THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. R. Carr, Secretary.
Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One Year	$8.00
Six Months	4.00
Three Months	1.50
Any three days, except Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday with Magazine	2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday	1.50
Sunday Magazine	1.50

BY CARRIERS, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per Week, daily only	9 cents
Per Week, daily and Sunday	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—one year—$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express, money order or registered letter.

Address, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

☞Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.	PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages	1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages	2 cents for one or 3 cents for two pages
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 2013	A 625
Editorial Reception-Room	Park 456	A 624

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.
Vol. 60 ..... No. 14

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. R. 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 June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	82,470	17 Sunday	83,910
2	83,805	18	81,550
3 Sunday	85,580	19	82,670
4	81,850	20	84,080
5	86,090	21	83,930
6	82,830	22	83,260
7	82,150	23	84,765
8	81,160	24 Sunday	84,990
9	83,325	25	82,150
10 Sunday	85,860	26	82,460
11	82,900	27	82,890
12	81,850	28	82,490
13	81,590	29	82,090
14	82,340	30	84,550
15	82,090		
16	82,660		

Total for the month	2,494,335
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	40,580
Net number distributed	2,453,755
Average daily distribution	81,791

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 8.10 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.

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

LONELY WILLIE WALLIE.

Plain Americans content with their Americanism will be inclined to see a suggestion of poetic justice in the fate that has overtaken William Waldorf Astor, now cut dead by the Prince of Wales and snubbed by that London high society for the sake of which he renounced his American citizenship.

The degenerate grandson of the sturdy old furrier who made his fortune in this country and was proud to be an American has evidently allowed his pride of purse to work his own undoing. Because his wealth purchased him an entrance into the ranks of the British aristocracy he became unduly puffed up. His arrogance culminated in an unwarranted insult to an English naval officer, the Prince of Wales decided it was high time to teach him a lesson in good manners, the Queen omitted his name from the list of those invited to a royal garden party, society took its cue therefrom, and Willie Wallie is no longer in the swim in dear old Lunnon.

When this unfortunate man shook the dust of New York from his feet he gave as his reason for expatriating himself his opinion that this country "was no place for a gentleman to live." English society evidently argues that Astor is not yet gentleman enough to live in its exclusive atmosphere. It's rough on Willie Wallie, of course, but he should have known his limitations better before tempting such a fall between two stools.

FAIR TRANSPORTATION.

An engineer, discussing the Paris Exposition in Engineering News, attracts attention to a lack which might with advantage enlist the efforts of inventors.

"The problem of transportation in the miles upon miles of aisles in the buildings has not been solved," he says. "There is a rolling-chair brigade, but they are too 'de luxe' for the ordinary visitor, and if they were not, there would not be enough to go around. What is needed at all these great shows is a wheeled chair in which one can propel oneself around, not at bicycle speed, but at the rate of an ordinary walk. Perhaps some enterprising Yankee will have them ready for the next great World's Fair."

The "next great World's Fair" will be held in St. Louis in 1903, and there appears no reason why the problem should not be solved in time to make the complete Louisiana Purchase World's Fair visible at a smaller expense of muscular exertion than must at present be applied in exposition sightseeing.

The application of the electric motor recently to a large variety of different purposes suggests that it may supply the power for propelling such wheeled chairs. An inventor with such a device that would meet all the requirements would undoubtedly realize largely on his ingenuity.

ENGINEERS DIFFER.

The report of the second Board of Engineers, appointed to consider the desirability of the superimposed turret in battleships, appears to have settled the question just as little as the report of the first Board of Engineers settled it. Engineers and others not equipped with engineering knowledge still assert that the superimposed turret is not an attractive departure.

The superimposed turret—that is, a smaller turret containing smaller cannon placed upon the big turret containing the big main guns of the battleship, both turrets operated by the same machinery—was adopted in the new battleship Kearsarge and on this ship the experiments were made by the engineers. The first board divided on the question, a majority condemning the new method of construction. The second board of thirteen engineers approved the new model.

The advantages claimed are a great gain in arc and concentration of fire. When the subsidiary batteries are in turrets at the side of the ship they cannot be brought to bear unless the enemy is on that side. Under the new style all the guns could be used on an enemy, no matter what his position.

The disadvantages of the new construction are said to be that the discharge of the big guns vitiates the accuracy of the smaller guns, even with practically simultaneous firing. The most serious disadvantage, however, is said to be that an accident or injury in action to a single turret would throw four big guns out of action at once and cut the fighting power of the ship in two.

On the report of the latest Board of Engineers the Government has decided to use the superimposed turret in all the new ships under construction.

Actual fighting will be the surest way to test the merits of the innovation, and constructors will watch the superimposed turrets eagerly at the first sea fight.

THE HYPOCRITE.

In his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President, delivered at Canton last Thursday, Mr. McKinley spoke eloquently of the recent achievement of his administration in the Philippines, resulting in the "liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism."

This would be a noble thought for liberty-loving Americans, were it based on fact. It was for just such an achievement that 200,000 of these liberty-loving Americans sprang to arms in 1898 in response to the President's call for volunteers for the war with Spain. That war was declared for the express purpose of freeing the Cubans. It made an irresistible appeal to all true Americans. It promised to present to the world the grand spectacle of a mighty Republic rushing to the rescue of a little people oppressed by tyranny and, having freed them, straightway lifting them to a national independence of their own.

Two years have passed since this humanitarian war, for service in which these 200,000 liberty-loving Americans were so proud to volunteer, was fought and won. In those two years Mr. McKinley's administration has found time and opportunity to do many things, but it has not found time to free Cuba. It has, instead, established a carpetbag government in Cuba which has devoted its efforts to the looting of that already sorely afflicted island. It has used, and is still using, all its influence to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It declared in 1898 that the Cuban people were then, and of right should be, a free and independent people. It says now that they are not fit for freedom.

In Porto Rico there is an even more shameful score charged up against Mr. McKinley and his imperial administration. The Porto Ricans welcomed with open arms our army of invasion under General Miles. They accepted with implicit and pathetic faith that officer's solemn pledge that they should enjoy all the blessings of American citizenship. They went around the streets of their towns of Ponce, of Guayama, of Arroyo, of Santa Ysabel, with a pride almost childlike in its ingenuousness, calling themselves "Americanos." They celebrated in their churches and cathedrals the signing of the Peace Protocol of August 12, 1898, which placed them under the sovereignty of the American flag. And in return we have denied to them their constitutional rights as American citizens and have levied infamous tribute upon them for the further enrichment of our syndicates.

When the people of the Philippines were fighting against the tyranny of Spain we hailed their every victory over the Spanish arms as a victory of patriots enlisted in a holy war for freedom. We treated them as allies in our operations against Manila, and we profited by their military co-operation with our forces at that time. But the moment the full temptation offered by the opportunity for the looting of their country was realized by us the Filipino soldiers ceased to be patriots and became bandits, savage Malays, cannibal head-hunters. Later, when the recognized fact of our determination to trick them out of the freedom they had won from Spain became apparent to them and forced them to turn on us, we classed them under the general name of rebels. It was as rebels that we began killing them, and it is as rebels that we are killing them to this day.

This is how President McKinley's administration has "liberated" the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans and the Cubans. This is how the Republican party of to-day maintains itself as the emancipation party, "not of profession, but of performance," as Mr. McKinley expresses it. For shame, Mr. President, for shame! You would be amazed and appalled if you knew how your hypocrisy angers the American people.

INDIANA AMERICAN.

Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, where Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will be notified of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States by the Democratic party, has the facts on his side when he claims that many Indiana Republicans will in November vote against Mr. McKinley on the paramount issue of imperialism.

The passage of the iniquitous Porto Rican tariff bill under pressure from the President caused by the influence of the trusts to be benefited thereby is what has caused this defection of Indiana Republicans. The sentiment condemning the unconstitutional tariff taxation of the Porto Ricans was led in Indiana by ex-President Harrison. It is an honest and typical American sentiment. It is based on unswerving loyalty to the American creed, which forbids taxation without representation.

There is reason to believe that the Republican campaign in Indiana will be a half-hearted campaign. It is difficult, even under the strongest party pressure, for men to work soulfully for a candidate whose policies and whose acts they condemn. It is peculiarly difficult for consistent Americans, justly proud of their Americanism, to effectively support a man whose Americanism they have impeached. It is doubtful if the best type of American can bring himself to vote for the retention in power of such a man. Patriotism rises above party in cases such as this.

The Democratic party, standing firmly and fearlessly on its platform condemning that greed of Empire which led to the grievous sin against the Porto Ricans and against the American Constitution, should find Indiana in the Democratic alignment on the count of votes to be cast in November. It has the right to expect this showing. Indiana belongs to the great Middle West, and the Middle West is American to the core. It is not to be tricked into joining the syndicate plot which aims at the betrayal of the Republic to Empire. Its people are faithful to the principles upon which the Republic was founded. Indiana must join in its effective condemnation of the plotters for Empire.

HE DARED NOT SPEAK.

Mr. McKinley's speech at Canton, accepting the Republican nomination for President, and announced in advance by Congressman Grosvenor, the President's mouthpiece, as "the real Republican platform of 1900," contained not one word concerning the trusts.

This is at least logical on the part of the President, disappointing though it be to the American people suffering so grievously from trust monopoly and legislation for the further enrichment of the trusts at their expense. The President could not defend the trust evil. Defense of that evil is not possible to the cunningest special pleader. The evil stands condemned on its own showing.

And assuredly the President could not, in his helpless vassalage to the trusts, denounce them. They own him and dictate his policies through Mark Hanna, their accredited instrument. They elected him to the Presidency in 1896. They are contributing the slush-fund to be used in his campaign for re-election this year. They look to him for the extension of their power and the strengthening of their greedy grasp on the commerce and industries of the country. He is pledged to their service, body and soul.

Therefore the President of the United States did not dare, in accepting a renomination to the high office which he now holds, to say one word about the trusts. He stands before the American people dumb on this great issue. It is his duty to defend the people from the monopoly greed of the trusts. He dare not. He is mute and, of his own consent, impotent. It is for the American people to pass judgment upon such a servant of the people.

One way to tell the paramount issue of a campaign is to note what splits up the parties. The formation of the Anti-Imperialist party and of the Traveling Men's Anti-Trust Organization tells the story. The defection of Webster Davis on the Boer-sympathy, pro-English issue also says a word or two.

The British War Office announces that the number of deaths up to the present on the English side during the South African War has been 48,188. This is the price of imperialism. Americans do not consider the game worth the candle.

Any number of betting men all over the country are lying awake nights praying that the New Yorker who bet $2,500 even that a friend could not name seven States which Bryan could carry would come around their way.

Our patriot forefathers did not sign the Declaration of Independence under a condition of repudiation as soon as the Republic should be strong enough to warrant transformation into an Empire.

The marked industry with which Republican party organs are trying to bring about a division in the Democratic party is one sure indication that no such division has sprung up spontaneously.

Our abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine opens the way for Germany's imperial colonization of South America and final overthrow of the South American Republics.

In saying not one word concerning the trusts in his Canton speech of acceptance Mr. McKinley probably acted on the principle of least said, soonest mended.

One of the most grateful results of Democratic victory this year will be the elimination of Mark Hanna as a dominating figure in American public life.

Mr. McKinley claims to have liberated the 10,000,000 people of the Philippines, and he is shooting them full of holes to convince them of his benevolence.

General Grosvenor should not give up so early in the fight. He has not since last April issued a single forecast of the outcome of the November elections.

When the trusts read the reports of Mr. McKinley's Canton speech of acceptance they can exclaim with literal truthfulness—"Never touched us!"

Old Glory has served too well as the standard of a great and free Republic to be now degraded into service as the pirate flag of Empire.

It's all right to punish China for her sins, but don't let's cheapen Justice by using her august form as a stalking-horse for Empire.

St. Louis is not hopelessly bankrupt, and the administration which spreads such an impression abroad misrepresents the city.

A Filipino killed by McKinley imperialism is just as dead as one killed by Spanish imperialism of the same kidney.

American patriots of 1900 are aligned with the patriots of 1776 in their devotion to the Republic and hatred of Empire.

Civilized Europe, having goaded savage Asia to desperation, is now horrified at the deeds possible to desperate savagery.

The Volunteer of '98.

He volunteered in the war with Spain
To set poor Cuba free;
And he prayed with all his might and main
That glorious thing to see;
And the war was fought and the war was won,
And we gained new lands by what was done,
And the dream of Empire was begun,
But Cuba's not yet free.

He thrilled when he heard the President's call
To set poor Cuba free;
And he took his chance in death to fall
That this fine thing might be;
And the Philippines we conquered bold,
And Porto Rico, too, we hold,
And we've learned to lust for land and gold,
But Cuba's not yet free.

Yet still he knows his country meant
To set poor Cuba free;
His faith is strong in her intent,
Dear land of liberty!
She is not false, in Freedom born,
She will not break her promise sworn,
She'll laugh the tricksters yet to scorn,
And set poor Cuba free!

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

SAYS HEADQUARTERS SHOULD BE MOVED.

Congressman Lentz of Ohio Urges the Claims of Columbus, O.

HE CONFERS WITH MR. BRYAN.

Advances Strong Reasons Why Democratic National Committee Should Direct Campaign From Ohio.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—Another aspirant for the Democratic headquarters—Columbus, O.—entered the field to-day. Some sturdy arguments in her behalf were presented by Congressman John J. Lentz, the redoubtable House leader, who came with a delegation of citizens to endeavor to enlist Mr. Bryan's active support of the plan. Mr. Lentz and his associates arrived this morning. They were met at the train by Mr. Bryan, who had been advised of their coming, and, together with National Committeeman Tarpy of California, took lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Lentz was very much in earnest, and very insistent in his belief that the locating of headquarters at Columbus would prove a formidable factor in the election of Mr. Bryan. He told the presidential nominee that he considered that the Democrats have an excellent opportunity to win in Ohio this fall.

"Why," said he, "the one thing we have to do—and it is not such a very difficult task—is to organize the opposition to the Republican party, so that they may work in harmony. Nash was elected Governor on the Republican ticket last fall with a minority vote of 58,000. Had the vote cast for Jones, the labor candidate, and McLean, the Democratic candidate, been united on one man, he would have been elected with an overwhelming majority. There is no reason why these two elements cannot be brought together this fall. There is nothing so conducive to effective work as enthusiasm, and the location of the national headquarters at Columbus, the political center of the State, will lend encouragement to our men. The national organization will be in touch with every suborganization in the State, and the enthusiasm this would lend would be invaluable to the Democratic ticket in the State."

Situation in Ohio.

To The Republic correspondent he said:

"There is much dissatisfaction with the Republican party in Ohio. While McKinley and Hanna have made a few friends by their appointments, they have made more enemies because of the greater number of those who applied for positions and failed to get them. In not another State has the National Committeeman of the party resigned, as did George Cox, two weeks after he had been forced to accept the position by Mark Hanna at Philadelphia. Judge Beattie, another prominent and influential figure in the party in years gone by, has come over to Bryan, and is out in an interview in which he said that the action of the Philadelphia convention, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, was a civil fraud, and the nomination for second place a military fraud. These are elements that go to show the dissension in the opposition and the possibility for us if we take advantage of the situation.

"The enthusiasm in Ohio because of the location of national headquarters there will be communicated to neighboring States, and they are the ones upon which Mr. Bryan must depend for his election. With the right kind of management he can carry Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland. To carry all of them he would have to overcome less than in either Illinois or Wisconsin, and but little more than in either Michigan or Minnesota. Taking the vote of 1896 he will have to overcome but 48,000 in Ohio, 18,000 in Indiana, 12,000 in West Virginia, and 280 in Kentucky. All of them have shown Democratic symptoms since that time. With these States, in addition to the ones he carried in 1896, Mr. Bryan can be elected with sixteen votes to spare in the electoral college.

Bryan's Chances Improved.

"I consider Mr. Bryan's chance for election much better this fall than four years ago. If the fight is conducted properly he can be elected without the aid of New York. I don't consider New York a probability, nor do I think it wise to spend much energy in States that gave a big Republican vote in 1896 and haven't improved materially since. By locating the headquarters at Columbus, and making that a center from which to radiate encouragement and enthusiasm to the debatable territory I have pointed out, the Democratic ticket will be victorious this fall."

It was along these lines that Mr. Lentz bombarded Mr. Bryan for the two hours they sat in the candidate's favorite nook on the porch. Mr. Bryan questioned and listened, but he did not give Mr. Lentz's plan his sanction. Mr. Lentz hurried away this afternoon to Chicago, where he has an engagement with Chairman Jones to talk over the matter to-morrow.

Mr. Lentz scoffed at the idea advanced by Senator Lodge in his notification speech yesterday that the money question could be forced to the front and made the paramount issue of the campaign.

"It's not only going to be imperialism," he said, "but it is imperialism. It is not what Lodge says or what I say that makes any question the paramount issue; it is what the people say, and on the street corners, cars, everywhere you go, the one subject is imperialism."

PEKIN RATIFIED.

Enthusiastic Celebration in Honor of Democratic Ticket.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pekin, Ill., July 13.—The Democrats of this city held their ratification meeting this evening at the Courthouse Square to ratify the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson. A procession was formed, headed by bands of music, and the Bryan and Stevenson Campaign Club.

The speakers were Frank Quinn and George R. Foster of Peoria and Jesse Black, Jr., congressional nominee of this district.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED.

Kerens of Missouri a Member—Perry Heath Secretary.

Cleveland, O., July 13.—An important political conference, attended by a number of prominent Republican leaders, was held at Senator Hanna's office here to-day. The meeting was called by Mr. Hanna to discuss and decide upon the personnel of the new Executive Committee and to name a secretary of the National Committee to succeed General Charles F. Dick.

Among those present at the conference were Chairman Hanna, Cornelius N. Bliss, Perry S. Heath, Charles F. Dick, Henry C. Payne, Charles Dawes, Myron T. Herrick, R. C. Kerens, Graeme Stewart, N. B. Scott, Harry S. New and Frederick Gibbs.

At noon Senator Hanna announced that the following named had been chosen as members of the National Executive Committee: Graeme Stewart, Illinois; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Kerens, Missouri; J. H. Manley, Maine; N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Frederick S. Gibbs, New York; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; Harry S. New, Indiana.

Chairman, M. A. Hanna; secretary, Perry S. Heath; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss.

General Charles F. Dick's resignation as secretary of the National Republican Committee was received and accepted.

Mr. Heath will tender his resignation as First Assistant Postmaster General to the President in a week or ten days.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. Heath said:

"The subject which culminated to-day in my selection as secretary of the Republican National Committee was first broached to me by Chairman Hanna some weeks ago.

"At first I was much averse to taking up this work, knowing what it meant in volume and character. President McKinley did not wish me to quit my position in the Post Office Department.

"At Canton the subject was renewed by all the members of the Executive Committee in such a personal and earnest manner that I consented to undertake the work."

The Executive Committee chose Colonel M. Therrick of this city to fill the vacancy on the National Committee caused by the resignation of George R. Cox of Cincinnati.

The committee renewed the lease for the rooms occupied as headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, New York.

Messrs. Payne and Stewart were instructed to look over the ground in Chicago, with a view to securing a location for the National Committee in that city. It is said that the Chicago headquarters will be opened during the coming month.

The committee, after considerable discussion, decided to maintain no special bureaus during the coming campaign.

NEBRASKA ALL RIGHT.

State Will Go for Bryan by a Large Majority.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—Acting Chairman Edmiston of the Populist National Committee said to-night that there was not the least doubt about Nebraska.

"The conventions just held," said he, "were the most demonstrative in the history of the State. The three conventions agreed upon an electoral ticket in perfect harmony, which means that it will be successful at the polls by from 15,000 to 20,000.

"The selection of the electoral ticket was made with the view that they should support Mr. Bryan. They are all anti-Republican.

"Mr. Towne is certainly very strong with the People's party. It was the desire of a great majority that he should remain on the ticket. Up to this time, Mr. Towne is the candidate of the People's party, and they still regard him as their representative on the national ticket.

"In the States of Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Colorado and many of the other strong Populist States I have no doubt that a similar course in the selection of the electoral ticket will be followed, and each party will have a proportionate share in the representation on the ticket. With this done, there can be no doubt as to the result, and with these conditions we can and will be successful in the States named.

"Now, that Nebraska has set the pace and outlined the course that Populists generally will approve, I feel that it will give great encouragement throughout the country in Mr. Bryan's interest.

"The information from Populist States, giving something of the Populist situation, furnishes assurance beyond a doubt that Mr. Bryan commands the full indorsement of the People's party.

"I am fully convinced after surveying the situation, that Mr. Bryan is much stronger than he was in 1896. I am also of the opinion that Mr. McKinley is not so strong as four years ago. His imperialistic policy and the open friendship of the administration with Great Britain in its war of conquest in South Africa will lose him the votes of many who supported him in 1896. No person who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896 can find a justifiable reason for not supporting him now, and many thousands who did not support him then are expressing their sympathy for his cause and giving assurance that they are with him in this contest. I believe that victory is certain."

NO GOLD DEMOCRAT TICKET.

Mr. Bynum Explains Why It Is No Use.

Washington, July 13.—"The Gold Democrats will not put a ticket in the field this year," says W. D. Bynum of Indiana, chairman of the Gold Democratic Executive Committee in 1896. "We cannot get our electors on the official ballot in New York, because no votes were cast for the party candidate for Governor in 1898 and the State law requires that a certain number of votes shall have been cast for State officers in the preceding election before the nominees of any party can go on the official ballot in the pending contest. Our party organization in New York was abandoned two years ago, members of our party voting other tickets.

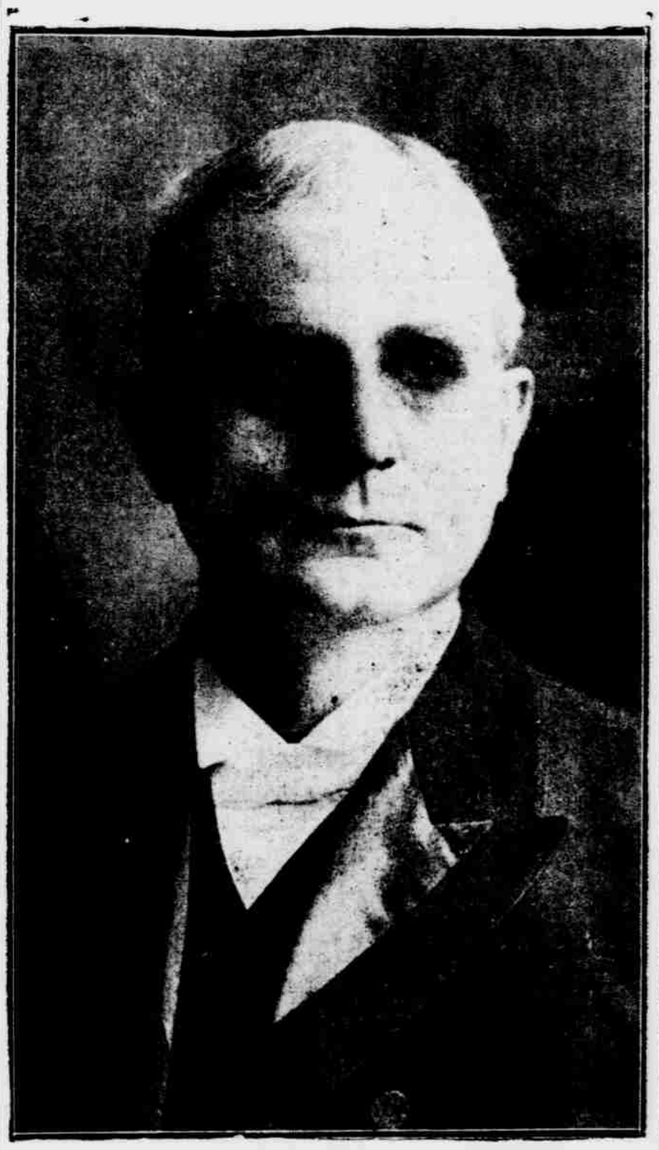
"The only way we can have our candidates for electors put on the official ballot is by petition of a certain number of voters in each county, an exceedingly difficult thing to do in the present case, as the members of the Gold Democratic party have affiliated with one or the other of the old parties on the new issue. New York is the one State where our ticket might do the Republicans some good, and if we cannot get on the official ballot, there is little use of nominating a national ticket. The new Australian ballot laws in other States also operate against independent movements."

Bollinger County Ticket.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lutesville, Mo., July 13.—Complete returns from the Democratic primary election held in Bollinger County show the nomination of the following ticket: Representative, J. M. Welker; Collector, W. A. Leoffler; Prosecuting Attorney, Charles G. Revelle; Sheriff, J. W. Dixon; Treasurer, J. J. Chostner; Assessor, F. B. Clippard; Judge, First District, James Limbaugh; Judge, Second District, W. L. Dellinger.

CHAMP CLARK A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR VEST'S SEAT.



Says That Stone, De Armond and Others Also Are After the Place.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

White Cloud, Kas., July 13.—Congressman Champ Clark, who spoke at the Chautauqua here yesterday, announced to-day that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Vest.

The announcement was made in the course of a conversation with R. C. Benton of Oregon, Mo., who quotes Mr. Clark as saying:

"I am going to canvass my district thoroughly as soon as I get through this speechmaking, first in a buggy, making all the places away from the railroad, and, later, after the weather gets bad, I will make the railroad towns. I would rather serve in Congress than in the Senate if I could be elected for six years, but this thing of working hard in Congress and then getting out in your district and working like thunder every other year is too hard."

"You are after Mr. Vest's place?" inquired Mr. Benton.

"Yes," replied Mr. Clark. "Stone, De Armond, myself and several others are after it. If Bryan is defeated, Stone will quit and begin his campaign for the presidential nomination four years hence, and I will have a good chance for the place."

"But you do not think Mr. Bryan will be defeated, do you, Mr. Clark?" inquired Mr. Benton.

"It doesn't look that way now," replied Mr. Clark, "or I wouldn't be out making these speeches."

"How is your county?" inquired Mr. Clark.

"About 400 safely Republican," replied Mr. Benton.

"You find out what you can do for me, and if you can promise me a vote in the Legislature I will come up and make you a few campaign speeches and help you carry the county."

MANUFACTURERS' CENSUS.

Work of Collecting Statistics to Be Begun Here.

Schedules for the taking of the manufacturers' census of St. Louis have reached Local Supervisor Higgins. The men who work on this line of statistics have been carefully selected from the regular census enumerators, who did the population work in this city. The pay of the new men is good, and only those have been engaged who displayed an aptness and exactitude on the first schedules. Under the system established for the industrial enumeration here, nothing will escape, and a full record of the importance of St. Louis as a producing center will be made manifest.

All answers made to enumerators are to be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made of the census reports disclosing the names or operations of individual establishments in any particular. Special agents and enumerators of the census are liable to a penalty of $500 if they disclose any information obtained in their official capacity. The law also provides that any one refusing to answer truthfully the questions asked them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The punishment for this is a fine, not exceeding $10,000, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding one year.

To Punish the Guilty.

To the Editor of The Republic:

St. Louis, July 13.—I desire to call attention to an advertisement which appears in this issue of your paper, in which, under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, there has been offered a reward for information leading to the conviction of persons who were guilty of stripping and attacking women on the streets of this city during the recent period of disorder.

In the interest of justice it is the wish of the committee that as much prominence be given to this notice as possible, as they are desirous of promptly apprehending and punishing the miscreants who were guilty of these offenses. The fair fame of St. Louis has suffered incalculably on account of these things, and, while we can never remove the disgrace, we can and will, with the aid of good citizens, bring to just punishment the perpetrators of these dastardly outrages.

GEORGE T. WEITZEL,
Attorney Citizens' Committee.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

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

TO GET MONEY FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Ordinance Introduced to Divert New City Hospital and Certain Waterworks Funds.

COUNCILMAN HODGES EXPLAINS

He Declares It Is the Only Way Out of the Financial Dilemma in Which the City Now Finds Itself.

Councilman Hodges introduced in the Council yesterday afternoon a bill providing for the repeal of ordinances setting aside money for a hospital fund and two ordinances making appropriations for new engines at the waterworks station. The object of the measure, as explained by Mr. Hodges, is to make the hospital fund and the other funds mentioned available for immediate appropriation.

Mr. Hodges said that he disliked to take the hospital fund used for current expenses, but he could see no other way to provide money for appropriations for parks and streets.

"We need a new City Hospital desperately, we all know," he said, "but if we do not keep our streets clean there may be an epidemic of disease, and we would realize too late that there are other things more important than a new City Hospital.

"I have figured very closely on the amount of money that the city may expect to take in through the regular channels this year, and I want to say that the estimates of the Comptroller are very nearly exact. Taking the Assessor's own statement of the value of assessed taxes, I do not see that the city will have more than $3,000 more than the Comptroller estimates. On the other hand, the new lighting contract calls for the expenditure each year of $35,000 more for lighting than was called for under the Kern contract. The Comptroller's figures on lighting expense were based on the Kern contract, and the difference for the balance of this year will amount to about $24,000, which will very nearly wipe out the amount of money the Council has made available by reductions in certain items of the general appropriation bill as it stands.

"I can see nothing to do but to take the hospital fund and all other funds which may be made available by the repeal of ordinances."

The Council discussed the appropriation bill in a general way, but did not attempt to do anything more with the different items. Mr. Hodges said that if the ordinance he had introduced providing for the repeal of the hospital ordinance and others should become a law, the city would have $39,340.76 more available than it now has. The Council adjourned until Tuesday afternoon. Messrs. Carroll, Gaus, Richards and Thuner were absent.

OPENING STATE CAMPAIGN.

Monroe City Democrats Plan an Old-Time Picnic.

While no formal announcement of the opening of the campaign on the part of the Democrats in Missouri has been made, the counties of Monroe, Marion and Shelby expect to have a big celebration at Monroe City on August 9. The three counties, in as many congressional districts, expect to pour a large crowd into Monroe City on that date. The speakers will be A. M. Dockery, Congressmen Lloyd, Rucker and Champ Clark.

Webster Davis has been invited to attend, and while no reply has yet been received from him, it is believed he will accept. The event will be in the nature of an old-time picnic, and since Monroe City is situated in one of the greatest Democratic strongholds in the State an immense crowd is expected.

Another large picnic will be held at Mexico on the occasion of the Modern Woodmen picnic, on August 16. Both Champ Clark and Webster Davis are expected to be present. Other picnics in various parts of the State are being projected. Some time during the campaign a joint discussion between Colonel Joseph Flory and some Democratic speaker probably will be arranged, if the former will have nerve enough to accept the challenge.

COLONEL MOORE IN THE CITY.

One Time Orator of Republican Party Who Seeks Office.

Colonel James Moore, the fog-horn statesman from the Eighth District, who is running against Judge Shackleford for Congress, is at the Laclede. There was a time when Colonel Moore was one of the best orators in the party with which he affiliates. That day seems to have passed. Colonel Moore has either lost his voice or his ambition. He has made no effort to wring tears from any eyes in the Eighth since the campaign of 1896.

Colonel Moore has labored long and earnestly in behalf of his party. He even got up nights to keep the fire on the Republican hearth blazing, but that was years ago. While Colonel Moore declares he will make a close canvass of the district, the hope is so forlorn that the statement will be received with considerable mirth.

NO FLORY MONEY UP.

Though Republicans Talk Loudly of What They Will Do.

A prominent St. Louis Democrat offered to wager $250 even that Mr. Dockery will carry the State by a majority not less than 40,000. So far the money has not been covered by any enthusiastic Republican. While the Republicans are making loud and long boasts of what may be expected in November, they frankly admit that there is not the specter of a chance for Flory. Forty thousand majority is safe for a wager, and it is anticipated before the campaign is over it will be impossible to get Republican money even at 10 to 1.

Virgil Conkling Enthusiastic.

Virgil Conkling of Carrollton, member of the Democratic State Committee is at the Laclede. Mr. Conkling says that the Second District is enthusiastic over the ticket nominated at Kansas City, and that the platform could not suit the people better. He expects an increased majority in Carroll County this year, and, in fact, all over the Second District.

TEN WERE BORN AT SEA.

Interesting Facts Concerning Registered Voters of St. Louis.

Secretary Hoblitzelle of the Board of Election Commissioners has prepared a list of the voters who have registered in the last few months who were born at sea.

The list is not a lengthy one, comprising only ten citizens of St. Louis, but it is one of unusual interest. It is as follows: John Anderson, No. 3307 Hickory street; Herman Runde, No. 1417 Salisbury street; Jacob J. Oetter, No. 1540 Benton street; James Sprott, No. 824 South Sixth street; Fred Block, No. 3633 Hebert street; Jacob Flock, No. 3315 Cozens avenue; Lawrence Stephens, No. 4202 Kossuth avenue; Frederick W. Coens, No. 2301 Nagel avenue; George J. Schubert, No. 5239 North Broadway; Harry G. LeRoy, No. 917 Madison street.

TO GO TO WESTERN POSTS.

Four Companies of Fifth Cavalry Receive Orders.

The four companies of the Fifth Cavalry, now doing garrison duty at Jefferson Barracks will depart from the barracks in a few days for posts in the West.

The order was received Monday from the War Department. Troops A and B will go to Fort Grant, Ariz.; Troop C to Fort Wingate, N. M., and Troop D to Huachuca, Ariz. The rest of the regiment is still in Porto Rico. In the absence of the cavalry, the post will be garrisoned by Company B, First Infantry.