

Brilliant Coloring in Two Sections. Next Sunday's Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

South Side School Children in Half Tons. The Sunday Republic. Two Brilliant Color Sections.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside, Two Cents. In Advance, Three Cents.

CHEERS FOR DOCKERY UNCHECKED BY RAIN.

Democratic Leader Invades Republican Stronghold on the Last Day of His Visit.

TALKS OF TRUSTS AND LABOR.

He Tells How McKinley's Party Voted Down Simple Measure to Prevent Combines.

South St. Louis and West St. Louis welcomed Alexander M. Dockery last night in the largest audience ever in those localities.

Assistants that were limited only by the size of the hall listened to his able presentation of the issues in nation and State that are to be decided next Tuesday.

Early in the evening Mr. Dockery spoke at Lem's Hall, Thirteenth and Utah streets, in one of the strongest Republican wards in the city, within half a block of the home of Mayor Ziegenhain.

Charles Hannauer was chairman of the meeting, and on the stage a representative gathering of Democrats occupied seats.

Among them were Andrew John Harrison, Peter J. Doerr, Joseph E. Hannauer, John C. Lehman, the Reverend Father Gerse of St. Agatha's Church, Anton X. Hosty, John Sheridan and M. J. Gill.

Trusts and Labor. Mr. Dockery treated in his speech the attitude of the Democratic party in nation and State toward organized labor, and showed that almost all the measures that have improved the condition of the workman were enacted by Democrats.

His discussion of trusts also met the approval of his hearers, as was shown by the frequent applause.

"There is no remedy for trusts," he said, "which is as certain as death is effective. When I was in Congress I moved to put that remedy in operation to ward against the trusts, which I felt certain, would grow like mushrooms under the policies which the Republicans in Congress were preparing to put into practice.

"The Dingley tariff bill was under consideration. It placed upon the importation of various raw materials and articles of manufacture a tax which would keep foreign producers of those articles out of the American market entirely. I saw that this legislative excitation of foreign materials would give American manufacturers a chance to fix prices arbitrarily if they could agree among themselves. I accordingly moved that, whenever American manufacturers combined into a trust, the product they sold was to be put on the tariff free list so that foreign manufacturers might come into this country and cut the prices to the legitimate level.

Trust Remedy Voted Down. "The Republicans, who controlled Congress, voted down this proposition. You know the result. The tariff is still up all over the country. Almost all lines of manufacture were affected and the prices were raised to points wholly unjustified by cost of manufacture.

"The American people can put into practice the trust remedial measure which the Republican Congress refused to adopt. Place the Democrats in power at Washington and one of their first acts will be tariff revision which will remove the tax which is responsible for a large percentage of the trusts that are robbing the people of the United States.

After his speech at Lem's Hall Mr. Dockery was taken in charge by a committee of the Workmen's Bryan Club, under whose auspices the meeting in the West End was held. Senator Owen Miller, W. N. Miller and C. J. Nordmeyer composed this committee.

The meeting was held in the West End

DOCKERY ON ST. LOUIS LIGHTS.

"On my way to the meeting I addressed in St. Louis County I was obliged to pass through a portion of St. Louis in which not a single street light was to be seen. Intense, likely darkness, like that which farmers in country communities carry lanterns to dispel, covered the city. I was told that this was due to an unwarranted and indefensible delay on the part of the Republican municipal administration in providing for a new lighting contract. I tell you, citizens of St. Louis, that you are patient under severe provocation. If such a thing happened in some community there would not be left a responsible guard of the party responsible for the wrong. The out-tarped members of that party would never recover in a body to the other party."

Alexander Dockery at Lem's Hall.

Lakefront Hall, the largest auditorium in the vicinity, S. M. Ryan presided. The enthusiasm of the former audience had induced Mr. Dockery to lengthen his first speech, and it was late when he reached the West End meeting. Other speakers had, however, been provided and a crowd had met in the hall. Mrs. Alice Malley had discussed the moral aspect of the administration, which William McKinley had given the United States, and Lee Meritt, who had followed with an entertaining talk on national politics.

Greeted With Housing Cheers. Mr. Dockery was greeted on his arrival at the hall with a demonstration that awoke the echoes for an apology for his tardiness and plunged at once into an eloquent discussion of the censurable acts of the McKinley administration which simply required the details for the entire Every mention of the name of Bryan and every reference to the promised success of Democrats in nation and State at next Tuesday's election elicited spontaneous applause. The speaker touched on the canal with England, which has appeared from many of the acts of the McKinley administration.

"Events are ripe in the United States," he said, "for the construction of the Nicaragua canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean and to cut out the voyage round the Horn, which shipping must now take to get from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. The canal should be built and controlled by the United States. This nation should be able to use that canal in war and peace.

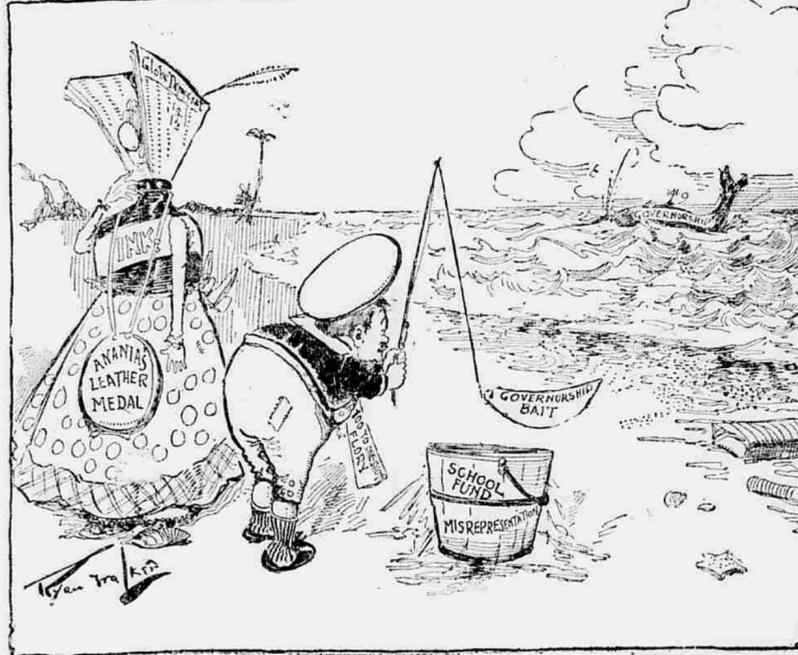
"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the canal is to be constructed, desires to construct that canal, to give the United States voice with the United States in the control of that canal and prohibits the American people from using the canal for its special purpose in time of war.

"Americans want the Nicaragua Canal, but they want it to be an American, not an Anglo-American, canal. For this reason it is important that an American President who has no entente with Great Britain should be in power when the construction of that canal began. William Jennings Bryan is the only man in the United States who has no entente with Great Britain. In his speech in St. Louis and elsewhere Mr. Dockery has frequently advised to elect to the White House a President who uniformly these references have been received with an enthusiasm that argues well for the passage of the World's Fair constitutional amendments. This enthusiasm was especially marked at the Masonic Hall meeting when Governor Francis, the head of the World's Fair movement, occupied a seat on the platform.

"I shall enter upon my duties at the State Capitol building by no pledge except the great pledge that I will do my duty always to all my constituents," said the speaker last night. "Further than this I have made and shall make no promise to any man or to any class of men by word or act, directly or indirectly."

"I may state here and now that I will consider it my duty to favor in every honorable way the great international Exposition of 1904, which the people of St. Louis have undertaken, and which they give promise of bringing to glorious fruition. Everything in my power to all my constituents, consistent with my duty to all my constituents, to make that exposition a success will be done. Results of vast moment, not to St. Louis alone, but to the whole great Commonwealth of Missouri, hinge upon that wonderful enterprise."

Mr. Dockery departs this morning for St. Charles, where he speaks this afternoon. To-night he will speak at St. Charles, Hannibal and Kansas City are his appointments for to-morrow.



SIMPLE SIMON UP TO DATE

HARPER HAS HEARD FROM ROCKEFELLER.

Hereafter Chicago University Professors Will Speak More Cautiously.

PRESIDENT'S FINE REPROOF.

Instructors Are Employed to Instruct, Not to Express Their Personal Opinions—Several Teachers Rebuked Inferentially.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—In the faculty-room of the University of Chicago, President William H. Harper took many members of the faculty into his confidence last night, and the result of his talk is that less noisily in the future is expected from utterances of the professors.

It is certain that John D. Rockefeller will never again be compared by any professor to Shakespeare. It is said this assurance was obtained through a note from Mr. Rockefeller to Doctor Harper, which was a command that professors refrain from the use of his name in any connection. The note is also said to have mentioned something about "hairs" and to have suggested an insane asylum.

That was the cause of the private session of the faculty. Doctor Harper, without looking at any one in particular, commented on some of the "psychological, irrational and sensational statements" recently made by members of the faculty to their classes.

A professor afterwards said that Doctor Harper expressed in unmistakable terms his opinion of the professor who went to his class that the riots of to-day are the result of barbarous instincts of our Revolutionary ancestors. He did not mention the name of Professor Shepard.

Instructors Mildly Rebuked. From the inner recesses of his coat the president produced a sheet of letter paper which was said to bear the monogram "W. H. D. E." and which caused the remark: "And while I am mentioning the matter, I might also as well add that instructors are employed to instruct, not to express their personal opinions. Several of them have been rebuked inferentially."

Professor Thatcher's name was not mentioned. Doctor Harper then turned upon professors who were teaching history to women students. His remarks are said to have been as warm as they were brief.

Professor Thatcher's name was not mentioned. A member of the faculty suggested that the remedy for the evil of newspaper criticism was to establish a press censor, or else to send the newspapers to correspond with newspapers. This brought out this reply: "I want publicity, but I want the instructors to deport themselves in such a manner that the public will be able to act on the information which will bring credit and not abuse upon the institution."

JONES MAY HAVE CONFESSED.

Believed He Has Told Full Story of Attempt to Defraud Rice.

New York, Oct. 31.—This afternoon Charles F. Jones, who is confined in the Tombs, charged with forgery in connection with the will of Millionaire William M. Rice, was taken from his cell to the District Attorney's office, where he was questioned by Attorney Charles F. Rice, and a number of other persons.

It was rumored about the Courthouse that Jones had made a confession. One of the chief reasons for the understanding that a confession had been made was that Jones had had a talk during the morning with Mr. Osborne, Captain McCuskey and a few lawyers, which lasted an hour or more.

Another reason for the belief that something startling had happened in the District Attorney's office was that Captain McCuskey sent detectives to the Rice house to get the blotting paper on the different writing desks throughout the house, so as to compare the ink with that used in the checks.

Coroner Hart announced to-day that he will to-morrow commence an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Wm. Marsh Rice, the millionaire. In a report filed with Coroner Hart several days ago, Professor Wittlauer, a chemist, said that he had found a small quantity of mercury in Rice's body.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair in western portion, rain and cooler in eastern portion Thursday, Friday fair; brisk northwesterly winds. For Illinois—Fair in northwest, rain in eastern and southern portions Thursday; cooler Friday, and fair brisk northwesterly winds. For Arkansas—Fair Thursday and Friday; westerly winds.

EMERGO ON BAR GOLD.

Hamburg, Oct. 31.—The Provincial Court has laid an embargo upon bar gold of the value of 2,000,000 marks, which arrived at Cuxhaven to-day on the imperial mail steamer "Hindenburg" from Delaware Bay. This step was taken, it is alleged, for the purpose of preventing insurance companies here for gold withheld by the Transvaal Government during the war.

WOMAN MEETS DEATH IN ELEVATOR SHUTT.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—A woman, Mrs. M. J. Jones, was killed by an elevator in the St. Louis Hotel to-day. She was probably delayed by the speeches. Stabbed in Battle With Burglars. Public Marriage, Now Divorce.

CHEERED BRYAN AT REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Workmen Heard the McKinley Orator and Then Vented Their Feelings.

FERRELL ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Convicted Murderer Would Have Smothered Himself to Death.

STONE BELIEVES THAT NEXT HOUSE WILL BE DEMOCRATIC.

Open Fight Being Made by the Trusts to Carry Certain New York Districts—Bright Outlook in That State.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S DECREE.

Students Aspiring to Priesthood Must Attend St. Joseph's.

SPANISH CARLISTS ACTIVE.

Eight Hundred in One Band Give Government Troops Trouble.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—The most powerful nonpolitical body in Chicago, through its president, declared for Samuel Alschuler for Governor to-day. That is the practical effect of the stand of William Kent, president of the Voters' Municipal Reform League.

BOTHA TO INVADe CAPE COLONY.

Strong Force of Boers Said to Be Marching on Kenhardt.

ROBERTS'S MANY CASUALTIES.

Long List Cabled From Pretoria to the War Office in London—Botha Would Not Surrender.

MANY REPORTED WOUNDED.

London, Oct. 31.—Another long casualty list has been received by the War Office. Lieutenant Lord Grosvenor was wounded in the right thigh during the fighting at Botha's camp.

BOTHA WOULD NOT GIVE UP.

London, Oct. 31.—A belated dispatch from Pretoria tells of the failure of the British negotiations with General Botha for the surrender of the Boers.

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CINCINNATI AND OHIO VERY CORDIAL TO BRYAN.

Hundreds of Thousands Heard and Cheered Him on His Final Tour.

HE MADE THIRTEEN SPEECHES.

Exposed Republican Appeal to Religious Prejudices—Present from Germans.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—The greatest demonstration of Ohio campaigning in this city to-night marked the close of William Jennings Bryan's efforts in Ohio. Democratic in conviction, he is conspicuously pre- dicting a heavy loss to Bryan.

One hundred thousand persons filled the streets through which Mr. Bryan passed. The multitude greatly outnumbered those who took part in the more than 100 meetings in this city four years ago, and during the Bourke Cockran and David B. Hill meetings this year.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 8 o'clock and, without a parade, was taken through Fourth and Elm streets to Music Hall by the shortest route. Persons had begun to congregate around the city in the morning, when Mr. Bryan arrived the hall was jammed to the exits and 2,000 persons were packed in the surrounding streets.

Cheering was tremendous. Judson Har- mon, former Attorney General, acted as presiding officer. His appearance on the stage in order to advance the claims against the Democratic party is a party to which people can belong, no matter of what church they are members, no matter what their occupation may be.

"We believe in religious and civil liberty, and men come into the Democratic party not in order to advance their claims against other people, but in order to protect the rights of all people under the American flag.

"Our fight has been a fight for American principles applied to all those questions. Five-minute stops were made at the towns of Sidney, Lima and Troy. At Sidney, Mr. Bryan asked a public question of the Republican politicians at a moment's notice, and to change opinion. He said this was necessary because of the frequent turns of the Republican party on public questions.

He accused the Republicans of having been on both sides of almost every issue before the country during recent years, and pointed out an especially conspicuous attitude of President McKinley on the Porto Rican question.

Flags furnished the best crowd of the night, and a very pleasant incident occurred there. When Mr. Bryan's special train rolled into the depot, as it did about sunset, there was a crowd of several thousand people assembled at that point. Mr. Bryan had been notified that there was a desire to present him with a silver horseshoe from the Harburg Liederklub Society.

When the train came to a full stop and Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform he was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause. A committee of three ladies, representing the Harburg Society, was given way to the front of the crowd and handed to him a box containing, not only the horseshoe, but a colored portrait of Mr. Bryan, a gold-mounted letter, and a letter, explaining that, in a contest in the society for the horseshoe, Mr. Belmont had received 1,280 votes, against 290 cast for President McKinley. Mr. Bryan responded briefly, saying:

"I desire the ladies who presented this horseshoe to bear my greetings to the members of the Harburg Society, and to say to them that I have not a word to say in a speech in German, I can say 'Ich danke Ihnen.' Let them I am glad to know that the Republican appeal to the Germans has been in vain, as the Republican appeal has been in vain to other portions of our population; for, while the Germans want good money, they want good government, and the Republicans have mistaken the Germans when they think that they are more anxious about the kind of money they have than they are

about the kind of Government under which they live.

"I am obliged to the Germans for this horseshoe, and am grateful for the large majority by which it was voted to me. I believe that if we succeed in driving every trust out of the United States, reducing the standing army to its former size, and in saving this country from the menace of imperialism, the blessings of Democratic policies will be so universally recognized that the people of all nations will turn from the White House door."

Ohio and Indiana both contributed to the dense audience which greeted Mr. Bryan at Cincinnati, which is on the interstate line. He was enthusiastically received there, and in a speech of twenty minutes' duration discussed the various issues of the campaign.

"The people spoke for five minutes at Hamilton, touching very briefly upon the questions before the public. He was liberally applauded.

Mr. Bryan's train made quite a long stop at Lima, where he addressed the crowd from the carriage. He was driven to the speaking place. He charged the Republicans with the robbery of the Ohio, and specifically asserted that they had run away from every issue.

PLANNING VICKSBURG PARK.

Lines of the Offensive and Defensive Armies Marked.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 31.—General Stephen D. Lee, one of the three surviving Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy, is at the Raleigh, General Lee came to the city to see the Secretary of War. He will confer with the members of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, of which Colonel J. G. Everett of Chicago and Captain W. T. High of New York are members.

General Lee is on his way to Gettysburg to inspect the National Park there and gain what he can from the experience of the battle of Gettysburg for use in his work at Vicksburg.

Speaking of the park, General Lee said: "Although the bill creating the commission was only passed in February, 1898, we have been able to make good progress with the work, and at present all the land has been purchased without our having to resort to condemnation proceedings.

"The positions of the opposing armies at Vicksburg were materially different from those existing at either Gettysburg or Chickamauga. The Confederate forces were in a position to make good progress with the work, and at present all the land has been purchased without our having to resort to condemnation proceedings.

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Both were instrumental in striving to get Alschuler and Yates to discuss Chicago. "I must say that, personally, I was disappointed," said Mr. Kent to-day. "It seemed to me that Judge Yates treated the subject in a superficial, perfunctory manner."

"What was wanted, was not a mere affirmation, but a candid and a sincere something to show that he had given the subject careful consideration and had developed pronounced opinions one way or another.

"Judge Yates failed to outline what should be done toward correction of abuses. On the traction question Judge Yates's perfunctory 'yes' was indeed disappointing, to say the least.

"On the other hand, Mr. Alschuler showed a broad grasp of the entire situation. His address indicated that he had given all important State questions study, and had ideas of his own in regard to them. He not only covered the questions proposed by the committee, but took them seriously as opening a wide field for discussion. He treated them in all their ramifications, showing exactly where he stood in detail and what his opinions were independent of the questions themselves. He also treated many collateral issues growing out of the questions, and in all showed a comprehension and a sin-

OUTLOOK IN OHIO IS BRIGHT, SAYS BRYAN.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—William Jennings Bryan said to-day: "I am satisfied with the canvass in Ohio. I am pleased with the demonstrations along the route. The situation seems to have materially changed since 1896."

Ex-Mayor Jones of Toledo said: "At least 75 per cent of the votes of my personal following will go for Bryan. I am greatly encouraged at the outlook, and I shall deem it strange indeed if we do not carry this State."

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trust to send Representatives to Congress." National Commitment. Norman E. Mack brought exceedingly encouraging news from the interior of the State to national and State headquarters to-day, in an interview Mr. Mack said:

"The situation up the State looks very bright. Erie County went 15,000 against Mr. Bryan in 1896, but it was carried by our party in 1897, and again in 1898 by over 2,000 majority, and I have every reason to believe that it will go Democratic this year, for both the national and State tickets by the same majority it did in 1896, over 2,000.

"Mr. Roosevelt's tour has had the very opposite effect of making Republican gains by our way. He has merely confirmed in many respects the importance of voters rallying to the support of the principles as represented by Mr. Bryan in his speeches in this State for the last two weeks.