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

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	84,090	17	82,290
2	84,290	18	85,340
3	83,120	19 Sunday	85,950
4	85,570	20	83,790
5 Sunday	86,340	21	83,340
6	83,390	22	83,270
7	83,070	23	83,020
8	83,210	24	82,710
9	83,740	25	90,960
10	82,550	26 Sunday	85,940
11	88,335	27	83,520
12 Sunday	85,490	28	83,030
13	83,380	29	83,140
14	83,020	30	83,130
15	82,920	31	88,330
16	82,520		

Total for the month	2,612,795
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	45,552
Net number distributed	2,567,243
Average daily distribution	82,814

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of August was 7.22 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, 1900.

H. M. KNOX,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires July 12, 1901.

TO AMERICAN PARENTS.

In the trust problem lurk troubles for the American people which are being regarded with more apprehension every day. Mr. Bryan's masterly treatment of the question will appeal with peculiar force to the commercial travelers for whose benefit it was specially prepared, but every American parent will see the truthful power of the argument.

These monopolies threaten the independence of manhood in the United States. Mr. Bryan might well ask fathers and mothers whether they are satisfied with a condition which threatens to reduce nine citizens out of ten to the state of serving-men and to raise the other tenth to the rank of imperious masters.

There is iniquity in the trust evil for the buyer of life's necessities, but the economic side is not the worst feature of the question. The social aspect—the disappearance of expectation in the young American that hard work will bring independent competency—arouses fear that the best characteristics of the American citizen will be lost in a cruel oligarchy of industry.

REACH OUT FOR OHIO.

It is not by any means extravagant for the national Democracy to hope and believe that a vigorous campaign in Ohio may result in wheeling President McKinley's own State into the Democratic column in the Presidential election of 1900.

Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee of Ohio some time ago sounded a note of warning to the effect that Ohio was not as safe for the administration party as might be desired.

There is a notable anti-imperialism sentiment in Ohio. There is also a strong revolt against Hannaism. The Republican party lash has been felt in the President's State as in no other American commonwealth. A bullwhacking use of the party lash does not strengthen a party in the long run.

During the course of Mr. Bryan's recent visit to Ohio the enthusiasm attending his reception was significant. It indicated that the Democratic nominee for President is close to the hearts of Ohioans. It was emphasized by the outspoken declaration in support of Mr. Bryan made by Mayor Jones of Toledo, an utterance carrying tremendous weight with the labor vote. There is every reason why it should have disconcerted the managers of the Republican campaign in Ohio.

PIPE-USERS' PLAINT.

Users of underground metal piping will probably be the principal agents in ultimately compelling the undergrounding of electric street railway wires. The corrosion of their pipes by electrolysis—due to the return current from the street railways using the pipes as a part of their circuit back to the power-house—has become a serious and expensive problem with them in cities equipped extensively with single trolley wire street railways.

According to Engineering News, many water supply companies are watching the outcome of legal proceedings brought by the city of Dayton, O., against an electric railway company based on the electrolytic destruction of the city's iron piping.

One Mount Vernon, O., company, pending decision in this case, is keeping an account against a railway company, debiting it with all labor and material required to replace damaged pipes. Samples of the pipe are kept as evidence. One wrought iron service pipe has been replaced seven times in thirteen months. A committee was appointed at a recent session by the Central States Waterworks Association to co-operate in securing legislation adjusting the troublesome question.

There are only two remedies for the evil—the double overhead trolley wire and the underground system. Because of their unsightliness the double overhead trolley wires will not be welcomed by residents in cities. The users of underground pipes to win their case must put the street railway wires underground, and every urban resident will wish them Godspeed in that endeavor.

PROTEST JUSTIFIED.

There is abundant justification for those members of the bar of Wagoner, I. T., who have joined in a formal declaration of protest against the attack made by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on Judge John R. Thomas because of his decision in the Muscogee Townsite case.

Whether or not the Globe-Democrat's criticism of Judge Thomas was inspired by the Federal Departments of Justice and the Interior, it represents an unwarranted and ominous movement to destroy the independence of the judiciary. The time has not yet come in this country when, with the approval of the American people, attempts may be made to dictate the decisions of Judges and to compel rulings in accord with the views of the Government at Washington by threats of removal.

In this arrogant desire to dominate from Washington the action of Federal Judges in the various States and Territories there is too much of the Hamilton spirit of centralized government to be acceptable to a free people. It is that spirit of willingness to disregard or even to violate the Constitution which had already been manifested to its fullest extent in the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill. It is a consistent development of the spirit of imperialism which demands that the will of a centralized Government shall be supreme. It is the Federal Monarchy idea so dear to Hamilton and now controlling the McKinley imperialists in their every move.

The Wagoner protest should be earnestly heeded by the American people. It is a typical incident in this crisis of American history. The offense against which it is aimed is peculiarly an offense of imperialism. Alike with similar recent offenses in other fields it threatens the liberties of the people. All Americans should join with the brave lawyers of Wagoner in demanding that the independence of the judiciary shall continue to be respected as a sacred and inviolable attribute.

TOO MUCH ZIEGENHEIN.

That was a strong point legitimately scored by Sam B. Cook in his reply to Dick Dalton's anti-Democratic screed when he called attention to the present-day contrast between Ziegenhein rule in St. Louis and Democratic rule in the State.

Mr. Cook was also justified in his assertion that Republican control in Missouri would mean Ziegenheinism pure and simple. Republican ring influence exerted from St. Louis would dictate a Republican administration's course in Jefferson City. The election of Flory as Governor would clear the way for the election of Ziegenhein as his successor. The Ziegenhein-Baumhoff-Flory-Globe-Democrat ring would be in the saddle. It would ride the State of Missouri well-nigh to death as it has ridden the city of St. Louis well-nigh to death.

The people of Missouri are not to be tricked into surrendering the State to the mercies of such a gang. In the ghastly maladministration of St. Louis's affairs they have an object lesson which effectually forbids so tremendous a sacrifice of Missouri's interests. They see St. Louis taxed to the bone and yet denied the barest necessaries of municipal existence. With its magnificent revenues wasted on Ziegenhein gangsters, they behold the fourth city in the Union dependent upon the moon for its street lighting. They note that every city institution is neglected and in decay; the parks dilapidated, the streets, as Ziegenhein himself says, "not streets, but country roads."

Missourians do not desire an administration of this kind for their State. They will see to it that Ziegenheinism gets no further than the looting of St. Louis. The Ziegenhein gang and its organ, the Globe-Democrat, using Joe Flory as a stalking-horse for Ziegenheinism, will not find it possible to fasten their bloodsucking grip on the State of Missouri. They have wrought more than enough evil in their misrule of Missouri's chief city. They must be content with that malign achievement.

AN EXAMPLE.

An examination of the operation of a single trust, say the Salt Trust, will show how the tariff makes trusts and how their ability to fix prices arbitrarily would be ended by placing their product on the free list.

Salt, under the McKinley-Dingley tariff bill, cannot be imported into the United States from foreign countries except by paying a duty of from 44 to 85 per cent. Salt manufactured in the United States is exempt from this duty.

Freed from fear of foreign competition by the duty, American salt manufacturers have combined into a trust and have put up the price of salt as high as the tariff permitted. Were salt put on the free list, competition would put prices down to their proper level.

FOR DEMOCRACY.

There is ample warrant for the belief now entertained by the Democratic National Committee to the effect that conditions in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia hold out the brightest promise of victory in those States for the Democratic national ticket.

It is plainly evident that there has of late been a marked strengthening of Democratic sentiment in the East and that this trend toward Democracy is increasing day by day. It is due to the prevailing conviction that the issue of imperialism must be settled once for all in November of 1900 by the prompt removal from power of the party which has surrendered to the temptation of Empire. This duty is accepted as the paramount American duty of the hour. Its performance must take precedence over everything else.

Some little time ago the New York Sun, in commenting upon a Republic editorial paragraph concerning the increasing Democratic confidence of victory at the polls, sardonically inquired if anybody had heard Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland expressing such confidence, and intimated that Mr. Gorman saw nothing but defeat ahead for his party. It is well for the Sun to note the fact that Mr. Gorman has just stated to the Democratic National Committee that he will be personally responsible for Maryland in this campaign, and that Maryland can now be safely set down as certain for Bryan and Stevenson. It is more than likely that Mr. Gorman discerns a very bright prospect for Democratic victory.

The proposed "whirlwind campaign" in the States named should be generous and aggressive to a degree. They are easily doubtful States, and with an increasing tendency to wheel into the Democratic column. Ably directed campaigns from now until November will make this action certain.

LETTERS IN THE WEST.

There is undoubted truth in what William Morton Payne wrote in "Little Leaders":

> Mr. Lowell's famous essay "On a Certain Condescension of Foreigners" is in need of a supplement. "A Certain Condescension of Easterners" is a theme that calls for treatment in a similar vein. For many years past the attitude of Eastern writers toward literary activity in the West has been similar to that once displayed by Boston toward New York, and by European toward the United States. It has been an attitude of condescension, of patronizing contempt, or mere surprise, that a region so far removed from the center of the intellectual system should venture to have some things to say of itself.

Further than this, it can be shown that the only specific characteristic of American literature has arisen in the West. Richard Burton had an intimation of this truth when he said recently in the Criterion:

> The American writer looks out in the form of letters and science a more typical and peculiar gift to literature warmly welcomed in the West. The spontaneity of thought, allied with moral earnestness of expression, finds perhaps a fuller development there in connection with the freedom and breadth of the Western life than in other circles. A picturesque vivacity of language, putting to shame the pale reproach poverty of the parlors and pedants of speech, study the freshest, most characteristically American idiom, and where is its equivalent? In the West, these things out of time.

Those American authors, like Holmes, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson and Irving, who centered round the Atlantic Monthly, accomplished great things in literature, but it was in the literature of England, of Shakespeare, Addison and Macaulay. The distinctive American literature which takes the "high cut" to the reader's mind, grew up in the West where the sneers of English critics and their American imitators could not penetrate. Modern England has no humor to equal that of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Bret Harte, Artemus Ward and even Eli Perkins. This is a specific mark of American literature and the West has supplied it.

Adlai Stevenson takes a just and fair forward step when he crowns his enumeration of the documents that play an important part on the Democratic side in the present campaign—Abraham Lincoln's doctrines, the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—with the Sermon on the Mount.

A stranger observing the welcome extended to Bryan on his visit to St. Louis and the size of the audience that heard his speech would be inclined to greet the information that St. Louis has gone Republican during the past eight years with the remark, "Quit your joshing."

St. Louisans living in the west end of the city will not take kindly to the suggestion that they do their own municipal lighting by means of porch lights. Such a course is too much like paying $5 a day for hotel accommodations, board and lodging extra.

Money makes less fuss than provisions and supplies in the relief of Galveston, but it hits the need of the distressed city squarely. Who sends provisions and supplies may aid the sufferers, but who sends money is sure to aid them.

Revelations of Republican weakness in States like Maine and Vermont are full of promise of Democratic strength in such doubtful States as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

No more unmistakable evidence of the close social bonds between St. Louis and Galveston can be cited than the number of St. Louisans whose friends and relatives perished in the Galveston storm.

It seems to be Mayor Ziegenhein's idea that the moonbeams' struggling light is about all the light which may be safely turned on a city under the burglarious grip of Ziegenheinism.

Only by constantly remembering their Sunday-school training can St. Louisans keep from adding another "D" to the darkness and deficit with which Ziegenheinism has afflicted St. Louis.

It seems that the Asphalt Trust which will become effective next January will get settled in its comfortable berth just in time to get the hose turned on it when Bryan is elected.

In the anthracite coal regions the full dinner-pail which President McKinley boasts he gave the workingman seems to be full of atmospheric air.

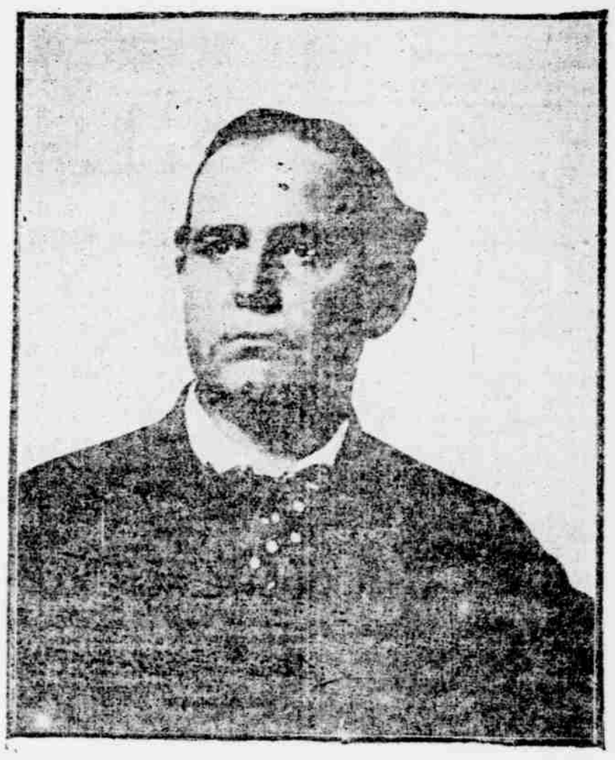
American soldiers consistently did their full share of the fighting in China and now as consistently refuse to do their share of the looting.

St. Louis's enthusiastic reception of Mr. Bryan indicates that Globe-Democrat abuse is extremely valuable and beneficial to its object.

The Little Giant.

With old Frank Cockrell on the stump, and Dockery, stanch and true,
And Dave De Armond and Champ Clark in campaign harness, too;
And Lecton and a dozen more, with eloquence aflame,
I tell you, life's worth living in Missouri these fine days!
And as the sight gets better and the blood begins to thrill,
And the Democratic slogan rises fierce and clarion still,
'Twon't be a bit surprising, as it echoes through the land,
If old George Graham Vest just finds he's bound to take a hand!
I'll bet he's pawing up the earth and champing at the bit;
I'll bet he's swearing by the gods he's well and sound and fit;
I'll bet they've got to hold him, with their full strength put to use;
And it's even money yet that old George Graham Vest breaks loose!
And, sage—if this should happen, and he comes charging out,
The whole wide world will thunder with Missouri's welcoming shout;
And above it all we'll hear the voice Missouri loves the best,
The fearless campaign trumpet tones of old George Graham Vest!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.



WEBSTER DAVIS MUSTACHELESS.

In East St. Louis and St. Louis Saturday Mr. Davis, minus his mustache, was frequently mistaken for Mr. Bryan. This photograph was made Saturday afternoon for The Republic.

VITAL STORM FACT OVERLOOKED—A STRIKING THEORY ADVANCED.

BY EDSON BRACE.

It is not a little surprising that in the vast accretion of narrative and speculative rental carried by the press these six days gone, regarding Galveston's calamity, the one fact of physical science which, above and beyond all other facts, stands sponsor for this low-coast cataclysm and its shocking consequences has been wholly overlooked.

Out of all the mass of description we have three elementary considerations: First, the level of Galveston island is 9 feet above average low tide. Second, the storm banked the water up so that the overflow was 3 feet above the surface at the highest levels of the island—a tidal rise of 12 feet. Third, this overflow of 3 feet at the high places, and of 5 and 6 feet at the edges of the island, where the altitude is but 4 to 6 feet above ordinary sea level, gave play to the swells of the hurricane to beat down the foundations and wreck the frail habitations in their path, with the inevitable concomitant of destruction to life. On these three elements hang all the law and prophecy of the columns and the pages we have been flooded with from day to day.

The Great Factor.

Now should be brought forward the other and greatest element, which all writers, not excepting the Government "scientists," have missed. The hurricane struck the coast at Galveston in the very flush of the full moon tides; and, moreover, the nine-and-a-half-year cycle of the moon is within but a fraction of its perigee—I cannot give exact data without access to the Nautical Almanac, or some such work of precision in mathematical astronomy. When the moon is at or near perigee in this cycle the tides are markedly higher and more violent on all coast coasts of the world's surface, varying from lowest at or about the equator to the extreme high effects farthest north. This has once been illustrated strikingly by an experience on the North Atlantic Coast. In September, 1894, I was aboard the Boston ship Winthrop, then lying at anchor in the Bay of Fundy, where the average tide run from the neap, at fifty-one, to the flood, as high as seventy feet. The conditions were almost identical with those of a week ago. It was in early September, in the full of the moon, and at approximately the perigee or closest point of our lunar cycle, and the tide was about eight feet higher than ordinary flood.

An Explanation.

The captain, a fine practical navigator, who knew Bowditch by heart and somewhat more from a varied and rich experience, explained the unusual conditions.

"This," said he, "is either neglected or unknown among nine out of ten even of the best navigators, but at times it exercises a vital influence in storms. In this perigee period, running a year each way, the history of the sea shows we have the biggest blows and the highest tides."

Of course, in the latitude of Galveston the excess of flood in the tide over the average, due to this periodical conjunction, is by no means as great as in the Bay of Fundy, for it is not in any sense exaggeration to say that it has been from two to two and a half feet.

By calculating off this excess as the result of the current extraordinary lunar phenomena we are now contemplating, this unspeakable destruction of life and property would have been saved to the beautiful Island City. The water has once been, within the experience of the present generation, so high that small boats plied from door to door in the Strand, and yet there was no great damage. Three feet more, with wind and wave, would then have wrought the havoc of to-day, but the conditions were different, and one may say normal. This latest complex combination may not come again for two centuries, maybe not for three.

If the Government officeholders who are paid to supply useful information upon weather conditions would wake up and qualify themselves to analyze these phenomena of nature and publish intelligent theses thereon as required, they might at the present moment easily afford the people of Galveston, now overwhelmed with anguish and perplexity and uncertainty for the future, the basis of encouragement to rebuild their stricken city.

The utter failure of the weather service chiefs to display in the present instance anything like an adequate conception of the higher possibilities and duties of meteorological science is one of the striking developments of this greatest of coast calamities.

As one of the keepers of the Bolivar Point Light, at the entrance of Galveston Bay, I observed and made official record some years ago for a succession of months, comprehending the hurricane season, of the tides and weather phenomena of that coast, and it is with this experience in view, rather than from the influence of mere suggestive speculation, that I offer this additional passing note.

MARTYR TO HIS FAITH.

Follower of Dowie Refused to Take Medicine.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Ollie Kendall, 17 years old, died at 5 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 582 Fifty-sixth street, after an illness of five weeks. He vowed he would rather die than take medicine. The boy was a follower of Dowie and to the last moment held to his belief that he would be cured by God's grace.

Several elders of the church visited the boy during his illness. "I would rather die than take any poisonous drugs into my system," said the boy when his father advised him to have the family physician call. When his condition became serious his father summoned Doctor Rihman, who examined the boy while he was asleep. The physician advised that the boy be treated by a regular practitioner, but he persisted in his refusal.

DROVE OUT DOWIE CONVERTS.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 16.—A mob to-day drove Zion Elder Ephraim Bassinger of Bluffton, Ind., and two Dowie converts here out of the city.

Elder Bassinger was in the city yesterday and held several meetings without molestation. He left last night, but returned again to-day and was holding a meeting at the home of E. H. Leiby, when the officers went there and took him to the depot, followed by a jeering mob of several hundred persons.

He was a target for all kinds of missiles and kicks as he was escorted to the depot, and when he arrived there he was a pitiable sight.

The passenger train was missed by about two minutes, and during the wait for the next train, the mob went to the home of E. H. Leiby, and took him and Frank Calver, both Zion followers, and marched them to the depot. When an express train arrived all three were put on it and hustled out of the city.

WHITES OUTNUMBER INDIANS.

Estimated Population of the Indian Territory.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Claremore, I. T., Sept. 16.—The United States Supervisor for the Indian Territory gives the following estimate of the population for the year 1900: Total population of the Indian Territory, 400,000; Cherokees, 30,000; Cherokee Freedmen, 4,000; Creeks, 10,000; Creek Freedmen, 5,000; Choctaws, 15,000; Choctaw Freedmen, 4,150; Chickasaws, 6,000; Chickasaw Freedmen, 4,500; Seminoles, 2,000; Senecas, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Peorias and other smaller tribes, 2,500; white citizens and negroes, not citizens of any Indian nation, 314,000.

McClernand Grows Weaker.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—General John A. McClernand is continually growing weaker. This was the statement given out at 11 o'clock to-night by Doctor Bowcock, who had been at his bedside several hours.

Doctor Bowcock made several visits to the McClernand home during the day, and each time he noticed a change in the condition of his patient.

It is the opinion of the attending physician that the General cannot long survive.

PASTOR GOTT'S ANNIVERSARY.

He Has Been Seven Years in Charge of Union Mission.

The Reverend M. B. Gott, pastor of Union Mission, at No. 1622 Franklin avenue, celebrated the seventh anniversary of his becoming head of that institution, at the mission summer tent, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, last night. The affair was attended by nearly 600 persons, most of whom have been regular attendants at the mission for several years. The address of the evening was made by the Reverend W. F. Shepherd of Santa Barbara, Cal.

The services consisted of singing, short speeches by local mission workers, and giving of testimony by persons who have been benefited by the work of the Reverend Mr. Gott. The Reverend Mr. Shepherd's address was a resume of the work done by Mr. Gott and a short history of Union Mission. He estimated that more than 10,000 souls had been converted by means of the mission since its founding, nine years ago. The work was started in 1890 by the Reverend Joe or Carmaine, and its first site was at Seventh and Morgan streets. From there it moved to No. 1201 Franklin avenue. When the Reverend Mr. Gott took hold, seven years ago, the work progressed rapidly, and it was not long until the congregation crowded the meeting-room.

The next move was to the mission's present headquarters, No. 1622 Franklin avenue. Nightly meetings are held there now with services on Sundays. Besides this there is work done in the slums and food and clothing are distributed to the needy in the winter. Four years ago the Reverend Mr. Gott instituted the Gospel Wagon, which is now run in connection with the mission.

PRAISES PARIS EXPOSITION.

De Young Surprised at Adverse Criticism.

New York, Sept. 16.—M. H. De Young of San Francisco, president of the Board of United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, arrived here to-day on the steamer New York. Mr. De Young was most enthusiastic over the exposition, saying:

"The Paris Exposition is the greatest the world has ever seen. I say this unqualifiedly, notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms which have been indulged in by many American visitors. In its displays of manufactures, in science and in art the exhibition is simply complete. There is not a line of anything used by man for transportation, comfort or luxury, in any branch of human nature, which is lacking. Its educational values is practically illimitable. I fail to understand upon what are based the adverse criticisms indulged in, not only by visitors ignorant of expositions, but by intelligent and prominent citizens. I am afraid many of those have not observed carefully or at length.

"I am proud to say that Americans took 2,000 awards, or one-third of the entire number awarded. The Americans at the Exposition were the most lavish entertainers of any nation, and of the Americans the most enthusiastic hosts were the Californians. The people from my State spent $150,000 in taking care of guests and friends. If all the States had done as well as California there could be no criticism of the American showing at the exposition."

Mr. De Young said he had returned to attend some business meetings and after 4 day's stop would go West. He will eventually return to California and expects to sail again for Paris early in December. He was accompanied by his wife, son and daughter.

"THE BURGOMASTER" IS GOOD ENTERTAINMENT—OTHER BILLS.

LILLIAN COLEMAN IN "THE BURGOMASTER."

You must see "The Burgomaster" if you have to save up to do it. It is the best entertainment of its class since the early days of "The Belle of New York," and in some particulars it has advantages over that lovely lady of many successes.

First of all, it has a capital idea for its foundation. The Burgomaster is the Richard Croker of New Amsterdam in 1660. He takes a drink of Rip Van Winkle schnapps and goes to sleep. He wakes at the bottom of a manhole in Broadway, New York, last week.

Things are much changed.

The Van Winkle experience is nowhere. Soubrettes are the least of the things that encounter his strabismic gaze. He and his private secretary stare at the twenty-story buildings, the reformers, the rainy dalsies and the bathing suits until they need goggles.

That's the idea.

In its execution the management has employed a lot of sound sense. The girls are many and pretty, the men are just many enough and mostly know their business, and the music is so good that no one cares whether it reminds him of something else or not. One of the airs in the first act is a dainty, rhythmic little thing—just like—just like that—so dainty and so rhythmic that the gallery was whistling it before the chorus was one time around.

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Mr. Burgomaster himself is played by Mr. Harry Davenport, who was the original Harry Bronson, so far as the West knew of the part, in "The Belle of New York." He went to London with the piece and grew into Mr. Daly's part. Now, he is home again, and quite a big boy—a real comedian on his own account. He is now making his first appearances in the part—which was created by Joe Cawthorne—and last night he did more than right well.

There may be a trifle of local interest in the fact that Miss Josephine Newman, whose home is in St. Louis, has an important part in the new musical farce. Miss Newman's voice was not big enough last night, but her dancing was good, and her costumes were as full of color as a comic section of a Sunday newspaper. Her stockings are worth a paragraph all to themselves. They were lace work. Talk about your lace yokes! Why waste time when the gridiron stocking is upon us? Miss Lillian Coleman, who is so pretty that she knows it in a haughty manner, sang and danced one capital number. She is the best-looking girl in the big bunch, and she has a voice that is worth while. Miss Edith Yerrington is a sprightly soubrette, who believes in smiling, as if every day were pay day. Laura Joyce Bell has a laughing part, in which she does most of the laughing—but that is not her fault, bless her dear, artistic heart. There is a Mr. Tom Ricketts as a broken-down actor, who is so good in an imitation of Irving that Mr. Irving himself would be entertained by the performance. Twenty-eight or thirty other folks keep the stage full of laughter and color, and music all of the time. The immense audience of last night was glad that it came, and every individual of it went away with a little advertisement on his tongue for the funny old man who was the Richard Croker of his time.

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Mr. Timothy Murphy has done the very sensible thing, in taking up a play owned by Mr. Sol Smith Russell, of playing the part in his own way. There was a suspicion, when it was announced that "A Bachelor's Romance" would be taken up by Mr. Murphy, that he would lead off with a Russell imitation. He has not done it. On the other hand, he is presenting an entirely original conception of the quaint character that loved books and a girl at the same time and was willing to give the girl up without telling her of his love—because the other fellow was so much younger—and a friend of his. Mr. Murphy is assisted by Louise Thorndyke Boucicault in the part formerly played by Miss Beatrice Moreland; by Miss Sherrod, who was very sweet and pretty in the part once played by Miss Creighton; Mr. Pascoe as Gerald, formerly played by Mr. Forrest. At the end of the third act, Mr. Murphy reluctantly consented to make a speech. In the course of his talk he said that he had been advised to change his name, for the reason that Murphy is too Irish. He humorously suggested that he had already told the printers to make his last name Murphi and that next season he would change the spelling of his first name to Tym. In that way he would have a Turko-Italian name, which, he hoped, would suit the most fastidious. Sure enough, the bills in front of the Olympic Theater spells his name with the final "i." If this is a serious matter, it is most foolish. Mr. Timothy Murphy is good enough for anybody's money.

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The Columbia will have an entire new bill for the week beginning this afternoon. Hereafter all new programmes will open at this continuous house on Monday. These players will appear: James O. Barrows, John Lancaster and company in Thomas Frost's dramatic comedy, "Tactics"; Tom Nawn and company of four people in a new Irish comedietta called "Pat and the Genii"; Pearl Andrews, in imitations of well-known stage favorites; John E. Camp, the burlesque comedian; the Harris-Walters trio, sketch artists; Maud Beal Price, story teller and impersonator of quaint characters; Callahan and Mack, Celtic wits; Suttle and Brown, colored acts; Leon and Le Mart, acrobats; William Foote, imitations of the late J. W. Kelly; Signor Erni, gymnast and roller skater; Frank and Ida Williams, black-face artists, and the kinodrome with new studies in living photography.

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The St. Louis and Chicago gentlemen who operate the Dearborn Theater, Chicago, are owners of "The Burgomaster." Mr. Rule, one of the Century promoters, said last night that the piece is one of the most profitable in the history of dramatic enterprise.

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One of the downtown sights at 11 o'clock last night was the crowd that poured from Havlin's Theater. Mr. Garen's business has been good from the outset, but last night's audience blocked the way in that section for a time. Southbound cars were packed for half an hour after the closing of the theater. The play is "The Convict's Daughter," a Havlin melodrama of the Lincoln J. Carter school. It is sensational and has "heart interest." "A Homespun Heart" comes next week.

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The management of the Imperial Theater has arranged for a sale of season tickets which will open at 10 o'clock this morning. Persons who desire can engage their seats for any matinee or evening performance of every week during the season.

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"For Her Sake" is the play now on view at the Grand Opera-house. It is a drama illustrative of Russian life with a story of love and unfailing devotion running through it. The Grand Opera-house audiences this season are large and noisily enthusiastic.

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Old friends of the Standard found the "Jolly Grass Widows" as good a show as ever last night. The piece closes with two rollicking burlesques. Colonel Butler's "coolest place in town" catch line was not necessary last night.

IMPORTING VOTERS.

Republicans' Frantic Effort to Carry West Virginia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 16.—It is estimated that nearly 1,000 railroad hands have left Washington alone for various points in West Virginia within the last few weeks. The last lot of about sixty-five left here on Thursday night. This is believed here to be the old colonization scheme by which a desperate effort will be made to carry West Virginia for the Republicans.

One of the men who is getting up these recruits, ostensibly for emergency railroad work, said recently:

"There are several roads to which men are being taken. The one I am working for is the Elkins road, principally owned by Senator Elkins, I understand, and it will intersect with the West Virginia at Elkins. I guess there are 150 or 1,200 men on our road—strung out all along the line. The other roads, I understand, are getting all the men they can. I am simply what we call a foreman, and I help to get up men to take there. There are a number of men gathering men here and elsewhere. A colored man who lives here in Washington has sent out a large number. I simply go along and do my work and am not responsible for the acts of the men I take there."

It is believed here that the construction of the road from Parkersburg, W. Va., to Pittsburg by the Standard Oil Company is for the express purpose of getting hundreds of men to West Virginia, so that they can be prevailed upon to vote the Republican ticket. As nearly all the laborers who have gone there are negroes, it is not difficult to imagine that the scheme might work. It is not known why the Standard Oil people want this proposed railroad, as they already have a splendid line of pipes along the route of the road, entirely adequate to meet every demand from the numerous oil wells scattered throughout West Virginia. It is said that a large portion of the work now being done on the road is in making cuts, but little attention is being paid to other work. As the campaign advances the price of labor is going up. Three months ago the "management" was only willing to pay $1.20 per day, but now they are offering $1.50.

TURNERS' CELEBRATION.

South Side Society Observes Anniversary of Its Organization.

About 8,000 persons were present yesterday afternoon and evening in Lemp's Concordia Park at the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of the South St. Louis Turnverein. There were field sports and addresses and dancing and fireworks in the evening. Various societies were received as guests.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the festivities began with a parade of the society around the park. All the Turners in their costumes were in line, preceded by the drum corps and a band. Then there were games, racing, aquatic sports and exhibition turning, in which the successful contestants received prizes. After the field sports there was dancing in the pavilion.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt made an address in the evening, reviewing the history of the society and at the same time he presented to Edward Niemann a diploma, in recognition of his active membership for twenty-five years. Mr. Niemann responded with a short talk.

After the evening a pyrotechnic display took place. The dancing for the young persons continued until after midnight.

Henry Trost was the chairman of the Reception Committee and Edward C. Buechel was in charge of the evening entertainment.