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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

WOULD SLANDER HARDIN.

Now comes the Globe-Democrat, with its slanderous touch, and attempts the impossible feat of besmirching the administration of Governor Charles H. Hardin.

Hardin was Governor of Missouri in 1875-76. Admittedly one of the purest Missourians known either to public or private life, he so conducted the affairs of his great office as to retire with the veneration of all the people.

There are people connected with the Globe-Democrat who knew Hardin. If they are not willing to concede his honesty and business capacity it is unfortunate for them, because all other Missourians are willing to assert his absolute integrity and his inability to be a party to any proposition that would be a fraud upon the people.

INCONSISTENT.

As the exhibit of Messrs. Haskins and Sells is studied the conviction has grown upon Missourians that the finances of the State are in excellent shape. Outside of some early balances that were dropped by Republicans, the fiscal management and bookkeeping have not permitted the loss of funds.

When the Governor and Auditor called in Messrs. Haskins and Sells to examine the accounts the Globe-Democrat began to slur the firm as being inferior to its own anonymous "Missouri expert." At the same time complimentary references were made to the examination of Chicago's fiscal accounts by experts.

Now the interesting information comes that Messrs. Haskins and Sells examined the Chicago accounts. Their high standing as an unimpeachable authority in the investigation of books is evidenced in their employment by Chicago, where there is no question concerning the integrity of officials.

If the Globe-Democrat accepts the verdict of Messrs. Haskins and Sells in the Chicago investigation, why not the exhibit of Missouri's fiscal accounts? In both cases, this firm has worked in the capacity of expert accountants, and has given unprejudiced and full reports.

Or is the Globe prejudiced? If so, can its position be explained from any point of view other than that the truth must suffer in the attempt to besmirch Missouri?

PROVE OR RETRACT.

The Globe-Democrat is still squirming in the effort to get away from a justification of the four specific charges of Democratic mismanagement which it has heretofore made.

We insist that these charges be either substantiated or that the Globe make a public acknowledgment that it has willfully misrepresented the facts.

The charges made by that paper are:

1. The use of $44,000,000 of public money to reduce the bonded debt and interest during the last thirty years from $20,000,000 to $5,000,000.

2. An overpayment on the bonded debt for the same period of $1,030,671.

3. An overpayment on account of interest earned by the bonds of $1,273,120.

4. The issue of school certificates amounting to $584,881, for which issue an equivalent amount of bonds was not redeemed.

These are the four charges made by the Globe-Democrat. If made by an individual in this State, and sworn to, the party making the false affidavit could be prosecuted for perjury under our statutes. In the absence of such an affidavit the charges are necessarily classed as falsehoods.

In morals, falsehoods and perjury belong to the same class of crimes.

Will the Globe or its "expert accountant" make affidavit to the correctness of these charges?

We again insist that Old Ananias either prove the charges or admit their falsity. We do not intend to permit the Globe to escape the odium of false accusations by attempting to raise other bogus issues.

INFORMATION.

The Globe-Democrat desires a statement of the number of the school bonds canceled in lieu of the certificates issued.

The Republic has given this information before, but that the people may not be misled by the Globe's repeated misrepresentations, we will again submit an exhibit of the State's transactions on account of school certificates issued and bonds retired.

The total amount of school and seminary certificates issued to this date is $4,393,839.42.

Of this amount $900,000 is represented by the original certificate issued by the Liberal Republicans July 1, 1872, to reimburse the School Fund, which amount had been ruthlessly taken by the Republican party in 1866 and applied to the public debt.

The sum of $2,131,000 is represented by that number of bonds retired and canceled July 1, 1881.

The remaining obligations on account of school certificates issued are represented by $225,000, transferred from the School Fund to the Sinking Fund to redeem bonds; by $674,958.23, transferred from the Seminary Fund to the Sinking Fund to redeem bonds; and by $462,881.19, transferred from the Revenue Fund to the Sinking Fund to redeem bonds.

That is to say, for every dollar of certificates outstanding an equivalent amount of bonds has been retired and canceled, except only as to the original certificate of $900,000, issued by the Liberal Republican administration in 1872 to cover the "deficit" in the School Fund, occasioned by the wrongful use of the School Fund by the Republican party to reduce the public debt.

ANOTHER "EXPERT."

An anonymous correspondent of the Globe-Democrat—most of the Globe's favorites are anonymous—has written a letter to that paper advising Andrew Carnegie not to donate any money to Missouri's State University. He sees in the possibility a "menace to the taxpayers of poor old Missouri."

Continuing the defamatory tactics of the Globe, this unknown though vouched-for correspondent says that the School Fund Commissioners would follow the custom that has been established "where the money might be used to cover up the deficiences shown in the public accounts," certificates of indebtedness being issued therefor.

The apparent seriousness of this charge contains its only danger. Yet philanthropists such as Andrew Carnegie or the late James S. Rollins have not usually considered the bestowal of gifts a burden on any community. Mr. Rollins considered the certificates of indebtedness the best form in which to safeguard the School Fund, as his vote on the proposition testifies.

As for the insinuation that any bequest would be used to cover up deficiences in some other fund, the people answered that calumny last fall by a decisive majority returned for the candidates who stood for the integrity of honored Missouri officials. Money paid into the School and Seminary funds has been kept apart, the income being used exclusively for the benefit of the State's educational institutions.

This has been done and will be done without burdening the taxpayers. No man who may contemplate endowing the State University, the School of Mines, or any other branch of the public educational system of Missouri, will feel that his money will be used for other purposes than that for which he intends.

Yet plunder is the impression which the Globe would convey. The spirit that has characterized this attack is the same as that which has permeated the whole series of calumnies brought against the State. If the harm were confined to Missouri, where citizens are familiar with the course of the Globe, there would be no chance for the schools to suffer. Outside of the State, Missouri may be hurt because of lack of accurate information.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

The "Old Politician," who is one of the anonymous expert accountants and constitutional lawyers of the Globe-Democrat, said last Sunday, commenting upon the conversion of the school funds in 1875: "Who got the interest (on the United States bonds)? Do the books show? Not on your life."

The Globe-Democrat, in an editorial comment, made substantially the same charge.

This is another of the undoubtedly coldblooded and intentional falsehoods of the Globe-Democrat.

The books do show the amount of interest collected on these bonds sold by the agent of the State Board of Education. The exact interest collected up to the date of the transfer, in the latter part of November, 1875, was $40,898, which was properly placed to the credit of the State's school moneys for the education of the children.

Not only this, but the Board of Education, in addition to collecting the interest, as shown by the books, secured a premium of $1,407 on the interest thus collected. It must be also remembered that this interest and the premium thereon were additional to the amount of premium realized on the principal of the bonds, as stated in the Auditor's report.

In other words, the State realized $242,266 of premium on the face value of the United States bonds sold for the School Fund, in addition to the interest and premium represented by the January coupons, which amounted to $42,305.

The facts require the Globe-Democrat and the "Old Politician" to withdraw this slanderous charge.

WAR TO THE DEATH.

President Roosevelt's favorite policy in the case of quarrels in Republican State organizations where Federal patronage furnishes the bone of contention—that of appointing compromise candidates and urging the settlement of factional disputes by mutual concessions—is not likely to prove successful in Missouri.

The Republican fight in this State is a fight to the death between the leaders of the party organization. National Committeeman Kerens demands the consideration due to his office and insists that this is necessary if there is to be any hope of Republican victory in Missouri during the next few years. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, espousing the cause of State Chairman Akins, urges the turning down of Kerens as imperative for party success. The question of the reappointment of Surveyor Smith is accepted as the test case by which the issue of supremacy in Missouri leadership shall be settled.

The more deeply President Roosevelt becomes involved in the Missouri quarrel the clearer must be his perception of the truth that compromise is impossible. Either Colonel Kerens must be maintained in absolute authority or he must be thrust aside incontinently and the Hitchcock - Akins - Joy-Bartholdt-Globe combination—assuming that the Globe will remain faithful to the new alliance for which that "organ" betrayed Kerens—must be placed in the position of supreme power. Washington news dispatches announce that this truth of a refusal to compromise has been plainly stated to the President by both factions. Current developments in St. Louis indicate that the fight is being waged more than ever along this line. No quarter is asked and none will be given by either side.

Naturally, the point about which President Roosevelt is most solicitous is that of the final effect upon the party in this State. If the Kerens power is shattered, will his disappointed followers loyally support the new leaders who shoved them away from the pie-counter? If the Hitchcock-Akins crowd is turned down, can Colonel Kerens count upon their fealty in the next campaign? And the Globe-Democrat, indorsing Colonel Kerens's recommendation of Mr. Smith for Surveyor and then joining the alliance against Smith and Kerens—how on earth can the President know what this amazing organ will do? The Missouri quarrel is a hard nut for Mr. Roosevelt to crack.

PEOPLE DID IT.

The Globe-Democrat asks if it is not "about time to send a party to Jefferson City that can be trusted to take care of property that could be stolen or abused if thieves obtained access to it?"

That is exactly what was done by the people of this State in 1870, when they drove the Radical Republican party from power at the State capital.

The Republicans then in power had failed to "take care of property," and "thieves" had obtained "access to it."

Under the administration of Thomas C. Fletcher the liens of the State upon the railroads were sold for the beggarly pittance of six millions of dollars, and the people were thus robbed of twenty-six millions in mortgages which they held to secure their money advanced to aid in the construction of railroads.

That Illinois decision regarding franchise taxation seems to have lost its horns by the one-fifth method of assessment used by the returning board. Missouri taxes such corporations on a basis of one-third as is done throughout the State—and no Supreme Court forced officials to get busy.

There is nothing more despicable among honorable gentlemen than the attempt to put others in a false position by garbling their statements. This is being done by the Globe-Democrat every day in respect to the statements of the Governor, the State Auditor and Experts Haskins and Sells.

There are some persons who criticise the ability and honesty of the Globe's alleged "expert." There may be differences of opinion upon that question, but the people of Missouri are practically unanimous in the opinion that he is an expert liar of splendid proportions.

Thanks to the Globe-Democrat's action in making necessary an exhibit of Missouri's public-debt transactions, the people now know beyond question that there has been no Democratic mismanagement or misapplication of funds.

Governor Vansant of Minnesota has discovered a feature of the recent railroad consolidation that appeals to every member of the Legislature. An extra session means more money for the boys, even on a bluff at passing new laws.

And still the anonymous expert of the Globe-Democrat pleads for more time in which to examine the condensed schedules prepared by Messrs. Haskins and Sells. Perhaps the "rat" has disappeared and cannot be found.

An Illinois girl complains that she was married while in the hypnotic state. The divorce courts show that several other brides did not wake up until after the ceremony.

Congressman Bartholdt knows Missouri Republicans like a book. When he called for their support of the new combination in St. Louis he promised them pie.

Maybe that San Francisco bride sent her discarded St. Louis sweetheart a slice of wedding cake because she wanted him to have a few crumbs of comfort.

Thursday will be a memorable Thanksgiving Day in St. Louis history if the ceremony of breaking ground on the World's Fair site constitutes one of its features.

Those indignant Kerensites who complain of the Globe-Democrat's defection from their ranks should remember that an organ is always likely to change its tune.

Democrats should find much comfort in the fact that the high protectionists are so fearful of the proposed congressional debates on the tariff question.

We may be certain that the squaw dress which recently sold for $1,600 was not purchased as an addition to Mrs. Roosevelt's $300-a-year wardrobe.

Missourians will not fail to give thanks next Thursday that Missouri's financial condition convicts the Globe-Democrat of malicious slander.

For genuine breathless excitement President Roosevelt's "With the Cougar Hounds" will be knocked silly by his "With the Missouri Outfit."

St. Louis, the first home of manual training schools, should not allow other cities to surpass her in their development and maintenance.

An organ which wabbles from side to side, like the Globe-Democrat in the Kerens-Hitchcock fight, is apt to play mighty jerky music.

Spoilsmen now rushing hot-foot for the Akins band-wagon seem to consider the once potent Kerens trumpet-call a penny-whistle solo.

To an unprejudiced outsider the recent reorganization of Missouri Republicanism looks suspiciously like disorganization.

Missouri Republicanism is a quitter in fighting Democracy, but it puts up a beautiful "scrap" inside its own organization.

You are not yet a fully equipped citizen of the New St. Louis if you have failed to qualify for primary elections.

Missouri's osteopath football eleven defeated the Texas 'varsity team without making any bones about it.

Republican dissension is now so thick in Missouri that the respective factions are cutting it with knives.

That American skyscraper building in London should at least direct British thought to higher things.

ELECT DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Convention of Arkansas Methodists, South, in Session at Little Rock, Discusses Church Affairs.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hope, Ark., Nov. 22.—The Little Rock Conference, M. E. Church, South, third day's session, opened at 8:30 o'clock in the Methodist Church this morning. Bishop J. S. Key, D. D., was in the chair.

The conference was opened with devotional exercises, led by the Reverend J. M. G. Douglas. Doctor Godbey introduced a resolution, memorializing the General Conference to so change the boundary of the Little Rock Conference as to make the State line the boundary of said conference through the city of Texarkana, and it was adopted. H. H. Watson and S. A. Hill were granted supernumerary relation.

Doctor S. A. Miller, president of Hendrix College, made a very flattering report for the college. He stated that the requirement for entrance had been raised, and that the commercial course had been dropped, and that the college was doing a better grade of work than heretofore. The academy at Mena is reported in a flourishing condition. The report from the trustees and treasury of the Little Rock Conference was received and adopted.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Major Davis of Altheimer for the gift of $1,000 to the conference to be loaned and interest applied to the assistance of superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, the fund to be known as the Mrs. L. Davis Fund.

The Board of Education made reports.

The hour having arrived for entering upon the election of delegates to the General Conference that matter was taken up, clerical and lay diegates voting in separate bodies for their respective candidates.

Result of Balloting.

The first clerical ballot resulted in the election of Doctor Godbey of the Arkansas Methodist. The second ballot elected the Reverend T. D. Scott. The third, requiring fifty-one to elect, resulted in no election. The fourth ballot resulted in the election of the Reverend T. H. Ware, which completed the quota allowed.

On motion it was decided that the two receiving the highest number of ballots on the first trial be elected alternates, which resulted in the election of the Reverend W. F. Evans and Doctor Riggin.

The first ballot of the laity elected Mr. Lee. The second resulted in no election. The third elected Mr. McCullom. The laity then balloted eight times without succeeding in choosing their third delegate when adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Committees on public worship announced that Doctor Palmore, editor of the St. Louis Advocate, would lecture to the boys at 3 p. m., and that the Reverend A. M. Travick would preach at night.

The public schools were dismissed, and Doctor Palmore delivered a charming and instructive talk to the boys; subject, "England and America; Their Glory and Shame."

The Committee on Conference Relations on Thursday recommended the following for superannuate relation, which was granted by a vote of the conference: A. Hunter, B. G. Johnson, W. H. Browning, H. R. Withers, J. S. Nicholson, W. J. Scott, J. M. Cline, G. W. Matthews, A. Avery, A. C. Atchley, E. Garrett, W. J. Davis, John F. Carr, E. N. Watson, J. E. Caldwell, J. M. Sturgis. H. Townsend and C. D. McSwain were granted supernumerary relation.

DR. JAMES P. JACKSON DEAD.

Was Prominent as a Railroad Surgeon in the West.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22.—James P. Jackson, aged 57 years, prominent as a hospital surgeon in the service of the Western railroads, and for twenty years a leading practioner in this city, died at his home here this morning.

Doctor Jackson established the Missouri Pacific Railroad's first hospital, located at Washington, Mo. He established the Wabash and Missouri Pacific hospital service in this city, and was consulting surgeon for the Memphis until that road consolidated with the 'Frisco system.

COLONEL C. W. ANDERSON DEAD.

Won Fame as an Officer in the Confederate Army.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 22.—Colonel C. D. Anderson, the venerable keeper of Fort Point Lighthouse, is dead, aged 74 years. He was a native of South Carolina, a graduate of West Point, but resigned as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was commissioned Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army, promoted to Colonel and given command of the Twenty-third Alabama Infantry. He was in command of Fort Gaines and his heroic defense of that fort won the admiration of Admiral Farragut, to whom he surrendered his sword, which was returned to him a few years afterward with this inscription on the blade: "Returned to Colonel C. D. Anderson, by Admiral Farragut, for his gallant defense of Fort Gaines, April 8, 1864."

After the war he engaged in civil engineering and was City Engineer of Austin. He supervised construction of the new custom-house here. He finally accepted the position as lighthouse keeper at Fort Point. A widow, three sons and daughter survive him.

Mrs. Anderson comes from a family closely associated with the history of the country. The Department of Justice building in Washington was her father's home and where she was wooed and wed by Colonel Anderson.

FAMOUS GERMAN DIES.

Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Formerly Ambassador to Great Britain.

London, Nov. 22.—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, who a few days ago, retired from the post of German Ambassador to Great Britain, died at the embassy this morning.

Count von Hatzfeldt returned from a holiday six weeks ago and since that time had only been able to leave his house once or twice, and then in a bath chair. He suffered greatly from asthma, and on Saturday his malady developed into congestion of the lungs. From this attack Count von Hatzfeldt never rallied, but died peacefully this morning in the oresence of his wife and son. He was conscious up to last night, when he received the last sacrament of the church, and then lapsed into a state of coma. His body will be buried in the family vault in Germany.

FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Madrid, Nov. 22.—Senor Gamaz, the former Minister of Finance, is dead.

MRS. EMMA KEISER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Emma Keiser, wife of Jacob Keiser, died at her home on South Main street this morning at the age of 39 years. On last Saturday she sustained a stroke of paralysis and never recovered. The funeral takes place Sunday afternoon from St. John's Church.

THOMAS MARKS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Farmington, Mo., Nov. 22.—Thomas Marks, an old merchant, died suddenly in his store Wednesday night, while sitting in his chair smoking his pipe. He had been a merchant in Farmington forty years and was quite wealthy.

MRS. MARY BECKBURN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Mary Beckburn, aged 65 years, died at her home in this city to-day from pneumonia. She was well known and one of Paducah's oldest residents.

CAPTAIN LAWSON'S FUNERAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 22.—The remains of Captain Jack Lawson, the veteran railroad engineer and steamboatman, arrived here from St. Louis this morning and were interred in Mount Kenton Cemetery this afternoon. The service was conducted by the Reverend W. E. Cave of the First Presbyterian Church and the Reverend W. H. Pinkerton of the First Christian Church.

GEORGE E. FLOOD.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 22.—George E. Flood, one of the best-known men in Boone County, died here to-day, aged 53 years. He was formerly County Surveyor of this county. He was the son of Missouri's pioneer Baptist preacher, the Reverend Noah Flood.

GEORGE A. WHITEHORNE.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 22.—George A. Whitehorne, a prominent business man, well-known throughout the Northwest, died at his home here to-day, aged 81 years. Mr. Whitehorne was at one time private secretary to United States Senator Thomas H. Benton; was for several years on the Congressional Globe, and was connected with various New York newspapers thirty years ago.

RUDOLPH SEIDENSTRICKER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 22.—Rudolph Seidenstricker, secretary of the Joplin Brewing Company and an old citizen of Joplin, died early this morning from pneumonia fever.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.

HENRY WILLIS NEWTON,
Who will be one of the bright stars of the "olio" portion of the Hot Times Minstrels' programme at the Odeon Friday evening, November 29.

CROZIER SUCCEEDS GENERAL BUFFINGTON.

Appointed Chief of Ordnance Over the Heads of Twenty-Seven Senior Officers.

The Republic Bureau,
14th and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The President today announced the appointment of Captain William Crozier of the Ordnance Department to be Chief of Ordnance for four years, with the rank during that time of Brigadier General. General Crozier succeeds General A. R. Buffington, who retired to-day from active service.

Captain Crozier's appointment is regarded as another blow at seniority in the army. His selection was bitterly opposed by the twenty or more officers of the Ordnance Department who were his seniors.

At the same time it is another declaration of the intention of the President and Secretary of War to recognize ability and progressiveness in younger officers of the army, irrespective of rank.

Secretary Root has long been an advocate of that principle and showed it last spring when he promoted Chaffee, MacArthur and Wheaton to be Major Generals and jumped them over Brigadier General James F. Wade, who was their senior in rank. It was later shown by the promotion of Captain Franklin Bell to be a Brigadier General, thereby advancing him over the heads of many Majors, Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels of the line of the army.

Advanced Over Many Senior Officers.

In the promotion of Captain Crozier, he is advanced over four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors and five Captains. Captain Crozier is now in New York, and will be ordered to Washington immediately to take charge of the Ordnance Bureau.

General Buffington, his predecessor, left Washington last night after taking leave of the officers in the War Department.

Captain Crozier is one of the energetic men of the army. He is full of nervous energy, notwithstanding a frail physical constitution, which has kept him on sick leave to some extent within recent years. He and General Buffington are great friends, they being the joint inventors of the disappearing gun carriage system which is now in adoption at our seacoast fortifications. It is this same gun carriage, the Crozier-Buffington type, which caused so much controversy among the ordnance officials and the members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

He was a cadet at West Point in 1873; graduated in 1877, and was assigned to the Fourth Artillery with the rank of Second Lieutenant. After five years in the artillery he was transferred to the Ordnance Department with the rank of First Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain in 1892.

BULLION STOLEN IN TRANSIT.

More Than 100 Bars of Gold and Silver Disappeared.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 22.—A bold theft, in which desperate thieves made away with more than $20,000 in gold and silver bullion, has just come to light. Nearly a year ago eighty bars of gold and silver bullion were stolen while in transit from smelters of this city to refineries in the East. Thirty-two more bars were stolen while in transit about five months ago.

The bullion disappeared in a singular manner and the police of this city, private and railway detectives and Sheriffs all over the Southwest have been making a patient search for the thieves.

The matter has been kept a profound secret till to-day. The thieves were recently traced to this city, and it is known that the bullion bars are buried for safe keeping near here.

The bullion was shipped from El Paso over the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway to the Eastern refineries under a heavy bond. When the shipments reached New Orleans the seals on the cars were found broken and the bullion gone. Investigation proved that it had been thrown out of the cars shortly after leaving this city.

PAYNE RELEASED ON BOND.

Slayer of Joplin Lawyer Gets His Liberty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Coroner's jury in the case of W. E. Grayson, the Joplin lawyer who was shot and killed in the business center of Joplin last night by George G. Bayne, superintendent of the Joplin Water Company, to-night rendered a verdict, as follows:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by means of pistol shots fired by the hand of George G. Bayne."

Bayne was released upon $1,000 bond, which he gave, and his preliminary trial was set for November 30.

Westerners in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 22.—Among the arrivals at the hotels to-day were the following Westerners:

St. Louis—H. A. Wagner, C. R. Blake and Mrs. Blake, Manhattan; J. T. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond, P. F. Caste, P. A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Holland; E. Mallinckrodt, W. M. Hough and Mrs. Hough, A. Clifford, N. C. Chapman, Waldorf; W. J. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, M. J. Day and Mrs. Day, Albert; W. H. O'Brien, Park Avenue; F. W. Dresten, Belvedere; H. W. Kingsley, Continental; N. Front and Mrs. Front, Navarre; C. D. Budd, Astor.

Kansas City—F. W. Wood, Marlborough.

WOULD RECOGNIZE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London Paper Proposes That Great Britain Give Her Formal Indorsement in Interest of Peace.

London, Nov. 22.—The most important position in to-morrow's edition of the Spectator will be occupied by a discussion of a proposal that Great Britain give its formal adherence to the Monroe doctrine. The Spectator will say:

"If America will define the Monroe doctrine, why should we not pledge ourselves not to infringe upon it? When we had acknowledged this doctrine, America might propose it to the rest of the Powers for indorsement. If she did, the Powers could hardly refuse. If they adhered, their adherence would be of great use, not to America, but to the cause of peace, for it would eliminate a great many of the notable causes of war. If the Monroe doctrine became part of the public law of the civilized world, the risk of a war breaking out with regard to European interference in Brazil or Spanish America, now always a possibility, would then pass away.

"Possibly no other Power but Great Britain would at first be willing to recognize the Monroe doctrine as binding. Even so, it would be worth our while to pledge ourselves to respect it, for we never mean to attack that doctrine, and sooner or later our example will probably be followed by other Powers."

The Spectator will also approve the canal treaty, and in another article on Secretary Hay's foreign policy, the paper will say:

"No country in the world can show two greater or worthier statesmen than President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

SAYS WE "COARSEN" ACTORS.

London Paper Thinks America Demands Violence on Stage.

London, Nov. 22.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon repeats its assertion that English actors are "coarsened" in America and that "visits there are artistically detrimental to English actresses." The paper adds:

"We fear there is no doubt about the matter. In the United States a less subtle and more accentuated style of acting is necessary, in order that a player may make his effects. The audiences like a less delicate and a noisier method. They are less quick to catch and appreciate the nuances of the actors' art. Violence of gesture and intonation do not offend them. They do not detect or resent what is crude and shoddy, as a West End audience would. They are easier taken in by claptrap."

TOTS ARE TRAVELING ALONE.

Four of Them Journeying From Texas to New York.

Four little children, all of whom were journeying many miles alone, passed through Union Station yesterday. Matron Hunter at Union Station cared for the little ones during their stay in this city.

Tenie Hamilton, 10 years old, was en route from a visit to her sister in Indian Territory to Bloomington, Ill. Bertie Egbert, 12 years old, with two sisters, Annie and May, 9 and 5 years old, were traveling from Leonard City, Tex., to New York City. Their mother recently died in Texas, leaving them orphans. They are on their way to live with an aunt in New York.

FORMING NEW TRUST COMPANY.

Wealthy German St. Louisans Are Interested in Project.

A distinctively German-American trust company, in which the directorate is to be composed of wealthy German St. Louisans, is being formed. The intention originally was to fix the capital stock at $1,000,000, but it is said that this figure will likely be doubled. W. J. Atkinson, manager of the Exposition and Music Hall Association, is engineering the project, it is said. When seen last night Mr. Atkinson said that plans had not been perfected as yet.

A meeting is to be held in the near future for the purpose of affecting organization.

ONLY TWO MEN UNDERSTOOD.

McLaurin Says Lincoln and McKinley Knew the South.

New York, Nov. 22.—At the seventh annual banquet of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina said:

"There are only two men in our history who fully understood the South—Lincoln and McKinley. If Lincoln had lived there would have been no carpet-baggism among us, and if McKinley had lived he would have reunited the discordant sections of the South, for, more than any other man, he understood them."

CHARLES M. HAYS REAPPOINTED

Again General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

London, Nov. 22.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, announced to-day that Charles M. Hays has been reappointed general manager of that road.

HISTORY OF THE STATE SCHOOL MONEYS TOLD

To the Editor of The Republic:

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—The following utterance has appeared in the Globe-Democrat: "The Missouri School Fund of $1,700,000 was mainly a gift from the Government of all the United States, but it also embraced some individual gifts. Republican administration put the money into Government bonds and drew their income from the National Treasury. Democratic administrations sold the bonds, spent the money for general State purposes not connected with the schools and charged up the whole amount to the taxpayers at 5 and 6 per cent. In this transaction also the principal is gone and can only be replaced by taxpayers."

Our Republican friends are fond of making such reckless and false statements of facts. Let us enumerate the truths in order:

1. The School Fund never was mainly the gift of the United States Government.

2. The money was not put into Government bonds under Republican administrations.

3. The Democratic administrations never spent one dollar of the School Fund for general State purposes.

4. The principal is not gone.

In 1820 Congress gave the State of Missouri for school purposes seventy-two sections of Saline lands. In 1837 the Legislature created the School Fund by investing the proceeds of the Saline lands in the stock of the State Bank of Missouri. The Saline lands were the only gift of the Federal Government ever made to the public schools of Missouri and not one dollar of this money ever was invested in a United States bond. In 1860 a Republican Legislature sold the Missouri bank stock for $400,000, less than had been offered for it, and took pay in State bonds, worth 70 cents on the dollar. In 1872 a Republican Legislature issued a State certificate for these cancelled State bonds. In 1866 Congress paid the State of Missouri $7,000,000 to reimburse the State for expenses incurred in the Civil War. This was not any kind of a gift, but simply paying a debt due the State. Twenty-five per cent of this money, according to law, should have gone to the schools, but only $1,500,000 was set aside for that purpose, a clear loss to the School Fund of $500,000. To this $1,500,000 was added other sums, all of which amounted to $1,650,000, and the same was invested in United States bonds. This amount was all that was ever invested in Federal bonds and not one dollar of it was the gift of the Government.

In 1875 these United States bonds were sold for 14½ per cent premium and the money invested in State bonds, according to the Constitution of the State.

Up to this date no possible objection could be had to the legal disposition of the School Fund. If the fund had remained invested in the State bonds, there still could be no valid objection as to the constitutionality of the investment, so we need not go behind the date when the School Fund was invested in State bonds in 1875. No lawyer in the State will deny the constitutional right at that time to invest the School Fund in State bonds.

The Legislature of 1872 had already issued a State certificate for $500,000. The Legislature of 1883 issued a consolidated State certificate for all the State bonds belonging to the School Fund and which had been canceled. These certificates to all intents and purposes are bonds, and they represent the School Fund of this date, being in round numbers $4,400,000, one-third bearing 5 per cent and the balance 6 per cent interest. The School Fund now yields an average annual interest of 5¾ per cent, and to this must be added the premium of 14½ per cent on the United States bonds, which really makes 6¾ per cent interest.

Did the Legislature do right when it cancelled the State bonds and substituted State certificates? That is the question at issue. While the School Fund was in State bonds we paid the interest to Wall street holders of the bonds. Now we pay the interest to the school children of Missouri. Attorney General D. H. McIntyre rendered an opinion for the constitutionality of the State certificates of indebtedness. Judge R. E. Rombauer, an able lawyer and attorney for the St. Louis School Board, and a good Republican, says that the State certificates are constitutional.

These opinions, taken in connection with the almost unanimous votes of the members of the Legislature in 1883, would serve to put the Globe-Democrat in a very unenviable position in its contention concerning the School Fund.

I want to shoot a 13-inch shell at "Old Politician" in Sunday's Globe. He admits that we have paid $412,740.20 to the school children of Missouri, the difference in the interest of United States bonds and State certificates. He admits our contention that the school children get the difference, but they get more—they get all the interest on the fund. This "Old Politician" was on the right track, but he did not figure correctly that the difference in interest paid on the State certificates would amount to more than a million dollars and that this has been paid to the public school and not to outside bondholders. The School Fund has not vanished, but it is very much in evidence.

Neither a State bond nor a State certificate of indebtedness can be collected by process of law. Both are, however, as sacred as the honor of the honest people of Missouri.

The last Legislature submitted an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri authorizing all moneys for school purposes to be invested in State certificates and to pay interest on State certificates now in existence. I doubt the wisdom of perpetual debts, and shall vote against this amendment. We should give the present School Fund to the public schools, and amend the State Constitution, requiring one-third of all revenues for school purposes. Illinois has such a clause in her Constitution.

We should remember that the Republican party, after the Civil War, sold the railroad property upon which the State held a mortgage for one-fourth of its value—that is, $25,000,000 for $6,000,000. That saddled a debt of $19,000,000 upon the taxpayers of the State. We owe $6,000,000 of the debt to-day—$4,400,000 in State certificates. When we pay this debt the School Fund will have the cash.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

FOND OF "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Play Has Scored Wonderful Success in Great Britain.

London, Nov. 22.—The great success scored by William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum Theater has caused the management of this house to arrange with Mr. Frohman for a further extension of the play's run. An arrangement was accordingly made in London to-day to keep "Sherlock Holmes" at the Lyceum until Sir Henry Irving returns from the United States next April.

Further evidence of the popularity of this play is found in the fact that four companies will start out in January to give "Sherlock Holmes" in the Provinces. Companies are rehearsing the piece for production in Antwerp, Vienna and Hamburg.

The Paris production will occur in February, and it will be given in Cape Town during the coming holidays.

ACCEPTED A NEW POSITION.

H. S. Reavis Assistant General Manager Apex Oil Company.

Holland S. Reavis of St. Louis has accepted the office of assistant general manager of the Apex Oil Company of Kansas City, Mo., and Beaumont, Tex. Mr. Reavis was formerly connected with the editorial department of The Republic, and last spring went to Beaumont as correspondent for the paper. Later he became connected with several of the large companies in Beaumont and opened an office in St. Louis as their representative. He has acted as the fiscal agent for the Apex company since that company was incorporated, in October. Monday he was requested to go to Kansas City to confer with the officers of the company, and the office of assistant general manager was offered to him.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1506-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.