PART II.
8 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC Is Printed in TWO PARTS.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900. PRICE {In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.}

BRITISH ADVANCE BEYOND BRANDFORT.

Roberts's Troops Marching North by Rapid Strides Against the Retreating Boers.

Hunter's Column Crosses Vaal River at Windsorton, Going to the Relief of Mafeking—Burghers Gather at Winburg.

Lord Roberts has advanced his headquarters to Brandfort, whence he reports a further movement of the mounted infantry twenty miles north to the Vet River, where the infantry will join them to-morrow.

The British Commander-in-Chief also announces a "very satisfactory" passage of the Vaal River at Windsorton, thirty miles north of Kimberley, by General Hunter, whose column is now admittedly designated to relieve Mafeking.

The Boers are reported to have left their Thaba N'Chu positions and to be gathering at Winburg.

DELAREY COMMANDED.

London, May 4.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 2:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The First Brigade of Mounted Infantry covered the left flank of the Twenteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division, and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth Brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a northeasterly direction."

BURGHERS TREKKING.

Thaba N'Chu, May 3.—The Boers have evacuated Thaba N'Chu Hill, and are believed to be still trekking, though one gun has shelled the camp intermittingly. Scouts report that some of the Boers retired toward Wepener. They believe the Boers evacuated the position during the night, trekking northwardly in three directions.

General French left to-day. General Rundle is in command here. It is expected that General Brabant will effect a junction at any moment.

BOERS CONFRONTED BRABANT.

Brabant's Camp, Tuesday, May 1.—(By runner to Mafeking.)—Brabant's division now occupies a strong position on a range of hills on the Ladybrand road, about twenty miles from Wepener, and who have now been located in the mountain known in the Free State as Zwartlaphoers.

This morning the Borderers' Horse, under Colonel Maxwell, came in contact with the Boer outposts, but returned to camp after beating the enemy. Later a group of 400 Boers was discovered marching past the British position, but the British were unable to tell whether they were friend or enemy until they had disappeared in a hollow a few miles away, which they proved to be a Boer commando.

BRITISH AT SMITHFIELD.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, May 4.—Smithfield was occupied yesterday by General Hart's brigade. Out of the 150 Boers in the town twenty-five were captured and the rest decamped.

Ladybrand was recently full of Boer wounded, who have now been removed to Ficksburg.

FIGHT AT FOURTEEN STREAMS.

Warrenton, Cape Colony, May 4.—A British six-inch wire gun opened unexpectedly on the Boer laager yesterday, at a distance of seven and one-half miles, throwing 100-pound shells with wonderful accuracy and causing a hasty retreat of the burghers. The bombardment was continued to-day at all points by Howitzers and field guns, supported by two companies of the Munster Regiment, the Boers being driven from shelter and their guns being put out of action.

IRISH-AMERICAN BRIGADE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, May 5.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Brandfort, May 3, says:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day. Kitchener, starting from Karee Siding, entered the town at noon, and Roberts arrived at dusk. All is quiet. Our artillery flanked the Boer right, and compelled the enemy to withdraw.

"Though the position is admirably defensible the Boers hurriedly fled in the direction of Winburg, leaving their flag and some wounded British prisoners in the hospital.

"Hutton, commanding the mounted infantry brigade, saw the khaki-clad Irish-American brigade among the retreating Boers and took them for British troops. The deception was not discovered until they had fired upon our men.

"French's cavalry is sweeping the country to the north."

A Daily Mail special from Lorenzo Marquez, May 4, says:

"Passengers from Pretoria report that the Irish-American brigade was severely mauled near Brandfort.

"All was well at Mafeking up to last Sunday, April 29. This is admitted by the Boers themselves. Unofficial reports say only 1,500 Boers remain at Mafeking. The belief gains ground that the siege may be raised directly another attempt at relief is made. The removal of the heavy guns is looked upon as significant.

"Only 4,000 Boers are now in Natal, 2,000 having been withdrawn within the last two weeks."

PASSAGE OF THE VAAL.

London, May 4.—The War Office this evening issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday, May 4:

"The mounted infantry have gone on to the Vet River. The rest of the force will march there to-morrow. The railway has been repaired to Brandfort.

"Hunter reports very satisfactory news—that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

AT THE VET RIVER.

London, May 5, 4:05 a. m.—The mounted infantry, with Lord Roberts, among which are the Canadians, have picketed their horses on the southern bank of the Vet River, eighteen miles north of Brandfort. The head of Lord Roberts's columns has thus advanced thirty-two miles from Karee Siding, in two days, or fifty-three north of Bloemfontein.

Little powder was spent. The British work was hard marching, the Boers retiring out of the reach of the British shells.

The correspondents supplement Lord Roberts's plain statements with a few details. As General Hutton, with the First Mounted Infantry Brigade, drew near Brandfort, he saw a khaki-clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be the British. Soon, however, they opened fire upon the British, who replied heavily. They were the Irish-American Brigade from Lorenzo-Marquez, and it is reported that the Irish lost severely.

The Boer flag was flying over Brandfort as the British entered the town. Several British wounded were found in the hospital. The Boer postmaster gave up the keys of the public buildings to Captain Ross.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Brandfort at noon and Lord Roberts at dusk. General French's cavalry are sweeping the country northward. The expectation is that the infantry advance will be continued toward Kronstad immediately.

Although no prisoners were taken, and although no hot pursuit was attempted, the news greatly cheers London. Nevertheless, it has not been received with the fine rapture that attended the first successes of Lord Roberts.

General Hunter's crossing the Vaal at Windsorton brings the relief of Mafeking 18 miles beyond, almost within a calculable interval. It is now regarded as quite possible that Mafeking may be succored before the Queen's birthday.

LANSDOWNE'S DEFENSE.

Why the Spion Kop Dispatches Were Published.

London, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Portsmouth, Liberal Unionist, called attention to the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches, which, he said, had aroused a depth and strength of feeling difficult to exaggerate.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in defending the publication of the dispatches, said that was the only course open to the Government. Proceeding, he quoted the Queen's regulations relating to the publication of such documents, and pointed out three cases in the Afghan War in which similar dispatches were published, adding that in those cases other employment was found for the Generals.

Regarding Spion Kop, the Secretary said the Government might have published nothing, but, considering the fact that the battle cost 1,600 casualties, if the papers had been withheld, the reputation of the Generals would have been damaged more than by their publication.

In the House of Commons to-day several questions with reference to the war were asked.

The Government leader in the House, Mr. Balfour, replying to questions regarding the reports of the ill-treatment of British prisoners at Pretoria, said that her Majesty's Government was considering the advisability of further representations on the subject through Washington and through the United States Consul at Pretoria, Adelbert S. Hay, who has charge of British interests in the Transvaal.

Later the House went into Committee of Supply on the War Office vote.

Walter Runciman, Liberal, representing Oldham, referring to the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches, said that in this case the Secretary for War had deliberately attempted to throw the responsibility for the publication on the Commander-in-Chief. The public, Mr. Runciman asserted, had expected the recall of the censured commanders.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply, quoted the Duke of Wellington as precedent for the publication of the dispatches. Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said that he was prepared to discuss the question of the judgment and the discretion, but not of the honor or rectitude, of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The War Office, he asserted, had acted entirely in accordance with the Queen's regulations. It was said that the publication would shake the confidence of the troops in Natal and their commander, but Mr. Wyndham said that it was not the view of the Government, nor the view of General Buller, who was in the best position to decide.

"Gallant General Buller has been applauded for saying he would stick to what he had written, and would he have made a great show of candor if he thought no one would know that he had written?"

This remark was greeted with cries of "Oh," "Oh!"

Mr. Wyndham then said he thought General Buller merely had been unlucky, and that General Warren's services should not be overlooked. He was persuaded that both General Buller and Lord Roberts had sent the dispatches home for publication. Did the House suppose harm was done to a commander by a dispatch showing his scheme was a good one, and ought to have succeeded, or by deciding five points in his favor while one point was being criticised?

With regard to General Buller, "to attempt to apologize for him would be a great insult to so great a man, who had deserved well of his country, and his troops would be glad to know his strategy was praised by Lord Roberts."

Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal, member for Northampton, declared the Government was charged with deliberately undertaking to "cook dispatches for presentation to the British public," adding, "all honor to Buller, who refused to be a party to deceiving the public."

PANIC BROUGHT DISASTER.

General French Blames Men of Suffolk Regiment.

London, May 4.—The Gazette to-night contains General French's report of the disaster to the Suffolk Regiment on January 5, near Colesburg, which he attributes entirely to the fact that a majority of the four companies of the regiment engaged were seized with panic and retired. He pays high tribute to the officers of the regiment and the men who remained with them.

WHEN THE BOER PEACE COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE.
McKinley: "See those fellows with the whiskers? If they ring the door bell, tell them I'm out."
White House Flunkey: "Yes, me lud."

FILIPINOS LOST 1,721 MEN LAST MONTH.

Washington, May 2.—The War Department to-day received the following report from General Otis:

"Manila, May 4, 1900.—April captures from enemy thirty pieces artillery, 1,209 rifles, considerable ammunition and large stores property. During early portion of the month the enemy was active in extreme Northern and Southern Lazen and some Viscayan islands. Our reported losses for the month, thirteen enlisted men killed; three officers, twenty-four enlisted men wounded—rumored recent loss in Samar of nineteen killed and number wounded not yet reported. This is due to small detachments scouting in mountains in the interior of the island. The enemy losses officially represented were 1,721 killed, wounded and captured. Leading Filipinos express confidence in the early pacification of the islands. They say the war has terminated. Leading insurgents are surrendering. OTIS."

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Senate Passed the Measure—Provides Sweeping Changes.

Washington, May 4.—To-day's session of the Senate was rendered especially notable by the passage, after a debate lasting only three hours, of the army reorganization bill. In military circles the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the present session. It revolutionizes the present staff arrangements. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by a gradual process as the officers now in those corps go out of active service. As vacancies occur in departments of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General, they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years.

The new system is not applied to the Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Pay Department or Judge Advocate General's Department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery and establishes an artillery corps of two branches, viz: 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,348 men. It provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each State and ten more to the present number of twenty from the United States at large.

The rank of the commanding General of the army is raised to that of Lieutenant General, and that of the Adjutant General to Major General, the latter being during the incumbency of the present Adjutant General, General Corbin. The President is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from the army by sentence of court-martial, or by order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is well understood to apply to Commissary General Eagan.

An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the army, consisting of a Colonel and thirty-five other commissioned officers, was attached to the bill after a spirited debate, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 35 to 21.

The fortifications appropriation bill, carrying about $7,500,000, was passed.

TO PUSH THE FAIR BILL.

Committee Will Dispose of It as Quickly as Practicable.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 4.—Representative Sherman of New York, one of the leading members of the special committee, said to-day to The Republic correspondent:

"Our committee will dispose of the World's Fair bill at the earliest practical date. We appreciate the fact that there is great anxiety for action, one way or another, without delay. We shall, of course, be compelled to examine the bill very closely and in detail. The committee will make every effort to hasten action upon the matter. While we cannot indicate just what day the report will be ready, there will be no unnecessary delay in preparing it. Naturally, all the members of the special committee desire to finish their work at the earliest moment possible, as all are members of other committees and have matters of importance awaiting them."

The friends of the bill are losing no opportunity to strengthen the measure in all parts of the House. The prospects for favorable action upon the report which will be made to the House are growing better daily.

Arrivals at Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 4.—The following are at the hotels:

Riggs—James E. Watson, Indiana.

Wellington—A. R. Meigs, New Orleans; W. A. Reisert, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Davidson, Memphis, Tenn.

Shoreham—F. P. McLennon, Topeka.

J. W. Hertford of Galveston, Tex., is in the city on a business trip.

Captain A. T. Wimberly, Collector of Customs, New Orleans, is at the capital.

Colonel Sidney Clarke of Oklahoma is visiting old friends here.

President's Nominations.

Washington, May 4.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

E. C. Bellows of Washington, to be Consul General at Yokohama, Japan; Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., of North Carolina, to be Judge Advocate General of the navy, with rank of Captain, for the term of four years from the 4th of June, 1900.

Klinglesmith Gets a Place.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 4.—Daniel A. Klinglesmith has been appointed a janitor in the Subtreasurer's office at St. Louis.

RETURNED HOME REPENTANT.

Long Tramp of Edward Davenport and His Sister.

Edward Davenport, 11 years old, and his sister Mamie, 9 years old, who live at Schirmer and Van Buren streets, in Carondelet, ran away from home last Tuesday and were not heard of by their parents for two days. The pair had started out to see the sights of the great world, which they knew lay somewhere outside the way to and from school and the familiar surroundings of home. It took but a day's experience in this world to satisfy them. Then, afraid to go home, they went to the house of a friend of their mother's. After remaining here another day, homesickness grew too strong to overcome, and they returned to their parents.

Edward was the one who instigated the trip of adventure. He had been playing truant from school for a week. Monday when he came home his mother accused him of not having attended school. This roused in him the fear of being caught by his parents and the consequent punishment. The next morning he spied a letter to his father, on the envelope of which was the school's name. He suspected it was an inquiry by his teacher as to whether his absence was known to his parents.

Then the boy whispered to his sister that he had determined to run away. She would not hear of his going unless she could go along to take care of him. "Come on, then," said Edward confidently.

The boy "swiped" his father's revolver for protection from "robbers," and made up a lunch in a handkerchief for immediate necessities, and the pair sallied forth. They walked south to Davis street, and thence set out along a country road to Luxemburg, St. Louis County. Then they turned back and went to the home of Mrs. Sarah Clarkson at Sixth and Kansas streets. Mrs. Clarkson heard their story and took them in. They remained here until Thursday morning, when they crept home and asked forgiveness.

JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

All British Except Prisoners Leave the Transvaal.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pretoria, Wednesday, May 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by New York Herald Company.)—It was owing to a petition of the anti-British section, who believe that the explosion of the shell factory at Johannesburg was the work of Englishmen, that all the British subjects were ordered to leave within thirty-six hours. The employes of the electric light company were exempt. The explosion is a mystery, and it is necessary to suspend judgment. This final order virtually clears the Transvaal of all British except prisoners.

ANOTHER TEXAS FLOOD.

Colorado River Is Reported on a Big Rise.

Bastrop, Tex., May 4.—Another flood is sweeping down the Colorado River. The water here has risen eighteen feet since morning.

A report from Austin says the river has suddenly risen, and fears are entertained for the safety of railroad bridges below Austin.

The loss was $50,000. Most of the buildings were saved.

JOHN R. McLEAN IS CUT FOR BRYAN.

Ohio Democrats Believe, Therefore, That Admiral Dewey's Candidacy Is to Be Abandoned.

TWO REQUESTS SIGNIFICANT.

Letter From Mr. McLean to the Ohio Democratic Committee—Will Not Serve as Delegate-at-Large.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, O., May 4.—John R. McLean, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey, has abandoned the Admiral in his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President and has jumped onto the front seat in the Bryan band wagon.

This declaration was made here to-night by W. S. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was called forth by the requests Mr. McLean sent to the meeting at Columbus yesterday afternoon of the Democratic State Central Committee to fix the time and decide upon a place for holding the State Convention.

Lewis Bernard of Cincinnati, McLean's trusted lieutenant, was there, armed with a letter from Mr. McLean himself, which he showed to the committee members. In it there were two requests. The first was that some week other than Dewey week in Columbus be selected for the State Convention; the second was that Webster P. Huntington, who resigned the editorship of Columbus Press-Post because of its editorial flop to the support of Dewey for the presidential nomination, be named for the temporary chairmanship of the convention. Both of these requests were granted.

In addition to this, Mr. Bernard, speaking with authority, made the positive declaration to the committeeman that Mr. McLean would not be a candidate for and would decline election as delegate-at-large to the Kansas City Convention. The reason given therefor was that Mr. McLean did not want to have it appear that he, who had been mentioned as a Dewey champion, or any other man the Bryan men might suspect, aspired to be sent to Kansas City from Ohio.

Mr. Thomas stated that no misconstruction could be placed on McLean's action. It is taken to mean that the Dewey candidacy, is to be abandoned. The plan is to let the people gradually forget the matter. Mr. Thomas said: "Ohio is for Bryan, first, last and all the time."

TO DEPORT MORE BOERS.

British May Send Prisoners to Island of Ceylon.

Colombo, Ceylon, May 4.—It is expected that a batch of Boer prisoners will be sent here. The Imperial Government has approached the Ceylon authorities on the subject, and has asked them to suggest a good site for a camp.

IN FRONT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

Boers Shift Their Gun Positions in Natal.

Ladysmith, May 4.—The Boers have shifted their guns on the range of hills facing the British in front of Elandslaagte, and have posted a "Long Tom" on a hill in the direction of Wessel's Nek.

MINING TOWN DAMAGED.

Fire Destroyed Greater Part of Sandon, British Columbia.

Victoria, British Columbia, May 4.—The chief portion of the mining town of Sandon, East Kootenay, was destroyed by fire to-day. The railway station and telegraph office were burned.

Sandon is in the center of the silver-lead mining district of British Columbia and was a thriving town.

The loss will exceed $250,000. Among the buildings burned are the Harris block, Echo Hotel, Goodenough Hotel, Atherton block, Bank of British Columbia, two churches and eighty dwellings.

GERMANY GREETED FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Austrian Emperor Received in Berlin With Great Military Honors.

EMBRACED BY THE KAISER.

Capital En Fete for the Ceremonies Attending the Crown Prince Attaining His Majority—William Honored.

Berlin, May 4.—The standard of the Emperor of Austria waved from the royal palace in Berlin this afternoon, signifying that the ruler of the dual monarchy has taken up his residence there, to remain during the ceremonies attendant on the Crown Prince of Germany reaching his majority.

Emperor Francis Joseph reached Potsdam Station punctually at 10 a. m. His Majesty's reception was strictly according to programme. The weather was ideally springlike. The whole city was in festal garb; the verdure of the trees and shrubs contrasting gratefully with the vivid colors of the flags, bunting and garlands strung from pillar to pillar.

Emperor William was clad in a gorgeous Austrian Field Marshal's uniform of cream-colored coat, scarlet trousers, with broad gold lace, and a black chapeau, with green feathers, and wore his Austrian decorations.

He was to-day appointed Field Marshal General of the Austrian Army by the visiting ruler. He drove down Unter den Linden to the Potsdam Station at 9:40 a. m. in an open carriage, accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry, who wore the uniform of an Austrian Admiral. His Majesty was cheered by the crowds all the way.

The train bearing Emperor Francis Joseph arrived on time. The greetings between the two Emperors were most cordial, the monarchs embracing and kissing each other on both cheeks. The Austrian Emperor wore the uniform of the Prussian Foot Guards, and across his breast was a broad orange ribbon with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

Grand Military Spectacle.

The procession passed through the Brandenburg gate in the following order:

A squadron of the Garde du Corps, in black cuirasses and helmets tipped with silver eagles, preceding an open carriage, with magnificently attired outriders, in which sat the two Emperors, flanked by aide-de-camps. Then followed Prince Henry and the Prussian Crown Prince, and next to them were the younger Prussian Princes. Then came the Generals and state dignitaries.

Prince Hohenlohe Absent.

The absence of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the presence of General Count von Waldersee, were much commented on.

One carriage contained Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count von Szoegeny-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador to Germany, in the picturesque costume of a Hungarian magnate.

At the triumphal arch the procession halted and Mayor Kirchner delivered a speech of welcome, in which he referred to Emperor Francis Joseph as "the trusty ally of the first three rulers of the newly-created German Empire."

The Austrian replied with a few conventional words, and the Mayor's daughter recited Wildenbruch's ode of welcome.

A short distance farther the cortege passed several embassies, which were handsomely decorated. On the balcony of the Russian Embassy sat a score of diplomatists, to whom the Emperors smilingly bowed.

Mr. White Recognized.

As Emperor William's eyes met a large Star-Spangled Banner floating from the United States Embassy, and caught sight of the United States Ambassador, Andrew White, at the window, with a number of distinguished Americans, his Majesty graciously bowed.

Received at the Palace.

Arrived in front of the castle, the Emperors reviewed three of the finest Prussian regiments. Emperor Francis Joseph complimented Emperor William upon their appearance, and then entered the palace, where the Empress and the Princesses were waiting to receive him.

The real hero of the day was the youthful Crown Prince, who followed his father's carriage. The blooming youthfulness of the Prince was advantageously set off by the dark uniform of the guards which he wore. He was cheered all along the route quite as much as the two Emperors, and the Berliners are delighted at the handsome, modest appearance of their future King.

Messages of congratulation were received by the Emperor from the rulers of all the European states, and from President McKinley of the United States.

Zapfenstreich at Night.

This evening the so-called Zapfenstreich was performed between 8 and 10 o'clock in the large park-like space in front of the castle by all bands, drummers and trumpeters of the entire guard corps. This produced a wierdly marvelous effect, with the brilliant illuminations all around. It was conducted by Professor Rossberg, army music inspector. The two Emperors listened to the performance from the illuminated central balcony of the castle. The imperial Princes and the princely guests listened from the other balconies.

The national monument—that to Emperor William I—bore over 10,000 tiny incandescent lamps, marking its outlines and setting off the heroic beauties of this gigantic testimonial of the affection and reverence in which the Emperor was held by the German people. Six searchlights, artistically managed from the castle in front of the monument, played upon it, greatly heightening the effect.

On Sunday all the churches throughout Germany will offer prayers for the Crown Prince.

GROSVENOR'S ADMISSION.

War Tax Taking Too Much Money Out of Circulation.

Washington, May 4.—President Charles G. Wilson and other representatives of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to-day in advocacy of the repeal of the war revenue act, and particularly the tax on transactions in stocks and on exchange. President Wilson said the emergency which made the necessary had passed. The tax was upon the business done by the members of this and other exchanges was estimated by Mr. Wilson at $5,000,000.

Mr. Grosvenor suggested that these dealing in stocks were very inconsiderable in number, and also that the advocates of a reduction of the surplus could give no assurance that present prosperous conditions would continue.

"But there is no doubt we are accumulating too much money in the Treasury," added Mr. Grosvenor.

Declamation Contest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jacksonville, Ill., May 4.—In the declamation contest to-night between representatives of the Western Illinois High Schools Miss Nadine Robertson of Virginia won first prize and Miss Dorothy Atwater of Jacksonville, second prize.

OVATIONS ON EVERY HAND FOR BRYAN.

He Delivers a Lecture to Students of Northern Indiana Normal School.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

Reception Committee at Valparaiso, Ind., Consists Entirely of Men Who Opposed Him in the 1896 Election.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Valparaiso, Ind., May 4.—If Mr. Bryan demonstrated his startling increase of political power in Ohio yesterday, his visit to Indiana to-day was no less remarkable for the evidence which it called forth of his growing strength all through the Middle West.

The leader left Toledo at 2 o'clock this morning, fresh from the great multitude in the armory. He slept on the train until South Bend, Ind., was reached. There he was met by Former Congressman Benjamin F. Shively. Mr. Bryan went to Mr. Shively's house and slept until noon. Then for an hour he received the citizens of South Bend.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Bryan took the train for Valparaiso. This is a town of 7,000 inhabitants. Three days ago there was a Democratic victory in the local election. When Mr. Bryan arrived he found a crowd of 2,000 roaring around the railway station.

He was actually lifted from the ground by the pressure of the people. This demonstration, in what has heretofore been a strong Republican town, is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Mr. Bryan's mission to Valparaiso was not a strictly political one—that he came to lecture to the 2,000 students of the Northern Indiana Normal School.

The great crowd followed his carriage for half a mile to the residence of President H. B. Brown, and there he stood on a sloping lawn, under a grove of trees, and shook hands with about 2,000 people.

The committee which met him consisted of two Gold Democrats and a Republican. The Republican member said he intended to vote for Mr. Bryan. Two of the committeemen were bankers. I mention these facts to indicate the change which has occurred since 1896. Many of the Gold Democrats who openly and bitterly opposed Mr. Bryan four years ago called upon him to say that the Democratic cause was sweeping Indiana, and that the State would be safe this year.

Bryan's Income.

Many Republican newspapers have asked how Mr. Bryan earns his living. This lecture at Valparaiso is an answer. As Mr. Bryan does not allow his friends to pay his debts, and as he has no trust presidents to contribute to his pocket, he earns a modest income by occasionally lecturing under the auspices of some college or society. This, added to a small income derived from literary labor, is his whole revenue. For instance, Mr. Bryan divided the money paid for admission to to-night's lecture with the Normal School. His share was sufficient to pay the expenses of his journeyings since he left Nebraska and to support his wife and children at home. Last year Mr. Bryan made about $6,000 by lecturing.

His speech to-night was delivered to an unusually intelligent audience. It was to some extent nonpartisan.

"There is more larceny committed under forms of law," he said, "than there is larceny committed in violation of law. What alarms me is the steadily increasing tendency to punish petty larceny with greater severity than grand larceny.

"There is a law which says 'Thou shalt not steal a horse.' There is another which says 'Thou shalt not establish a trust.' A man who steals a horse is hunted down with bloodhounds and sent to prison. Mr. Flint, the president of the rubber trust, went to Boston to defend trust principles and was applauded by a sympathetic audience. The Boston bankers afterward gave him a banquet.

"The man who was hunted by bloodhounds stole a little bit from one man. The man who got the banquet conspired against 70,000,000 of people."

SHIVELY MAY RUN.

Reported He Is a Candidate for Vice-Presidential Nomination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 5.—A dispatch to the Times from South Bend, Ind., says:

"It is positively asserted here that ex-Congressman Shively will make the race for the Democratic nomination for Vice President.

"Colonel W. J. Bryan arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this morning and remained with Mr. Shively until 2 o'clock this morning. No one else was present at the interview, but it has since been publicly declared that Bryan requested Shively to be his running mate in the coming campaign.

"Bryan desires that the Hoosier make the race, and considers that his own chances would be brighter with Shively on the ticket.

"Shively is preparing to withdraw from the governorship race in favor of Taggart of Indianapolis, who is his strongest opponent."

GRANT GILLETTE'S POVERTY.

He Is Selling Shirt Waists Made by His Wife.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4.—Grant Gillette, once the cattle king of Woodbine, Kas., is living in poverty in Chihuahua, Mexico, supported in a large measure by the labor of his wife. It was commonly believed when Gillette fled that he took a large sum of money with him, but if he did he has let it get away from him.

The fugitive for a time ran a fine hotel at Chihuahua, but that proved unprofitable, and he went into the dairy business on a large scale, and stories floated back to Kansas City that Gillette would soon be a millionaire again. Last winter Mrs. Gillette had smallpox, and it was with difficulty that she was nursed through the disease. An infant child died, and then Gillette himself was accidentally poisoned. It took him some weeks to recover his strength. Under these discouraging circumstances the dairy business slipped away from them, and they found themselves without capital.

Only recently they adopted the plan of making shirtwaists and running a little millinery stand, and by this means they are now eking out a living. Gillette himself is "tending" the little store and selling to Mexican senoritas the hats and waists made by his wife. It is hardly eighteen months since Gillette sent a trainload of cattle from one of his ranches to another in Kansas, and a night passenger train had to wait for Gillette's cattle train to get out of the way. Cattlemen and banks are still fighting in the courts over the remnants of the great business he left behind.

At New York Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 4.—Hotel arrivals to-day include the following visitors from the West:

St. Louis—W. C. Little, J. R. Ramsey Jr., C. O. Baxter, M. Scott, Holland; L. F. Parker, Mrs. C. H. Spencer, Waldorf; O. H. Warnock, F. Humerstrom, Imperial; T. W. Crouch, G. Paddock, Plaza; H. S. Atterbury, Cadillac; L. Harrison, Savoy; C. S. Crane, Murray Hill; J. Lesser, Hoffman; R. Goldstein, Fifth Avenue; W. W. Marsh, Sturtevant; V. A. Ries, Park Avenue; F. H. Rogers, Continental; J. Guttmann, Everett; H. Moore, Grand Union.