

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900.

JULY 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 July, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1 Sunday	85,409	85,409
2 Sunday	112,248	112,248
3 Sunday	97,670	97,670
4 Sunday	89,630	89,630
5 Sunday	88,830	88,830
6 Sunday	89,890	89,890
7 Sunday	90,128	90,128
8 Sunday	85,940	85,940
9 Sunday	84,640	84,640
10 Sunday	84,870	84,870
11 Sunday	83,660	83,660
12 Sunday	83,850	83,850
13 Sunday	83,880	83,880
14 Sunday	85,010	85,010
15 Sunday	84,760	84,760
16 Sunday	85,630	85,630

Total for the month..... 2,687,555

Less all copies applied in printing, left over or filed..... 45,435

Net number distributed..... 2,642,120

Average daily distribution..... 85,229

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of July was 1.3 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

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

J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

## MORE DARK DAYS COMING.

The period of darkness which again threatens St. Louis, because of the inability of the Weisbach Company to get its lights up by the time of the expiration of the temporary contract, is, it is to be hoped, the final affliction which St. Louis will have to endure as the result of the lighting fiasco which has been in progress during the past six months.

A policy of helpless procrastination, of holding back to the last moment every necessary work, caused the lighting trouble and delayed the commencement of work on the City Hospital. Everything indicates that if St. Louis depends on the present administration to supply a filter plant the same policy would be adopted. Preparations for a filter plant would not be inaugurated until an epidemic of typhoid fever was ravaging the city, and then such speed would be made in the installation of a filter plant that some favored contractor would reap a rich profit.

St. Louis can point to no public enterprise in which the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly had a part which has progressed as it would have progressed in a properly managed private business concern. Citizens are looking forward eagerly to the time when they can take the conduct of the city's business out of the hands of gangs and incompetents and put it in the hands of a business administration.

## MORE AFFIDAVITS.

Missouri voters are interested in the recriminations now going on between Joseph Flory and union labor men because they tend to give further demonstration of the duplicity, weakness and changeableness which were observed in his position on the street railway consolidation bill.

Soon after the nomination of Joseph Flory, while he, in the guise of a horn-handed son of toil, was denouncing the street railway consolidation bill and the Legislature which passed it as the cause of all the trouble between the St. Louis Transit Company and its employees, a switchman living in St. Louis made affidavit that Flory had in 1883 made a railway strike taken the place of a striking switchman in the Washburn yards at St. Louis. Presently came a denial, also in the form of an affidavit, of the truth of the charge. Now come other affidavits from other union men repeating the charge with confirmatory details.

A man is not necessarily incapacitated to give good service in a public office because he has no sympathy with union labor. He may be honest in his convictions and be able and energetic in the execution of them. Sincerity is as much a jewel as consistency, and the man who sincerely and openly opposes union labor is entitled to respect whatever may be thought of his judgment. When a man, however, supports union labor with his mouth and works against it with his hands another issue is raised. His personal sincerity becomes the question up for settlement.

## THE DRIFT TO BRYAN.

That was indeed a significant feature of the Indianapolis convention which called the attention of the American people to the previous political affiliations of the members of the Platform Committee who formulated and signed the resolutions endorsing Bryan and condemning McKinley which now constitute the platform of the Anti-Imperialist party.

The committee in question was composed of twenty-five members. Of these, seven voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896, ten voted for McKinley, seven for Bryan and one did not vote in that year. The assertion is not far-fetched which claims that if this showing is anything like a fair representation of the change in public sentiment that has taken place since 1896 Mr. Bryan's election by a larger electoral vote and popular

majority than Mr. McKinley received in 1896 is plainly indicated. It is significant also that the delegates to the Liberty Convention remained stubbornly firm against the blandishments of numerous McKinley agents sent to the convention to prevent its endorsement of Mr. Bryan. The meaning of this is that the Anti-Imperialists are determined that their votes against Empire shall count, and for that reason they will vote for Mr. Bryan. They know that the Democratic party is honest and sincere in its opposition to imperialism. They know that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign. They have accordingly endorsed that platform and that candidate whose success means the dispelling of the McKinley dream of Empire and the salvation of the old Republic.

## THE SEDALIA RALLY.

When Missouri Democracy assembles at Sedalia to-day for the formal opening of the Democratic campaign it will be under conditions so favorable as to promise an exceptional victory at the polls in November.

The State ticket headed by Mr. Dockery is one of the strongest nominated in Missouri for many years. Its healthiest element of strength lies in the fact that the election of Mr. Dockery as Governor of Missouri will insure a conservative and businesslike administration of State affairs, this candidate's character and record in public life furnishing the safest of guarantees to this effect. He is an able and conscientious man, faithful to the people's interests, careful in the adequate performance of his duty, with a due sense of the dignity of office. His associates in the Democratic ticket are in keeping with the high standard set by his own nomination.

The issues upon which the Democracy of Missouri come before the people in this campaign make a powerful appeal for popular support. The national Democracy has rightly recognized imperialism as the paramount issue. Second in importance, and allied to imperialism as the most potent influence eating the spirit of Empire in administration ranks, is the issue of trustism, on which issue the Democratic party stands solemnly pledged to oppose and overthrow the maligned monopolies flourishing through special privileges granted at the sacrifice of the people's rights. The Democracy of the State, heartily in accord with the national organization upon these issues, appeals also to Missouri voters on its own record of a wise and economical administration of State affairs for more than a quarter of a century, an administration which has wiped out the State debt, reduced taxes to a minimum, held the State's honor always above par, and brought Missouri into national prominence as one of the most prosperous of commonwealths, the fifth State in the Union in wealth and importance.

The Sedalia rally, it is reasonably certain, will pass into the political history of Missouri as one of the most notable events of its kind. Democratic confidence and enthusiasm are high, and the spirit of victory will be in the air at Sedalia. Missouri Democrats will to-day begin a campaign that shall splendidly support Missouri's claim as the banner State of the Union in the great Democratic fight for the upholding of the Republic against Empire and the defense of the people against the combines.

## REMEMBER THE NAME?

One of the members of the Cuban detachment which last week visited Washington for the purpose of protesting to President McKinley against the failure of the United States Government to fulfill its pledge for the independence of Cuba was former President Cisneros, of the revolutionary Cuban Republic established during the war with Spain.

This patriot Cisneros is of kin to Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, the equally patriotic Cuban maiden of whom we made so much about the time the American volunteers bravely sprang to arms to help free Cuba. It was right that we should have made much of Evangelina—she was a plucky and resolute lover of her country, and she suffered much at the hands of those who sought to keep her country in chains. Many an American volunteer would have relished an extra "swipe" or two at Spain for little Evangelina's sake.

Now, however, under the deterrent influences wielded by the greedy trusts that control Mr. McKinley through Mark Hanna, most of those volunteers would be ashamed to look Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros in the face. Over two years ago we solemnly announced in our declaration of war on Spain that the Cuban people were then, and of right should be, free and independent. They are not free and independent yet. We have whipped Spain and taken from her the islands of Porto Rico and the Philippines—and we'll hold Cuba, too, if the trusts have their way with Mr. McKinley as they generally do in the long run. It's mighty hard for Mark Hanna's tribe to let go of anything with money in it.

The Cisneros family of Cuban patriots are probably disappointed in us Americans. It is not strange that they should be, more's the pity. We started out to do a noble thing for them and their country. We have been unable thus far to complete the deed, being so tempted by the riches of their island. It is pitiful, pitiful, pitiful.

## TEDDY AND HIS FATHER.

Governor Roosevelt's explanation to General John M. Palmer of that part of his St. Paul speech in which he descended to the plane of billingsgate in assailing the Democratic countrymen is chiefly remarkable for its failure to place the speaker in a better light before the public.

The Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States declares that he did not say that Democrats were traitors at home and cowards abroad. What he did say, he tells General Palmer, was this: "They stand for lawlessness and disorder at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad."

Governor Roosevelt, in whom the American people are disposed to forgive and overlook much as coming from a man of ardent and impetuous temperament, somewhat severely tries the forbearance of his countrymen when he thus chooses the hoodlum method of campaigning. Americans love a good fighter, and in politics a man is a good fighter who puts up a hot but decent and cleanly fight. Roosevelt sank below this standard in his St. Paul speech.

Teddy's own family pride should have restrained him from voicing so untruthful a charge against American Democracy.

He himself is the only Republican in his blood. For generations the Roosevelts have been Democrats. Teddy's own father was a faithful and highly respected member of the Democratic party in New York State. Does the Rough Rider Colonel believe that his father and the other members of the Roosevelt family were of the type which stands for lawlessness and disorder at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad? Even if willing to make the charge against such Democrats as Dewey, Schley and Hobson of the American Navy, and Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee and Lawton of the American Army, does he also prefer it against the memory of his father? It is not pleasant for the American people to contemplate Teddy in this light. They have liked him too heartily to relish the disillusionment.

## MISPLACED SENTIMENT.

No sentimental reflections, touching the personality of the self-confessed dynamiters who are now in custody, should stand in the way of the strict and stern enforcement of the law they have violated.

Sentiment of this kind is apt to arise when one reads the statement of Maurice Brennan, one of the confessed dynamiters. "I know I have broken the law and all that, and if it wasn't for my poor wife I would be willing to take my medicine along with the rest of them; but I can't bear to leave her unprotected."

Such reflections should have filled the mind of Maurice Brennan when he contemplated the commission of his crime. Since no such reflections exercised a deterrent influence on him he cannot expect that they shall have more weight with the community than he, to whom they relate primarily, gave them.

Communities have duties which they cannot neglect without suffering dire consequences. They must not only protect life and property, but they must make persons contemplating crime realize that violating the law is a serious matter. The proper enforcement of the law in the case of Maurice Brennan and his companions may deter hundreds of others from adopting the course of lawlessness which got them into trouble. Severity to the individual is mercy to the many.

Employing dynamite as these men employed it constituted a peculiarly heinous assault on the community. Property was destroyed, human life was endangered and capital was driven away from the city. Capital shuns a field for investment where it has not the protection of the laws.

Reason urges that the dynamiters receive the utmost penalty of the law. Where reason urges a course it is wrong to give weight to sentiment.

According to Roosevelt's explanation he accused of "cowardly shrinking from duty abroad" only "the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform." The Globe-Democrat had every reason for declaring that Roosevelt in his St. Paul utterance "proclaimed himself either a stupid bigot or a rascal."

"Born in degeneracy and nursed on the milk and water of modern society" is the way a professor of the University of Chicago denounces the shirt-waist man. The professor should shed his coat and fan himself or he'll be prostrated by the heat.

If the Dowager Empress Ann has made the mistake of remaining in the imperial palace at Peking it is not unlikely that she will presently learn what the world at large thinks of her variegated schemes for governing the Chinese Empire.

Teddy Roosevelt is a manly and attractive figure in his Rough Rider uniform, but it will take something more than a living picture to reconcile the American people to imperialism.

It would be a mighty queer Liberty Party that should hold a convention anywhere in the United States these days and not endorse the Democratic national ticket and platform.

Isolation American Garrison martyred. Slaughter of Detachment at Catubig by Six Hundred Filipinos Described.

## NOTHING TO DO BUT DIE.

Greatly Outnumbered, They Fought Desperately Until Twenty-Only Thirty Were Dead—Other Disasters Expected.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Manila, July 25.—It has been expected that some of the 275 soldiers the United States troops maintain in these islands would sooner or later be surrounded by the enemy and attacked with such determination and advantage in point of numbers and ground that the American soldiers would be powerless to resist the onslaught.

This has happened at Catubig, on the island of Samar, and the detachment of the Forty-third Infantry, the troops in question, lost twenty out of its thirty men.

No one is surprised at this result, considering the circumstances, but surprise is manifested that a similar fate has not overtaken other small garrisons in isolated towns.

The official report of the Catubig incident is as follows:

"In the Catubig engagement, in which the insurgents numbered about 600 men, with 200 rifles and one cannon, our men gave an heroic account of themselves by killing more than 200. Our loss was nineteen killed and two wounded. The detachment was at the time quartered in the convent."

"At 3 a. m. April 15 almost simultaneously, fire was opened upon it from the hills on both sides, as well as from every available part of the town. It continued all day and night, and was vigorously resumed at 5 a. m. the following morning."

"At 8 a. m. the cannon began firing nails, pieces of chain and iron scraps."

"The sort of attack conducted until the third day, when a large number of the insurgents got into the adjoining church. With ten volunteers Sergeant George charged the church, killing a large number of men, but he could not hold it."

"From the windows of the same the insurgents threw a quantity of bombs, and with kerosene on the side of the convent, and thus set it on fire. As the building soon became untenable, the detachment started to escape to the river and cross it, and here occurred its first considerable losses."

"Terrible slaughter at Riverside." "All of the men of the detachment except Sergeant Hall, Corporal Carson and fifteen privates attempted to get into a boat, and in so doing they were killed. Sergeant Hall and his men began retreating themselves near the river, and there that little band held out, under Corporal Carson, two days longer. In the face of most adverse circumstances, until rescued, Sergeant Hall and two others were killed and two were wounded during that period."

"Heroic Rescue Effected." "Not the least heroic incident of the Catubig engagement was the rescue by Lieutenant Sweeney and ten men. When the steamer was about one mile from the town he found the river blockaded with trees and logs, and there that little band moved and the steamer continued to within a few hundred yards, when he learned for the first time that there was an engagement taking place."

"The steamer was put at full speed and in a few moments was in a rain of bullets. Leaving three men on board he started to embark his detachment on two small boats, but before finishing this Corporal was shot in the side and private in the leg. He finally made a landing and was then compelled to fight his way across open ground to Corporal Carson's trench, seventy-five yards distant. In doing this Private Clancy was shot in the foot."

"Lieutenant Sweeney succeeded in burying those of our dead that could be found and in rescuing all that were left alive. He says:

"The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

"Killed—Sergeants Dustin L. George and William J. Hall; Corporals Herbert H. Edwards and John F. Hamilton; Cook Burton E. Hess, Musician Burton R. Wagner; Privates Trefler Roman, John J. Lowe, Stephano Appert, Joseph Noel, John E. Kuhn, Ralph H. Zim, Edward Braman, Chester A. A. Conklin, Walter E. Collins, William J. Clancy, Henry Dumas, Philip Salling and George A. Slack."

"Wounded—Privates Lester Rushworth, Harry C. Lee, Michael J. Parnon, Company Corporal White of company F, Private James H. Clancy and others. Some of the men, although their wounds are badly infected, owing to lack of medical attention. It is a mistake to suppose all the fighting going on nowadays in the Philippines is bushwhacking. The Americans continue to go against good trenches, constructed on commanding positions, and they even have at times to dislodge the enemy from stone forts. Take, for example, the work the Forty-third Infantry has lately been doing on Leyte Island."

"An expedition against General Mojica's stronghold was made by four columns of this regiment, during which the Americans killed three distinct lines of intrenchments, and destroyed the enemy's stores, over four steep ascents that the enemy rolled boulders down upon the advancing troops."

"In another expedition against the town of Hillohago, in Southern Leyte, in which the Forty-third was assisted by the navy, the enemy was in a masonry fortress, whose strong walls were resisted the shells from the gunboats, so Colonel Murray carried the fort by a charge in which the Americans lost four men."

"The enemy's loss in this fight was seventy killed, twenty-nine wounded and fifty captured, besides about seventy-five rifles, some stores, ammunition, clothing and five mule-loading brass cannon. The resistance to this attack was prolonged and stubborn, and many of the enemy escaped from the fort by means of underground tunnels, which the American troops did not detect."

"The fire of the enemy was good and well controlled, and why more of the Americans were not hit is a mystery. Captain Polk was wounded."

"This is called Guerrilla Warfare." "Lieutenant John H. Evans, a very capable officer of the Forty-third, was killed, with two other men, on Samar Island, while leading a charge against some concealed trenches. The service can ill afford to lose such men as Evans."

"In another expedition their recent work in Samar and Leyte an officer of the Forty-third said:

"This is what is called guerrilla warfare. Constantly fighting fortified lines of forts against an enemy who has little idea of quitting."

"Tuberculosis Directors." "New York, Aug. 20.—At the annual meeting in Jersey City to-day of stockholders of the National Tuberculosis Company, the retiring board of Directors was elected, with the exception that J. R. Delaner and J. D. Culbertson were chosen in place of Jonathan Rowland and O. C. Barber."

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MISS NATALIE ALTHEIMER, Whose marriage to Dr. Henry J. Scherk is to take place on August 30.

—PHOTOGRAPH BY STUDIO GRAND.

## STRONG AND STEADFAST.

To the Editor of The Republic.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 13.—I desire to thank you for The Republic, which I read daily with the greatest interest. It is a strong and steady defender of American principles, and should be supported by every German-American in St. Louis. Its editorial page is unusually strong, and the young men of this country should carefully read these columns, for they are instructive, and clearly set forth the principles upon which this Government was founded, and which the people of to-day still believe in. Its excellent work in the present campaign is highly appreciated by both National and Congressional committees. With the best wishes for your success, I beg to remain, very respectfully yours,

H. R. SCHADE,

Manager of German Bureau, Democratic Congressional Committee.

## CUBAN PATRIOT NOT SATISFIED.

Cisneros Fears Republicans Will Break Their Promise to Grant Independence.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The visit of Salvador Cisneros, the former President of the revolutionary Cuban Republic, to President McKinley last Saturday afternoon was not a very satisfactory one to the Cuban patriot, who had hoped for more positive assurances concerning the future of the island than he received. Mr. Cisneros presented a memorial to the President, the chief feature of which was a protest against any outside interference with the Cuban people in the formation of their Constitution.

Mr. Cisneros does not disguise his fear that administration may not keep its promise that Cuba shall be free. If the Cubans do not get their independence before the election of November, he does not think they would get it at all in any peaceful way. He very clearly showed his suspicion of the motives of the administration looking to the independence of Cuba would result in a form of independence which would not be independence in fact, and he showed eagerness to have some positive action taken before the elections in November.

After presenting his memorial to the President, Mr. Cisneros was told that he would be returning to Cuba, and he went to New York, where he will wait a few days, and if no communication is received from the President, he will return to Havana. The old Cuban patriot declared that the Cubans wanted their independence, and he would not let them wait for it. He said that the people of the island would do what they felt to secure absolute independence, and he would be glad to see the day when he comes to it.

"I presented President McKinley with an explanation of the Cuban situation, and he held in regard to the convention that is to be held in September, and he told me he would examine the report of Cuba, and let me know later what he thinks about it," said Mr. Cisneros. "I explained some of the main features of this constitution to the President. He told me to give it to the Secretary of War, which I did."

"I think the Cuban situation is very serious, and I think the government would have more confidence in the management of the Cuban situation, and I think the Cuban people would be better off if they had more confidence in the government. I think the Cuban people would be better off if they had more confidence in the government. I think the Cuban people would be better off if they had more confidence in the government."

## MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Protest Against Any Outside Interference in the Formation of Cuban Constitution—Coldly Received.