THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. R. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year	$6.00
Six months	3.00
Three months	1.50
Any three days except Sunday—one year	3.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday	1.50
Sunday Magazine	1.50

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily only	8 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday	12 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year	$1.00

Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC.
St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.	PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages	1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages	2 cents for one or 3 cents for two copies
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

IN EUROPE.

The Republic is on file at the following places:
LONDON—Trafalgar building, Northumberland avenue, room 7.
PARIS—10 Boulevard des Capucines; corner Place de l'Opera and 53 Rue Cambon.
BERLIN—Equitable Gebaude, 13 Friedrichstrasse.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell.	Kinloch.
Counting-Room	Main 3018	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Main 3058	A 676

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1905.
Vol. 98 ..... No. 95

CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date	Copies.
1	101,000	16	102,000
2	101,120	17 (Sunday)	127,370
3 (Sunday)	120,270	18	102,310
4	102,040	19	102,000
5	101,400	20	101,300
6	101,250	21	102,090
7	102,100	22	101,600
8	101,290	23	102,670
9	101,110	24 (Sunday)	120,000
10 (Sunday)	128,610	25	102,100
11	101,570	26	102,090
12	102,020	27	101,900
13	101,150	28	102,010
14	101,000	29	101,610
15	101,510	30	102,530
Total for the month			3,104,330
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed			72,300
Net number distributed			3,031,994
Average daily distribution			102,000

And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was 10.62 per cent.

GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD, Auditor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.

W. O. SOMMERFIELD,
My term expires July 26, 1909. Notary Public.

A TERMINAL PROBLEM.

The Globe-Democrat quite needlessly misstates The Republic's position in the matter of the free-bridge project. Its misrepresentation is needless since no one is deceived. The Globe knows very well that The Republic has not attempted to defend the bridge arbitrary. On the contrary, The Republic has done more than all the other newspapers of St. Louis combined to lift the incubus of the arbitrary from the commerce of St. Louis. Its columns have always been open to every practicable suggestion looking to the desired end, and it gave liberally in money to further the construction of the first bridge built at St. Louis.

The Republic looks forward hopefully to the ultimate removal of the river arbitrary, but not through the building of a free bridge and free terminals. The Republic is not antagonizing the business men of St. Louis, for those who handle ninety-nine per cent of the commerce of this city know full well that the one possible chance of getting the river arbitrary abolished lies in the friendly action of the railway managers. They must be persuaded to make St. Louis a basic point in rate making and no free bridge crusade will ever constitute the necessary persuasion.

After all, the great and vital traffic problem for St. Louis business men is one of terminals. The river arbitrary is far less of a burden upon the commerce of this city than its inadequate terminal facilities. The expense of the bridge arbitrary is not relatively as serious a tax on St. Louis business as the uninformed suppose. St. Louis is not prostrate before its rivals. It costs only 4 cents a hundred to deliver freight from the east side terminals to the sidewalk of any merchant or manufacturing establishment in the business section of St. Louis, whereas it costs an average of 5 cents a hundred to make delivery in Chicago. But the terminal facilities of St. Louis are inadequate and incomplete. Trade movement is so hampered thereby as to impose great expense in a dozen indirect ways.

How can we improve our terminal facilities without the co-operation and assistance of the railway managers? We must secure their friendliness instead of endeavoring to provoke their hostility. The task is not hopeless, and The Republic confidently forecasts the day when a liberal public sentiment will compel a sensible and intelligent solution of the problem, putting an end to the foolish harassment and nagging which have for years delayed the proper development and perfection of the west side terminals.

This solution will bring adequate freight yards on the St. Louis side of the river; it will create great warehouses of ample capacity to receive and deliver all the freight taken in or sent out by our business concerns; it will permit the merchant to send his freight to one terminal in mixed lots consigned to various destinations; it will give to the Merchants' bridge its fair share of the traffic, which can readily be 40 per cent more than it is to-day without overtaxing the capacity of the two bridges. And finally, with adequate provision for comprehensive and convenient terminals, the great trunk lines will at length do St. Louis justice and make it, instead of East St. Louis, the basic point. This is no unreal dream, if we go at the work in the right spirit.

GOOD GATHERING.

To-day's gathering at Pertle Springs, representative of all the Democrats of Missouri, is a fitting tribute to the long, honorable and valuable service of Senator Cockrell at the close of his legislative career; and reflects the fact that he stands among the foremost of the nation's public servants, his name among the names of the illustrious sons of Missouri which go to make up the fame of the State and the country.

There is no politics in the visit to Pertle Springs, but the Democratic party may well receive inspiration and purpose from the occasion, and in the testimonial to the venerable statesman renew its intention and redouble its firmness to stand for the right. Contemplation of the high performance of Senator Cockrell cannot fail to strengthen the characters and elevate the political aims of the men who are active in Democratic affairs to-day.

In the reunion at the home of Missouri's foremost Democrat the party honors itself and testifies in a simple but convincing manner to its pride, its harmonious spirit and genuine unity of purpose. Its character can hardly escape the attention of Missouri; its sympathy with the highest and best motives of the people and its essential attitude of indorsement of the vital moral propositions in the political life of the State are evident.

DIXIE AND THE BANNER.

In the programme of the reunion of the Missouri Confederate veterans at Kansas City this week the music of "Dixie" alternates with that of "America," and the strains of "Maryland" and "Bonnie Blue Flag" with those of the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Suwanee River," the "Mocking Bird" and other Southern tunes occupy a large part of the time and attention of the band, but the prominence given the national airs of the time before the war is a pleasing incident of the fading lines of Civil-War sectionalism, not unlike that given in the National Encampment of the Grand Army at Denver when a Confederate veteran appeared in the procession waving the old flag.

The softening hand of time and the interchange of population between North and South have for forty years been gradually smoothing away the asperities of the great conflict. In that period some millions of people from the North have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the South, and the South has contributed many thousands of its best men to the professional and commercial life of the great cities of the North and West. Mutual respect, tolerance and friendship have resulted from this intermingling.

The Civil War is slipping into the far past and its memories are more and more fusing into a common pride in the courage, staying qualities and honesty of purpose of the American character. No great leader of that war survives and on the active list of the army of the United States to-day there are only about seventy officers whose commissions bear date prior to 1861.

Probably no one incident in our subsequent history did so much to dispel the smoky fogs of the old sectionalism as the first administration of President Cleveland, since it demonstrated that Southern men could hold high offices, in the Cabinet, in the Supreme Court and in the diplomatic service, without imperiling the results of the war or the permanence of the Government at Washington. The casting aside of sectional prejudices by McKinley and Roosevelt has about completed the work begun by Cleveland. "Dixie" has practically been added to the list of our national airs and the South reasserts its claim to the "Star-Spangled Banner."

In the reunion at Kansas City the bond of union between Missouri and Kentucky will be cemented anew by a feast of which the piece de resistance will be the genuine Kentucky burgoo, a composition into which, it need hardly be said, there enters nearly everything good to eat that is produced by the bounty of either State, and some things besides. After taking their fill of the music, the oratory and the burgoo, the veterans may be expected to break up and disperse shouting "Long live the Blue and the Gray; long live Missouri and Kentucky!"

SENATOR CLAPP IN SEQUOYAH.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, will see much during his week in Sequoyah to convince him that separate statehood is the proper condition for the Indians and their white friends and neighbors. He is right in supposing that separate statehood would be desired by the people of each of the two Territories, and he will find this impression confirmed, at least for Sequoyah, by mingling with representative men there.

Senator Clapp's mission has nothing to do directly with the question of statehood except in so far as the condition of the Indians is affected thereby. It is not even reported that he will go to Oklahoma at all, though there are Indian reservations there which may induce a visit. Confining his attention to Sequoyah, the admission of Oklahoma being already practically conceded, he will find every reason of sentiment and substantial interest why Sequoyah should not be annexed to Oklahoma, but that her identity should be preserved as a separate State.

The intricate problems of land tenures and schools, the racial problems of people just emerging from tribal governments and the binding force of treaty obligations, all argue against the merging of Sequoyah in her more forward neighbor, whose systems are different, who, in fact, does not seek nor desire the union.

All this and much more the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will learn for himself by his observations and inquiries on the ground. His visit is really the opening of the statehood question as it will come before Congress shortly after it meets in December. His report on conditions in the Indian country will carry weight, and the friends of separate statehood for Sequoyah are confident that it will be favorable.

STUBBORN IN THE BLUNDER.

The President's latest effort to give Francis B. Loomis a clean bill of health is not convincing. The fact that the late John Hay regarded most of Minister Bowen's apparent attacks on Loomis as in reality directed against the Secretary of State himself is not calculated to strengthen public confidence in the pure justice of the late Secretary's vindication of his Assistant. The possibility that the lamented Mr. Hay's judgment was biased in this instance amounts virtually to a probability.

Mr. Loomis has been weighed in the balance of public opinion and has been found wanting. The preponderant sentiment of the nation concerning him is that he is lucky and that his retirement from the State Department is lucky for the nation.

In making one more effort to right Mr. Loomis in the eyes of the country, the President is doing the Roosevelt thing. Too single-minded to admit that he had misplaced his confidence in the first place, Mr. Roosevelt is consistently determined to stick to his mistake. That it frets him to know that the American people disapprove generally and earnestly his judgment goes without saying. There is enough of the Kaiser in the President to make us sure that he chafes under the knowledge that he has gone out of his way to commit a blunder.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hay thought Mr. Loomis should not be mildly censured even and that the President allowed Mr. Loomis to escape with a whole skin, the facts in the Loomis case will linger long in the public memory and the great, indulgent, humorous American people will continue to class the President's course in this matter with his action in the Judson-Harmon-Morton case—as one of his most stubborn and astounding mistakes.

There remains to be considered what effect the publication of Mr. Hay's attitude toward Loomis and toward Bowen will have upon the Congress, which was expected to do a little justifying of its own in this interesting, if comparatively minor, muddle.

Windsor is another Missouri town on the new line of the Rock Island Railroad that wants manufacturing industries and is bidding for them with attractive inducements. Besides free land, it offers the best of climates and unlimited supplies of the best victuals to make good living cheap and easy. This ambitious and hustling town being in the State of Missouri, County of Henry, it need not be added that its High School is its most important building and that its churches are numerous.

Indiana school teachers who may hereafter go to Sequoyah hunting for blanket Indians might save time and trouble by starting at Muskogee and taking a look at Grand River, where it is proposed to build a power dam to cost a million dollars. If the search is pursued further the aforesaid ethnological instructors will find in that booming country many a dam by a millsite and many a mill by a damsite, but never a blanket Indian by any kind of a site.

Missouri produces more zinc than all the other States combined, and yet the zinc output brings only half as much money as the products of Missouri forests. In her native forests Missouri has a resource that will be a wealth producer for centuries if properly cut to keep up the succession of growth; besides regulating the rainfall and otherwise keeping the climate up to the high Missouri standard of the past.

That Texans have long memories is prettily illustrated in the movement to found a home for negro slaves who were faithful to their owners during the Civil War. This charity will take in nearly all the surviving slaves in the State, for in nearly all parts of the South the negroes during the war went on with their accustomed mode of life as quietly and contentedly as they had done before.

Senator Platt proves that he wasn't such a very sick man by coming up serenely in Washington and holding a long conference with the President on the subject of Ricketts of Illinois. Senator Platt wants Ricketts made permanent in control of the Government Printing Office; but it is not yet definitely known just how Ricketts fits in with the Cullom machine.

Illinois is doing pretty well in the enforcement of its game laws. If other States do not emulate this example we shall have no game left at all after a while.

RECENT COMMENT

Congressional Party Fluctuations.

R. L. O'Brien in The Outlook.

It sometimes happens that a new Congress will be more strongly Republican in the Upper House and less so in the lower, or vice versa, than the preceding Congress. This is outwardly anomalous when it is considered that the same votes which elected the members of the national House chose the Legislature, in most cases, that were to elect the Senator. Both bodies would respond to the ups and downs of the same party tide, were it not that in the House of Representatives the contrast is with that of two years before, while each class of newly elected Senators contrasts with those of six years preceding. For example, the House chosen in 1898 had a much smaller Republican majority than that of 1896. The Senate, however, increased in Republicanism, because the class of Senators then coming into public life was heavily Republican, as against a class elected on the Cleveland tidal wave of 1892.

Last year, such was the strength of the Roosevelt ticket that both houses will be more Republican in the coming Congress than they were in the Fifty-eighth. This indicates that the Republican tide rose higher throughout the country in 1904 than it had done in 1898, carrying more States, and also that it was stronger than in 1902. The Upper House thus represents in its political complexion certain long-distance tendencies of our political system. A wave of party power may spend its force on the House in a single two years, and the succeeding House go over to the opposition. The Republican party may control the presidency for but a single term, but in the Senate the present Roosevelt tide will show itself until March 4, 1911. Until that time, at least, the members soon to begin real work will have votes.

Will You Live Long?

Medical Record.

Every persons carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points of distinction from those of short-lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

Business Woman's Advantages.

Medical Talk for the Home.

Then, instead of sitting down to wait for some man to come along and ask her to become his wife, she goes to work with a will. This brings her out into the world, among men. She is brought in contact with a thousand times as many men as if she were waiting at home. She sees the world as it is. She learns to know men as they really are.

That home girl, whose acquaintance with men is very limited, is a great deal less liable to become happily married than that girl who has come in contact with the world in a business way, and learned somewhat the workings of society before entering the domestic life.

Not that we would elect for every girl a business career before she settles down to home life. Not by any means. But in fitting herself for a business or professional career, even though she never fills it, she has not only saved herself from the humiliation of waiting for a lover that never comes, but has, incidentally, fitted herself for a domestic life much more thoroughly than if she had contented herself with a home education.

An Appetiser.

Harper's Weekly.

Dinner was a little late.

A guest asked the hostess to play something.

Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision.

She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged.

In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right and said:

"Would you like a sonata before dinner?"

He gave a start of surprise and pleasure.

"Why, yes, thanks!" he said. "I had a couple on my way here, but I think I could stand another."

The Real Measure.

Catholic Standard and Times.

"I've been watching your work," said the merchant, "and I'd be glad to have you accept a situation with our house."

"Well," replied the hustler, "I'll work for you if you'll give me what I want."

"Oh! that's out of the question, but I'll give you what you expect."

HAZARD-COLLINS ENGAGEMENT TO END IN OCTOBER WEDDING

Miss Virginia Hazard of McPherson Avenue Will Wed Lloyd A. Collins of Los Angeles This Month—Colonel Tom Landrum, August Busch and Max R. Orthwein Will Go to Louisville To-Morrow to Make Arrangements for the Horse Show—General Social Notes.

MISS VIRGINIA HAZARD,
Who is to marry Mr. Lloyd Collins of Los Angeles this month.

Mrs. W. P. Hazard of No. 4128 McPherson avenue, formerly of Webster, has announced to friends the engagement of her daughter, Virginia, to Mr. Lloyd A. Collins of Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Hazard will be one of the October brides.

Colonel Tom Landrum of the Planters, Mr. August Busch and Mr. Max R. Orthwein will go to Louisville to-morrow on preliminary Horse Show matters.

Boxes for the opening of the Delmar Skating Academy, formerly the Jai Alai Auditorium, to-morrow evening, have been engaged by the following, who will be present with their families: Max Orthwein, R. S. Desmond, Doctor A. L. Kemps, G. Lacy Crawford, Colonel Thomas J. Landrum, C. J. Meiers, Captain Robert McCulloch, Captain Charles Greene, Herman C. G. Luytles, Allen Baker, Harry E. Lesan, William Cochran, Doctor Haverstick, Christopher Kenney and Eli Greer.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Miss Chloe Walker entertained a few of her friends Friday evening. Dancing and music was the programme of the evening. Several recitations were rendered by Miss Stella Bishop and Mr. Walker. Miss Walker sang several solos. Miss Tillie Lange was the guest of honor. The house was decorated in golden rod.

At 5 o'clock Wednesday morning the marriage of Miss Anna Goeke to Mr. J. H. J. Kruse will take place at St. Nicolaus's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Reverend Joseph Schaefers at nuptial high mass. After a breakfast the young couple will depart for an Eastern trip and will be at home after November 10 at No. 2144 Alice avenue.

ENTERTAINS AT KIRKWOOD.

The first entertainment by Mrs. John L. Gray in her new home was given Thursday afternoon in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of the birth of her daughter, Edith. "A Penny for Your Thoughts" was the subject of a set of fourteen questions about what may be found on a penny. The first prize was won by Miss Margaret Deacon, the second by Miss Elizabeth Cholas and the booby, a quaint pen-and-ink sketch, by Miss Margaret Morrill.

A dainty luncheon was served in the prettily decorated dining-room. Those present were Misses Elizabeth Cholas, Mabel Meeks, Margaret Deacon, Harriet Edwards, Mildred Morrill, Hazel Morrill, Margaret Morrill, Helen Wright, Ella Stone, Anna Heidorn, Ruth Allen, Mary Allen, Dorothy Blatt and Theda Gray.

Doctor Harry Kneedler and bride, of Manila, Philippine Islands, have departed for the East after being entertained at the home of Judge and Mrs. S. S. Bass, No. 4386 Forest Park boulevard. Doctor Kneedler has many friends in the city. He formerly was surgeon of Battery A.

Mrs. Kneedler was Miss Mason of Brookfield, Mo. She went to Manila to visit her sister, and there met Doctor Kneedler, whom she had not known in their home State, Missouri. A reception was given for them at the armory one night last week and Captain Rumbold gave a dinner in their honor.

Doctor Kneedler gave a return dinner at the Planters and Judge Bass entertained them at a theater party. They will have traveled around the world when they return to Manila.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. P. Bernard Behr, who has been in Europe the last four months, returned last Monday.

Mrs. Ed Dawson and daughter, Hazel, have returned from Michigan, where they spent several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dawson.

Doctor and Mrs. J. G. Ehrhardt have returned from a summer's European trip.

Mrs. Lawrence Daingerfield is being visited by her mother, Mrs. M. McNamara of Peoria, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Beyer and son have just returned from a four month's tour through Europe. They visited all of the principal cities in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and Italy.

Doctor and Mrs. Griswold Comstock are at Hot Springs, Va. This spa seems well patronized by St. Louis residents. Among them may be found Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Judson and daughter, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. A. H. Hibbard, Mrs. Dan Catlin and her mother, Mrs. Kayser, Mrs. Honig and her granddaughter, Miss Henrietta Fowler, who have recently returned from Europe after an absence of two years; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Walsh and family, and Mr. James Green and son, recently departed, having spent some weeks at the springs.

CITY HOSPITAL COMPARED WITH THOSE IN THE EAST.

Doctor John Young Brown, Superintendent, Returns Pleased With St. Louis's New Institution.

The City Hospital compares very favorably with the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, according to Doctor John Young Brown, Superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital, who returned from the East early Monday.

Doctor Brown went to the East for the purpose of attending the meeting of a congress of surgeons, and took this occasion to visit all of the noted hospitals of New York City. He stopped at Philadelphia on the way back for the same purpose. He said yesterday:

"There are some features in the Eastern hospitals which excel the local institutions, and some in which we excel. I find that the St. Louis City Hospital has the most perfect system of record-keeping I have ever seen.

"One of the notable addresses before the meeting of surgeons was that delivered by Surgeon General Susuki of the Japanese Army. The address was on the lines followed by the Japanese surgical forces in the field during the late war with Russia. One of the features of the perfect treatment of the wounded by the Japanese is the preparation, made in advance, to prevent the fouling of wounds. All of the soldiers are required to bathe carefully before each battle, thereby insuring the best conditions in case of the infliction of wounds."

CHAFFEE CAN'T SEE KING.

Engagement Prevents Acceptance of Edward's Invitation.

London, Oct. 2.—Notwithstanding the determination to make his visit to England entirely unofficial, Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee has been the recipient of many invitations, some of which he has been induced to accept.

King Edward, through Sir Thomas Lipton, expressed a desire to see General Chaffee, but an engagement precludes the possibility of his going to Balmoral, where the King is now residing.

The only official recognition of General Chaffee, therefore, will be a luncheon in his honor to be given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to-morrow.

Besides the American military officers who will be there, the members of the American Embassy and other prominent persons will be present.

CONCUSSION FELT FOR MILES.

Two Men Lose Their Lives When Nitroglycerin Explodes.

Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 2.—By the explosion of a large quantity of nitroglycerin in the Aetna Powder Mills, at Miller Station, this county, to-day, two men were killed.

The dead are: William Grimmer, Lake Station, married, and Louis Nicholson, Miller Station, married.

The explosion occurred in the packing-house, which was blown to atoms, and only parts of the two men were found in the debris.

The concussion from the blast broke windows for several miles around.

New Head of Barbers' Board.

C. T. Whisman, recently appointed president of the State Board of Barbers' Examiners by Governor Folk, received credentials yesterday at a meeting of the board. J. L. Hanks, the retiring president, received a vote of thanks.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DELAYED BY ILLNESS.

Joaquin D. Casasus, Envoy to United States, Will Be Entertained by St. Louis Latin-American Club.

Although Joaquin D. Casasus, the new Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is still ill in Mexico City, members of the Latin-American Club of St. Louis are making preparations for his reception and entertainment when he arrives. It is expected that he will be in St. Louis shortly on his way to Washington.

When the Ambassador arrives in this his wife and their five boys and two girls. The clerk of the Mexican Embassy, Manuel J. Sierra, and the private secretary, Albert M. Carreno, will also be in the party.

When the Ambassador arrives in this city a large banquet will be held in his honor at one of the hotels. Later, the party will be escorted about the city. The new Ambassador was lately appointed to take the place left vacant by the death of Manuel de Espinosa, a few months ago.

CALLS CLEVELAND THEORETIC.

Mississippi Woman Says His Viewpoint Is Sentimental.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Hala Hammond Butt, leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Mississippi, replies to Grover Cleveland for his recent articles in opposition to woman's suffrage.

Mrs. Butt argues in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's views and among other things says:

"The distinguished duck hunter argues from a theoretic and sentimental point of view. Were he to divest himself of prejudice and look at the situation dispassionately his intelligence would be restored to normality and his opinions readjusted by the stress of common sense and present-day exigencies."

In regard to Mr. Cleveland's argument that the women are temperamentally unfit to use the ballot, Mrs. Butt retorts that "if women are temperamentally unfit to cast a vote, they are temperamentally unfit to rear children—and voters."

Mrs. Butt has also taken up her pen in defense of the women who have adopted the cross-saddle habit and are now riding astride like the men. On this topic, she says:

"After all, is it immodest to sit a-horse naturally, comfortably, easily? Is any custom abnormal or shameful that has health, grace, sanity, reason and judgment to commend it? We do not quarrel with the objectors. They have as the basis of their opposition a horde of dear old traditions that they have idealized into personal Buddhas.

"Ephriam is joined to his idols—let him alone. But rational lines of thought are daily unfolding new pleasures and more gracious opportunities to those who, knowing, dare to do."

Stolen Batteries Recovered.

Patrolman Lougherty on Sunday arrested John Berry, a negro, 11 years old, and recovered two batteries stolen from the gasoline launch Tramp, belonging to Al Bennett of No. 6139 Adeline street. Bennett refused to prosecute Berry and the boy who assisted him to take the batteries, and they were released. The batteries had been stolen on September 27 and hidden under Berry's house.

Chicago Mutual Bank Opens.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Chicago capitalists today gave to the financial world something claimed to be distinctly novel, when they opened a new institution to be known as the Mutual Bank.

VATICAN OFFENDED BY MISS ROOSEVELT?

Disturbed Because President's Daughter Showed Attention to Head of Independent Filipino Church.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Taft, not having reached Washington, it has been impossible to obtain any authoritative information here as to the attention accorded in Manila by Miss Alice Roosevelt to Archbishop Agilpay, head of the Independent Filipino Church.

A dispatch from Rome published this morning said Vatican officials were disturbed because Miss Roosevelt apparently attached more importance to this schismatic prelate than to Mgr. Aigus, the apostolic delegate in Manila, or to the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church there.

While Miss Roosevelt's doings properly have no political or diplomatic significance, it is realized here that European and Asiatics are unable to recognize that the daughter of the President has no official position whatever.

Archbishop Agilpay was formerly a native priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Before the American occupation of the Philippines, the religious orders were all-powerful. In the insurrection which followed the taking of the islands by American soldiers, the natives set up the cry "Turn out the friars." The United States Government purchased the friar lands and the church withdrew the friars from the islands, their places being taken, where the attitude of the natives permitted, by American priests. Four American Bishops were appointed and the policy of the Vatican has been to conduct the affairs of the church in the islands along lines harmonious with the American form of government. The representative of the Vatican is Mgr. Aigus.

Meantime, Agilpay became the head of what he called the Independent Filipino Church. He is an enemy of the Roman Catholic Church, and in half a dozen years his power has grown wonderfully.

By those familiar with the situation doubt is expressed that Secretary Taft or Miss Roosevelt intentionally paid marked attention to Archbishop Agilpay. It is suggested that Agilpay may have sought to place himself much in the company of the visitors in the hope it would be construed by Filipinos as evidence that he was in the favor of Secretary Taft and the "American princess."

President Roosevelt is acquainted with all the American Bishops of the Catholic Church in the Philippines and has cultivated friendly relations with members of the church. Eminent Catholics have been frequently entertained at the White House and many have been appointed to office.

CHILDREN POISONED BY CANDY

Sweetmeats Sent in Presents to Davenport, Ia., Home Are Fatal.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 2.—George Foulk, 5 years old, and Mamie Foulk, 8 years old, were poisoned at the Davenport Children's Home yesterday by candy.

The candy was received with other presents and when the two young children ate it they became deathly ill.

The boy almost died before medical attendance could be obtained. Half a dozen other children who ate of the candy became ill.

The Board of Control is investigating with a view to ascertaining whether the person who sent it knew it contained poison.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—Mrs. T. S. Hackley of Moberly, Mo., stayed at the Madison yesterday.

—Fred W. Nichol of Kansas City, Mo., stayed at the Planters yesterday.

—Thomas Connor of Joplin, Mo., was a guest at the Southern yesterday.

—G. P. Moore of Mountain Grove, Mo., stayed at the St. James yesterday.

—W. O. Sullivan of Farmington, Mo., registered at the Laclede yesterday.

—James H. Hodges of Springfield, Mo., registered at the Planters yesterday.

—W. H. Phelps Jr. of Carthage, Mo., registered at the Southern yesterday.

—D. G. Robinson of Raytown, Mo., was a guest at the St. James yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lilliard of Canton, Mo., were guests at the Laclede yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ross of Eureka Springs, Ark., registered at the Madison yesterday.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—These St. Louis persons are registered at hotels here to-day:

Great Northern—J. S. Adams and wife, G. S. Adams, Mrs. J. Canady, R. J. Parvin.
Briggs—C. C. Reynolds.
Palmer House—Mrs. E. Arnold, A. R. Fleming, J. A. Fraser and wife, J. Ferguson and wife, Mrs. E. A. Mrs.
Windsor-Clifton—A. L. Phillips and wife.
Auditorium—M. M. Cowell and wife, C. H. Forsythe and wife, J. W. Nute, J. M. Rollins and wife, H. L. Smalley, Miss Taylor.
Grand Pacific—W. E. Nord, C. C. Small.
Sherman House—H. C. Offenbacher, I. H. Todd.
Morrison—H. W. Deems, H. L. Jost, W. H. Richardson.
Majestic—R. J. Wollett, T. Wise.
Kaiserhof—L. Burmester, G. T. Coleman, A. Goetz, A. Reese.
Grace—E. E. Jones and wife, F. T. Mudge and wife.

St. Louis Persons in Paris.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Among the Americans who registered at the Herald office here to-day were:

Charles H. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Henry Balfour, H. C. Haarstick and Mrs. Haarstick and Oscar Herf and Mrs. Herf of St. Louis; Jules B. Schneider and Mrs. Schneider and the Misses Schneider, Dallas, Tex.

MAD DOG BITES TWO CHILDREN

Many Other Canines Probably Infected at Harrisburg, Ill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Harrisburg, Ill., Oct. 2.—A large mad dog passed through this city yesterday evening, snapping everything in its way. Passing the little daughter of Postmaster Reynolds on the sidewalk, it tore nearly all the clothes off her, but she escaped without a scratch.

Samuel Himes's little girl and a small negro boy were each bitten on the arm. Others were snapped at as the dog passed them on the walk.

A dozen or more dogs were bitten and a colt belonging to Ed Stricklin was bitten. City Marshal Koerner killed the mad dog and has been busy killing dogs since.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting all dogs to be muzzled. The children are to be taken to Golconda, Ill., to have a medicine applied.

Taylorville Woman Ends Life.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Taylorville, Ill., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Alexander Allen, living twelve miles west of here, ended her life to-day by hanging herself in a barn. The body was discovered by her husband after it had been there several hours.

Four Stores Burn at Foster, Mo.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Rich Hill, Mo., Oct. 2.—A fire this morning destroyed half the business section of Foster, five miles northwest of here. Four stores were consumed.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic of Oct. 4, 1880.

The Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society held a meeting at the Knights of Father Mathew Hall and decided on a parade for October 16.

Daniel O'Connell Tracy was chosen as grand commander, J. M. O'Neil, Edward Bradley and James Hardy as marshals and Patrick McGrath as grand marshal.

Colonel John O'Fallon sent an ancient coat-of-armor to the Fair as one of the displays in the art exhibit.

Hose carriage No. 18 of the Fire Department lost its driver at Fifth and Morgan streets, when Henry Carroll was thrown to the ground. The horses dashed upon the sidewalk and into a telegraph pole. Carroll escaped injury.

The annual jubilee of the Sunday schools at Christ Church was postponed on account of rain.

P. W. Hitchcock of Omaha passed through the city.

The Reverend Father McCaffrey presided at the parish meeting in St. Patrick's Church. James McGarry was elected secretary. The parish was found to be in a prosperous condition.

Fire in the First German Methodist Church, at Sixteenth and Wash streets, caused great excitement.