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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

HOW HE SHOULD STAND FAST.

Although Governor Taft, representing the American civil administration of Philippine affairs, is doing a lot of waddling and side-stepping on the issue of the Philippine tariff, he may now be located as favoring a tariff reduction of 50 per cent on Philippine products.

This definite alignment comes late, but the old adage of "better late than never" applies well to the case.

Governor Taft has also, in taking his most recent position, returned to that which he assumed at first. In his official report on Philippine conditions he declared that such a tariff reduction would cause an advance in Philippine trade "by leaps and bounds."

Subsequently, under some strange and conflicting pressure, Governor Taft reversed himself. Before the Senate Committee on the Philippines he testified his belief that sentiment was the main reason for asking a substantial reduction of the rates of the Dingley law so far as they applied to the Philippines, and that such a reduction would not benefit the people of those islands.

Now he explains that he meant no "immediate" benefit would follow—failing, however, to remove the inconsistency of his "by leaps and bounds" expression in his official report.

But, since he now acknowledges that he would be glad to see a 50 per cent tariff reduction on Philippine products, let's hope that Governor Taft will maintain this latest attitude. The dignity of his official position certainly demands that he cease peeping about from one side to the other like grease in a hot skillet.

CONCERNING A REGARD FOR DUTY.

Congressman De Armond's refusal to make an active canvass for the nomination to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. Vest, on the ground that his duty to his party and country demands his continued presence in Congress, is firmly based on a solid foundation of sincerity and dignity.

There are those, however, who believe that Mr. De Armond is making a serious mistake from the viewpoint of practical politics. They admit that his position is admirable and correct in the abstract. But they fear that such a position will not be advantageously resultful to Mr. De Armond in the concrete.

In other words, while Congressman De Armond is faithfully doing his duty in the House of Representatives, it is argued, the greater activity of competitors who with their friends are on the ground will encompass his defeat for the Senatorial nomination.

Nevertheless, it is comforting to see a man hold his plain duty above his immediate personal advantage. Such men are not common. They are well worth honoring in public life. The same ability and inflexible devotion to duty which make a Congressman valuable to his people will make a Senator correspondingly more valuable.

Missouri will assuredly elect a Senator up to the standard of Vest and Cockrell, whether it is to be Judge De Armond or another. But, Congressman or Senator, he belongs to the select few who give their whole energy to the service for which the people have employed them. He is worthy of any honor.

PROFIT BY DOING THE RIGHT THING.

In the introduction to a little pamphlet entitled "Facts and Figures on the Cuban Situation," which has been prepared by Albert G. Robinson of Washington at the request of the Cuban Planters' Association, there is a clear statement of the interests involved in the issue of American fair dealing with Cuba.

Rightly and naturally, the interest of the American people as a whole is first considered. The proposition to reduce the tariff duties on Cuban products to a point which means a reasonable prosperity for Cuba bears most strongly on the Cuban sugar-growing industry. A tariff reduction on Cuban sugar such as is now contemplated by Americans who wish their Government to deal justly with a weaker and dependent people will create opportunity for American consumers to purchase sugar from any and all sources at the cheapest possible price. This means a vast saving to American consumers, gained, happily, by doing the right thing toward the Cubans.

The most prominent special interest in this country opposing a tariff-reduction on Cuban products is that of the manufacturers of beet sugar. This interest claims an invested capital of \$30,000,000 and the employment of scores of thousands of wage-earners; wherefore it asks continued "protection" at the expense of American consumers and of our good faith toward Cuba. But, as opposed to this claim, we may fairly consider with at least equal solicitude the American interests in the business of refining imported raw sugars, even though this be a case of trust against trust, or special interest against special interest. The refiners of imported raw sugar also claim an investment of many millions of dollars and the employment of scores of thousands of American wage-earners.

Considering finally the interests of the Cubans themselves, we must remember that the United States Government has voluntarily become sponsor for the little people. We have cut them off from prosperous trade with other nations. They are not at liberty to make foreign treaties without our consent. We have solemnly promised to assist them in establishing a stable government, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of Cuban citizens. We will not be keeping this promise if we attempt to starve them into

annexation. We might just as well look the truth in the face, and acting upon the truth in this instance promises more of benefit than of disadvantage to us. The high-tariff clique in the Fifty-seventh Congress has an exceedingly weak case to present for the favor of thoughtful folk. Its members are asking us to violate our pledge to Cuba to our own disadvantage as well as to the sore suffering of the Cuban people. They champion the selfish cause of one special interest against that of two peoples, the American and the Cuban.

TO REACH AND PUNISH BOODLERS.

Excellent progress has been made in one week by the February Grand Jury in the investigation of municipal corruption. The results have excited the most confident hope that the final achievement of this body will more than equal the admirable record of the December Grand Jury, its immediate predecessor.

The second week of the Grand Jury's session opens, therefore, under the most favorable conditions. Circuit Attorney Folk is plainly continuing his own performance of duty in the Grand Jury room with the same vigor and determination that added so greatly to the success of the December Grand Jury's labors. This means that all the evidence possible to be secured will be submitted to the February Grand Jury's attention, and that the Circuit Attorney's official guidance of the investigation will be potent for justice and the purification of local municipal affairs. A fearless Circuit Attorney and a resolute Grand Jury are doing their united best to reach and punish boodlers.

As a gratifying supplement to the work of investigation comes also the pleasing fact that persons already indicted will receive an early trial. There should be no delay at any point in the movement against municipal corruption. Indictment must closely follow the gaining of evidence justifying indictment. Trial must follow with corresponding dispatch the indictments returned. Conviction should be equally prompt where guilt is proved in a court of law. And then should be witnessed the reassuring spectacle of the rigorous punishment of the guilty.

Meanwhile, the citizens of St. Louis should perform their own full duty in the premises. Every person who has direct or indirect knowledge of municipal corruption should communicate this knowledge to Circuit Attorney Folk. On this knowledge the Circuit Attorney will gladly proceed in the task of reaching a link in the chain of evidence which will enable the law to deal convincingly with the violators of the law. He must of necessity depend upon this assistance from law-respecting citizens. The duty of furnishing such information to the Circuit Attorney is a vital and cardinal duty of good citizenship. This truth should now be acted upon without delay.

CHICAGO'S HELP AND EXAMPLE.

Chicago's Press Club, which has arranged for a banquet in that city on the evening of February 15 in honor of the officers of the St. Louis World's Fair, is manifesting an appreciated spirit of friendliness to St. Louis and of helpful interest in the World's Fair.

The St. Louis response to this cordial co-operation from Chicago is instant and hearty. The Chicago Press Club may rest assured that its generous action is highly valued.

There is a heightened pleasure in the recollection, recalled by Chicago's newspaper men themselves, that St. Louis and the State of Missouri were similarly friendly toward Chicago's great enterprise, the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Especially it is gratifying to remember that David R. Francis, now the President of the World's Fair Company, was then the Governor of Missouri and exerted all his influence in behalf of the success of Chicago's World's Fair.

The banquet tendered to the officers and friends of the St. Louis World's Fair by the Chicago Press Club will be indeed, as the latter organization so kindly contemplates, a "love feast between the World's Fair City of 1893 and the World's Fair City of 1903."

The two cities, both representing the dominant and progressive spirit of the American West, may well join in such a meeting at such a time. Chicago broke the world's record with the World's Fair of 1893. St. Louis is determined upon a similar achievement in 1903, having before her eyes the stimulating Chicago example.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

With the closing of the late Pan-American Conference it may be said that a new era began for the South American Republics. Aside from the minor benefits which have been assured, the fact that the great principle of arbitration was finally adopted by the quarrelsome countries bespeaks a broader and higher plane of international relations as the crowning result of the conference.

Twelve years ago the first conference of the Pan-American countries adjourned after having failed to reach agreement on the plans proposed by James G. Blaine. The failure was due to the impatience and unreasonableness of Governments which failed to realize the full significance of the benefits to be derived from the recognition of arbitration.

Even though the present conference did not go as far in declaring for the submission of differences to arbitrators as was desired by the United States and Mexico, the acceptance of The Hague agreement gives reason to anticipate a further clearing away of obstacles which delegates now refuse to remove. Sooner or later compulsory arbitration in the fullest sense will be the practice of every American Republic which has sovereignty relations.

Too much credit for the successful termination of the conference cannot be given to the delegates from this country and Mexico. As representatives of the two largest Republics they were in a position to command an influence which could not be impugned by the jealous delegates of the countries to the south. The impartial and conciliating attitude of the United States and Mexico served as the needed common medium.

As the good to be derived from arbitration is demonstrated by its practical workings, there will be a closer friendship among Pan-American countries. It will make for peace and prosperity where there have been bickerings and war. The whole world can afford to thank the delegates for the success which has attended their efforts.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

In view of the determination of lovers of good government to secure first-class candidates in the fall elections, there should be a greater registration for the primaries. Reports from the City Hall indicate that to date the primary registration has been light, only about 15 per cent of the qualified voters having put their names in the proper poll books for this purpose.

If first-class candidates are to be chosen the better element of citizenship will have to be on delegations to the party conventions. It will not do to lecture a convention whose delegates have been elected by politicians. The time to make the selection of proper candidates possible is before the primaries are called.

There seems to be a misunderstanding concerning the requirements of the new primary law. Unless citizens are registered in the duplicate primary books they cannot participate in the party primaries. It is not enough that the citizen is registered in the general registration books, or that he has voted in a State or

city election. His name must be in the three poll books—general and two primary.

It has not been decided when the St. Louis primaries will be held. Every male over 21 years of age should qualify himself for participation. There is no excuse for delay. The forces of bad government must be beaten on their own ground when the proper time comes.

In the various features of the anti-anarchist bill as now reported to the National House of Representatives by the House Committee on Judiciary there is contained proof of unusual care and thoughtfulness in preparing and presenting a measure which shall be constitutional and effective. The bill as now before the House seems to deserve the unanimous support of that body, and the American people stand ready to approve such action. Anarchy has no reason for existence in this country. Anarchists whose teachings crystallize themselves into the assassination of an American President have no rights which Americans should respect. Those now in this country must be taught that their conspiracies will not be tolerated by the law. The growth of the anarchy cult by immigration must be stopped. Americans are now devoting themselves to the task of accomplishing these good and desirable ends.

Has Congressman Bartholdt ever told his Republican colleagues just what composes the Nesbit law? That law is the measure framed by the Civic Federation of St. Louis and passed by a Republican House at Jefferson City in 1895. Four-fifths of the provisions have not been changed by as much as a word. The only two differences as the law now stands are the addition of central registration to precinct registration and the mode of appointing judges and clerks. Last spring the Republican Election Commissioner—a strong partisan—expressed satisfaction over the appointments of judges and clerks. Every trouble cited by Republican politicians was due not to the law but to violations of the law. Did Bartholdt tell all this in Washington?

When Prince Henry of Prussia finds himself welcomed at all points in this country by the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein" he should take comfort in the thought that an eminent American suffered very similar tortures through no more fault of his own. The late General Sherman used to have to listen to "Marching Through Georgia" on an average of about 365 days in the year for many years following the close of the Civil War.

The vigorous manner in which Circuit Attorney Folk is directing the attention of the February Grand Jury to the bribery scandals is the best evidence that there will be a shaking of dry bones. The discussion regarding conditions in the Municipal Assembly, past and present, promises a genuine reform. For a while at least any bill which savors of undue influences will have a poor chance of being enacted.

There is no immediate necessity for the United States Government to "invite" Cuba to consent to annexation. The greater necessity is that of helping the Cubans to a firm establishment of their independent Republic and of dealing fairly with them in the matter of trade with us. Let's fulfill our solemn obligations to this end before going into the annexation business with Cuba.

While we are all talking about the prime necessity of securing convictions in the franchise-bribery and other cases of municipal corruption, those of us who have knowledge of such cases should promptly communicate with Circuit Attorney Folk. The way to convict dishonest persons in a community is for honest persons to tell what they know.

We shouldn't be too cocksure that the animal creation doesn't think. The ostrich which recently put King George of Greece to flight by means of a hostile demonstration very probably reasoned that what had been done by a Turkey should be dead easy for an ostrich.

RECENT COMMENT.

Curious Effect of Overcrowding. Black and White. Not more than 200 can sit and see in the House of Commons; the other 475 may crowd and cram themselves together in any spare inches they can find. The second Gladstone Parliament addressed the House from the gallery. It was probably as a protest against being cribbed, cabined and confined in the House of Commons that one of its most respectable members, a prosperous tradesman who sat for an important constituency, started another member behind him one day by suddenly turning head over heels in Hyde Park. Possibly the conditions of the House drive men to the free-and-easy manner of the somersaulting M. P. Did not Mr. Parsell once change his dress, from his shirt to his hat, in a railway carriage, without a word of apology to the stranger who shared the carriage with him?

An Eastern Comment on Boodles. The Outlook. We repeat that we judge no man; we judge only acts. We do not know who have entered into this conspiracy to rob St. Louis of her streets; but, whoever they are, they are thieves. The Circuit Attorney ought to have the support of all men of all parties in St. Louis in his endeavor to have the thieves justly punished. No social eminence, no political influence, ought to be allowed to shield the offenders; no money power ought to be sufficient to buy exemption or escape. St. Louis ought to be hot with wrath against the thieves who have robbed her of her good name and endeavored to rob her of her property. She has frustrated the robbery of property; by the vigorous prosecution and the condign punishment of the thieves, she has no other way, can she recover her good name; by so doing she can even add to the reputation which for the moment these thieves have discredited.

The Parsely American Literature. The Book Buyer. Of late years we who call ourselves Americans, but after all are really foreigners "changed by the climate," have had opportunity to read a small amount of purely American literature in the writings of some of the educated American Indians. Three authors in particular—Dorothy Eastman, Mr. LaFlesche and the Indian girl Zitkonia—have notably enriched our records of the characters and customs of their people. It is interesting to observe that each of them has emphasized the finer aspects of the old order—which, for them, has changed forever—with a pride that cannot fail to be recognized by the casual reader, even where it is accompanied by the most courteous acknowledgment of the merits and advantages of civilization.

An Englishman on Southern People. George Lane in the Westminster Gazette. But it is not the material conditions that constitute the chief attraction of life in a Southern city, excellent as they are. The principal charm of the South is the character of the people themselves. There is an undefined flavor of Old World politeness and courtesy perfuming their conduct of the old order—which, for them, has changed forever—with a pride that cannot fail to be recognized by the casual reader, even where it is accompanied by the most courteous acknowledgment of the merits and advantages of civilization.

How It Looks From the Outside. Esbury Democrat. It is the earnest wish of a great many people outside of St. Louis that the February Grand Jury will follow in the footsteps of its predecessor and probe even still further into the charges of bribery and perjury in connection with the passage of the Suburban franchise bill. And, finally, that the wrong-doers will have justice meted out to them in great big chunks.

"MISS BOB WHITE" IS TUNEFUL AND DIVERTING.

"Miss Bob White," as introduced to St. Louis at the Olympic last night, is the pastoral play of comic opera. Compared with it the stories of Simple Simon, who met a plean, of Little Miss Muffet, who sat on a tuft, are wild tumults and human cyclones. But it is very pretty, musically and pictorially. The young Miss begins a nice girl, an arch-musician girl, with throbbing colored-sash interest. She is loved by an English Lord and an American millionaire. Her father prefers the English, but she rather favors the native son, by way of argument, at least.

The matter is settled in an unexpected way. She goes to the country to test her love. As a Quaker milkmaid she encounters her English lover, Roger Van Peet, while he is en route across the country disguised as a tramp. Roger is traveling incognito as the result of an election which he has just lost. He is met by the young "Miss Bob White" who is in the situation at a glance. Her milkmaid role enabled her to study her suitor for a new play. She immediately concludes that he is the youth of her heart. Upon his invitation she and her country friends visit his chubhouse on the banks of the Delaware. There it is all explained and the American suitor is accepted as the winner. Elina Burd was the heroine of last night's performance, as Miss Sylvia was the temporary victim of sentiment. Miss Burd was charming and quite so daintily as the star Richard F. Carroll played Roger Van Peet and the funny Mr. Deshon impersonated his friend, Parker Van Tilford. The others were called upon to infuse into their enthusiasm into the opera certainly did all they could. The Lord Harry Courtauld of William Philip proved acceptable in every way. The other cast included the Quaker farmer; his daughter Golden Rod and her lover, Lieutenant Middleton, of the Navy. To-night we are to have Marguerite, a new version of the opera written especially for her.

Magician Kellar offered a number of surprising new illusions in the Century last evening. One of his most successful tricks proved to be that of the ghost that gambles. According to the legend, this spook, whose name was Capleton, once lived in a famous necromancer of olden times. Mr. Kellar's subject he now lives in a tiny cabinet about a foot and a half square. He is a spirit of the air, and he produces all the so-called spirit manifestations usually produced by mediums in large cabinets. His forte is playing euchre. With a large part of each trick he directs a game of cards for a lady and another for a gentleman. He then concludes his performance by leaping out of his cabinet to the stage, playing himself in a silk hankiekerchief and dancing to the accompaniment of a guitar. Other capital illusions given by Mr. Kellar were "The Princess Karnak," illustrating the theory of the projection of astral bodies, and "The Spirit of the Rose," in which he showed how living human bodies may be materialized from the air in full light, and the Simla spirit seance.

Some persons can't sing; or it is very difficult to make them. To persons suffering from that saddest of all diseases—the incapacity to laugh—"The Telephone Girl," a new play by Lewis, is to be recommended. It simply bubbles with mirth and music. There is a thread of a plot and the thread is strong enough to draw in a number of interesting situations. Hans Nix, an excellent comedy creation, Pearl Light is a gem. The play is a gem. The play is a gem. The play is a gem.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S REGIMENT.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Service With Guards Commemorated.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Emperor William's entrance into active service in the First Regiment of the guards was commemorated this morning at Potsdam by a service in the Garrison church. This afternoon Emperor William, Crown Prince and William Etzel-Fredrick partaking in the parade march. The regiment and Colonel Plattenberg called for three cheers for the Emperor and his family. Emperor is attached to the regiment. The Emperor William with a copy of the monument to the regiment ordered the erection of a monument to the regiment. His Majesty thanked the regiment for its gift and spoke to each veteran in turn.

JOE LEITER TO FOUND A TOWN.

Millionaire Will Build City of Ziegler in Franklin County, Ill.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Feb. 9.—It is stated as a positive fact that Joseph Leiter, the millionaire speculator of Chicago, will shortly found a town in Franklin County, Ill. The new town will be named Ziegler, after Herrin and Benton and will be called Ziegler, that being Joseph Leiter's father's middle name. The town will be built on a building a railroad from the new town at once. He says he will employ 1,000 men to begin with. The old man has a large tract of land and will sink two coal shafts and build 1,000 coal coves. The Universal Fuel Company, of which Mr. Leiter is the head, will own the town.

WELL-KNOWN MISSOURIAN DEAD.

Joseph B. Upton of Bolivar, Prominent Republican and Editor.

Bolivar, Mo., Feb. 9.—After a year's decline with Bright's disease Joseph B. Upton, postmaster of this city, passed away last about 12 o'clock, aged about 53 years. He was a lawyer with few equals in the State. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1887 to 1891 and was a candidate for Congress against John Hearl.

TREW STONE AT STREET CAR.

John McAndrews Was Angered Because Cars Would Not Stop.

Angered because motormen on two Grand avenue cars had refused to stop for him and the motorman on the third car did not show an inclination to heed his signal, John J. McAndrews threw a stone through the vestibule of northbound car No. 794 last night. McAndrews was standing at the corner of Carroll street when he threw the missile.

STEAMER GRECIAN IS ASHORE.

Foundered on Rocks Near Halifax and Is Full of Water.

JUNTA PAMPHLETS FLOOD PHILIPPINES.

They assert that the Pacified Trovances Are Held in Check Only by Military Force.

Manila, Feb. 9.—Provinces under civil rule, as well as Manila, have been flooded with pamphlets printed in Hong-Kong by the Filipino Junta. These pamphlets are copies of a junta memorial which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt. The memorial expresses sympathy at the death of President McKinley and accuses the United States of a policy of "pacification" in the Philippines. The pamphlets say that the educated Filipinos appreciate American governmental ideas, but when the bread is taken away by the superior military forces, they will not be content to be a diamond.

ST. LOUISANS HOPE TO BE OIL MAGNATES.

Quite a Number Have Invested at Beaumont—Ryan's Big Diamond.

Beaumont, Tex., Feb. 9.—St. Louis prospectors to furnish her full share of Beaumont oil magnates. The latest prospective candidate for the Rockefeller class is John J. Ryan, politician, diamond fancier, dead shot and all-round sport. Ryan came to Beaumont last Sunday night with G. H. Gollerman, attorney, and H. H. Hogenbarten, a special committee representing an oil company organized by a number of well-known St. Louisans, among them Pat Short, Chief Swingley, Chief Evans of the Salvage Corps, J. A. Reardon and Jimmie Hannerty. It was the purpose of the committee to inspect the company's gusher, which came in January 23, and to ascertain if the well was formally accomplished last Monday. When Ryan returned from the oil field Monday he announced his determination to go into the oil business in earnest. Speaking of his oil hopes, he said: "If you haven't got a guinea these days you might as well sell your barber shop."

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CONCERTED MOVE TO TAKE DEWET FAILED.

General Kitchener Reports How the Boer Leader Broke Through British Lines.

London, Feb. 9.—From Wittebock, Lord Kitchener to-day telegraphed a long description of a combined movement of numerous Boer columns with the object of securing General De Wet's escape. Lord Kitchener says the advance was made on the night of February 4, the whole force moving from various directions and forming a continuous line of mounted men on the north side of the Orange River. The Boer force was broken up by the British and De Wet's escape was prevented.

LEHIGH VALLEY PIER RUINED.

Canalboats and Barges Damaged—Loss, \$250,000.

New York, Feb. 9.—Fire destroyed pier G of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company this morning, and the loss, including damage to shipping, is estimated at \$250,000. The pier was destroyed by a fire which broke out shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning near the pier. The fire was caused by a gas leak from a boiler on a canalboat. The pier was a long pier extending into the river. The loss includes the pier, the canalboats and the barges on the pier. The fire was caused by a gas leak from a boiler on a canalboat. The pier was a long pier extending into the river. The loss includes the pier, the canalboats and the barges on the pier.

TWO DWELLINGS BURNED.

Overheated Stove Caused Fire While Family Were Absent.

Two frame dwellings at Nos. 625 and 629 Hancock avenue, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss on buildings is \$2,500. The fire started in the front apartment house at Hancock avenue, occupied by H. L. Follos, and is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove. The family was at church when the flames broke forth. The furniture was damaged \$1,000. The house was owned by the Tyer Place Improvement Association. The house at No. 625 was owned by Charles W. Upton, No. 613 Chestnut street. It was unoccupied.

PASSENGER TRAIN SNOWBOUND.

Lay All Night in Drift at Summit, Pa.—Blizzard Raging.

Corry, Pa., Feb. 8.—All travel was abandoned by the O. & C. and Brocton on the Chautauque division of the Pennsylvania to-day. The blizzard is the worst in this section's history. Train No. 3 lay all night in a huge drift at Summit, and this morning the snow was carried to the stranded passengers. The officials have abandoned hope of moving the train and have decided to run through trains from Brocton to Ashblava via the Erie shore. The Dunkirk division of the Erie, also the Dunkirk, Ashblava Valley and Pittsburg division of the Lake Shore are blocked, and no trains moving. On the main line of the Erie the snow is

ADMIRAL WALKER MAY BE PUNISHED.

Senator Morgan Will Ask Committee to Take Action in the Matter.

The Republic Bureau, 16th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, Feb. 9.—If Senator Morgan has his way, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and brother-in-law of Senator Allen, will be punished by the Senate for contempt. "I cannot bring Rear Admiral Walker's refusal to discuss the diplomatic negotiations under way with Colombia to the attention of the Senate," Mr. Morgan said, "but the committee. What action the committee will take I, of course, cannot say. I asked Rear Admiral Walker yesterday if he were conducting the negotiations. His reply was that he was not, but he admitted that he knew the character of the proposals under discussion. In response to a further question he said that he was simply a private citizen of the United States. When this answer was made, I asked him to give the information he had concerning the negotiations. He refused. The American people will certainly not countenance being kept in the dark on the vital point of the canal question as regards Colombia."

PROVISIONS OF PROTOCOL.

The Republic is to give to Senator Morgan and his committee and to the country the information which Rear Admiral Walker withheld. The protocol which has been negotiated by Rear Admiral Walker, representing Secretary Hay, and Director Martinez-Silva, the Colombian Minister, will be signed this week. As thus far drafted, it provides: Leave for a period of 200 years, with privileges of extension, of a strip of territory ten miles wide, through the center of which the canal will pass. The exemption of the city of Panama from the force of the protocol retaining sovereignty over the territory comprised within the boundaries of that port. Guarantee by the United States of the sovereignty of the department of Panama with the exception of the strip leased. Payment by the United States to Colombia of an annual compensation, amounting to less than a million dollars. Possession of the United States of police and judicial jurisdiction within the territory leased and authority granted to the United States to send their agents in Colombia to investigate and secure persons committing crimes along the canal. Stockholders Are Anxious. Senator Morgan has received letters from American holders of bonds of the Panama Canal, valued at about \$2,000,000, asking in the event of the purchase of the company's concession by the United States what compensation will be made to the stockholders' belief is that it is not the intention of the negotiators on the part of the company to pay one cent to the stockholders. He pointed out that there is \$200,000,000 represented in the stocks and bonds of the company, and that \$200,000,000 will be obtained for distribution. Apparently he believes that the money will go to the pockets of the men who are representing the company in the negotiations.