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SEPTEMBER 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 September, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	85,820	16 Sunday	84,960
2 Sunday	85,750	17	83,310
3	85,040	18	84,180
4	83,570	19	84,460
5	83,260	20	84,250
6	85,690	21	83,580
7	83,190	22	86,210
8	85,810	23 Sunday	84,700
9 Sunday	85,710	24	84,090
10	82,970	25	83,680
11	83,060	26	83,560
12	83,620	27	83,280
13	83,590	28	83,240
14	83,920	29	86,040
15	85,810	30 Sunday	86,250

Total for the month.....2,532,600
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....45,236
Net number distributed.....2,487,364
Average daily distribution.....82,912

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of September was 2.22 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1900.

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

ALL FOR THE LOBBY.

Missouri voters should not miss the significance of the fact that even from the close vicinity of the Republican national headquarters in New York City now comes the news that the Republican fight in Missouri will be a fight for control of the State Legislature.

As The Republic has already repeatedly warned Missourians, the object of this Republican raid on the State Legislature is to give Dick Kerens a chance of being sent to represent Missouri in the Senate of the United States. It is a ghoulish sort of movement, based on the ill-health of Senator Vest, but that it is being prosecuted with exceeding vigor there is no longer any reason to doubt.

The Globe-Democrat and Dick Dalton, who was a Democrat so long as he could hold office as a reward for his Democracy, are engineering this Republican scheme to gain a majority in the State Legislature. Such a Republican control of the General Assembly of Missouri would mean infinite injury to the State. The lobby would own the Legislature body and soul. It is for the people of Missouri to defeat these cunning tricksters. A vote for a Republican candidate for the Missouri Legislature is a vote for the lobby and for nothing but the lobby.

MONEY VS. THE PEOPLE.

There is unquestionably the best of reasons for the apprehension now felt in Republican minds as to the danger of disaster at the polls next month, due to the refusal of the American Middle West to follow President McKinley and his party in their unamerican policies.

It is natural, also, that in such a crisis the managers of the Republican national campaign should place their dependence upon the lavish use of money in the corruption of corruptible voters. Many times before this have they been saved through pandering to this baser element of American citizenship. The Republican creed that money is more potent than principles is fitly expressed in the cry now being raised by Eastern Republicans—"You can't beat the coin!"

It may be, however, that the sound and consistent Americans of the Middle West will prove to the Hannaites that there are times of national crisis when money cannot prevail to pervert or to nullify the will of the people. The enormous slush fund now said to have been placed in the hands of the Western managers of the Republican campaign need not too hastily be regarded as the clinching argument insuring the re-election of McKinley. The voters of the West are not willing to betray the Republic for gold.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Councilmen Carroll and Thuner are not usually the heroes of municipal reform. The Republic feels the novelty of being associated with them. But there can be only commendation for their position on the Exposition bill introduced by Mr. Richards.

There could be but one reason for granting new financial privileges to the Exposition company. That reason would be the continuance of the institution's original character as an enterprise devoted primarily to the public welfare of St. Louis. In its present aspect the Exposition is an enterprise as purely private and commercial as a theater, a store or a factory. Its directors may intend an indirect usefulness to the community. So do the directors of a bank or railway company. The Exposition occupies a position toward the public in no way different.

Messrs. Thuner, Carroll and Kratz are right in demanding proof of elemental public purpose before granting renewed privileges to the Exposition company. The buildings occupy public land of large extent and immense value. They were constructed by subscription for a distinctly public object. In the course of time the uses of the plant have become private and commercial. The present company was organized as an investment of the stockholders. The plans are those of a profit-making enterprise. The Municipal Assembly should consider it as a private enterprise and take no action which would commit the city to partnership in a commercial use of what is the city's park property.

SUBURBAN EXTENSIONS.

Competition with the Transit company is to be encouraged. The Suburban system is the only competitor in sight.

Even so, the ordinance introduced last week giving the Suburban new privileges and practically an extended charter must be amended from beginning to end before it will be adjusted to the good of the community.

As drawn, the ordinance contains evidently a specific purpose of making consolidation with the Transit company a remunerative deal for the Suburban. The ordinance should not assist but obstruct consolidation. Otherwise there is no reason whatever for expanding the privileges of the Suburban. The consolidation is directly authorized in this ordinance and preparations for it plainly appear in every section where the subject could appear.

There are no penalties for nonconstruction of the extensions authorized. The ordinance is like the Central Traction franchise. It would simply give to the Suburban a most effective armament for a hold-up campaign against the Transit company, or a valuable weapon for use on the stock market.

A flagrant outrage on the public is an easy possibility of the Forest Park section. An extension through the park is authorized; to be made whenever a street is run through. It would be very easy for our city fathers to run a road through the park and call it a street, thus giving the Suburban a right to build a surface line completely across the park.

Other objections of an important kind can be made against the ordinance. They will not be permitted to go unvoiced. It is enough now to show some of the radical faults. The noise of a political campaign cannot deflect public attention from one of the worst street railway propositions ever laid before the Municipal Assembly—and that willing and enticing body of statesmen has gazed longingly upon some bad ones.

MORTGAGE TAXES.

Few suggestions in lawmaking are more attractive at first glance than the taxation of mortgages and the relief of mortgaged land from taxation. Few suggestions are likely to become more injurious and oppressive to those who borrow money on land.

It is an axiom, in the operation of which there are few variations, that the rate of return on capital is fixed by the risks and expense, and the promptness or dilatoriness in repayment. Capital is easily moved and invariably finds the level of average return.

This fall a constitutional amendment will be submitted to the voters of Missouri providing that mortgages shall be assessed for taxation in the counties where the land is situated. The amount would be deducted from the assessment of the land. Both parties would be forbidden to make contracts for the payment of the taxes by the land owner.

What will be the result of the adoption of this amendment and the enactment of legislation to carry it into effect? No well-informed man imagines that the cost of capital to the borrower will be lessened. No one hopes that the lenders of capital will assume expenses which would alter the average return. By dozens of ways the usual return on capital under the conditions of a given locality would be secured.

There is another law of capital. It is that obstacles, aside from necessary and recognized regulations, and expenses arbitrarily laid upon the operation of capital cost the borrower heavily. A margin will certainly be charged on every risk, every technicality, every expense. If there is an attempt at extra tax, involving uncertainties and penalties, the borrower will inevitably pay not only the tax but the additional margin for trouble and risk.

It would be agreeable to contemplate if the loaning of ready capital were cheapest in places where it is most sorely needed and in places where repayment is most difficult and uncertain. But that is not the condition under which business of any kind is done as mankind now do business. Capital is cheapest where there are fewest obstacles and where repayment is most prompt. If a man has ample and quick security, and has a reputation for promptness and energy, the owners of capital seek his patronage and he puts them under obligation when he borrows. If another man has slow and doubtful security and is not habitually prompt and energetic he must ask favors and encounter unwillingness. Such is business, whether it is good fellowship or not.

Another fact of the case deserves consideration. In many, probably in most, counties of Missouri, the estimate of land for loaning purposes is higher than the assessment for tax purposes. Assuming that the borrower must in one way or another pay the tax, his tax payments would be greatly increased by this amendment if he should put his land to any considerable extent under mortgage. The mortgage would be assessed for taxation at its full face value, being a sum of record. It might often happen that the land and mortgage together would be taxed at twice the original assessment of the land. The owner of the land would then be paying twice the tax of his neighbor who owned unmortgaged land of the same value.

Not many political candidates of either party will care to tell the people the plain truth about the course of business in mortgage loans. But it would be a blessing if all candidates would be bold enough to point out the consequences of this proposed constitutional amendment.

UNRELIABILITY.

State Superintendent of Schools Carrington scores a telling point when he calls the attention of the Globe-Democrat to the fact that the permanent school funds of several other States are invested in a manner similar to that of Missouri.

In Wisconsin, Mr. Carrington shows, the system is exactly the same, the fund being secured by a certificate of indebtedness from the State and the interest being paid from the State Treasury. In Ohio the school fund constitutes what is termed the "Irreducible State Debt." In Kentucky it is known as an "Unredeemable State Bond," and in California as a "Bond Held in Trust for School Fund."

Missouri voters are now fully awake to the fact that the Globe-Democrat has not hesitated to abandon the truth in its partisan eagerness to injure the Democratic party. Neither has it refrained from injuring the credit of the State of Missouri.

Thus far it has not presented one valid fact to sustain its charge that the school fund had been "looted" by the Democratic party and that the State itself was bankrupt. The sole facts in evidence are that the Missouri School Fund is the biggest and most wisely invested in the Union, and that Missouri herself is practically free of debt and enjoying the lowest tax-rate in the Union.

The Globe-Democrat must of necessity abide by the results of its campaign of slander and misrepresentation. It has succeeded only in discrediting its own party and proving its own utter unreliability as a newspaper. This is a penalty that never fails to attach to such a course. The party liar, like all other liars, is sure to be found out ultimately and thereafter to be entirely devoid of influence, because a liar.

Maybe Candidates Pareira and Wilson were renominated for the State Legislature by St. Louis Republicans to give them a chance to atone for having so enthusiastically supported and voted for the street railway consolidation bill.

If the Republicans are honest in condemning the street railway consolidation bill, why did they nominate for Attorney General of Missouri one Samuel P. O'Fallon, who worked and voted for that bill?

There's not much comfort for McKinley in Benjamin Harrison's one campaign utterance of 1900—"The passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill was a wide departure from right principles."

Those St. Louis Republican members of the lower House of the Legislature who voted against the street railway consolidation bill were "rewarded" by being defeated for renomination.

Now that Republican Candidate Horton has materialized in the Twelfth Missouri District the only table-rapping element of spiritualism remaining is for beers at his expense.

It has been demonstrated, with the assistance of the Globe-Democrat, that Missouri has one of the biggest and most wisely invested State school funds in the entire Union.

Republican State Senators Schweickardt and Busche, who supported the street railway consolidation bill, were "punished" by being renominated unanimously.

When Joe Flory, Dick Dalton or the Globe-Democrat makes a campaign statement these days Missourians turn to Mr. Dockery for the truth about the matter.

New York, Illinois and Indiana look so Democratic at the present moment that Republicans turn in desperation to Missouri for a little make-believe comfort.

Missouri Republicans will "distribute" Mark Hanna's campaign boodle all right, all right. The only trouble will be when Mark begins to clamor for results.

It would not greatly frighten the Jefferson City lobby if Joe Flory, the pet and tool of the railroad corporations, were elected Governor of Missouri.

Young Jesse Grant enlists with Democracy to fight McKinleyism. His father and old Abe Lincoln would probably do the same were they alive.

"You can't beat the coin!" is the triumphant cry of Eastern Republicans. This is a fitting slogan for a party that places the dollar above the man.

It was naturally easy for Teddy Roosevelt to enthuse a St. Louis crowd composed of Republican campaign clubs and Ziegenhein ringsters.

Americans will hesitate to believe that Mark Hanna is a native of England. They have begun to think that he was born in iniquity.

If Mark Hanna and his 200 trust multimillionaires win at the polls next month it will be at the expense of over 70,000,000 Americans.

Secretary of State Hay yearns to return to dear old Lunnon. He will be entirely at liberty to do so after March 4, 1901.

Dick Kerens is in line to learn that he is not eligible to membership in the Senate Millionaires' Club by way of Missouri.

The Gentler Side.

How can we tell, from the harsh world without,
The inner sweetness of another soul,
All sensitive and filled with winging doubt,
Taught by its hurts its impulse to control?
That which the world sees is the armored thing,
Its tenderness concealed by mail of pride,
Hidden secure from hate's envenomed sting,
On the soul's gentler side.

But when in friendship true the bounds are passed,
The barriers lifted at love's countersign,
And the grim armor put aside at last,
That naked faith in fearless trust may shine;
O lovable and passing all belief
The virtues that sweet-sheltered thus abide,
Held close in gladness, closer still in grief,
On the soul's gentler side.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

LAST DAY
To Register.
To-Morrow,
Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Precinct Polls Open from
8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SENATOR VEST STRIKES STRONGLY INTO THE FIGHT.

Through The Republic He Speaks to the People Upon the Pending Issues.

Special interview for The Republic, addressed to Missouri voters.

Sweet Springs, Mo., Oct. 13.—Senator George G. Vest is at his Sweet Springs cottage this fall, closely watching the progress of the campaign. His health is much improved, and he exhibits a great deal of his old earnestness in discussing the issues of the campaign. He expects to leave his cottage in a few days, and will remain for some time at the home of his daughter in St. Louis, Mrs. Jackson. He will go from St. Louis to Washington City in ample time for the beginning of the next session of Congress.

Senator Vest spoke forcibly to-day on the questions before the people. He said:

"I have been frequently asked what, in my judgment, would be the result of the present campaign, but as I have taken no active part in it, my opinions on this subject are worth very little. I do not believe that a majority of the people of the United States favor the new doctrine of imperialism, and I am certain that they are bitterly opposed to trusts. The Republicans, however, have an unlimited supply of money, and they will buy every purchasable vote in the country. This is one of the factors which make the present campaign somewhat uncertain.

"I have not heard a political speech during the canvass, but have read with much interest the speeches of Governor Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge, who have lately honored Missouri with their presence. I know both these gentlemen, and have much personal regard for each of them. Governor Roosevelt is a strange compound of the Southern cavalier, the New England reformer and the Western cowboy. His mother was a Georgia lady, belonging to one of the old aristocratic, slave-holding families of that State, and his father was a Dutch New Yorker. He was born in New York, but educated at a New England university, and after graduating was a Western cowboy for several years. He is brave and personally honest, but reckless in his statements, uncertain in his judgment and thoroughly imbued with the political bitterness and prejudices of New England.

"He has considerable literary talent, and his 'Life of Thomas H. Benton' is a very entertaining work. It represents thoroughly the different phases of Roosevelt's character. For instance, in one chapter he declares that the Southern soldiers who fought under Lee were superior to those of the North on account of their outdoor life, their familiarity with firearms and the fact that they were not corrupted by commercial pursuits. He says that Robert E. Lee was the greatest General of the English-speaking races, not excepting Marlborough, Wellington or Lee's great rival, Ulysses S. Grant.

"In another chapter of the same work he denounces most bitterly the leaders of the secession movement, and can find no epithets too severe for the attempt to dissolve the Union. He then defends the course of the United States toward the Indian tribes, and says that unfortunate race has been treated with justice and generosity by the whites. It is evident that the memory of his mother caused him to pay this high tribute to Lee and his soldiers, while his New England tuition and his life in the West caused him to denounce the Democratic leaders of the South and to justify the robbery and murder which have attended our treatment of the Indians.

"If Roosevelt should by any chance become President of the United States he would keep his party and the country in a state of constant uproar, and would cause Senator Hoar to groan in more acute anguish than when he bewailed in the Senate the conduct of McKinley and his associates toward the Filipinos.

ROOSEVELT'S BLUNDERS.

"In his speech at Kansas City, Governor Roosevelt began with a statement which he must have known to be untrue. He declared that the Republican party had not changed its position upon the great issues of 1896, but stood where it always had. He certainly knew that in 1896 his party declared for the free coinage of silver at a ratio to be fixed by the United States and foreign nations; while in 1899 they declared for the single gold standard in opposition to any coinage of silver.

"He also in that speech attempted to create a false impression by charging that the Democrats at the last session of Congress defeated a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would have destroyed the trusts if adopted. Governor Roosevelt knew when he made this statement that no Democrat could have voted for the resolution because it absolutely destroyed State rights and gave to Congress unlimited control of all corporations created by and existing in the State. It was a longer step toward centralization than has ever been proposed since the adoption of our present Constitution. In the debate upon the resolution, every Democrat who spoke declared his opposition to trusts, but antagonized the resolution on the ground that it was in direct conflict with the doctrine of State rights. The resolution was defeated, notwithstanding the fact that four Democrats voted for it, by enough Republicans joining the opposition.

"Governor Roosevelt took pains not to mention the fact that after this resolution was defeated a vote was taken in the House upon a bill reported by the Judiciary Committee in which the Republicans had a majority, the provisions of which did greatly strengthened the anti-trust act known as the Sherman law. This bill passed the House with but one dissenting vote, and when it came to the Senate the Republican majority there, by a yea and nay vote, referred it to the Judiciary Committee, notwithstanding the urgent demand of the Democrats that the bill be adopted at once. If the bill had passed, it would have done more to destroy the trusts than twenty such amendments to the Constitution as had been proposed in the House, but the Republican leaders of the Senate deliberately postponed action because they feared to antagonize the trusts, from which they expected to receive a campaign fund large enough to carry the presidential election.

"In his speech at St. Louis, Governor Roosevelt declared that the war in the Philippines is necessary in order to prevent the brigand and outlaw Aguinaldo from looting Manila and butchering the inoffensive people of Luzon. I care no more for Aguinaldo than for any other human being, and distinctly assert that his character is not an issue, but I refer Governor Roosevelt to the published testimony of our Generals in the Philippines, who went before the Paris Commission and stated that they knew Aguinaldo to be a man of high character, good estate, and a patriotic citizen; they testified that he had acted in the most honorable manner in regard to the money he received from the Spaniards when he concluded a treaty with them by which they agreed to redress certain grievances of which the Filipinos complained, and after the Spaniards failed to comply with this treaty, Dewey sent for Aguinaldo and brought him with his chiefs to Manila, where, at Dewey's instance, he raised an army of 5,000 natives, arms being furnished by Dewey, and this army so raised, hemmed in the Spaniards at Manila until General Merritt arrived with the American forces.

"I stated in an interview at the beginning of the campaign that the Republican leaders intended to revolutionize this government so as to centralize all power at Washington, and that they were all devout believers in the opinions expressed by Alexander Hamilton, that the English Government was the best ever invented by man.

"Governor Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge, unlike the older Republican politicians, have the courage of their convictions, and openly avow that the United States must become a world power and hold colonies wherever commercial interests may require it. Senator Beveridge stated, in his speech at Kansas City, that the Republican party intended to hold the Philippines forever, and that they must adopt the colonial system which had made the English Empire rich and powerful. He spoke of England as 'Democratic England,' with the most flexible and popular form of government in the world, and said that the Constitutional provision which gave to Congress the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territories and other property of the United States, meant that the power of Congress was unlimited over the territories and not controlled by the Constitution. He ignored the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has often construed this clause of the Constitution to mean that Congress had the power to sell or give the public domain or territories to settlers, and to make all necessary rules and regulations regarding its government, but that tribunal has never decided that the limitations of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights did not apply to the territories everywhere.

"Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheaton, delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, deciding that the Constitution in all its provisions applied to the Territories as to the States, and this without any treaty stipulation or act of Congress. In the Dred Scott decision, and in seven other cases since, the Supreme Court affirmed the doctrine announced by Marshall, and in the Dred Scott case it was also emphatically decided that the United States could not hold colonies, but that all territory acquired by cession or conquest must be held for the ultimate purpose of being formed into States. This doctrine was affirmed in 151 U. S. Report, Justice Gray delivering the unanimous opinion of the court.

DESPOTIC POWERS.

"President McKinley unquestionably thinks that the Constitution does not apply to the Territories, as he signed the bill placing duties upon imports from Porto Rico, and in his letter of acceptance says that he directed the first commission he sent to the Philippines to give the people trial by jury and the right of habeas corpus, with the privileges and immunities of the Bill of Rights. This is the first time in the history of our country that a President has arrogated the right to control the privilege of trial by jury and the other provisions of the Bill of Rights. Under this claim of executive power, a citizen of Missouri in Porto Rico or the Philippines could be denied the right of habeas corpus, and the President could grant or withhold it, as he thought best.

"It is evident from Mr. McKinley's statement in his letter of acceptance that General Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was right when he declared in his speech before the Hamilton Club at Chicago that he wanted a President thoroughly imbued with the principles and opinions of Hamilton, and that William McKinley was the man.

"The question of whether the Constitution applies to the territory propire vigore will be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States at its present term, as two cases involving the duties on imports from Porto Rico are now pending before that tribunal, but it is more than probable that no decision will be made until after the election. It is the general opinion of the best lawyers in the country, including such men as Senator Edmunds and ex-President Harrison, that the Supreme Court will decide against the position now held by the Republican party, but I very much regret that the power of the United States to hold colonies cannot be directly passed on by our highest judicial tribunal. I have no doubt that the court would decide against such power, but I do not see any way in which a decision of this question can be had. While it is evident from the declarations of the Republican leaders that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be held as colonies, it would be argued by the counsel for the imperialists in the Supreme Court that, as Congress has the exclusive power to determine when the Territories are fit for admission as States, it must be assumed that this power would be exercised at the proper time and that the Supreme Court could not interfere with such legislative discretion. The time will never come when any Congress would determine that the Philippine Archipelago, 12,000 miles distant from this country and inhabited by eight million Malays, should be admitted as States of the Union.

"It is the same old story as that told of an Irish nobleman, who, being pressed by his tailor for the payment of a bill, declared that he had no money, and when told by his creditor that he would accept his promissory note, to be paid at any time which the debtor might fix, was told that the offer was entirely satisfactory; whereupon his Lordship wrote out a note for principal and interest payable one day after the Day of Judgment.

"If the Republicans should lose the presidency or the House of Representatives they will make a desperate effort at the coming short session of Congress to pass two measures now pending in the Senate and favorably reported by the Republican majorities in the committees on the Philippines and Commerce.

"The first of these measures is the Spooner bill, which was introduced by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin at the last session, referred to the Committee on the Philippines and reported back favorably by Senator Lodge, chairman of that committee. This bill provides that, until the last vestige of opposition to the authority of the United States shall cease in the Philippine Islands, the President may appoint such officers as he may choose with such powers as he may designate. This would give to the Chief Executive more power than any monarch in Europe has to-day, except the Czar of Russia; it would place under the President's control the life, liberty and property of every inhabitant in the Archipelago.

"The other bill which will be pressed for passage is that reported by Senator Frye of the Senate Committee on Commerce, which provides for the payment of $150,000,000, or $9,000,000 a year for twenty years, to every American citizen who shall build a ship for foreign trade to be sailed under the American flag.

"The Republican party refuses to repeal the navigation laws enacted in 1879, under which no citizen of the United States can purchase a ship abroad and place it under our flag. He must build or buy his ship in this country, no matter what may be the excess of cost over what he can buy the same ship abroad, and the operation of this infamous statute has been to decrease the amount of our commerce carried in American ships from 75 per cent in 1857 to 8 per cent in 1899.

"These navigation laws, which constitute a part of the so-called protective system, were born of a corrupt coalition between New England and some of the slave-holding States of the South in the convention of 1787 which framed the Federal Constitution. Elliott's debates show that when the question of the slave trade and the enactment of navigation laws came before the convention, it was found that New England was very much in favor of a navigation law which would exclude all foreign-built ships from registry in this country, thereby giving a monopoly of the ship building to the New England States. South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, on the other hand, were anxious to extend the time fixed by law for the termination of the slave trade, as they needed more negroes for the cultivation of cotton.

"Under these conditions it was suggested by a delegate that these two matters should be referred to a special committee of one from each State, who might agree upon an adjustment satisfactory to both sections. This was done, and in two days afterwards the committee reported, extending the slave trade to 1808 and rejecting the proposed clause to the Constitution which provided that no navigation law should be enacted without the assent of two-thirds of the members in each House of Congress. The delegates from Virginia, Madison and Mason, vehemently protested against this compromise, denouncing the slave trade as a disgrace to the Republic, but their protests were in vain. General Pinkney, a delegate from South Carolina, moved to extend the slave trade to 1808, which motion was seconded by Mr. Gorham, a delegate from Massachusetts, and upon an aye and no vote the motion prevailed, all the New England States, with South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Maryland, voting in the affirmative, and Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey voting in the negative.

"Every man who voted the Republican ticket at the coming election can be certain that he is giving his assent to the enactment of the two measures I have named, and if he is willing to clothe the President with unlimited power in the Philippines, and to give $150,000,000 of the people's tax money to the owners and builders of ships in the shipyards of Delaware and Newport News, whether these ships carry a pound of mail for the United States or not, he should cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and for the candidates for Congress on the Republican ticket.

ISSUE IS PARAMOUNT.

"I have stated in a former interview, and now repeat, that the overwhelming issue of this campaign is whether the United States shall enter upon the system of colonization which now exists among the monarchies of Europe. Mr. Jefferson founded the Democratic party upon the distinct issue that the people were capable of governing themselves and that this country should have citizens, but not subjects.

"I have no respect for the untenable position that the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, the northern provinces of Mexico and Alaska violated the principles defended by Jefferson and upon which our Government is founded. All these areas were acquired under acts of cession with stipulations that the people of the ceded territories were to become citizens of the United States and the territory acquired should be formed into States of the Union. There would be no parallel between such acquisition and that of an archipelago 12,000 miles from our shores and inhabited by people who could never become citizens of the United States. Every honest man of ordinary intelligence knows that the intention of the Republican party is to hold the Philippines as subjects, and no believer in the principles of Jefferson can acquiesce in this proposition.

"I have just seen what purports to be a speech delivered by my old law partner, Judge John F. Phillips, United States Judge for the Western District of Missouri, made at a reunion of his old regiment, the Seventh Missouri State Militia, on September 14, and now being distributed in large numbers as a campaign document by the State Republican Committee. I am sorry to see Judge Phillips takes an extreme position in favor of imperialism and declares that the acquisition of Louisiana under Jefferson justifies our taking and holding the Philippines.

"I cannot understand how any fair and impartial mind, such as should be that of every judicial officer, can come to any such conclusion. The Louisiana Purchase was acquired under the express condition that it should be admitted at an early date into the American Union and that its citizens should have all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States. No intelligent man has ever contended that this country could not take conquered territory, but the issue now pending before the country is whether, after taking such territory, we can hold the people as subjects and not as citizens.

"Judge Phillips says in his address that the United States Senate having approved the treaty with Spain, there is an estoppel upon every one as to the war now being waged in the Philippines. I deny this absolutely. The action of the Senate was conclusive as to the acquisition of the Philippines, but it was no estoppel as to the purpose for which that acquisition was made.

"Mr. McKinley has stated in his public speeches that we were compelled to take the archipelago in order to prevent anarchy and rapine or its partition by European countries. Senator Frye, one of the Paris Commissioners, stated in an open session of the Senate that the President had instructed the commission when leaving Washington for Paris not to take any part of the archipelago except Luzon, and from this it appears that he was willing at that time to surrender all the rest of the islands to anarchy and rapine or to the clutches of Germany, England or Russia.

"Congress, when declaring war against Spain, solemnly and unanimously resolved that the war was one not of conquest but for the emancipation of the Cuban people. What dishonor can there be in our declaring the same thing as to the people of the Philippines? What consistency or justice can there be in changing the results of the war from emancipation to conquest?

"Judge Phillips declares that his speech is nonpartisan, but I think he will conclude, on reading it as published by the State Republican Committee, that no more vicious attack has been made on the Democratic party during this canvass. I respectfully submit that while he has the unquestionable right to express his opinions as a citizen upon all public questions, he should have hesitated when addressing his former comrades at a social reunion before furnishing to our political opponents a speech which they are now scattering broadcast over the State as coming from an eminent Judge, who has been heretofore an honored member of the Democratic party.

IN OUR STATE.

"As to the State of Missouri, I cannot be made to believe that the people are willing to turn over our State government to the party that mismanaged and outraged the State for eleven disastrous years. It cannot surely be forgotten by the voters of the State that the Republicans of Missouri, when in power, sold the railroads, to build which the people had been taxed $25,000,000, for a mere pittance, and that the roads were sold for the purpose of enriching syndicates and lobbyists who were gathered about Jefferson City like carrion crows. Nor can it be forgotten so soon that corrupt county courts fastened upon counties and townships fraudulent bonds for the construction of imaginary railroads, some of this indebtedness being yet unpaid.

"The credit of the State of Missouri is now, under Democratic administration, equal to that of any State in the Union, and our bonds, instead of selling at 93 cents on the dollar, as they did under Republican rule, are now worth more than par.

"The statement that the Democratic party has squandered or diminished the school fund is a baseless fabrication. We have increased the fund until it is now larger than that of any State in the Union. If any Democrat has embezzled any portion of it, let his name be given, but until this is done, these slanders should cease.

"We have diminished the rate of taxation on the farmers of the State, while increasing the rate of assessment on the railroads, and we have paid off $18,000,000 of the State indebtedness since taking charge of the State Treasury.

"I do not know Mr. Flory, the Republican candidate for Governor, and have never heard his name mentioned in connection with public affairs until his nomination by the Republican State Convention. I know Alexander M. Dockery intimately, having served in Congress with him for sixteen years. He was one of the most efficient, untiring and incorruptible Representatives ever honored by any constituency, and his retirement from the House of Representatives was a public calamity. As a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, he saved many millions of dollars to the people of the United States, and was the ceaseless enemy of all jobs and schemes to plunder the Treasury. If elected Governor, as he will be by an overwhelming majority, the State will secure the services of a chief executive whose administration will be one of the best in our history.

"The Democratic party never presented a ticket stronger in personnel than in this campaign. Each candidate for State office represents the embodiments of honesty, fearlessness and excellent citizenship."

WHITECOTTON ENTERS DENIAL.

False Statements Made Concerning His Tour.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paris, Mo., Oct. 14.—In an interview with J. H. Whitecotton to-day, he said: "My attention has been called to the Globe-Democrat of to-day, containing statements as to myself, which are not true. The facts are that on Thursday, after my appointment at Bucklin, at the request of some friends I took the train and went to Marceline in order to be sure as to some statements the Republican speakers were making regarding the Democratic looting of the State school funds. I did not desire the speakers to know my purpose in being there. I got the information furnished before they found I was there. I went from there to Brookfield and spoke at night, answering Brockmeyer and Bassford, and told the audience what I supposed Mr. Flory would say that night, as I had heard him in Southeast Missouri.

"My next date was at Sumner, and as I went west to Laclede I found Flory and company on the train, and Mr. Flory said to me: 'I understand last night you criticised the speech I made at Marceline,' to which I answered: 'There is nothing in that, as I did not hear your speech, as you well know.'

"He answered that some committeemen had so told him. At Laclede I took the train to Sumner, as they well knew. At Sumner my voice would not permit me to speak and I was compelled to come home, so I wired Scott Miller I could not come. Now, there is as much truth in what he had sent to the Globe as there was in his reception at Marceline—in fact, more. The truth is, that at Marceline Flory and his colleagues received a heavy frost. The parade from the depot consisted of only one surrey, a dray, the band, some fifteen or twenty men and about as many boys. The Republicans themselves were astonished at the report sent in."

KANSAS WHEAT DISCREDITED.

Kansas Millers Will Denounce Minneapolis Millers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 14.—The Kansas State Millers' Association is called to meet here to-morrow to denounce the Minneapolis millers for discrediting Kansas wheat. The Minneapolis millers advertised widely the fact that they did not use Kansas wheat in the manufacture of flour.

The Topeka Capital sent a representative to Minneapolis to investigate, and he found that several hundred carloads of Kansas wheat had been shipped there. Representatives of the Kansas Millers' Association went to Minneapolis and verified these reports. Now the Kansas millers propose to condemn the Minneapolis millers for discrediting Kansas wheat and at the same time furnishing flour made from it to their customers. The Kansas millers will appeal to Kansas farmers to patronize Kansas mills and ship surplus wheat to Europe via Gulf ports.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S HEALTH

Late Reports to Queen Victoria Are More Favorable.

London, Oct. 14.—The following announcement appears to-day in the Court Circular:

"The Queen has been in some anxiety for a week owing to the unsatisfactory accounts of the health of Empress Frederick. Reports now, however, are favorable."

AN IMPRESSIVE OFFERING BY A STOCK COMPANY.

Mr. Robert Lincoln Giffen is producing "A Gilded Fool" at the Imperial Theater this week.

The part which helped to make Nathaniel C. Goodwin famous is being played by Mr. Ratcliffe. Margaret Ruthven, formerly played by Lilla Vane, Mabel Amber, Maxine Elliott and others, is in the hands of Miss Odell. Nell, the youngster, who was once capitally acted by Miss Minnie Dupree, is presented, even more capitally, by Miss Grayce Scott.

The cast, taken as in bunched form, is a good that one fails to wondering if it is not up to the old ones that Goodwin used to offer in the piece.

Mr. Ratcliffe has the hard job of trying to be as good as a famous star. The audience sits and tries to think how Goodwin did this or that bit, all the time feeling that the imitation is hardly up to the standard. To Mr. Ratcliffe's credit it may be written that he does not play according to the rules of the house of Goodwin. He seems, indeed, to be more like the real Chauncey Short than Goodwin ever was. For example, he is a bit rougher. Goodwin was always so aifred (apologies to Way Down East) smooth that no one believed him when he said that he had worked in a country grocery store five years before the curtain rose.

Last night, at the conclusion of the third act, the audience wanted Mr. Ratcliffe to make a speech, and it was 11 o'clock, too.

Miss Odell played the girl whom Chauncey eventually married. In The Sunday Republic yesterday morning Miss Odell stated that she was not a believer in engagements—that she preferred a simple arrangement. She must have been thinking of "A Gilded Fool" when she was interviewed, for as Margaret Ruthven she refuses to make an engagement with young Mr. Short; but an "arrangement," well understood by both, takes its place.

* * * *

Miss Odell is a charming actress. She has qualities of beauty, a wonderfully large, rich voice and much of both kinds of grace—natural and acquired. She will grow with her audience as the weeks roll around.

The Imperial stock is a carefully managed company that deserves the best that a public has to offer. Mr. Giffen's general direction, added by the able stage management of Mr. Platt, is of the best type. The company is big and strong in a variety of talents. Next week the play will be "The Dancing Girl," a drama of the first rate.

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Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon will present "My Daughter-in-Law" at the Olympic Theater to-night. Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon are giving much consideration to their plan for a notable production of "Romeo and Juliet" next season. Mr. Kelcey's Romeo will attract wonderful matinee crowds and Miss Shannon's Juliet ought to keep the night audiences prosperously large. Meanwhile, this season will be taken up entirely by "My Daughter-in-Law," which is proceeding most profitably.

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"The Tide of Life" at Havlin's is a ripping melodrama. For example, a man jumps from a 'steenth-story window, catches a live wire and proceeds to become an electric motor. He does this at each and every performance. In another act, a young girl leaps from the top of a small mountain to a moving freight train. Whew! And there is something like this is every act.

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Charles Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" is always mentioned as one of his pieces that is "so different from the others." It is the piece in which Maude Adams and many another clever actress has played. It will live a long time after "A Rag Baby" and the others have gone to their long rest. The piece is