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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	79,300	17	75,490
2	75,850	18	76,190
3	74,340	19	76,950
4	76,070	20	78,340
5	74,910	21 Sunday	82,330
6	77,310	22	76,040
7 Sunday	80,980	23	76,910
8	74,840	24	76,700
9	74,770	25	76,890
10	75,850	26	77,970
11	75,270	27	79,670
12	75,740	28 Sunday	83,310
13	77,555	29	78,000
14 Sunday	82,900	30	76,830
15	75,660	31	79,660
16	75,750		
Total for the month			2,398,625
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed			57,673
Net number distributed			2,340,952
Average daily distribution			75,514

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or rejected unsold during the month of January was 9.12 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1900.

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

ST. LOUIS WINS

Secretary Long's decision to name one of the new cruisers "St. Louis" puts the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley right with respect to Uncle Sam's navy. The construction of the battleship Missouri was begun a week or so ago and the construction of the cruiser St. Louis will begin in less than a year.

This representation in the United States Navy only represents the importance of the State and city.

The cruiser St. Louis is to be of the most modern construction and to exceed in armament, speed and equipment the New York and Brooklyn, which played so material a part in the Spanish War. The Mississippi Valley will be heard from in any subsequent war that confronts the United States.

The custom is that godparents must give their godchildren a present to commemorate the christening, and St. Louis is ready to fulfill her duty.

ACQUIRING A HABIT.

It is not likely that little Japan kept a straight face when she raised her picturesque flag over the diminutive island of Bayat, in the Philippine archipelago, or that she will feel like going to war with the United States over the question of ownership of that island.

It must be remembered that the Japs are now fairly pounding the pike in their haste to acquire European ways and habits, and that the land-grabbing habit is one of the strongest characteristics of Europe. A Japanese warship probably chanced to be sailing around north of twenty degrees of latitude and ran across this island. Knowing that it was not specifically included in Spain's cession of the Philippines to the United States, Japan unquestionably classed Bayat as a maverick island and promptly slapped on it her own flag-brand.

And that's all there is to it, very likely. Uncle Sam will prove ownership and take Bayat into his Philippine herd. Japan will yield gracefully and trot around knowing and scriptically smiling, on the lookout for other mavericks. And in this way she will acquire the land-grabbing habit—the hall-mark of proud and imperious blood these days, and perceptible even on some Americans who should be shamed for yielding their free souls to such indignity.

AXES AND OLD GRUDGES.

Among other features of the bright promise of power and party profit which its youthful optimism enables it to discern in the near future, the Young Republican organization of Missouri discovers that "it has no axes to grind and no old grudges to even up."

Judging from certain incidental developments of the gathering at Kansas City, however, this is taking things too much for granted. The most notable phase of that gathering was the delicately artful and yet masterful manner in which one Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis corralled the Young Republicans into his camp at the expense of the prestige of one William Warner of Kansas City, who failed in attempting what Mr. Kerens accomplished.

Mr. Kerens and Major Warner are emphatically Old Republicans—ancient and battle-scarred and inured to the blood-curdling Republican war-whoops that have so long awakened Missouri echoes. Both have axes to grind, and ground them for all they were worth, with the Young Republicans working the treadle of the grindstone. Both have old grudges to even up—Major Warner also has a new one for the way in which Mr. Kerens outwitted him with the youngsters forgathering in Kansas City.

And when the next banquet of the [illegible] shall be held it will be in St. Louis, and the grim and ruthless Chauncey Ives Filley will then, with Mr. Kerens and Major Warner, frisk gayly out as a Young Republican "with no axes to grind and no old grudges to even up." It will be a fine spectacle when this rejuvenated triumvirate, Filley, Kerens and Warner, get in the full swing of their Young Republicanism. Talk of analying love that refuses to grow old—the immortal youthfulness of hate will outclass it ten to one in this practical demonstration.

ROOSEVELT'S DANGER.

It was to have been expected that Governor Roosevelt of New York, who is loyally and unselfishly American in spirit and not afraid to express his convictions, should take a decided stand against the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty surrendering American control of the Nicaragua Canal.

More than any other development of President McKinley's administration does the formulation of this remarkable treaty prove that the President has so completely supplanted to British influence as to be untrustworthy in the proper maintenance of American rights. It seems almost incredible that an American President should have sanctioned such an agreement. It will not be strange if the American people hold Mr. McKinley to as strict an accounting for this virtual betrayal of American interests as in a somewhat different but not strictly emphatic manner, they would insist upon a national reckoning with a traitor of the Benedict Arnold type.

But, pending all will Governor Roosevelt's sturdy and honest attitude prove to his countrymen. It is a mistake to suppose that his genuine Americanism will prevent to make him the Presidential candidate of the Republican party in this year's campaign. The Republican party is owned body and soul by the trusts and syndicates. The trusts and syndicates are in favor of the secret league with Great Britain for a land-grabbing career of loot and freebootery. The canal concession is an early feature of this league. It was urged by Mark Hanna, the instrument of the trusts. The next Republican National Convention will be controlled absolutely by Hanna. It will nominate Mr. McKinley for the Presidency with all the deadly precision of a machine.

Governor Roosevelt has, however, placed himself on record as a true American—a very fine and brave thing for a prominent Republican to do these days. He has definitely parted from the administration because he sees that the administration has parted from whatever of the American spirit it once possessed. He is not willing to go down in history as a traitor to the cause of liberty and free government. He is more likely, in the near future, to suffer than to profit through his devotion to the best American good. Not until the American people at the polls shall eternally repudiate McKinleyism, imperialism, militarism and the new governmental spirit of truckling Anglo-Americanism, will it be safe for Republicans like Roosevelt to avow their continued and unshaken loyalty to the simple American faith which is now sought to be sacrificed to McKinleyism.

LORD ROBERTS ON TRIAL.

Great Britain has reasonable grounds for hope that General Methuen's defeated army, now heavily reenforced and placed under the immediate command of General Lord Roberts, will speedily give a better account of itself in a movement to invade the Orange Free State which may effect a radical change in the South African situation at the front.

It is certainly true that this change—the substitution for the incapable Methuen of so forceful a soldier as Lord Roberts, with the no less distinguished Lord Kitchener as his Chief of Staff—places England's supremest military talent at the head of the army of invasion. When it is remembered also that this army is so balanced in its relative strength of infantry, artillery and cavalry as to constitute the most formidable force yet organized by England, it is easy to understand the revived confidence with which the English now await the developments of the near future.

The world at large will study with peculiar interest the progress of the match of invasion led by General Lord Roberts. British military prestige is now on trial as never before in history. The largest army that England has ever placed in the field, commanded by her confessedly ablest General, is to try issues with the "embittled farmers" of the two little Dutch Republics in South Africa. If further disaster awaits Britain now, her standing as a foe formidable on land will be poor indeed.

DEPEW'S BOOK.

The declaration of Champ Clark that Senator Chauncey Depew should resign from the Senate in order to give these six years to writing a book will bear some disappointing scrutiny. Mr. Clark declares enthusiastically that it would be an entrancing book of reminiscence and anecdote, a fit companion piece to Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and "Pepys' Diary."

It is safe to say that no man on earth can write a book like "Pepys' Diary" except under circumstances like those which produced that book. "Pepys' Diary" was not intended for publication. It was written in a shorthand which Pepys believed would never be solved by any one except himself. He laid his mind, his character, his personal views open in that diary. In it is pictured a man without any of the concealment, pretense, inaccuracies, effort after praise and desire for approval which spoil character pictures and autobiographies. Could Chauncey Depew write such a book? It is not conceivable, unless he should write under the impression that no one but himself would ever read it.

Could Depew write a book like Boswell's Johnson? Johnson, the great lexicographer, the erudite scholar, the master of English, who supplied the material, could not have done it by any stretch of his powers. Here again is seen the real man, with his mask off, with all his sins and virtues, his eccentricities, his foibles upon him. Could Depew write such a book about himself or about any one else?

Mr. Clark should remember that the gifts of the talker and of the writer are distinct and different. What will interest an audience will bring only disappointment to the reader. Chauncey Depew should keep on doing his writing through the sympathetic hand of the newspaper man who is willing to be a Boswell to him. In that way alone can he produce a book with a remote chance of becoming an English classic.

BRING HIM TO JUSTICE.

There is ample justification for the action of the Kentucky State Legislature in appointing a Commission for the purpose of apprehending and bringing to justice the murderer of the late Governor Goebel, and in appropriating $100,000 for the cost of this work.

The assassination of Goebel was a crime which should not be allowed to go unpunished. No exercise of political or other influence should prevail to shield the assassin from the law. Republicans as well as Democrats should exert themselves to the utmost that justice shall be done in this black case.

The $100,000 thus appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature is practically the reward offered for the capture of Goebel's murderer, as probably not one-fourth of that sum will be needed for the expenses of the commission and detectives engaged in the search. There are also private rewards offered aggregating $10,000. It will be remarkable indeed, if so big a reward does not result in the capture of the assassin.

The people of the country at large will hope for this result. The State of Kentucky must certainly leave nothing undone for its attainment. The mystery of the shot fired from a window of the Executive building in the State capital, killing the man now declared to have been duly elected Governor of Kentucky, must be cleared up. And when you come to think of it, there should not, legitimately, be any tremendous difficulty in such a task.

LOBBIES DID IT.

Whatever may be the final desire of the present Congress, it seems reasonably sure that Puerto Rico will not continue always under a tariff of 25 per cent of that prescribed in the Dingley bill. The conclusion is based in the United States that Puerto Rico is as much a part of the United States as the Indian Territory, and that the Federal Government might as justly charge a duty on cattle shipped out of the Territory to St. Louis as on sugar or tobacco shipped from Puerto Rico to the United States.

The real motive in the tariff placed on Puerto Rican imports was to keep the sugar and tobacco of Puerto Rico from competing on equal terms with that of the United States. The tariff benefits the large producers of sugar and tobacco in the United States and injures every consumer of these articles.

It does more. It makes a vassal of a community which became voluntarily a part of the United States, and it wages China of what she may expect should she ever follow the lead of Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican tariff was recommended by the Committee of the Administrator of the lobbies of the tobacco and sugar manufacturers. They are its only beneficiaries, while the whole United States pay the tribute, not only in higher prices for these commodities, but in the shattering of the principles of freedom which have always been dearer than wealth to the American nation.

Whether negotiations for the Danish West Indies were opened by the United States or by Denmark does not in the least affect the propriety of the acquisition of those islands by the United States. That would be expansion, not imperialism.

If the advance of the Boers drives Buller away from the Tugela the article world has a right to expect a heartsong of parting from Buller that shall make "The Suwanee River" and "The Banks of the Wabash" sound like thirty cents.

It isn't at all likely that the American people will sanction the plan of taking Great Britain in as a side-partner under the Monroe Doctrine for a land-grabbing partition of the Western Hemisphere.

No Missourian with a sense of humor can contemplate with a straight face the spectacle of such grizzled warriors as Colonel Kerens and Major Warner posing as leaders of Missouri's Young Republicans.

It's about time for the American people to serve notice on certain enough Republicans that Anglo-Americanism will not be allowed to take precedence in national affairs over plain Americanism.

Correspondent Crolkuin tells us how the gigantic trusts crush the people. Will somebody now tell us exactly how to prevent the gigantic trusts from crushing the people?

When China's young Emperor holds his New Year reception under bloody old Au's auspices he shouldn't allow the excitement on the occasion to make him lose his head.

Kentucky can well afford to pay $100,000 for the apprehension of the assassin of the man which her Legislature declares to have been her duly elected Governor.

Tommy Atkins has always been willing to follow "Bobs Bahadur" to Hades if necessary, and that's about the size of the proposition now awaiting him in South Africa.

Teddy Roosevelt's American eyes naturally fail to see any merit in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the building of an unamerican Nicaragua Canal.

General Otis's casualty lists from the Philippines are just about as lengthy, frequent and ghastly as before the insurrection was quelled.

Uncle Sam's new cruiser St. Louis will make a fine globe-girdling herald for the great World's Fair of 1903.

St. Valentine and Cupid.

Christian brother to Cupid the Pagan,
Good little St. Valentine,
Quartered with his arms of him and foil quiver
Are the arrow-pierced hearts of thine.
Sighing swains and love-smitten maidens,
How they ache to the two,
Classical saint and saint-god of legend,
Ruled in the world by you!

Christian or Pagan, it matters but little,
Cupid or St. Valentine;
Poets and lovers and others moon-dazzled
Swear 'tis your right divine.
What care you for the creed that is opened?
Kings may be shrined or unshrined,
But, Pagan and Christian, your rule is immortal,
For love makes the world go round!

MURRAY M. SOLOMONS.

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT MRS. CHAPMAN CATT

She Succeeds Susan B. Anthony as the Association's President.

LADIES SCARED LEGISLATORS.

House Committee Hurriedly Adjourned When Differences Among Visitors Began to Take Definite Form.

Special to THE REPUBLIC.

Washington, Feb. 13. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was today elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association by a vote of 24 to 22, out of a total of 50[illegible]. Mrs. Susan B. Anthony was elected by acclamation honorary president of the association.

The other officers elected were: Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, vice president, re-elected; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary, re-elected; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, re-elected; Mrs. Laura Clay of Kentucky and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, auditors, re-elected.

Outside balloting tellers, Mrs. Lulan Dorsey Fowler, who was Mrs. Chapman Catt's rival for the presidency, announced that in order to secure the future harmony of the association, she desired to withdraw her name as a presidential candidate. Amid the general cheering and handclapping which followed this announcement, Mrs. Fowler left the convention not waiting to hear the result of the balloting.

Miss Anthony made the presentation of the new president to the convention. Mrs. Catt responded briefly.

The withdrawal of Mrs. Fowler from the presidential running was a surprise, as, long after the second session of the Executive Board had night announced to several of her friends that she was certain to win out on the vote. This was confirmed today by wildfire throughout the rank and file of the suffragists. For, although it was well known that great opposition was to be expected to Mrs. Fowler's candidacy, it had not been thought that the personal friends to her would be so great as to induce her to withdraw from some activity it was thought so lofty. The friends of Mrs. Fowler, however, came to the conclusion that the action was a low trick of Mr. George Catt from New York and of Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, and a very strong expression to the contrary. It was the old fight over again in local suffrage circles and to Mrs. Fowler it was a bitter disappointment.

A number of amendments which had to do with the general extension policy to the organization might be the Hepburn dissolution, were adopted. Among the amendments was one that the work of the association should be in the hands of the executive committee, composed of the president, four vice presidents, the corresponding secretary, the recording secretary, the treasurer, the auditor and the chairmen of committees and affairs of suffrage to women had been granted.

Mrs. Harvey Ellis read an address on the effects of popular suffrage in Colorado. She said the Democratic party in Colorado was in the way of suffrage, prevented and fight, instead of, as she had thought, that progress had been made each year.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read a paper prepared by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the biographer of Miss Susan B. Anthony. This paper dealt with the work of the last year in the way of suffrage, prevented and fight, instead of, as she had thought, that progress had been made each year.

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Miss Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, read her annual report. The receipts had been $[illegible], and the expenditures $[illegible], leaving a balance in the treasury of $[illegible].

Miss Anthony closed the argument for the suffragists. She declared that failure to secure national suffrage had been due to the foreign born voters. This, allied to the liquor interests, had succeeded in defeating amendments granting equal rights to women.

Mrs. Dodge was then recognized to present the side of the anti-suffragists. She read a letter signed by the State association officers opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women. It was a general argument against the question and concluded as follows:

"We know that women are physically unable to perform the duties which men are compelled to perform under every well-regulated Government. The enforcement of law involves not only the performance of long days, but in the last emergency the employment of military force. In neither of which can women participate the responsibility of actual service.

"No better illustration of the difficulties which would arise if the women were endowed with the duties of suffrage can be presented than the situation which has so lately existed in the State of Kentucky. Imagine women taking part in the strife of that State, including insurrection, riot, bloodshed and assassination as the consequences of a political dispute. If either one of the claimants of the governorship had been a woman it is perfectly obvious that confusion would have been worse confounded, and that in the last resort, under the Constitution the Federal authorities would have been paralyzed in the necessity of using military force against the women of the State. The worst phase of the above appropriate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky if the women, as well as the men, had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that State and might have entangled the general Government in its solution."

Miss Dodge was followed by Miss Russell of Delaware, who declared that where there were thousands of women who wanted to vote there were millions who did not want the ballot.

At the conclusion of the hearing before the Senate committee both sides appeared before the House Committee on Judiciary. After the hearing had proceeded for some time, sharp differences developed between the two sides, and in order to avoid a controversy, the committee adjourned.

RETAIL GROCERS' MEETING.

Association Warned Against Liquor Selling—Imitation Butter.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held at Grocers' Hall on Monday evening, an invitation was read from the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois to the St. Louis grocers to attend the annual convention of the Illinois association, which opened at Peoria yesterday and will continue in session until to-morrow.

Judge W. H. Clark delivered an address in which he said that some of the local grocers were violating the law in regard to selling liquor at retail. He warned the brewers to be careful not to violate the statute.

The question of the adulteration of well-known brands of goods and the manufacture of light-weight packages was discussed, and it developed that another cheap imitation of butter has been placed on the market. Revenue officers, to whom samples were submitted, have decided that the article is not oleomargarine.

Reports were received from the delegation which attended the National Convention of Retail Grocers at Cleveland. Members were notified that the meeting of the State Association of Retail Grocers of Missouri will be held at St. Joseph next July.

CONCLUDING EXPRESSIONS FROM STATE DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

Reasons for Dockery's Nomination and Opinions on State Conventions.

With the letters below The Republic concludes its publication of letters from Missouri editors on the governorship and allied topics.

It is scarcely necessary to say that The Republic has treated the matter purely as news, in which the people of Missouri, especially the Democratic voters, would be deeply interested. The Republic's position is well known. It does not lift a hand to promote the success of any candidate for party nomination. Among democratic candidates it is absolutely unconcerned. This collection of opinions from Democratic editors has had no influence in securing Mr. Dockery's nomination. That nomination was settled by the people before the letters were sent out. For the sake of the Democratic party and the State's welfare The Republic is glad that the nominee of the people has not been embarrassed by any secret influences, and that it has fallen upon a man of indisputable character and long tested ability in public affairs. But The Republic does not, and never, permit the claim that it has promoted Mr. Dockery's personal interests. If any other person of equal strength had been chosen The Republic would be equally satisfied.

Now that the campaign for the gubernatorial nomination has been closed by the decision of the masses of Democratic voters, after enthusiastic and calm consideration, the party expects the friends of other candidates to come forward and cordially pledge their support to the choice of the State Convention. Those who refuse, and while refusing, are slander and attempt calumny, should be regarded as enemies of the party, and treated accordingly. Democratic editors should be supported in their efforts to organize campaign managers. A large Democratic majority should be secured for the party, and the nominated choice of the party honor best some higher reward.

In all, The Republic has received ballots from 114 newspapers, Dockery is named by 50, and is all, no preferences, 18.

For an early convention, 37.

For one convention, 16, for two conventions, 18.

Following are the letters which conclude this most interesting series.

Springfield.

To the Editor of The Republic:

The general feeling here is that Hon. A. M. Dockery made a splendid race in the gubernatorial contest in 1896, and deserves the honors of the entire ticket, provided he can gracefully accept the nomination. We feel we have the right to demand a candidate who will be the equal of the best men in the other parties, and who will be the equal of the best men in the other parties, and who will be the equal of the best men in the other parties, and