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#### THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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#### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909. SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly eworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1989. all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Date. Copies.	Deta Copies
	16 Sunday 84,960
	17 83,310
8 85,040	18 84,180
4 83,570	19 84,460
	20 84,250
885,690	21 83,580
7 83,190	22 86,210
885,810	23 Sunday 84,700
9 Sunday 85,719	24 84.090
	25 83,680
	26 83,560
	27
	28 83,240
14 83,920	29 86,040
	30 Sunday 86,250
Total for the mont	h2,532,600

Net number distribute d .... 2,487,364 Average daily distribution .... 82,912 And said W. B. Carr further says that number of copies returned or reported sold during the month of September was Sworn to and subscribed before me this

Less all copies spoiled in print-

ing, left over or filed ......

Brs. day of October, 1900.

J. P. PARISH.

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

#### ARM THE LAW.

Ziegenhein ringsters are working hard to elect their nominees for Circuit At torney and Assistant Circuit Attorney, These are two of the most important offices to be voted upon in the coming election. A proper administration of the criminal laws benefits the interests of every good citizen. Under the control of the Ziegenhein ring the Circuit Attornevship and the Assistant Circuit At-

torneyship are simply a part of the Ziegenhein machine. A reform is needed and the Demo cratic nominees for Circuit Attorney and Assistant Circuit Attorney should be elected in order that all misdoings may be properly presented, without "pull" or favor, to the Grand Jury and fearlessly prosecuted in the courts.

ve commend this point to the earnest consideration of all thinking citizens.

# OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

Senor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt a prominent figure among the Cubar patriots who have for so many years striven to win national independence for their country, should not too hastily make the threat of war in the event of the American Government failing to allow the Cubans to establish their own free Republic.

It is inconceivable that this thing should come to pass. As solemnly as it is possible for a great and self-respecting Government to pledge itself to a cer tain performance, this Government stands pledged to the independence of Cuba. Its word is given, its faith is sworn-it cannot, without shame, repudiate its sacred promise.

Nor is it reserved for the McKinley administration to pass upon the question of the Cubaus' ability for self-government, as that question may seem to arise in the proceedings of the Cuban Constitutional Convention to be held on the eve of our own national elections, We have already placed ourselves ofticially on record on this question. In the American declaration of war against Spain, made in April, 1898, we declared that the Cubans "were then, and of right should be, free and independent." The national honor is at stake in our

adherence to that declaration. Therefore Senor Salvador Cisperos Retaneourt should not even dream of the Cubans being forced to take up arms against this country in order to gain their freedom. The very thought of this becoming necessary shames a self-respecting American. We have covenanted for the freedom of Cuba There is no change of conditions pos sible that can release us, in honor, from this oath.

# OUR SIN IN PORTO RICO.

In the depressing picture of conditions in Porto Rico drawn by Mr. Robert E. Pattison, twice Governor of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from a visit to our island possession, there is an inevitable indictment of the United States Government which means shame to us as a nation.

It is humiliating to realize that we have made of a little people who accepted our sovereignty with thanksgiving a people without the protection of a flag, denied the rights of citizenship, cut off from trade with the world, subject to the rapacity of the American trusts. Never before in our history has the maintenance of such an indictment against us been possible.

According to Mr. Pattison's story, which is that of an eyewitness and close student of the conditions which he describes, the helpless Porto Ricans are in a more deplorable plight under our control than they were under that of Spain. They are in this pitiable plight for no reason but that the Sugar Trust

self had declared it was our duty to exof trade with us to which they are en-

titled under our Constitution. We must face this fact of our sin against Porto Rico frankly. The sin has la many cases, too, the taste of the been committed under pressure from milk was changed by the pressure, in our President himself, knowing it to be dicating that bacilli of one kind were a sin. If that President shall be re- killed while those of another kind surelected the sin will be perpetuated vived. Typhoid inocuiated milk was through at least another administration. pressed in the same way, but, while the It is his policy to govern our new possessions as colonial dependencies under proconsul rule. The starving Porto Ricans are the first fruits of McKinley Imperialism. Are we willing to follow him further in such a policy? Have we abandoned the true Americanism?

#### "JANICE MEREDITH."

There is a grateful significance in the exceptional and heart-warming degree of entbusiasm with which the dramatized version of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith" is being received by its American audiences,

This story of the days of the American Revolution is full of the spirit of inwhich animated the men of that splendid period. The vivid and vital times of the American struggle for freedom are brought before the eyes of living folk in a way possible only to the stage. It would be strange indeed if the magnetism of such a presentment failed to thrill American souls to their deepest depths.

It would be strange, also, if the lesson inevitably taught by the story of "Janice Meredith" as presented in breathing flesh and blood on the stage should be ignored by the American people. It is a lesson and a teaching possible only to this nation. There is something splendid in the fact that we, the citizens of what is now the world's greatest Power, looking back but little more than a century, can behold that ragged and pitiful little army of patriots under Washington, apparently so Britain's tremendous resources, and yet so superbly equal to the epochal achievement of winning a nation's independence. It justifies the unsunkable faith of the American patriots of those days that their destinies were in the hands of an Almighty God and that not all the powers of earth should prevail to keep them a subject race.

The teaching of "Janice Meredith" I one also that should make Americans feel very keenly their responsibilities and duties toward weaker peoples struggling for their liberties. In the days of which this story tells we were in the position of these same little peo ples of to-day. We were not capable of self-government, our oppressors contended; our dream of freedom was but the dream of a lot of self-seeking malcon tents-it was for our good to be gov erned as a subject people, the rights of representation denied to us, a haughty and supercitious proconsul rule decreed for us, our most certain duty that of paying taxes to a far-distant Government which governed us for revenue only. And, in the eyes of imperial England, when we determined to throw off this yoke of tyranny we became "rebels" instanter-to be shot down or hanged, to be chased from covert to covert, to be "exterminated," indeed, if

we persisted in remaining "rebels." Americans cannot ignore this teachagainst weaker peoples striving for freeof the Revolutionary patriots who won freedom for us. They fought for the principle that all men are born free and equal and that all just governments must be based on the consent of the governed. Is it for us, great because of their blood-offering on the shrine of Liberty, now to give the lie to their teaching and deay Liberty to others?

# SERF OR FREE?

It is in the closing month of the epochal presidential campaign of 1900 that the American people receive the plainest proof of the close alliance existing between the trusts and the Republican party-an alliance which now forces each into the open in defense of the other.

In this ominous demonstration there is confirmed the certainty of increasing and more reckless class legislation in the event of Republican success at the polls. This class legislation is demanded by the trusts. It is necessary in order that the privileges sought by the menopolies shall be legally secured at the sacrifice of the rights otherwise guaranteed to the people.

The American people are already bitterly feeling this sacrifice of popular rights for easte privileges. It has even now resulted in the destruction of individual independence such as used to prevail in the business and industrial fields in this country. It has denied to the young men of this generation that reasonable certainty of becoming their own masters in comfort and competency which was the sure possession of their fathers. It has bound them instead to a lifetime of dependence upon a corporation. It is making of the men of this nation, men of splendid initiative and of vigorous spirit, a race of clerks.

The people of the United States are not yet willing to permit this sacrifice of a race that for enterprise, pluck, self-confidence and ability to stand alone is not equaled in all the world. They see in the Republican party the party of the trusts and of this caste supremacy which closes the door of opportunity to the average man. They see in the Democratic party the party of the people and of popular rights that shall give all men a chance for independence. They will support Democ racy as the true American party.

# SQUEEZING BACTERIA.

Experiments conducted at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station by Chemist B. H. Hite indicate that the time may come when the bacteria in foodstuff's will be squeezed to death be fore the foods are offered for consump-

It was known that man and highly organized animals could not endure large increases of atmospheric pressure without injury or death. "Why should it not be the same with bacteria and bacilli not se highly organized?" reasoned the experimenter. Accordingly, by compelled President McKinley and a means of a special contrivance, he sub-Republican Congress to deny to them mitted milk to varying pressures, attain-

that free trade with the rest of the ling in some cases the greatest hydropounds per square inch. It was found tend to them. They have lost the privithat milk subjected to such pressures flege of trade with Cuba and with kept from four to six days longer with-Spain. They are not allowed the right out souring than milk which had not been so treated. The fact, however, that the milk ultimately soured indiented that not all the bacilli were killed. number of the germs was decreased, they were not exterminated. In one of the experiments the containing vessel

Engineering News, which recounts the experiments, concludes that "despite the inconclusive results of the experiments there still remains a possibility that some process of practical value may be developed in this direction."

Such a process would certainly be an attractive substitute for the chemical preservatives which dealers who handle highly perishable products are frequentdomitable and unconquerable patriotism | ly tempted to employ to save themselves from loss.

"THE NEFARIOUS CONCERN." In view of the fact that the Sugar Trust absolutely and autocratically dictated President McKipley's course on the Porto Rican tariff bill, and that it is now the Republican campaign policy to deny the existence of trusts in this country, it is interesting to recall what

Sugar Trust without gloves. Under the Trust," it reviewed certain testimony of Mr. Scarles, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Trust, and found everything to condemu in that tremendous monopoly corporation. It discovered that the capital of the trust was originally fixed feeble and inadequate in the face of at \$50,000,000, although the property involved was really worth only about \$12,000,000, and that when the Philadelphia refineries were absorbed an addition of \$23,560,000 was made to the stock, representing property worth only one-lifth of that sum. "This monopoly," said the Globe-

does not now dare to display, "makes the refineries that it controls are not operated at all, but left standing idle for the sole purpose of diminishing the product and increasing prices to the consumers. \* \* \* There is quite enough in these revelations of the principal official of the trust to confirm the worst that has been alleged with regard to its methods and tendencies. The fact that it is a conspiracy against the laws of trade and the interests of the people may not be doubted for a moment; and such a fact is full warrant for vigorous and decisive action against the nefarious concern."

Nevertheless, Mr. McKinley and his party have not seen fit to take "vigorous and decisive action" against this "nefarious concern." They have, instead, surrendered themselves utterly to its especial influence. They are governing Porto Rico as the Sugar Trust tells them to govern Porto Rico. The Presiing. Every sin which we commit dent believed that it was "our plain daity to extend free trade to Porto Rico," but dom in our day is a sin against the souls | the Sugar Trust commanded him to reverse himself on that issue and to work for the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill, and he did it without a whimper. This "nefarious concern," the Sugar Trust, is supreme in Republican councils, Even the Globe-Democrat dare not pow attack it.

> Now that Mr. Cleveland has reglstered after having denied that he expressed a determination to vote for Mc Kinley, it is safe to believe that he will take the advice of his old friend Olney and cast a Bryan ballot.

> To insure that facts of municipal corruption and maladministration shall reach grand juries and be properly brought out in court it is imperatively necessary to elect a Democratic Circuit Attorney and assistant,

> It doesn't necessarily mean anathy when the people are quiet in a political campaign. Most Americans are deadly quiet when they once make up their minds to smash some evil thing good

Remember that in voting for the World's Fair amendments, which you will find numbered 4 and 5 on your bal lot, you will be voting for a greater St. Louis and a richer and grander Mis-

Jackson County Democrats are attain ing unenviable distinction as the only warring elements of Missouri Democ racy at a time when united service promises the most glorious results.

Every young American business man who votes for the party of the trusts thereby signifies his willingness to remain a dependent clerk for the rest of

There is not a candidate on the local Democratic ticket whom any Republican desirous of good government in place of Ziegenheinism will feel disposed to

Do you notice that Republican discus sion of the trusts is limited to an attempt to reveal their beneficent and conceal their malevolent features?

There hasn't been much noise in this campaign, but that'll make the dull thud of the trust party's downfall all the

What though the world most keenly strives for wrong, With self predeminant through all the game,

with self predefination through all the game. The passems players, find and flushed and strong. Is not your life the same?

And that but now and then in the grim day.

There shines a neble deed, a virtue true.

Past all the cyle-making weary way—

Is it not so with you?

Stand not asole, then, in self-rightenes guiss, That has for its defense to pure a case. But with your kin, weak, wavering and unwise, Go you and take your place. Pitying and helping these that faint or fall. As you shall need, that do as blindly grops, Hoping that good waits at the end of all. And teaching them to hope.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

# that free trade with the rest of the Ing in some cases the greatest hydro-United States which Mr. McKinley him-A LOOK AT THE SCHOOL FUND.

# What Do the Republicans Say Who Passed the Certificate

toria, and every official book, and sewhat the deficits, stealings and lootings

In the seclusion of my so-called "climbraor very few are now living to bear witness of who know the inventive, purposes and action of those who participated in them officially and otherwise.

The latter-day suffice profess to know so

ner stirring scenes and legislation, and St. Louis eing left to speak for themselves and to

whether the State School Putol has or has not been "securely lavested" and sacredly preserved as a putole school fund, the authe Globe-Democrat had to say about the sugar Trust not so many years ago. to much of the ordinary revenue of the In an editorial of Saturday, Petruary State as may be necessary, has been fairly 1883, the Globe-Democrat hatelled the fully appropriated for establishing and caption, "The Facts About the Sugar uses or purposes whatsoever. If otherwise ered by, and exposed by, the several examining committees? Were they incompeten the impresent the Republicans thereon to uncover the same if it existed, and what have there to say row to their incompetency, to leave it mility at that, if such derelication of duty existed as is now in such a wholerale manner proclaimed?

Let a list of the committees be made and incompanied.

terrogated, and see what they have to say. Democrats and Republicans alike, After the above named constitutional an-chorage, how could it be done and con-casted? And if done, why not exposed? Bonds and coupons have been missed in other accountings, and not accounted for "This monopoly," said the Globe except in the bankrupter schedule of Democrat, with a truthfulness which it ex-State Trus-urer, a Republican. It much safer are United States or State about 30 per cent of the total output of refined sugar in this country, and is stered? It is possible to change registered therefore able to govern the market in | United States bonds from one holder's name a practically absolute way. Fourteen of to another, is it not? And all other bonds are negotiable. For these reasons the convention of 186 rought to anchor that fund beyond the possibility of negotiation and aversion, the interest being the other onsideration in view. Has the interest ever been left unpubli

ice, or appropriated otherwise than as cycled? When? And, if so, why did not e examining committee of Board of Education announce it and expose the guilty individuals? Have the committees been der

To make the story short, there was a bolt, a preconcerted bolt, at that conven-tion, and the minority refused to abide by the action of the majority. This bolt was led by the old Missouri Democrat, the Re-publican organ and the predecessor of the present Globs-Democrat, from which one half of its present name was inherited. In that bolting convention were nominated a complete bolting Republican ticket, which was subsequently elected, viz: For Governor, B. Gratz Brown (Rep.): Lleutenant Governor, J. J. Gravelly (Rep.): Secretary of State, Eugene Weigel (Rep.): Treasurer. Samuel Hays (Rep.); Auditor, Thompson (Rep.); Attorney General, Baker (Rep.); Superintendent of Schools, Ira Divoll (Rep.). This made the Board of Education Divoll Weigel and Baker, all Republicans.

was called the Liberal Republican ticket, and the leaders are now so unkind as to charge upon the Democrats of 1871 and 1872, who had no State ticket in the field, that it was they and their adminis-tration who violated the Constitution, and who are now responsible for the louting of the School Fund, which has not been leated. The members of the General Assembly in 1859 were elected upon the Liberal Re-publicum platform from St. Leuis, as arranged, as they generally were throughou he State. The Globe-Democrat was respon-ible for the situation and the results.

The Constitutional Convention of 1875 nged the wording of the educational section so that it was permissible to invest the School Fund in the bonds of Missouri but of no other State. Subsequently, the General Assembly authorized the consoli dation of the trust funds and issued, by State law, the consolidated certificates of indebtedness. This has all been detailed by various statesmen and officials.

I now jump the intermediate School Fund 1855, when the Republicans, by the election of 1834, gained the House and organ-ized it on January 28, Bittinger (Rep.) In-troduced House bill No. 528, entitled "an act to restore to the seminary fund the expenses incurred in the superintendence and sales of land disposed of for the benefit of sald fund, and all and every expense incurred in the distribution of the proceeds of said sales.) (PP. 39 and 29 of Session Acts of 1836, regular session.) This covered disbursements made on account thereof from 1876 down to 1885. The act rends: "He it enacted by the General Assembly of the

it emarted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows: "Section I That upon the passage of this act the Board of Fund Commissioners of the State shall issue a certificate of indebtedness in the sum of \$22,881.19, payable fifty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semiannually on the first day of July and January of each year, said certificate of indebtedness to be signed by the Secretary of State and scaled with the great seal of the State, and shall be nonnegotiable, unconvertible and non-transferable, and shall be sacredly held and preserved in the State Treasury as a part of the seminary fund arising from the sale of hade donated to the State by the United States for the benefit of the College of Agri-

States for the benefit of the College of Agri-culture and Mechanic Arts.

"Sec. 2. All interest accruing from said certificate herein provided for shall be paid over to the treasurer of the Board of Cura-ters of the State University, and one-fourth of the interest thus collected shall go to the School of Mines, at Rolla, as provided by law."

law."

This act was approved April 2, 1895.

The purpose, as is well known to me tertained by the majority of the member the 185 convention and enacted into law to anchor and safeguard the School 1

**VOTE FOR** 

# **World's Fair**

**Amendments Numbered** 

**4** and **5** 

on the Ballot.

# HARD WORK FOR SMALL RESULTS ON THE CAPITAL CITY BOOKS.

Wagers on the outcome of an election are

or if there is, it quickly disappears when a Democrat offers to linck his opinion and let the enthusiastic Republican name the oslis

he wisnes. There is a common ground, however, upon which the politicians of dif-

however, upon which the points and ferent political persuasions here at the capital can meet. This is on the majority which Mr. Dockery will receive over Mr. Flory. To get a bet, however, the Republicans

have to be allowed to name the handleap,

and it is usually made out of reason, nearly

and it is usually made out of reason, nearly always 50.00 or over. I know of one bet of 250 that Bockery will heat Flory 30.00. The gentleman who took the Bockery end of it is a prominent railroad man and the one who fiked Flory at these odds is a well-known hotel man here. There were others who wanted some of the boniface's money with the same conditions, but the figure

with the same conditions, but the figure momed was all he carred to risk on the Re-publican candidate. The railroad man who thinks so well of Mr. Dockery's majority says he bases his opidition on the way the railroad men in the State will vote, and would have placed the majority higher to secure the bet if it had been necessary.

have also applied for and been sut

plied with Dockery buttons. The Repub-dians are accordingly industriously circu-

I spent an hour with Governor Stephens

one day this week in his private office. There is no burier man in Missouri than the chief executive of the State. He has a

nervous energy that makes him capable of

o'cleck, and seldom leaves before 5 in the afternoon. Since the opening of the cam-paign, besides attending to his official du-

ies. Governor Stephens has done much ef-

fective work for the Democracy of the State. He has written and sent out a large

amount of campaign literature, and is still continuing to do so. Whenever a Republic-

charge of corruption against any member of the State administration, some one of his Democratic heavers nearly always re-

ports the same to the Governor and re-

quests an explanation. These inquiries are always answered. They are sometimes lu-

dicrous enough, but the majority are sen-sible letters, asking for information.

The Governor was opening his mail when happened into his office. "If you care

to append into an one of the second to the second to the second th

mail. For instance, here is one from a well-known Democrat in Springfield." The letter ran this way: "There is a Re-publican orator here going around over

the country dilating on the extravagance of the present State administration. Among other things, he says that one toothpick was

bought for you that cost \$5, and that it was purchased out of the funds of the State. He also says that you use it every

meal, and have no intention of leaving it

at the mansion when you retire from office I want to know whether it is true or not

If it is false, I want to brand it as a lie, but I want to be informed and be sure I am right before I give it any attention."

Governor Stephens answered the letter and assured the one inquiring that such a toothpick was never purchased for himself

nor for use of the guests on reception oc-

Another letter from a professor in the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau.

It reads: "My Dear Sir-The Republicans

being hard up in this section for campaign ammunition, are fighting Mr. Dockery by

attacking you. One of their points in refer

ence to you is that you have stock to the amount of \$0,000 in the St. Louis street car

combine; that you got a portion of it for

signing the bill, etc. If you will send state

ment denying that you possess St. Leui

street railway stock I can use it to secure

Republican votes for the Democratic ticket, Democrats do not listen to these floating

stories, but some Republicans who are in-

clined to come over to us hesitate on this

The proper denial of this was sent the

same day to the Democratic pedagogue in

A student at the State University at Co-

lumbia wrote: "The Democratic boys of M. S. U. have organized a big Bryan-Dockery

Stephens club, and have created a commit

tee on transportation, of which I am chair-man, which committee is composed of one boy from each congressional district, and

we, as a committee, are pulling hard for transportation to go home and vote, as the Republicans of the university have already

secured promises of free transportation. They were successful two and four years ago, while we were unable to get even re-

an speaker visits a locality and me

Whenever a Republic-

strongholod.

with the same conditions, but

Act of 1895?

St. Louis, Get, I. By all means, let's er than for the schools. The same kind of have a look at the bake State, city, Collegislation and provision for strictly school fands has also been provided for as in the office searching the dusty records. net of 1895 for a Seminary Fund

The history of this last bill is an follows: House bill No 23, January 2, 185; intro-duced by John L. Bittinger, House journal. burst under the pressure and, the milk spattering over an assistant, he was taken sick with typhoid fever some days taken sick with typhoid fever some days hate. briessows and ten years of life, uning the least of the negatives being Best, Hart, eithout a scratch for forty-four years, its least, and felig concerted with its manor ment and bendering for thirty-five years, in this seconded "elimination" ample less.

In this seconded "elimination" ample less.

Watson, Martin, Marray, Phipps, Sallor, Best, Callsonn, L. Favor, Jones, Highee, Davis, Baugher, Harrison, Brett, Moran, Sawvis, Baugher, Harrison, Brett, Moran, Saw-yer, Speaker Russell, Drum, Smith, Jones, Steel, Pettijohn, C'Neal, Miller, Tubbs, Cher-Short, Griffiths, W. P. Preeman, Temme, Short, Johnston, Swanger, Schoppenhorst, Atkins; Tatum, Weizel, Jr., Schumachet, Raone, Walton, Seiden P. Spencer, city of St. Louis.

Will the City.

in abroad in the land. The furlilly of the long and labored reasoning in the article showing this prespectity is the more ama-ing when the real cause for the falling off in the population of the State's beam inthat these Republicans, most of them well and (averably known at home and throughout the State, are School Fund looters and sitution is known. If "W. B. S." had taken the trouble to inquire of the officials at the penitentiary he could, with the saving of much time and labor, have found out for the readers of the Globe-Democrat that out the State, are School Fund looters and rolders? Or that by their records they are not critifed to the confidence and respect of the leasty instead of the abuse of the old 18:4-1550 ring regime?

The funds of the schools have been an-

as well as by honest Republicans. der not require repeating or proof. It required the decision of the Supreme Court to intervene, as the United States Court did with the gang in 1875. It will be seen that the first legislation and action of the Gen-eral Assembly relating to the funding of school properties was by the Liberal Republican administration of 1856, and the learness of certificates, as was the last legislation and action in 1855 Republican as above related. The 1855 House was Republican, with a Republican organization and

Care in this bill was taken to include every item of attendant expense since 1826, nearly twenty years, so that the fund was not impaired a cent.

not impaired a cent.

What was the record of the bill in the Senate? Here it is: House bill 52s read first time March 18, p. 72l, Senate journal; referred to Committee on Education, p. 78s; March 22, reported and read third time and passed—ayer, 2t; noes, none, Republicans voting aye; Brewster, Busche, Mott, Wurde-mon, Davisson, Kronish, Landrum, O'Bannon, Powers, Williams, On p. 387 is the amanimous vote of the Schate, Democrats

Is there anything in the character of these Senators to justify the Globe-Democrat in stigmatizing them as looters? And is it not to be supposed that they knew more about their business than the Jayhawking man-agement of the Globe-Democrat, and also of the interests of the State and of the school funds? Could the School Fund get a 5 per cent United States bond at any reaable price." What would the capitalists, Some one should carefully compute the saving to the State in this fifty-year, 5 per cent certificate and a 2 or N<sub>2</sub> per cent United States bond. Then, too, the original idea is observed—that of absolute county and a sacredly preserved fund. And ne interest product is greater than any other bond, whether United States or State

What is the matter with them, anyway? Teo much attention has been paid to the contracted and incomplete reports of the Auditor in the manual. Has there been any attempted concoliment of the several amounts of sales or classes? Has one been repudiated or is there danger of it? Has not the interest been promptly appropriated and turned over?

#### CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY. VISIT OF FRENCH WARSHIPS.

Chesapeake Bay to Be Honored by French Atlantic Squadron.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.—Mr. Leonee Rubillon, French Consul at Baltimore, has received a letter from the French Consul General at New York, stating that the French Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Richard commanding, will visit the ports of the Chesapeake Bay quite soon. The ships to visit Maryland are the Cecille and Suchet. President John S. Hebb of the Maryland Pilots' Association, hus just received a letter from the Rear Admiral which states that the ships will visit Maryland, and that the association will be ne-tified by telegraph when pilots will be needed at Cape Henry to being the ships up the Chesapeake. It is supposed that the vessels will visit both Annapolis and

er, built of iron and steel. She has three musts and three funnels, and is 378 feet long and 49 feet wide. She has twin serows and a speed of 19 knots. She carries 24 guns and 4 forpedo tubes. Her crew num-hers 486 men. The Suchet is a second-class cruber. She is 218 feet long and 43% feet beam. She has twin screws and 9,000 crew of 346 men. The vessels are now cruising in the North Atlantic and are en route to Martinique, in the West Indies,

J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., the father the parcel post system of Great Britain and France, has written an article on the sub-ject on which he is most expert, in Pearson's. Referring to the parcel post of bygone days, Mr. Heaton says: Some very odd consignments were thus

forwarded, especially in the mails to the Continent. Here is an exact list of articles sent in an ambassasior's mail bag (taken from post office records:

"Two maid servants going as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen. "Doctor Crichton, carrying with him a cow and divers necessaries,
"Fifteen couple of hounds, going to the
King of the Romans, with a free pass.

Three sults of clothes for some noble-man's lady at the Court of Portugal. "Two bales of stockings, for use of th Ambassider to the Court of Portugal."
Immediately after the establishment of
the penny post in England, the following objects were transmitted through the post us "letters": Two canaries, a perk pie, two rubbins, one bird, fifteen parcels of plum pudding, a lobster, a bank note simply folded and wafered, innumerable leeches, bottle of strawberries, a sample bottle of cider, a bunch of grapes, a pistol labeled "leaded to the mouth with powder, ball and slugs," a live spake, a live mouse, a human heart, a paper of fishhooks. Referring to some of the contradictory

rules of the British post office, Mr. Heaton

No living creature, "except bees," may be sent by post falthough in France crabs, and in Germany human beings, may be so for-warded). The prohibition of living creatures is no doubt due to the experience of the officials charged to open purcels forwarded by entomologists, reteatchers and other accentists, though one is puzzled to account

for the toleration of bees.

It would reem to follow that a cannon may be sent by parcel post to any other part of the United Kingdom. Eggs may be sent by parcel post, but no compensation will be given for injury to them, though payment will be made if the parcel be lost, This is why, when all the eggs in a lox have been smashed into fragments, and the liquid contents have onzed out, the box containing the empty shells is invariably de-livered with serupulous care to the ad-

# "OUR TILLERY."

From the Army and Navy Journal. A DEAR little 4-year-old patriot of Illinois auxiously inquired: "Mother, haven't we an infantry and cavalry in our country?" On being assured that we had: "Well, they say 'our tillery,' why don't they say our infantry and our cavalry?"

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 27.—An article in last Sunsiay's Globe-Democrat has caused not a little amusement here at the capital. It was a column and a half of soid non-lit was a column and a half of soid non-lit was a column and a half of soid non-lit was a column and a half of soid non-lit was a column soid of the State Isomorratic Committee. I will forward the latter at once to Charmann Soibert, and soil 

office scarching the dusty records Several clerks were kept busy looking after the wants of "W. B. S." Copiess memoranda were taken and there was a mysterious air about the whole proceeding that seemed to bode another attack upon bemocratic manuscratic manuscratic fixed affairs. Souday the result agement of State affairs. Souday the result of the day's work in the vanits of the Section 1. of these was a threat against the Governor, and two were gounder rousts of Democrats in general. By far the larger number of the retary of Sinte's office appeared. The re-ords searched with so much avidity were those of the State pentientiary, and the ob-ject was to prove with Democratic records that presperity is abroad in Miscourt. The my's record showed that during the nine mouths of isso the average number of con-victs sent to the pentientiars had de-creased. With some additional mathematical calculations it was a sectioned that the average number for 100 would be 160 less. letters gave most encouraging reports of the condition of the Democracy all ever the the condition of the Denneracy all ever the State. Regarding the stack of communications. Governor Stephens said: "These are but samples of the letters I am receiving daily, I am satisfied from these reports that the party was never in better condition, and that Bryan and Dockery will sween the State by from 2000 to 7.00 majority."

Webster Davis is billed to speak here on Saturday, November 2. Great preparations are being made by the Democrats to properly receive this bell wether of spellblidders who eschewed certain political preferment at the hands of the Republican party be-cause of devotion to a principle. The let-ferson City Flambeau Club is laying in an extra supply of pyrotechnics and explosives for the o'cordon, and the Glee Club is pracfor the readers of the Globe-Democrat that the decrease in the number of convicts is the decrease in the property which is prevent appropriate that has lent, but is caused by a guarantine that has been in force as a preventive against the most popular melecles in the Glob the number of convicts in the Glob and the left out. Speaking of Webster Davis, it might be interesting to know that this magnetic

been in force as a preventive against smallpox being introduced into the prison. This has been effective a year the first week in November. As a consequence many julis in Missouri now have convicted criminals in them that are waiting for transportation to the penifentiary. The number aggregates considerably more than a hundred. It is a pity to inneture "W. R. S.'s" carefully prepared argument for proyoung ornior, who was the mouthpiere of the McKinley administration upon all State ecasions when a boy, lived in Gallatin, the home of Mr. Dockery. Young David's fa-ther was a shoemaker and made Mr. Dock-ery's boots. Webster Davis assisted his father in this work. While hastening through Kansas City just prior to the Na-S's' carefully prepared argament for pro-perity, based on such profound study of economical conditions, but these are the cold facts in the case. tional Democratic Convention to the bed-side of his father, who was ill, he told Wagers on the outcome of an election are to a certain extent straws to show which way the political wind blows. Politics is indigenous to the capital and there is much discussion here how as to the outcome of the State election. This, of course, refers to the gubernatorial race. There is no diversity of opinion as to who will be elected, or if there is it might significants when a some of his friends of his determination to come over to Democracy. In this connec-tion he told of the peculiar pleasure it would give him to useful Mr. Dockery in his campaign, and related the incident of how years before he had helped make the boots of the next Governor of Missouri.

Many stories can be told of his fillal de-votion to this father and his aged mother. The cozy home they now live in was pur-chased with money which Mr. Davis had, with toll and frugality, saved to take him through college. An opportunity came to purchase the home at a bargain and so make pleasant the sunset of his parents' life. He made the sacrifice and worked as a menial to acquire funds to finish his education. Knowing these characteristics of this brilliant young erator, it is not hard to understand his almost Quixetic zeal for the Boers and for what he considers just EDWIN M. WATSON.

#### GREAT SERPENT MOUND DEEDED TO OHIO.

Prehistoric Snake That Puts the Fabled Sea Serpent in the List With Little Things.

There are also some wagers being made as to the respective strength of Mr. Dock-ery and Mr. Flory in Cole County. Republi-cans have been cialming the county because of the fact that this is Mr. Flory's home,

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—By a recent vote of the Harvard corporation the treasurer of Harvard College has been authorized to deed depending on his functed popularity here to offset the Democratic majority in the county. Jefferson City always gave the Reto the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society the Serpent Mound Park, near Peebles, Adams County, in this State, publican ticket, both State and national, a majority, but there is a strong probability which for the last fourteen years has been now that Mr. Dockery will, in racing parlance, nose out here, because of the fact. Cambridge, thus restoring to Ohlo the ownthat quite a number of Germans have partof the thousands of monuments of the an-cient Mound Builders which exist within her ed company with the Republican party on borders.

imperialism and have signified their inten-tion of making their vote straight Demo-The great Serpent Mound lies in the towncratic from President down. A number of about seven miles from Peebles, the nearest railway station. It had been noted with wonder by the first settlers, but it was not thating the report that Mr. Dockery in his speech in the hall of the House of Representatives recently said: "I can and will be elected without any Dutch or negro votes," He is also accused of reterring, in a public until 1846 that it was measured and described by Squier & Davis, who published a report with drawings from the surveys in the first volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. The two explorers had found the site of the mound covered by a forest. Thirteen or fourteen years after their visit piace, to the Teutonic population of the state as the "damned Dutch." These, of course, are campaign lies of the basest kind, but they show that Mr. Flory's a ternado swept directly along Serpent Hill, practically sweeping the forest clear. This strength is doubted even in the Republican led to reclaiming the land for cultivation but by 1883 it had relapsed again to a state

of nature and was overgrown with stumach

and briers. It seems to be generally agreed by archeologists that the mound was erected for ceremonial and symbolic purposes and was not connected with the idea of sepulture. In the center of the egg-shaped oval is a heap of stones showing the effect of fire. This altar (if such it is) was once much larger than now, having been broken up some samp accomplishing a great ceal, and there is a constant draught upon his store of activity. The Governor is always at his office by 8 years ago in some search for buried tres-sure. The oval is 100 feet long by 90 feet wide and about 4 feet high. From of the oval to the tip of the tail is a distance of 495 feet in an air line, but 1,345 feet if measured from the end of the oval to the measured from the end of the oval to the neck of the serpent and then along all the convulsions of the body. From the tip of the upper jaw to the end of the tail the ser-pent itself measures 1,254 feet. The average width of the body is about 20 feet, and its height along the head and body from 4 to 5 feet. From the headanting of the tail it feet. From the beginning of the tall h gradually decreases in height until it terminates in a bank about a foot high and not more than 2 feet wide. Professor Putnam's excavations have disclosed the fact that the screent was erected with great care. Where the slope of the ground indicated possible insecurity in the outlines the work was

strengthened with stones or with clay mixed The Peabody Museum in Cambridge retains a memorial of its now terminated con-nection with this great monument of the past in the shape of a beautifully executed medel of the park which it formerly owned, done by Ward's Natural Science establishment in Rochester, N. Y., under the supervision of Professor Putnam, from surveys if Ar. C. Cowen. It measures 6 feet high by 4 feet 8 inches. The contour of the land b shown most interestingly in green, with its forests and cliffs and cultivated land, and Brush Creek flowing the Brush Creek flowing through the whole. A duplicate of this model has also been pro-cured for the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.

# LABELING NOVELS.

Sir Walter Besant in the London Queen. IN an American paper I find the following IN an American paper I find the following which should also be interesting to novelists. "In the editorial office of one well-known periodical the ordinary patterns of novels are labeled and listed. As instances, he gives the 'saved-the-train plot,' the 'proved-his-innocence plot,' the 'drift-te-sea-in-a-fog plot,' the 'went-to-the-city-and-raised-mencey-to-may-mortgars-on-the-farm sea-in-a-fog plot, the 'went-to-the-city-and-raised-mency-to-pay-morrgage-on-the farm plot,' and a dozen or so other familiar models. Other periodicals have their own jeculiar lists, of a sort suited to the char-acter of the publication. The beautiful-soverness-who-cutches-the-hero plot, the 'clever-girl-who-makes-the-man-forget his flancee plot,' the 'mistaken-identity plot,' the 'wife-who-finds-her-affinity plot,' the 'nes-'wife-who-finds-her-affinity plot,' the 'nes-woman -who-nevertheless-wins-a -husband plot'; these, he says, are types from the li-tle group of labels that might be pinned to most of the labels that might be pinned to

#### most of the stories submitted." WORTH TALKING ABOUT.

SIR HENRY IRVING tells a good story against himself. On his return from Amerlea a banquet was given in his bonor, a which Lord Russell said to Sir Henry, it would be so much better if Comyas Carproposes your health; I can't make speeches." To which Sir Henry replied gently, "I heard you make rather a good speech before the Parnell Commission," "Oh, yes," said the Lord Chief Justice, "but then I had something to talk about."