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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 Sunday	87,320	16	79,500
2	79,830	17	78,930
3	81,130	18	78,970
4	79,490	19	78,720
5	80,440	20	78,480
6	79,410	21	81,260
7	82,170	22 Sunday	84,290
8 Sunday	85,730	23	79,200
9	79,010	24	80,190
10	79,100	25	78,920
11	78,480	26	79,140
12	79,230	27	79,980
13	78,940	28	81,940
14	81,810	29 Sunday	85,720
15 Sunday	85,430	30	79,400

Total for the month	2,421,260
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	48,693
Net number distributed	2,372,567
Average daily distribution	79,085

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of April was 1.74 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirteenth day of April, 1900.

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

LINCOLN DESPISED.

Abiding truth was in The Republic's cartoon which represents Mark Hanna pushing the statue of Lincoln from its pedestal to make room for himself as the "ideal Republican" and President McKinley convulsed with half-hidden mirth at the performance of his political associate. It brought out well the revolutionary departure from the principles and practice of Abraham Lincoln which has characterized McKinley's administration.

The people were paramount with Lincoln, the trusts occupy that place with McKinley. Liberty for all men was the light of Lincoln's life, vassals in Porto Rico and subjects in the Philippines is the present policy of the Republican party. A self-governing Republic was Lincoln's aim, an Empire is the aim of the Republican party.

When a party treads its ideals under foot and scoffs at the teachings of its great men, destruction impends.

Republicans charge that Democrats are coming to a tardy realization of the merits of the man they once denounced. If this is true, so much the better for the Democrats. It is a move in the right direction. Better a tardy recognition of a great leader's merit than a deliberate repudiation.

FOUR BIG OBJECTIONS.

The objections to getting St. Louis's water supply from the Meramec Springs, as St. Louisans see them, are these:

1. The Board of Public Improvements looked into the Meramec Springs scheme thirteen years ago, before constructing settling basins at the Chain of Rocks, and abandoned the plan then because the springs did not supply enough water the year round for St. Louis's needs.

2. St. Louis's pipe system is built heavy end to the north, not to the west. The springs are west of St. Louis.

3. A private syndicate has the Meramec Springs and, as St. Louisans see it, a private syndicate is not needed and must not mix up with St. Louis's waterworks any more than a patent right contrivance or a private filter concern.

4. Water gathered from the watershed of the Meramec River and stored in a reservoir to eke out the deficiency of the springs is not as good as Mississippi River water, which has the advantage of a steady flow. A single typhoid fever case in the Meramec River watershed might produce a typhoid fever epidemic in St. Louis.

Any one of these objections is sufficient to defeat the Meramec Springs scheme. All together they constitute an incontrovertible argument for all time to come.

MAY BE HAPPY YET.

It may be that Mr. Richard C. Kerens, the Republican National Committeeman from Missouri and erstwhile undisputed Boss of the party organization in this State, will in the near future congratulate himself upon having been deposed as a party leader on the eve of a battle in which Republican defeat was certain.

There is, of course, no reasonable ground for doubt of the fact that Mr. Kerens has been relegated to the rear. He and his friends were treated to a short shrift in the Republican State Convention at Kansas City. The only reason why the coup de grace was not administered to Mr. Kerens then and there was that custom made it impossible. Mr. Kerens will receive the knockout blow when the Republican National Convention assembles at Philadelphia and the Missouri delegation proceeds to elect his successor as National Committeeman.

Naturally, for a time, all this will prove somewhat humiliating to the repudiated leader, thus left with nothing but his robe and his integrity to heaven in the place of more elaborate possessions. But along about November 7 Mr. Kerens may be seen offering up paeans of thanksgiving for the ill winds that now blow him outside the sacred inner circle of Missouri Republicanism. For about November 6 those winds are destined to change in direction, to deepen in intensity, and thereupon to sweep the Republican State ticket so far up toward the headwaters of Salt River that its subsequent fate and Andrew's will constitute a joint mystery.

All of which should infinitely console Mr. Kerens. There are worse things than being a betrayed and abandoned Boss on the eve of a campaign. One of them is being a responsible Boss at the close of the campaign, with the ruins of the party organization scattered around the scene and the curses of reviling followers sulphurating the air.

ORDER STILL REIGNS.

On the single point of difference which now separates the striking Union and the Transit company both sides have taken positions which do not promise settlement to-day. It is hoped that this unfavorable outlook will be changed for the better. The tremendous price already paid by the public will be felt in business for a long time to come. Every day adds to the danger of an outbreak of passions; and when men in large numbers give way to passion the most orderly community is liable to destruction and bloodshed.

It is this liability to sudden upspringing of violence which causes conservative citizens to be apprehensive of a sympathy strike by other unions. The most peaceable and best disciplined men that live cannot be sure of their self-control when idleness leads them to assemble in numbers in the presence of exciting conditions.

Thoughtful members of the various trades unions dread such situations. The rules of the established unions are purposely made strict to guard against impulsive action in the direction of sympathy strikes. Under these rules it is not probable that the best organizations will even consider a sympathy strike in St. Louis, however willing they may be to contribute means toward the maintenance of the street car employes' contention.

The Republic has already shown that a sympathy strike by any union could not help the street car men. Few things could happen which would go so far to vindicate the Transit company's claim that it dare not surrender to an irresponsible body any part of the control over the operation of a public service when the company is held to severe account by the laws of the State. Nothing would more tend to make every employing business the uncompromising opponent of organized labor. Nothing would more incline public opinion to doubt the utility of trades unions.

All the influence of the established unions will, The Republic assures the citizens of St. Louis, be exerted to moderate the effect of extreme appeals. None realize better the evils and losses associated with a strike which involves several trades. They appreciate the necessity of upholding the validity of every contract made by a union with an employer. They will not carelessly break contracts for the sake of grievances with which they have nothing to do.

Even if the contending parties do not effect a settlement to-day, the determination of the authorities to preserve order will not be diminished and there is yet no reason to believe that a widespread strike will add its bad tendencies to the difficulties of the unfortunate affair.

HONOR FORBIDS.

It is a national misfortune if President McKinley is bringing his official influence to bear to prevent a congressional investigation of the Havana postal scandal.

There is no consideration of party which should induce Mr. McKinley to adopt this course. The point of honor involved in the United States Government's treatment of the Cuban scandal is too nice to be ignored without a ghastly sacrifice of national dignity. The obligations under which we stand to the Cuban people, obligations voluntarily assumed when we took charge of their affairs in the name of humanity and liberty, are peculiarly binding in nature. There is no foreign power which has the right to compel our fulfillment of those obligations—their fulfillment depends entirely and exclusively upon our national sense of honor.

The President of the United States cannot fail to see the plain duty confronting him. He must know that any attempt on his part, or on that of any member of his administration, to restrict the Cuban inquiry to the limits of a departmental investigation will be severely and justifiably criticised by the outside world. Whatever corruption may have prevailed in the American administration of the Cuban postal system must be brought to the full light of day. The danger to the good name of this Government lies not in the extent of the corruption thus exposed. It will be found in the willingness of the Government to conceal the facts of corruption.

A congressional investigation alone insures the American people against the humiliation of an attempted whitewash in this deplorable case. The President of the United States should demand, not discourage, this investigation. The occasion is one that creates a necessity superior to any claim of party. The national honor is the issue at stake.

TOO MUCH OF A FLOW.

The proceedings brought before the Secretary of War against the Chicago Drainage Canal by the Chicago Lake Carriers' Association in protest against the swift current in the river since the opening of the canal will awaken the Sanitary District trustees to a further realization of the engineering impossibilities against which they are butting their heads.

The carriers declare that, although only a very small part of the minimum flow required under the law is passing through the canal, the current is so swift that two tugs are needed to handle the lake steamers in the river, whereas formerly one tug was sufficient.

"If the full flow required by law goes through the canal," they say, "the river will be entirely unnavigable and the foundations of the warehouses along the banks of the river will be undermined."

Chicago may rest assured that St. Louis and the other cities past which the sewage from Chicago passes will demand the full flow required by law, let the effect on the shipping in the river be what it will. Those cities and St. Louis are entitled to this small protection and Chicago contracted to give it when she secured permission to build her canal.

The desperation to which the carriers are driven is shown by the suggestion made by them that the lake water needed to give the legal flow be conveyed into the Desplaines River through an underground tunnel built under the city to avoid the Chicago River.

The hilarious Borgias of Chicago have learned a great deal since the time they sang:

> Oh, the river's flowing westward
> And the water's turning blue;
> So fragrance is departing
> And the germs are going, too!
> There is woe in old St. Louis,
> Where the meat is long and thick;
> And the people there are busy
> Getting ready to be sick.

PEACE NOT IN EVIDENCE.

In the depressing news of the three days' battle at Catubig, in which the American forces suffered the heaviest loss yet known in any one engagement during the course of the war in the Philippines, there is not much encouragement for confidence in General Otis's recent announcement of the "termination" of that war.

It is apparent also that the same War Department restrictions which governed the news sent out from Manila during the Otis regime still prevail to control General MacArthur's reports. Not until the American people had waited for nearly a week for the official report of the three days' battle, and then only on receiving the sanction of an official inquiry from Washington, did General MacArthur cable the details of the fight. The old creed—"Let nothing pass that is calculated to injure the administration"—seems in as full force as ever.

The American people are weary to the soul of the ghastly muddle in the Philippines. They begrudge every drop of American blood shed in that deplorable conflict. If it is still possible for the Philippines mistake to be rectified, the public sentiment of this country demands its rectification. Tragedy, not glory, is the dominant note of the Philippine story in American ears.

The Boer Envoy Reception Committee at Washington should begin to lay in a supply of cracked ice with which to thaw out the frostbitten hands, feet, noses and ears which the envoys will have when they return from their call at the White House.

The remarkable case of McKinley measles which broke out on the Republican elephant about this time four years ago is fully equaled by the McKinley nausea which has struck the people at present.

It does not argue deep discernment on the part of the Boer peace envoys that they have gathered an impression along the route that President McKinley and Secretary Hay are not on their side.

From the fierce aspect with which the administration is regarding the Boer peace envoys one would think their New York utterances had exposed them to punishment for Majestaetsbeleidigung.

New Yorker Choate should find it right difficult to convince his British friends that Mayor Van Wyck's warm welcome of the Boer Peace Commissioners was in the nature of "a dirty Irish trick."

Republican platforms now being adopted by the various State conventions bear all the earmarks of having been dictated by Mark Hanna and manifolded on the national matchine.

It will probably cost more than the $30,000,000 syndicate slush fund for Mark Hanna to carry the country for McKinley against the convictions of the American people.

It is at least possible for Colonel Kerens and Colonel Filley to get together nowadays on the common ground of a mutual experience of the horrors of elimination.

Three days of steady fighting is a remarkably good record for an insurrection which has been ended finally and forever as often as the Philippines insurrection.

All these religious conventions in St. Louis should bring about a regeneration of public sentiment mighty favorable to the local Democracy in the near future.

Mrs. Dewey's effort to "get her husband out of politics again" seems to argue an unaccountable impression on her part that he had got into politics.

The administration combine is engaged in a frantic pursuit of the trusts and is praying devoutly that it may not catch up with them before election.

One plank in the platform of the Republicans of Missouri will meet with enthusiastic approval throughout the State. It is the World's Fair plank.

Missouri Republicanism's case is evidently so desperate that even the hoodoo of swapping horses while crossing a stream has no terrors for it.

President McKinley's St. Louis Secretary of the Interior seems to be right in the middle of things in Missouri politics.

Alger's embalmed beef scandal is a putrid reminiscence, but the Cuban post office scandal is both putrid and present.

The Republican vice presidential lightning is wildly zigzagging around in search of a lightning rod to strike.

The water-rate-reduction movement stopped so suddenly that it must have got a flat wheel.

When the Republican State platforms get to their trust planks they talk a lot but say little.

When a Few Years Pass By.

Let but a few years pass,
And these same days
That we do now so disappointing class,
We'll pensive praise;
Regretting all the joys their dawning knew,
Memory's sweet pictures greeting with a sigh,
Seeing, too late, how good these days, and true,
When a few years pass by.

For thus life's joys we miss
Through the strange spite
That will not things of beauty know, or bliss,
Save in their flight;
Blind to the sweet world's rapture day by day,
So willful blind—who knows the reason why?
Waking to grieve that it hath passed away
With the lost years gone by.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

WHY THEY OPPOSED THE CANAL BILL.

Missouri's Democratic Members Were Safeguarding the Country's Real Interests.

FAVOR AN AMERICAN CANAL.

They Consider the Hepburn Measure Extravagant, Unpatriotic and Reckless of the Nation's Right to Control.

The Republic Bureau,
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, May 18.—The Democratic members of the Missouri delegation are not disturbed by the Republican criticism of their recent votes against the Nicaragua canal bill. They do not take seriously the resolutions of disapproval passed by Republican organizations, and, in fact, are not unwilling that their position upon this bill should be discussed and scrutinized without limit, being confident that they will be the gainers thereby.

To a man the Democratic members are in favor of an interoceanic canal. They believe it should be owned and controlled by the United States and that this Government should have the right to fortify it and also that it should be built only after ascertainment of the best route and a full knowledge of its probable cost and the best method of constructing and operating it.

Representative Champ Clark said to-day to The Republic correspondent: "I am in favor of the United States Government building, owning, controlling and fortifying a canal across the Isthmus on the most practicable route. I think it is one of the necessities of the future. I told Colonel Hepburn before he called up his bill that if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were out of the way there would be scarcely a dissenting voice to the proposition of building the canal, but that a great many of us would not vote one cent to dig and build the canal unless we were to own it absolutely.

"The fact that he made verbal changes in his own bill, and the further fact that as soon as the bill passed the House it was given out that Hay and Pauncefote had entered into an agreement to extend the time for consideration of the treaty seven months, confirmed the suspicion that the canal bill was to be first passed and then the treaty would be ratified. This would leave us in the curious predicament of spending two or three hundred millions for the canal, and then have no more use of it in time of war than the English would have, even if we were fighting them; also leaving it at the risk of being utterly destroyed by any one using a little dynamite."

Unlimited Appropriations.

Judge Cooley said: "Only recently the American people, through the press and on the hustings, declared severely against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Nicaragua Canal bill is practically a confirmation of that treaty. There is not a word in the Hepburn bill that contravenes a single line or a particle of the spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties, and if the Senate passes that bill, in order to maintain its consistency it is bound to ratify the pending treaty.

"The bill would make absolutely unlimited appropriations to clear the right-of-way of obstacles which now exist, and it would make a specific appropriation of $10,000,000 for that purpose. It would provide for future appropriations of $140,000,000 for building the canal, but the limitation put upon it means nothing, for if it should require another $140,000,000 or $240,000,000 there would be a Congress ready to appropriate it. The committee which brought the bill into the House are not willing to wait for proper estimates as to the cost of the canal; and the limit named is simply their own estimate, which is of little value.

"Another objection is that the shipping interests of the United States are but one-tenth of Great Britain's and less than those of any other nation, and if the canal is to be free our benefit from the canal would be one-tenth of that of Great Britain. Moreover the building of the canal under such provisions is another step toward the enacting of a necessity for a ship subsidy bill."

Safety of Canal Disregarded.

Representative Shackleford said: "My principal objection to the bill as it passed the House was striking out the provisions that authorized the United States to own, control and fortify it in the interest of the American people.

"It is contended that the amendment made by the committee did not deprive the United States of the right of control, but the very fact that the amendments were desired by the Republican party, which is in a tacit alliance with Great Britain, was sufficient to make me suspect that we would not have absolute control of the canal if built under this bill. It was well known that consideration of the bill could not be had in the House until those amendments were made by the committee, and they were evidently made to reconcile the canal bill to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty now pending.

"I favor a canal and believe it is a great commercial necessity. It would be a strong adjunct to our navy. I believe the Nicaragua route is feasible. My chief objection to the bill was that I do not want any joint ownership in this great project."

Mr. Benton said: "Under this bill there would not be an American canal. If we build the canal, Americans ought to build, own and control it and charge tolls to the rest of the world, and we ought to fortify it."

Judge Rucker remarked: "I voted against the bill, although I am heartily in favor of the construction of the canal. Before the American people are invited to participate with the construction of such a great work I want to know, when completed, that it will be under the control of the United States and not subject to the dictation of any foreign country."

Mr. Boyd facetiously expressed himself thus: "I opposed the Hepburn bill because I am in favor of an American canal."

Mr. Cowherd stated his position as follows: "I heartily favor a Nicaraguan canal to be built under proper safeguards, and to be when finished, an American canal, owned and controlled by us, so that in time of war it may not be a menace rather than an advantage to the American people."

MAJOR PARK'S CANDIDACY.

Colonel Hawkins Says Nothing Can Beat Him.

Colonel Al Hawkins, clerk in the office of Secretary of State Lesueur, is at the Southern Hotel. Mr. Hawkins is on his way to Marion County. In speaking of the candidacy of Major Tom Park for the office of Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, Mr. Hawkins said:

"There is no doubt that Major Park will secure the nomination. He already has the solid support of the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. This gives him seventy-three votes. He has also Carroll, with twelve votes, and Clay with fourteen. This makes a total of ninety-five instructed votes, or more than all the other candidates have combined."

BIGGS AND MARTIN.

They Will Be Heard on the Senate Floor.

The Eleventh Senatorial District Democrats have nominated M. R. K. Biggs of Farber to succeed E. W. Major, and in doing so they have placed a strong candidate in the field. As the district is safely Democratic, there can be no doubt as to the result. Mr. Biggs is declared to be a man of strong convictions and he will undoubtedly take an active part on the floor of the Senate.

The Democrats in the Fifteenth District have placed E. D. Martin, a prominent lawyer in Saline County, in nomination to succeed Senator Childers of Hickory. Mr. Martin is regarded as one of the leading members of the bar of Saline County, and he will also undoubtedly be heard from in the State Senate.

Grand Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Twenty-sixth Ward Democrats will be held this evening at Liederkranz Hall, Easton and Vandeventer avenues. Addresses will be made by O'Neill Ryan, James J. Butler, Ben F. Clark, Judge Daniel Dillon, Walker Edwards, J. A. Boeckler, Robert H. Kern and Judge E. A. Noonan.

STORY OF MAFEKING'S PLUCKY RESISTANCE.

Six Months of Almost Continuous Struggle With the Boers.

DASHING FIGHT AGAINST ODDS.

Cheerful Endurance by the Little Garrison on a Starvation Diet.

GRIMLY WAITING FOR RELIEF.

Disappointments Bravely Borne and Discomforts Ignored—Victory at Last.

Cronje first attacked Mafeking on October 15, finishing up the destruction of an armored train at Kraalpan, below the town. Repulse with heavy loss was the result. Heavy guns were brought up and bombardment began. A fierce assault on October 24 was futile, but both sides lost heavily. Weeks of "sniping" and intermittent bombardment culminated, on December 26, in an unsuccessful British rally against Game Tree Fort. Twenty-one of the garrison were killed, and thereafter Colonel Baden-Powell remained on the defensive.

Colonel Plumer, with 2,000 men from Rhodesia, moving south to raise the siege, got within fourteen miles of the town on March 16, but was beaten back by the Boers, lead by Snyman. Lord Roberts sent word that relief would arrive by May 18, and a column of 3,000 men is believed to have left Kimberley early this month to fulfill the promise.

Ever since January all in Mafeking have been on reduced rations. Life has been supported by means of horse and mule meat, soup made from the animals' skins and porridge concocted from fodder oats. Latterly the people have subsisted on locusts.

Casualties in the town's fighting force, up to April 28, numbered 251, including seventy killed and 160 wounded. Deaths from disease add fully sixty more, making a 20 per cent loss during the siege. The deaths among noncombatants probably number 100 more.

To meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation, Colonel Baden-Powell issued paper currency and postage stamps. The resourceful commander also built a gun of steel plate to supplement his slender outfit of cannon, which comprised one weapon made last century. He had thrown his defense lines far out, thus preventing a concentration of heavy fire on a small space, which would soon have knocked the town to pieces.

Incidents of the Siege.

"Among the Boers who occupied the trenches around Mafeking," writes one English correspondent, "were many old men, one of whom, from his venerable mien, his bent and tottering figure, his long white beard and his gray hair, was called grandfather. He had become so identified with the siege that on Sundays our men would shout out to him, some calling him Uncle Paul, others grandfather.

"When the old fellow heard these remarks he would turn and gaze at our trench in the river bed, wondering possibly as he stroked his beard what manner of men those snipers were. He has been known to wave his hat when in a mood more than usually benign. Then we would wave our hats and cheer, while he, once again perplexed, would, taking his pipe from his pocket, slowly retrace his steps to his trench.

"The old man was a remarkably good shot, and from his post sent many bullets through the loopholes in our sand bags. He would go in the early morning to his fort and he would return at dusk, but in the going and coming he alone of the men who were opposing us was given a safe passage. One day, however, as the Red Cross flag came out of the fort, I, looking through our glasses, saw them lift the body of grandfather into the ambulance. That night there was a funeral and upon the following day we learned that he had been killed."

"B.-P.'s" Brilliant Exploits.

Colonel Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, affectionately known as "B.-P.," is a typical cavalry officer, young, spare, sanguine and possessing the charm of those of Roosevelt's Rough Riders who came from the plains. His defense of Mafeking, in the face of a superior force and hampered by natural disadvantages, will go down in history as one of the most brilliant feats of modern warfare.

With a small force of regular British army officers, including Lord Cecil, a son of Premier Salisbury, and about 1,200 frontiersmen, "B.-P." has held Mafeking since last November. Situated on the flat veldt, the town had the most inadequate means of defense, but Baden-Powell, who was put up to secure it against the Boers, so disposed his forces that the Boers were never able to get into the town. They came closer and closer, but a series of night sorties checked them, and they were compelled to fall back in order to prevent attack from the rear.

The town has been under a continuous shell fire for six months, but the British Commander built bomb-proof shelters for the women and children, and devised means to protect the men from this galling fusillade. There was a slight intermission in the pressure on the garrison when part of the Boer force was drawn off to oppose General Methuen's relieving column at Modder River, but the bombardment continued without cessation, and it seemed that the town must certainly fall.

The dogged determination of Colonel Baden-Powell triumphed, however, as the sequel shows. Called upon to surrender from time to time, he merely sent back word to the Boer Commander offering the burghers peace terms and assuring them that they would certainly be captured in the end.

Baden-Powell is a comparatively young man. He served on the west coast of Africa, in the Ashanti country, before going to the Boer country. He is a versatile officer, whose motto, "Don't hurry; patience gains the day," seems to have been more than justified. The hero of Mafeking is unmarried. His life has been devoted to his mother, who lives in London, and who has spent many sleepless nights during the protracted siege of the little South African town.

Diary of the Siege.

Here is a diary of the siege, which tells the story briefly:

October 12, 1899—Colonel Baden-Powell preparing for the defense of Mafeking.

October 16—Boers made first attack on city, and siege is begun.

October 18—Boers defeated in an attack, losing 200 men.

October 19—Sharp skirmish between British and Boers.

October 20—Baden-Powell's lyddite was used against the Boers.

October 21—Baden-Powell sends out dynamite, and Boers explode it.

October 22—Boers reported to have lost heavily in skirmish.

October 27—Boers shell the town all day long.

October 29—Baden-Powell reports "dog killed" in bombardment.

October 29—Fire starts reports that Mafeking is burning.

October 30—Surrender of Mafeking is demanded and refused.

October 31—Boers repulse British bayonet charge.

November 6—Boers shell the beleaguered city.

November 6—Baden-Powell laughed at Cronje's demand to surrender.

November 8—Boer assault repulsed by British garrison.

November 9—Reported that Colonel Plumer is marching to relief of Mafeking.

November 12—Boers repulsed by British garrison.

November 14—British repulse Boer attack.

November 15—Boers keep up constant shelling.

November 16—Correspondent killed in skirmish.

MAFEKING'S STORY TOLD IN BRIEF.

Boer forces isolated the town on October 14. Thus the siege lasted 214 days, if it ended on May 15, as reported.

Baden-Powell's fighters numbered at first about 1,500 men, all irregulars except a few officers. He had eight guns, six of them machine. Seven hundred white women and children and 7,000 blacks were also hemmed in. The besieging force has varied from 2,000 to 5,000.

November 16—Fitz Clarence makes successful bayonet charge.

November 22—Heavy bombardment by Boer guns.

November 25—Beleagured city reported to be short of supplies.

December 12—Mafeking relief column advancing.

December 16—Mafeking's defenders repulse an attack by Boers.

December 30—Sortie results in heavy loss.

January 6, 1900—Baden-Powell reports an unsuccessful sortie.

January 15—Colonel Plumer marching to the relief of Mafeking.

January 18—Boer shells kill a girl in women's laager.

January 25—Beleaguered city falsely reported relieved.

February 3—Colonel Plumer's force attacks Boers investing Mafeking. Rhodesians capture two Transvaal standards. Mayor of Mafeking sends message to the Queen containing assurances of loyalty.

February 5—Pretoria reports that Colonel Plumer's column was defeated by the Boers near Ramoutsa.

February 12—Boers withdraw many of their big guns from around Mafeking in order to press the siege of Kimberley.

Women's Laager Shelled.

February 15—Report from Mafeking says the Boers shelled the women's laager for two hours. Plumer unable to reach the city, which, however, it is said, can hold out indefinitely.

February 23—Reports of relief of Mafeking renewed.

February 27—All the inhabitants of Mafeking living under ground. Colonel Plumer's force fails to capture Boer guns and cannot reach Mafeking.

March 2—Relief of Mafeking reported from Transvaal sources. Succor for besieged city believed to be part of Roberts's plan of campaign.

March 6—Lady Sarah Wilson writes from Mafeking that the Boers advanced close to the outposts. The garrison, she says, is on very short rations.

March 7—Reported that Mafeking is at the last gasp and that the Boer guns rake the streets and market place. Little prospect of holding out much longer.

March 8—London begins to fear that relief of Mafeking is impossible. Among Baden-Powell's officers about whom London worries are Lord Edward Cecil, son of the Prime Minister, and Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentick, brother of the Duke of Portland, and a great-grandson of King William IV.

March 12—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez declares that, according to advices from Boer sources, the fall of Mafeking is certain.

March 13—Mafeking's Mayor sends a message to London, saying "All well." As the message bears a Kuluwayo date, it is believed the Mayor has joined Plumer.

March 14—Reported from Mafeking that Boers maintained a furious bombardment. Heavy fighting in the trenches. Plumer's column believed to be little more than fifty miles away.

March 15—Colonel Plumer now reported to be only forty miles away. Railroad believed to be intact to within five miles of Mafeking.

March 17—Mafeking sends word to outside world that everything is "going strong."

March 18—Sharp fighting reported in the neighborhood of Mafeking. Part of the northern relief column penetrates to within fourteen miles of the town. The defenders were received in quarter portions.

March 23—Colonel Plumer's relief force defeated by General Snyman.

March 24—Plumer's force in danger of being cut off.

March 25—Lady Sarah Wilson sends dispatches from Mafeking telling of the depression existing there. Baden-Powell, however, reports Boer cordon much relaxed.

March 28—Mafeking reports "having fun with the Boers." Colonial natives aid the town's defenders.

March 29—Boers make a determined effort to take Mafeking, but without result and with few casualties on either side.

April 3—Fighting renewed about Mafeking, but without result.

April 6—Further reports of British repulses around Mafeking.

April 4—Message received from Mafeking saying "All well," up to April 1.

Ambushed Mine Found.

April 10—Ambushed mine discovered near Mafeking.

April 11—Reported that Plumer had nearly reached Mafeking when compelled to retire. Mafeking Kaffirs attacked and thirty-one killed.

April 12—Pretoria sends out a report that Baden-Powell is dead, but it is not credited in London.

April 14—London newspapers declare that there is no hope for Mafeking, as no force is advancing from the south.

April 17—Mafeking's peril growing hourly. Lady Sarah Wilson wires the Daily Mail that the "pinch of hunger is beginning to be felt." After having driven off Plumer, the dispatch adds, Commandant Snyman returned and renewed the bombardment with "splendid, high velocity guns," firing 94-pound shells such as had not been used since the first days of the siege.

April 25—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated "Mafeking, April 9," says:

"Our bread is now made entirely of oats." Malarial and typhoid fever prevalent. Heavy bombardment by quick firers continues. The siege has lasted 178 days. Lady Sarah Wilson, in her dispatch, says the Boers killed thirty-two out of thirty-three natives who had gone out to recover cattle, giving no quarter. Baden Powell wires that he is not responsible for these natives, as they were merely raiders.

April 29—Inhabitants reported to be living on two pints of soup and two quarts of "skilly" daily.

May 2—Lady Sarah Wilson reports that the Boers' big gun has disappeared and that it is rumored Commandant Snyman has gone to Kroonstad or Pretoria.

May 5—Boers said to be leaving Mafeking.

May 7—Mafeking the objective of Hunter's division.

May 8—Mafeking garrison reported depressed, but still sure of early relief.

May 12—London hears that a strong flying column, said to be composed of 3,000 cavalry and infantry, with a battery of 48 guns, passed through Vryburg toward Mafeking three days before.

May 13—Mafeking reported in London to have been relieved.

May 15—Relief reports reiterated, but unofficially.

May 18—Mafeking relieved by British force sent out by Roberts for that purpose.

NEW COURTESY TO AMERICA.

Ambassador's Carriage Given Privileges of Mexican President's.

City of Mexico, May 18.—A deal is pending for the transfer from the hands of local capitalists in Monterey of the steel plant there to the Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company of Cleveland, O. The capital authorized for the Monterey company is $10,000,000. The local stockholders include Prince Hadzibil and Eugene Kelly.

The American Ambassador's carriage is allowed the same privileges on the streets of this city as that of the President of the Republic, and two policemen have been discharged for refusing to allow the carriage in which were the Ambassador's daughters, wife and the British Consul to stand in front of a dry goods shop here.

Upon request of Ambassador Clayton Pablo Corrales and Carlos La Torre, two Spaniards, who recently embezzled large sums of money in Havana and proceeded with their booty to Vera Cruz, have been arrested in the latter city, where they are provisionally detained, awaiting presentation of formal proofs upon which the extradition will be demanded.

This is the first instance under the new regime where it is proposed to extradite fugitives from Cuba back to that country for trial. The extradition will not be asked under any treaty existing between the two governments, but it is authorized under the general law of this Republic.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

Prominent Citizen Indicted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carlyle, Ill., May 18.—Hugo Naegele, a prominent citizen of this place, was indicted on charge of killing Edward Frederick in New Baden last March.

Suggestions for the Sunday Reader.

The wonderful fight that a mother has made to retain her child, including the story of flight from husband and Sheriff, a tramp through railroad switch yards, and the dangling of a fast mail train "against orders." In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

The rise of the Wire Trust Magnate—who got his start in St. Louis, and whose senior partners then are his partners now. With pictures of the scenes amid which he first began his career. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

A physician insists that consumption is curable, for it has been and is being cured every day. There is something worth considering in this. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Half-tone portraits of the Hosmer Hall students who will present "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the open air. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Something about some of the bright girls who will take active parts in the closing exercises of Mary Institute and portraits of five of the young ladies. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

How cobblestones are transformed into wool—the beginning of a remarkable industry that may revolutionize the clothing business. The new process was discovered in St. Louis, and the man who discovered it tells of it in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Frank Carpenter writes of our Mohammedan brethren and fellow-citizens in To-morrow's Sunday Republic. He gives an interview with Datto Mandi, one of the most powerful of the Moro chiefs.

Is there a "new woman?" And if there is, what about her? Four leading women of the United States express their views upon this interesting subject in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Some beautiful half-tone pictures of charming places in Forest Park in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

The Popular Page Five.—Biography of Dwight L. Moody, by his son; famous poems, of past and present; questions answered; little classics; what Gaillenne says of Kipling; something on the art of making children grow—all in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Gabrielle d'Annunzio has written of Eleanora Duse in a book which has set Europe by the ears. It is built of the confidences that the great actress gave to the writer at the time when they were sweethearts. The story is told in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Half-tone portraits of two very interesting articles of wearing apparel—showing each graceful line and each slimy fold. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

A photographic account of how Governor Allen took up the reins of government in Porto Rico. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Suggestions for bathing and golfing suits—in accurate half-tone; some don'ts about gloves; some pictures of pretty children; some sweet girl graduates in the Indian Territory; the camera in the kitchen—in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Equestrianism in St. Louis—how it has become a fad with fashionable people who have healthy notions. With pictures of two of the best-known horseback riders in St. Louis and their mounts. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

One of the most sensational tragedies that ever occurred in Missouri, and a four years' search for one of the murderers which is not yet ended. In To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

Paris fashions, written and illustrated by The Sunday Republic's own artist-correspondent in Paris, in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

All the news, all the best feature stories from all over the world, all the best pictures of scenes and people, all the interesting stories that go to make up a complete and readable Sunday newspaper, in To-morrow's Sunday Republic.

AN ODEON CONCERT OF EXCELLENT QUALITIES.

The Odeon last night presented an example of the effect of strike conditions on public entertainment. The audience was small, but intelligently noisy. Mr. Petschnikoff, who came, by easy stages, all the way from Poland and St. Petersburg for the purpose of charming melody from a fiddle for us, was one of the notables. Another was the somewhat familiar Lachaume and a third was a youth of the Hambourg family. Mr. Hambourg plays the piano, sometimes very startlingly and sometimes without expected appreciations. He wears very long hair, equally long trousers, has marvelous technique and violates the well-known chart in "easy lessons for beginners" by the position of his right hand. Paderewski followers, as a rule, shake their heads at some of Hambourg's interpretations. Generally, however, the audience last night was most generous in its bestowal of appreciation's signs. In Hamburg's concluding group he found—and seemed to expect it—a sudden outburst of real enthusiasm for his spirited rendering of an intermezzo (Leschetizky) in octaves.

It was a most brilliant performance, displaying probably the best side of Hambourg's gifts and skill. It has been asserted that Mr. Petschnikoff has the best "singing tone" of all the violin players now entertaining the public. When he was last in St