders is striving for personal political profit. There is at stake no principle affecting the public interest, inasmuch as it is solely a conflict for the crushing of one or the other of two antagonists who bring all the methods of Rosscraft into play on both sides. Going beyond the point where the welfare of the State is allowed to weigh as controlling the personnel or action of the State Convention, the struggle is now of that intensely personal nature where even party considerations are ignored.

The result as regards the strength and compactness of the Republican organization in Illinois cannot but prove vastly injurious. The situation thus brought about should be recognized by the Illinois Democracy as offering exceptional opportunity for Democratic profit. There is a very material brightening of the chance to gain control of the State Legislature, and no effort should be spared by the Democrats to take full advantage of the opportunity. With the Republican organization distinctly divided into two camps, skillful management by Democratic leaders is far from unlikely to result in the election of a Democratic United States Senator from Illinois.

MUTUALLY PROFITABLE.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States by Denmark would benefit both buyer and seller. The time has passed when a European nation can tax an American colony to any great extent without meeting opposition of the kind which Spain encountered in Cuba. The time has passed when a European nation can maintain commercial monopolies in an American colony which inure to the detriment or result in the oppression of the colony. Dissatisfaction means revolt. Revolt, even if suppressed, means chronic insurrection, and this means the loss of the possession sooner or later.

The fruits of colonial jurisdiction in America are not as great as they were some centuries ago and its duties and responsibilities are greater. The colony is a point of attack in time of war and the burden of its defense more than neutralizes the aid it can give.

If Denmark can sell these islands to the United States for a sum of money whose income will compensate her for the loss of the moderate revenue from these islands she ought to be anxious to relinquish the duties and responsibilities they entail.

These islands fall geographically within the jurisdiction of the United States. They lie in the bowl of which Florida, Texas and the Gulf States are sides. For this reason the United States would encounter none of the obstacles which make the possession of the islands hazardous for Denmark. All the West Indies are naturally within the jurisdiction of the United States and the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal makes desirable the possession of all the islands by the United States.

FOR MONOPOLY BENEFIT.

While it is claimed that the operation of the Hanna-Payne-Frye ship subsidy bill would most largely benefit the agricultural and kindred classes of this country as stimulating the carrying of ocean freights in American ships under especially advantageous conditions, the facts do not support this view of the case.

It is apparent, thereof, that the Stand-ard Oil Company class would most materially benefit by the passage of the ship subsidy bill. In the first place the $30,000,000 subsidy to be granted would not go to encourage the business of ships carrying ordinary freight. The subsidies are not to be paid according to the amount of product exported or imported, but according to the capacity and speed of ships. The great bulk of ocean freight is carried in steamers running less than fourteen knots an hour, for which the subsidy is only 1½ cents per ton per 100 miles, as compared with a subsidy of 3.8 cents per ton per 100 miles for steamers making twenty-one knots per hour.

The International Navigation Company, which would receive about $2,500,000 per year in subsidies, has in its list of officers and directors the names of President Rockefeller, Vice-President Rogers and Directors Grissom and Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Grissom being president of the International Navigation Company. Four steamship companies, owning and operating lines of tank steamers built exclusively for and used exclusively in the trade of carrying petroleum for the Standard Oil Company, though having no legal connection with that company, in whose building their offices are located, would also profit largely from these subsidies. The stock of all five companies is owned by the same interests.

It does not seem necessary to burden the American people with a subsidy tax of $200,000,000 for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company and kindred monopolies. It is difficult to see what other interests would profit materially from the passage of the Hanna-Payne-Frye ship subsidy bill. All there is in it for the people, apparently, is the tax of $200,000,000. The Hanna-Payne-Frye ship subsidy bill is a good bill to defeat in behalf of the general welfare.

THEN AND NOW.

The patriotic American who finds in Washington's Birthday an annual occasion for harking back to the birthscenes of his native land and for renewing the vows and rejuvenating the spirit of '76 will be saddened by the reflections that must come to him this week when he compares the tendencies of George Washington's time with those of 1900. He will find that he cannot glorify the deeds and the policy of George Washington without in the same breath condemning the work and the policy of his country at present. Make the comparison:

George Washington was an uncompromising enemy of European alliances. Opposition to these entanglements was one guiding principle of his administration.

Great Britain is dictating the policy of the United States. Its Colonial Secretary announces an understanding between his country and the United States and the former United States Consul at Pretoria declares that a secret alliance does exist.

In the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Great Britain allows the United States to construct the Nicaragua Canal, forbids the United States to erect fortifications and agrees with the United States to compel other nations to acknowledge and adhere to the provisions of the treaty.

Great Britain seizes four shipments made by American merchants to a neutral port. The United States makes only a gentle protest which Great Britain satisfies by offering to pay for the shipment without indemnifying the shipper for the unwarranted interruption of his trade.

Great Britain opens the official mail addressed to the United States Consul at Pretoria and the State Department, instead of making and enforcing an immediate protest, removes our Consul from his station and supplants him with the son of the Secretary of State.

The new Consul to Pretoria stops at London to receive instructions and to discuss with the British State authorities how he can conduct the American consulate to the satisfaction of the British.

In a war over principles in which Great Britain attempts to force on a small State oppressions not unlike those she tried to force on the United Colonies, the United States take the side of Great Britain.

George Washington fought to end the oppressive sovereignty of England over the colonies and insisted that government drew its powers from the consent of the governed.

The United States are fighting to establish colonies, to force upon the Philippine Islands the sovereignty of the United States against the will of the people there, opposing the principle of the consent of the governed.

George Washington fought to end unjust taxation inflicted on the colonies by Great Britain.

The United States are placing on Puerto Rico duties in every way similar to those from which Washington fought to free the United States.

The contemplation is saddening. No reasoning man can see in the present attitude of the United States an improvement over Washington's policy. It is not progress but retrogression. From the "sweet land of liberty" the United States have become the emulator, the follower, the pupil of the country which resisted its earliest yearning for freedom.

The consoling reflection is that the change has not been brought about with the consent of the people of the United States. The administration alone has outlined this policy. The people have not yet spoken their mind concerning it and will have no chance to do so until the Presidential election next November.

FOR THE FINAL STAND.

There is now some reason to believe that the Boers of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State are preparing for what will be the last stand against British aggression, the stubborn defense of their two capitals, Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

The defense of the frontiers of the two Republics has been splendidly maintained up to a moment when a further holding of advanced positions would seem to be impossible. The world has had cause to marvel at the military abilities displayed by these farmer patriots in the first phase of the war with Great Britain. Now, with nearly 200,000 English soldiers in the field against them, a longer maintenance of the frontier lines is not feasible. But the pluck and skill already manifested in this work speak eminently for the difficulties of the final task awaiting the Britons.

Americans whose kinship in blood and language to the English continually leads them to hope for the success of British arms in battle will not be able to contemplate with satisfaction the closing chapters of the high story now exhibited in course in South Africa. The Boers claim sympathy as need nothing nearly so flagrant. They are of a strong and liberty-loving stock. They have not hesitated to accept the gauge of battle with the world's greatest and most militant Empire rather than surrender their national independence. Whatever additional power and wealth may accrue to England from their subjugation, the stamp against liberty contained in such subjugation is one that may not consistently be condoned by Americans.

Here are two little problems for Congressman Hedges relative to his "no seat, low fare" measure: First, if a nickel 5-cent passenger gives up his seat to a female 25-cent passenger can the conductor take a hand in the courtly deed? Second, if a man stands part of the time and sits the rest is he a 5-cent or a 25-cent passenger?

Consul Macrum wrote a number of articles for the Consular Reports of interest to Americans, but the contribution which is likely to have the greatest bearing on the nation is the one he wrote after he ceased to be Consul.

Up to the present no serious slips have been recorded against the Department of Agriculture of the present administration, but some months still remain in which it can join the other departments on the left hand side.

Great Britain may find presently, in regard to the secret alliance which Secretary Hay is said to have made, that Secretary Hay is only one out of 75,000,000 persons, each of whom has an equal voice in the premises.

Present-day Americans are no more willing to have their official mail wafered with a "Victoria Regina" sticker than their forefathers were to have "Georgius Tertius Rex" take a hand in their affairs.

The English book publisher who offers $500 to the person who first guesses the day on which the treaty of peace between British and Boers will be signed seems to be seeking time by the forelock.

Secretary of State Hay's flunkeyism leads him to play a sort of Jeems Yellowplush role in Anglo-American diplomacy which smacks too much of servility to be acceptable to the American mind.

General Cronje's retreat before overwhelming numbers is anything but a reflection upon his abilities as a commander. There are times when a good run is infinitely better than a bad fight.

Imperialists will probably brand former Consul Macrum as a "traitor" for denying the British right of censorship over the official correspondence of the American State Department.

Kansas City should defeat Milwaukee and secure the Democratic National Convention if but to prove that the compelling inducement of unlimited beer prevails only with Republicans.

Senator Hanna's defense of the trusts may not properly be described as gratuitous. He expects them to contribute $25,000,000 to the Republican campaign fund this year.

Illinois Democrats should so manage that whether Cullom crushes Tanner or Tanner Cullom the material benefit will accrue to Illinois Democracy.

Along about Washington's Birthday is a good time to remember that he would not have classified Anglo-Americanism as the best Americanism.

President McKinley believes that we can do as we please with our "colonies." That's the view the English took of their rights over us in 1776.

American Consuls under the domination of British censors are not apt to increase the prestige of Old Glory in foreign countries.

Now that Acting Governor Taylor of Kentucky has been induced to attend church he should be early led to see the error of his ways.

The People at the Polls.

When presidential years roll round
It always seems to me
The spirit of patriotic pride is found
Of our peaceful country free.
We who should here
Our voices hear,
Whatever color their skin
May once have been
In bright accord
"The people at the polls."

They are the ruling power alone,
Intelligent, safe and strong.
Who calls through a sin their own
May then be governed wrong.
Then talk who may
Of tyranny sway
That freedom men constrains—
It may not be
In lands that are
"The people at the polls."

HIRLEY P. SAUNDERS.

The cartoonist's views of "Quo Vadis," (Olympic) and "Aida," (Music Hall).

"QUO VADIS" ON THE STAGE IS INTENSELY MELODRAMATIC.

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seligman were in the front circle. Mrs. Seligman wearing white silk covered heavily with black spangles.

Miss Florence Bloodgood wore her escape with a blouse of rose-colored silk and a vivid scarlet gown in her dark hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Walt sat in the parquet in the middle of the parquet. Mrs. Walt wore a theatre bonnet of white taffeta with little [illegible] and a white velvet [illegible] to match.

Mr. Will Pope escorted Miss Pope, and Miss Pope, interestingly, in front of them in the parquet was Miss Rose Coghlan and her escort. Miss Coghlan wore gray crepe with turquoise shades of silken gauze [illegible] and silver spangles.

Miss Jessie Lemoine sat in the rear parquet with her escort. Her gown was pale blue, with a lace bodice.

Mr. Al Frank brought Miss Blanche Wiley of Chicago.

Miss Sallie Walsh was on the left of the parquet with her escort. She wore a bodice of pale blue and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Whittemore sat far far from the front of the parquet. Mrs. Whittemore wore blue silk, relieved with violet velvet and silver embroidery.

Mrs. Charles P. McLaire and Mrs. Laura Speck were in the middle parquet. Mrs. McLaire wore mauve crepe and yellow lace, with a pair of green mercury wings in her hair. Mrs. Speck was in black, with pink liberty silk and lace [illegible].

Mrs. Holland of Marshall, Tex., and Mr. Grove, also of Marshall, were in the middle rear last evening.

Miss Marietta Dwyer came with Mr. Schwartzmann. Miss Dwyer wore deep red velvet trimmed in pearls, with an aigrette of butterflies in her hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lunnerg and Mr. Julius Koehler were among the familiar "third nighters" who sat in the front parquet.

William Arthur Williams and Lewis Williams were in the middle parquet.

Doctor Otho Hall brought Miss Leonora Montgomery Chapin.

Mr. Dunbar Hunt came alone.

Mr. Louis Hedges and Miss Guernsey sat in the front parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall were among the parquet occupants.

Mr. Edward Hamilan was in the front row.

Mrs. Elmer B. Adams brought several ladies with her and sat in the parquet.

Miss Mae O'Neill and Mr. George Mockler occupied front parquet seats.

Mr. Marion Epstein and several ladies sat in front circle seats.

Mr. Fred Ames came alone and occupied a circle seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson and friends were in the front circle.

Mrs. Edward Golitz and her sister, Miss Clara Brown of Jacksonville, Ill., were in the circle.

Miss Mimi Berthold was escorted by Mr. George Andrews.

Mrs. Edward Buechel and Mrs. Roessen were in front circle seats.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Northrop also sat in the circle.

Others noticed in the parquet and circle were: Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Honneman, Mr. John Fitzsimmons, Mr. Max Guthwein, Mr. Gus Niemann, Miss Gehner and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cook.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED—SMITH-PLATT WEDDING.

An engagement just announced has aroused a lively interest in the younger set of town. The two persons most concerned are Miss Julia Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lee of West Pine boulevard, and Mr. Amedee V. Reibeck, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Amedee V. Reibeck of No. [illegible] Lindell boulevard.

Miss Lee is a graduate of Mary Institute, having finished her school days last June. Her formal entrance into the social world was made early in the season at an afternoon reception given by Mrs. Lee and since then she has been much entertained in the debut of many attentions. Miss Lee is one of the season's debutantes to receive best attentions.

Both the young people are quite young. Miss Lee is just having passed her twenty-first birthday and Mr. Reibeck is one of the youngest of the Lindell boulevard contingent to announce his engagement.

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Another social event which has excited for some months, but which the principals have only recently admitted to be true, is that of Miss Isabel Chamber and Mr. Thomas Bailey.

Miss Chamber is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Edward Gorman, and has made her home in Cabanne for some time.

Mr. Bailey has been very constant in his attentions during the entire season, and the announcement of the engagement is not a surprise to friends of the two. The wedding will take place after Easter.

From Louisville, Ky., comes the intelligence that Miss Rose Lee Sale of that city and Mr. Max Kroeber of St. Louis have announced their engagement, with the wedding to take place on April 8. Miss Sale is the daughter of Mrs. Ray Lindenberg of Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drummond, who were married very quietly and hastily on Thursday afternoon in Chicago, greatly to the surprise of their friends in both St. Louis and Chicago, are now touring about the Florida resorts, and will remain in the South for a month.

Their wedding took place on Thursday afternoon at half past 5 o'clock, at Christ Episcopal Church, on Woodlawn avenue and Sixty-third street, the Reverend S. R. Pond conducting the services, only relatives and a few friends were present.

The bride was Miss Margaret Griffiths, daughter of John Griffiths, a capitalist of Chicago, who is also associated in business with a number of St. Louis men, and frequently visits in town. The bride is well known in St. Louis. Mr. Drummond met her in Chicago, and during the winter had paid weekly visits to that city.

Their engagement was announced exclusively in The Republic in December, at which time they acquainted a few of their intimate friends with the interesting facts. The wedding was originally intended to take place in the spring, and to be an affair of size and importance, but they finally decided to forego a large ceremonial and to be married very quietly, on their return to St. Louis, after the honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond will live at the Westmoreland.

The wedding of Miss Grace Platt, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson Platt, to Doctor Elsworth Striker Smith, will be solemnized on Wednesday afternoon at half past 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 5708 West Pine boulevard. The ceremony will be witnessed by relatives and intimate friends to the number of 200 and will be followed by a reception from 6 until 8, to which about 1500 cards have been issued.

The floral decorations of the house will be both unusual and brilliant, and have been planned entirely by Mr. Jack White, who is an intimate friend of the bride's brother, Mr. Charles Robert Platt. The color scheme will be pink, white and green. The bridal party is to be large. Miss Platt has chosen Miss Amira McNeely of Philadelphia as her maid of honor, and will have as bridesmaids Miss Eleanor McNeely of Philadelphia, Miss Nellie Rockwell of Chicago, Miss Minnie Curtiss of Peoria, Ill., Miss Rita Maxon and Miss Susie Bryson.

The best man is to be the bridegroom's brother, J. De Mun Smith; while the groomsmen are Charles Robert Platt, Edward Platt, Doctor Shaw, John Cabanne and Samuel Fordyce, Jr. The bridal party has been much entertained of late. The four bridesmaids from out of town—Miss McNeely, Miss Eleanor McNeely, Miss Curtiss and Miss Rockwell—are now visiting at the Platt home, and, with the bride, were guests of honor at a dinner given to the bridal party by Doctor and Mrs. James Bryson on last Friday evening, and again at a luncheon given by Miss Maxon at the Country Club on Saturday. At this luncheon the decorations were American beauty roses, and the guests included, besides the bride and bridesmaids:

Misses—
Pierce, Finney,
Boyd, Openscheid,
Louise Filley, Louise Leete,
Agnes Delafield, Clara Leete.
Mesdames—
Shoemaker, James Grover,
James Brookmire.

Last evening the holiday party rehearsed at the Platt residence, with a supper after the wedding processional plans had been discussed.

Miss Marie Hayes will entertain about thirty men and girls on Thursday evening for her guest Miss Devereux of Philadelphia. The guests are asked to come in children's costumes.

Miss Pierce will entertain with a small tea the last of the week for Miss Devereux of Philadelphia and Miss Shepherd of Chicago, who is visiting Mrs. James Robinson.

Miss Bertha Semple gave a small tea yesterday afternoon.

SLEPT TO HIS DEATH.

Peculiar Ailment of a Maplewood Carpenter Proved Fatal.

E. Klein, a carpenter 33 years old, died Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at his home in Maplewood. The circumstances about the demise were peculiar. For two months Klein knew that he might die at any moment. He was afflicted with heart disease.

If he remained still for any length of time his tendency was to fall asleep. As the slumber deepened the action of the heart would become weaker and slower, and the sounder the sleep the less easy it was to awake him. So it was necessary to prevent him sleeping his life out by continually arousing him at short intervals. For the past seven or eight weeks his neighbors had been taking turns staying up with him and attempting to prevent the sleep of death.

Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Klein left the house intending to stay but a few moments. Her husband was alone, but as he was awake she thought there was no danger. She was detained a little longer than she expected and did not return till 6 o'clock. Meantime Mr. Klein had fallen into the final slumber.

He had lived but a few months in Maplewood, but previously lived nine years in St. Louis. The burial will take place to-day at 3 o'clock. The services will be at the home and will be presided over by the Reverend T. T. Holloway of the Maplewood Congregational Church.

"AIDA" WAS GORGEOUS AT MUSIC HALL LAST NIGHT.

[illegible] is a good thing. The production of "Aida" at Music Hall last night offer opportunity for a lot of that sort of freedom in this matter. In the course of a lifetime the fanciful enchanter was a good many "Aidas" here, there and everywhere, but he will wait a long time and visit many pleasant places before he comes upon a more satisfying performance than that which unfolded before us on Mr. Savage's extensive stage last night. When Mr. Charles of Paris, Vienna and New Orleans, La., unpacked his production at the same place a year ago, there were shouts of approval that echo back to us even now. But, allowing for the dimming lapse of time, the truth is still is that Mr. Charles must yet come to Mr. Savage for knowledge in respect to the presenting of "Aida." The point on which the opera is always to be judged as a production is the bit of pageantry depicting the triumphal entry of Rhadames in the second half of the second act. Here it was that Mr. Savage, Mr. Southwell and their ever energetic associate, Mr. Temple, fairly threw themselves. I suppose, some time, there has been a greater crowd on the stage at Music Hall than the varicolored mob which came trooping in ahead of the Irish Rhadames, Mr. Sheehan, last night; but there has never been a crowd there that presented so much of the effect of one. Once, when I felt in a counting mood, I discovered 112 living persons in the scene at one time. Another counter said that I was below the correct figure. Afterward, meeting Mr. Temple in the lobby, I mentioned my estimate. He disposed of it as being altogether too trifling. He merely pooh-poohed and waved his hand, as much as to say that 112 didn't nail tell the story. But, then, you must remember that Mr. Temple is the stage manager. One of the things he is paid for is to make his persons look like 200. While the subject is before us in this mathematical way, it is worth relating that there were 56 real Africans on the stage (the manager's count). Four were pickaninnies, each bearing some sort of a bauble for the tinseled lady and gentleman who presided over the meeting.

* * * *

Usually, when Rhadames is brought upon the stage, borne on a platform above the shoulders of the husky slaves whose duty it is to bear him triumphantly down to the footlights, he is in a state of terror lest he will be dumped into the bass drum down in the orchestra. Not so with the young Irish tenor, he of the voice that speaks of green fields and running brooks. He appeared quite as much at ease as he would appear at one of McTague's tables. He might have been estimating the size of the audience or congratulating himself that he was not with his friends, the Fusiliers, at the Pretoria Racetrack. He was easily the coolest person in the house, although the slightest false move by one of the chocolate dreams who bore him in would have brought about the fall of Rhadames sooner than the opera does it. Mr. Sheehan sang divinely, as he always does. When you say that any one sang divinely you skilfully bunch all of the superlatives in one word. Miss Linck, who has a big voice and a knowledge of the use of it, to say nothing of an honest ambition to "get along," was an effective Amneris. I am sure that this news will be read with interest over in Southern Indiana this morning, for they are very proud of Miss Linck there in her home town of Evansville. One other little thing: We couldn't always understand what she was singing. Of course, only finicky folks mention such trifles as this—but it seems fair that this bunch of American beauties shied at the Savage opera troupe should have a dandelion or two in it.

Mr. Hinshaw, who is, I verily believe, 8 feet in height, was the black-whiskered King. Mr. Meriem, whom we remember from many former appearances in St. Louis, the last, I believe, with the Tavary Opera Company, was the Amonasro—an excellent performance, too, big voiced, true, artistic always, even if his English was not quite up to the Music Hall standard.

This evening, if the bills are to be believed, we will have Miss Norwood, palm-taking popular performer, in the title part. Mr. Hinshaw will be the King again. Miss Holmes will succeed to Amneris. Mr. Rhys Thomas to Rhadames in heavy lead for the four husky hearers and Mr. Lind, who is growing in local popularity, as Amonasro. I believe that the excellence of last night's scenic production will be improved upon this evening, because of the obvious fact that 112 Egyptians or is it 200, Mr. Temple? will know their archaic jobs a bit better after the first public appearance. Crowds ought to turn out to see this production, because it is really something notable in stage management of the spectacular sort.

It may interest a local following to learn that Miss Maude Lillian Berri has made a distinct New York success in the revival of "Maritana." The New York critics are leaving off the Maude, insisting on Lillian. It seems to be an improvement.

THE REVIEWER.

LARGEST MONDAY NIGHT AUDIENCE OF THE SEASON.

The largest Monday night audience of the season was at Music Hall last night. "Aida" drew a great number of music-lovers who usually wait until later in the week. They were in force in the balcony.

The Reverend Doctor Robert C. Cave and Mrs. Cave were in the parquet.

Miss Mary Norris Berry sat in a stage box with a party.

Miss Anna Koehler was with a party in one of the boxes.

Mr. Herman Epstein and Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Epstein were in the front of the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Linley were in the parquet with friends.

Mr. Halsey C. Ives and Mrs. Ives were with a party in the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Drummond were on the right side of the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. William Conrad were in the audience.

Mrs. H. C. Baiers chaperoned her daughters, the Misses Emily Baiers, Alma Baiers and Anna Baiers.

Mrs. E. C. Belding and her son, Mr. Edgar Belding, were near the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Buckner, Jr., were near the stage, in the dress circle.

Mr. H. M. Noel and Miss Helen Noel were in the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. McPheeters were in the dress circle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cochran were in the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. August Diez were in the parquet, near the stage.

Doctor John W. Day was in the dress circle.

Others in the audience were: Messrs. Charles P. Orthner, Joseph A. Williams, Charles Tevis, Wallace Niedringhaus, Ernest Filsinger, J. F. Acker, Cabanne, F. Louis Soldan, Sidney Schiele, Joseph Goetter, O. F. Bausch, Ferdinand Biston, Otto Stoffregen, D. W. Godlove, Ottoman Moll, Misses Olga Tietjens, Adele Kaminski, Laura Schnell, Adele Endres, Rose Weissenborn, Edith Bausemer, Monette Rippe, Glassner, Meta Burmeister, Bernice Vasquez, Levy, Anna Calvin Carr, Adele Armstrong, Louise Meinhard, Clara Harder; Messrs. and Mmes. Phillip Medart, Glidehaus, Woerner, Walter Medart and William Wrisberg.

SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE IN THE AUDIENCE.

[illegible] of the large audiences of the season assembled at St. Louis Music Hall last night to see the St. Louis performance of "Quo Vadis." A crowded program will follow, and overflowing audiences seemed to pay with interest and enthusiasm, evidenced their pleasure with frequent applause and numerous "curtain calls" to the principal in the cast. Not a few of the customary theatre-goers were to be seen in the auditorium and circle.

The boxes were the only parts of the house sparsely occupied last night. Mrs. Charles Green, her daughters, the Misses Green, and Messrs. Prendit and Charles Green were in one of the eight boxes. Mrs. Green was in black lace and the Misses Green wore blue.

Next to the Green box was Mr. David R. Calhoun with his daughter, Miss Josephine Calhoun, and her guest, Miss Field of New York.

Miss Calhoun wore black lace over blue, with sprinkles and a large flaring Parisian poke of black lace and pointed pink velvet. Miss Field wore bright yellow crepe, with black velvet and steel.

Mrs. Charles Clark and party of ladies sat in the front parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus T. Clark found friends near them on the left of the house. Mrs. Clark was in gray, with a theater wrap of gray brocade, petted lace and white chiffon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lemp, Mrs. William J. Lemp and Mr. Louis Lemp were in parquet seats.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griesedieck and several South Side friends were in the parquet.

Mr. Greenwood was more spangled yet. Miss Virginia Shelby, and her escort, Mr. Sol Cohen, occupied the place of the second in the group. Doctor Hall and Miss Chapin in the parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seligman were in the front circle. Mrs. Seligman wearing white silk covered heavily with black spangles.

Miss Florence Bloodgood wore her escape with a blouse of rose-colored silk and a vivid scarlet gown in her dark hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Walt sat in the parquet in the middle of the parquet. Mrs. Walt wore a theatre bonnet of white taffeta with little [illegible] and a white velvet [illegible] to match.

Mr. Will Pope escorted Miss Pope, and Miss Pope, interestingly, in front of them in the parquet was Miss Rose Coghlan and her escort. Miss Coghlan wore gray crepe with turquoise shades of silken gauze [illegible] and silver spangles.

Miss Jessie Lemoine sat in the rear parquet with her escort. Her gown was pale blue, with a lace bodice.

Mr. Al Frank brought Miss Blanche Wiley of Chicago.

Miss Sallie Walsh was on the left of the parquet with her escort. She wore a bodice of pale blue and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Whittemore sat far far from the front of the parquet. Mrs. Whittemore wore blue silk, relieved with violet velvet and silver embroidery.

Mrs. Charles P. McLaire and Mrs. Laura Speck were in the middle parquet. Mrs. McLaire wore mauve crepe and yellow lace, with a pair of green mercury wings in her hair. Mrs. Speck was in black, with pink liberty silk and lace [illegible].

Mrs. Holland of Marshall, Tex., and Mr. Grove, also of Marshall, were in the middle rear last evening.

Miss Marietta Dwyer came with Mr. Schwartzmann. Miss Dwyer wore deep red velvet trimmed in pearls, with an aigrette of butterflies in her hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lunnerg and Mr. Julius Koehler were among the familiar "third nighters" who sat in the front parquet.

William Arthur Williams and Lewis Williams were in the middle parquet.

Doctor Otho Hall brought Miss Leonora Montgomery Chapin.

Mr. Dunbar Hunt came alone.

Mr. Louis Hedges and Miss Guernsey sat in the front parquet.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall were among the parquet occupants.

Mr. Edward Hamilan was in the front row.

Mrs. Elmer B. Adams brought several ladies with her and sat in the parquet.

Miss Mae O'Neill and Mr. George Mockler occupied front parquet seats.

Mr. Marion Epstein and several ladies sat in front circle seats.

Mr. Fred Ames came alone and occupied a circle seat.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson and friends were in the front circle.

Mrs. Edward Golitz and her sister, Miss Clara Brown of Jacksonville, Ill., were in the circle.

Miss Mimi Berthold was escorted by Mr. George Andrews.

Mrs. Edward Buechel and Mrs. Roessen were in front circle seats.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Northrop also sat in the circle.

Others noticed in the parquet and circle were: Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Honneman, Mr. John Fitzsimmons, Mr. Max Guthwein, Mr. Gus Niemann, Miss Gehner and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cook.

FRUIT NOT DAMAGED.

If It Survives This Month a Good Crop Is Assured.

Reports from the fruit-growing sections of the State are to the effect that so far the fruit has not been damaged. This is the month, however, when the peach crop is killed, if it suffers at all. Continued freezing weather in February or heavy sleet, late in the month, particularly if preceded by a few warm days, invariably means that there will be no peaches in the parts of the State affected.

The hard freeze last February killed many thousands of peach trees in Southern Missouri, where the principal crop of the State is raised. It seems that a good many peach-growers made a serious mistake last spring and chopped down their peach orchards on the theory that the trees were dead as a result of hard freezing. Those who preserved their orchards discovered later in the spring that the trees were not entirely dead, and during the season the trunks sent out new sprouts, which should bear peaches this year.

A good fruit crop in Missouri is worth two or three times over an ordinary wheat crop. In 1898 the surplus fruit products of the State were estimated to be worth $20,000,000, or as much as the wheat crop of Missouri and Illinois.

TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

Mr. Lane's Absence Delayed World's Fair Resolution.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Owing to the absence of Representative Lane of Iowa, the chairman of the Steering Committee, the resolution calling for a special committee to care for the World's Fair bill, was not introduced to-day. It has been prepared and is ready for introduction.

In case Mr. Lane is not in the city to-morrow there will be no further delay. The resolution will be presented by Mr. Jay of St. Louis and as the Committee on Rules probably will report favorably without delay, the bill will be introduced shortly after the resolution is presented.