The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

The Farmington Times Printing Co. | FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MO., OCTOBER 30, 1902. | Volume 29, Number 44.

Your Children's Feet

Should be of as much importance to you as their health. See to it that they are well shod. Dry feet are necessary to insure good health. Winter will soon be here. Prepare for it now.

Our fall stock of Boots and Shoes is complete. It represents the result of thirty-one years' shoe experience, and contains the best wearing Footwear that manufacturers can produce.

OUR SHOES GIVE SATISFACTION,

J. M. KARSCH SHOE COMPANY,

Cash Shoe Dealers, Farmington, Mo.

Farmington Times AND HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE Farmington Times Printing Co.

THOS. H. STAM, President. PHILIP S. COLE, Vice President. R. A. SWINK, Sec'y & Treas.

$1 00 a Year in Advance.

THEO. D. FISHER, - - - Editor and Business Manager.

MELBOURNE SMITH, - Assistant Editor and Solicitor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1902

The way to stand by your party is to stand by its nominees.

Vote for C. T. Tullock, John Sprott and John Wood, Jr., if you want an honest County Court.

Gus Lawrence will make a first-class Clerk of the County Court. He is honest, capable and worthy. Vote for him.

Dr. A. L. Evans, one of the best young physicians in the county is the Democratic candidate for Coroner. Vote for him.

Examine the records of the Probate Court and see if you don't think Judge Jerre S. Gideon is entitled to a second term.

Democrats, laboring men, do you want a Representative that will stand by your interests? Then vote for Joe Dunklin.

Do you want an honest Sheriff who will not be a tool of the rich lead corporations of the county? Then vote for Monday Murphy.

S. J. Hensley will make the county a safe, honest and reliable Treasurer. He is a man whom everybody can support with pleasure. Vote for him.

Democrats of the county will see to it that Joseph C. Williams, the genial and accomodating Circuit Clerk, will get the second term, of which he is so deserving. Vote for him.

Don't forget that C. P. Wilkison, an energetic young lawyer, of fine business qualifications, is the Democratic candidate for Public Administrator. He will make a good one. Vote for him.

When Ben Marbury is elected Prosecuting Attorney, which he is sure to be, he will see that the criminal laws are enforced. He is a lawyer of ability and energy who knows his business. Vote for him.

Frank Richardson, our efficient Collector, has made a good and honest official—has been weighed in the balance and found full weight. He deserves a second term, and the people will see that he gets it.

If you are a Democrat prove it. And the way to do that is to vote the ticket which your party has nominated. Beginning with constable, climb the ladder till you get to Judge of the Supreme Court and don't miss a rung.

This is the last word THE TIMES will have to say to Democrats before the election, and its advice is, that the only safe way to stand by your party's nominees is to vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Every time you scratch a ticket you weaken your party organization, you help to destroy its opportunity for future success. If you are a Democrat, don't strike your colors.

IT NAMES ITS NAMES.

The Bonne Terre Democrat-Register names five Democrats whom it says supports its persistent misrepresentation of Mr. Bradley and its malicious contention that he sold himself to Circuit Clerk Jos. C. Williams for fifty dollars. The names it gives are our new State Committeeman, Phil A. Shaw, Harve Highley of Farmington, W. H. Miller of Elvins and Louis Marchand and County Committeeman P. A. Benham of Bonne Terre.

We have already given Mr. Williams' emphatic denial that he ever paid Mr. Bradley a cent for supporting him against Mr Shaw for State Committeeman. Mr. Bradley has stated under oath that he didn't receive a cent from Mr. Williams. And now, since the Democrat-Register has given its "authority," we will say that Mr. Highley emphatically denies that he made any such assertion, or knows anything about such a deal. We haven't been able to see the other gentlemen it names, but we venture that they too will deny that they know or believe that there was any such deal between Mr. Williams and Mr. Bradley.

Mr Bradley doubtless had personal reasons for his preference—call them friendship, obligations or gratitude for past favors, if you will—and his interpretation of the action of the county convention in its mild endorsement of Mr. Shaw may have been faulty, but nobody who knows either him or Mr. Williams believes that there was anything approaching corrupt methods between them. There is always a lot of wild talk and groundless suspicions in the heat of such political contests, but when run down it is found that there is nothing in them—nobody is willing to father them. When Mr. Shaw, Mr. Benham and the other gentlemen whose names we have no doubt the Democrat-Register uses without their authority or sanction, come out and say that they have any substantial or even reasonable grounds of evidence that there was a corrupt deal between Mr. Bradley and Mr. Williams, the Democratic voters of the county may pay some attention to them; but the people recognize too clearly that the Democrat-Register's vicious assaults on Mr. Bradley are prompted partly by its narrow partisan prejudices, and partly by its zeal to please the big corporation at whose feet it fawns and which wants defeated because of his active support of the eight-hour law and his interest in the legislation which the miners of the lead district believe would be for their welfare.

The county Democratic papers that failed to get the constitutional amendments and election ballot to publish see how nicely Fisher's newspaper boom is working for the benefit of Fisher and his fifteen stockholders.—Democrat-Register.

For the benefit of the covetous little soul of the Democrat-Register, we suggest that the publishing of the official ballot is divided among three papers of this county, two Democratic and one Republican, and the Farmington News was very properly selected as the Republican medium for this purpose, being the leading paper of that political persuation in the county and because of its circulation.

And as THE TIMES is a trust because it is published by an incorporated company! Are the different mercantile firms which have taken out incorporation papers trusts? Is the Democrat-Register's idol, the St. Joseph Lead Company, which it so obsequiously worships, a trust? We learn for the first time that a simple corporation is a trust. We thought it took a merging of corporations engaged in the same line of business, combining for the purpose of monopolizing the trade in that particular line, to make a trust. The Farmington Times Printing Company has not only not entered into any combination to monopolize the printing business even in this county, but it has no inclination to do so. It is not only not a trust, but opposes and combats all of those pernicious combines to monopolize trade which we for convenience of expression term trusts. It is not even a corporation like the big lead corporation to which the Democrat-Register snobbishly removes its hat every time one of its officers crosses the street, as it is not stealthily engaged in politics in order to procure governmental favors not enjoyed by the ordinary class of business enterprises. It is not in politics to secure special legislation for itself, but its influence is against the domination of political parties by those corporations which have that object in view. Every man connected with the Farmington Times Printing Company is a Democrat who believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and not one of them wears a marked collar.

Constitutional Amendment No. 7.

The defeat of the school amendment will not effect the children of Democrats more or less than the children of Republicans. For this reason this matter should be considered in a purely busines way, free from partisan prejudice. If the amendment to the constitution proposed does not serve the best interests of the school children of Missouri it should be defeated. If it is in their interests, then it should be supported by both the Republicans and Democrats.

Now let us see what the present condition is. We now have a State school fund of $4,498,958., 23.

Were the people taxed for the purpose of building up this fund?

No, not one cent.

Then how was it derived?

From moneys received from the government in payment of war claims, sale of lands donated to the State by the government, interest on same, etc., etc. But no citizen of Missouri has ever paid one cent into this fund in the way of taxes.

This fund is now invested in certificates of indebtedness (non-negotiable State bonds) signed by the governor and the secretary of State and attested by the great seal of the State. But says one: "If the money received from the government on account of war claims, sale of public lands, etc., was paid into the State treasury, why is not the money still there in the place of these certificates of indebtedness?"

This money was used to liquidate outstanding bonds of the State held by various parties upon which the State was paying interest. Keep in mind now that the outstanding bonds were debts payable by the State (the people) of Missouri. And also remember that the State (the people) had enough money in the school fund to pay off these debts. Hence the State (the people) took up their bonds outstanding with this money and issued in lieu therof their own obligation non-negotiable bonds—certificates of indebtedness—payable to the State board of education. In other words the State (the people) simply became debtors to the school fund and instead of paying interest to others paid it to itself. To be perfectly plain—had not the State (the people) pursued this course, the State (the people) would have to-day outstanding bonds in the hands of other parties, to the amount of the school fund obligation.

That surely is plain enough.

Now what does this amendment propose?

It proposes to continue these certificates. (non-negotiable bonds.)

Why?

Shortly after the first of January next, the entire bonded debt of the State, save and except these non-negotiable bonds,—certificates of indebtedness—belonging to the school fund, will be paid off. The constitution provides then that these non-negotiable bonds must be paid and the proceeds invested in United States bonds.

Why not do that?

For these reasons: to make the transfer from certificates of indebtedness to United States bonds would cost the school children in premium on such bonds $350,000. Then instead of five and six per cent interest, now received, the school children would only receive two per cent from the bonds, entailing a loss of $160,000 a year. There you have a loss of $510,000 the first year.

Is there a Republican or Democrat in Missouri who would endorse such a course as good business policy? But unless the school amendment is adopted by the voters on November 4th that course must be pursued.

If the amendment is adopted, however, the certificates of indebtedness will be continued for the time being, and until in the judgment of the people a more profitable investment may be made. In the meantime the tax of ten cents on the $100 valuation now levied for the purpose of reducing and paying interest on the State debt, will be reduced to three cents. In other words instead of paying a tax of 25 cents on the $100 valuation as you do now, you will pay 17½ cents.

Then the amendment provides that money hereafter coming into the school fund shall be invested in registered county, municipal or school district bonds.

At present such bonds are held largely by insurance companies and Eastern capatalists. Every year interest on these bonds is sent out of the State to enrich some other locality. Under the proposed amendment such bonds would be purchased and held by the State and the interest would go to the people of Missouri.

To recapitulate: The adoption of the amendment means that the school fund will be guaranteed against loss, a reduction of taxes from 25 to 17½ cents on the $100 valuation and the keeping at home interest on Missouri county, municipal and school district bonds.

The defeat of the amendment means a loss or $510,000 the first year, and $160,000 a year thereafter to the school children of the State, a continuence of the present 25 cent tax rate, and the contribution in interest to Eastern holders of our county, municipal and school district bonds. Its defeat also means shorter school terms and reduced salaries to teachers of increased local taxation to make up the deficit.—Hannibal Journal.

No Corporation Aid.

Chairman William A. Rothwell of the Democratic State Committee authorizes the statement that not one cent has been asked for or received for campaign or any other purposes from the corporations, nor has any contribution been promised.

The State platform condemns contributions for political purposes from corporations. Chairman Rothwell has strictly adhered to this declaration of the platform. As a result, Democratic officials who may be elected will be absolutely free from any obligations whatsoever to corporations or their agents.

The Republican orators and newspapers have had a great deal to say about the Democratic State Committee receiving money from corporations. The Democratic State Committee, Mr. Rothwell says, would be pleased to hear from Mr. Akins on the subject of corporation contributions to the Republican State Committee. It wants to know if he will come out as openly as Mr. Rothwell on the eve of the election and assert that not one cent has been received by his committee or any member or representative of it for political purposes from corporations or representatives of corporations.

Mr. Rothwell talked freely yesterday in regard to campaign contributions to the State Committee. In addition to reiterating the statement that not one cent had been received from any corporation or corporation representative, he said that but two counties in the State, Chariton and Randolph, have contributed anything at all toward the expenses of the State campaign, and in these two cases the contributions were small. The other 112 counties in the State have not contributed one cent.

If current reports are true the corporations have made very liberal contributions to the Republican State Committee campaign, and most of the money being used in the city campaign by the Republicans come from corporation men and big corporations.—Republic.

Speaking by the County Democratic Candidates.

The candidates of the county Democratic ticket will meet the voters and discuss local and political issues at the following named places on the dates given:

Bonne Terre, Thurs., Oct. 30, 7 p. m.
Esther, Friday, Oct., 31, 7 p. m.
Desloge, Saturday, Nov., 1, 7 p. m.
Flat River, Monday, Nov., 3, 7 p. m.

Speeches by Hon Joe Dunklin, B. H. Marbury and others. Hon. John L. Bradley will accompany the county candidates whenever he can find time from his district appointments. Other appointments will be made later.

By order of the Democratic county committee.

Mothers

Who would keep their children in good health should watch for the first symptoms of worms, and remove them with White's Cream Vermifuge. It is the children' best tonic. It gets digestion at work so that their food does them good, and they grow up health and strong. 25c at City Drug Store

General News Cullings.

Col. Tom Ochiltree is dangerously sick with a complication of diseases.

Twenty-five thousand persons attended the American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City.

The apple crop of the country is estimated at 43,000,000 bushels as against 27,000,000 in 1901.

The coal miners' strike at Higginsville, Mo., ended on the 22d, the operators signing the union scale.

The employes of the Chicago and Alton shops at Bloomington, Ill., have asked for an increase of wages.

Reuben Long, Jr., deputy circuit clerk of Howard county, committed suicide on the 19th. Unrequited love was the cause.

Andrew Carnegie, delivering a rectoral address at St. Andrew's, Scotland, on the 22d, eulogized Emperor William and appealed to him to form an alliance of European states for commercial and political purposes.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the multi-millionaire and great Napoleon of finance, has so far this year made $42,190,000 in profits by his trust and merger schemes and combinations. The people pay the freight.

The mortgage debt of Indiana has increased $30,574,389 in the past two years, as reported by county recorders to the State bureau of statistics, and the Indianapolis Sentenel doesn't think that this is indicative of prosperity.

At the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council at Philadelphia, on the 23d, a resolution authorizing the secretary to send a greeting to President Roosevelt and to thank him for his special efforts in terminating the coal strike, was declared out of order by Bishop Tuttle.

Miss Williams, daughter of a prominent farmer near Marion, Ky., was shot and killed from ambush while returning from church on the night of the 23d, accompanied by a Mr. Brown. As Brown recently had a quarrel with a rival, whom he seriously shot, it is thought that the shots were intended for Brown.

The great convention of the Christian Church or Desciples of Christ at Omaha, Nebraska, closed on the 23d. It was the most successful and largest attended convention in the history of the organization. There were 7,000 delegates and fully 5,000 visitors accompanied them to the city.

James Younger, the ex-bandit, who with his brother Cole Younger was pardoned out of the Minnesota penitentiary a year or so ago, died at St. Paul last week, and his body was taken to Lee's Summit where it was interred in the family lot on the 23d inst. A movement is on foot to secure the full pardon of Cole Younger.

"Barnum's Bearded Lady," who has shown her whiskers in almost every hamlet in America and every city of the civilized world, died of consumption at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 22d inst. She was buried at her own request with her whiskers uncut. In private life her name was Mrs. Annie Donovan.

The convention of Missouri Valley homeopaths at Lincoln, Nebraska, adopted a scathing resolution against the practice of kissing, because, they claim, it is unsanitary and unhealthy. But however much they may resolute on this practice it will continue to be popular, and lovers will willingly take all the risks for the pleasure and satisfaction of the osculatory sensation.

Jno. D. Rockefeller on the 23d gave $500,000 to the Teachers' College of Columbia University, the largest he has ever given at one time. He says he makes the donation "as a thank offering to Almighty God for the preservation of his family and household on the occasion of the destruction by fire of his country home, at Poeantico Hills, N. Y., on the night of September 17, 1902.

The long-drawn-out strike of the anthracite coal miners has at last ended, and on the 23d inst. about 65 per cent of the men went to work. President Roosevelt prevailed upon the operators to leave the disputed questions to an arbitration committee to be appointed by him, and the strikers also agreed to the terms. Some of the operators tried to get the men to sign agreements, but under the advice of the union officers they declined to sign any agreement until after the finding of the arbitration commission.

Beautiful Complexions

Are spoiled by using any kind of preparation that fills the pores of the skin. The best way to secure a clear complexion, free from sallowness, pimples, blotches, etc., is to keep the liver in good order. An occasional dose of Herbine will cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, and so establish a clear, healthy complexion. 50c at City Drug Store.

We want your trade and we want your produce. Our motto is: Buy what the home people have to sell first, live and let live. COLE & NIXON.

CITY DRUG STORE,

C. W. CROVER, Manager.

Odd Fellows Building, S. E. Corner Public Square. Farmington, Mo.

PRESCIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE Constitution of Missouri.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Senate joint and concurrent resolution No. 1 submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to the constitution repealing sections 22 and 23 of article 10.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election, to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1902, that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning taxation, be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That article ten (10) of the constitution of the state of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto one new section to be known as section 24, which is in words and figures as follows:

Section 24. Sections twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of article ten (10) of the constitution of the state of Missouri concerning taxation, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution to amend section 2 of article 9 of the constitution of the state of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

Section 1. That at the general election, to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1902, that the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning township organization, be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, to wit: That section 2 of article 9 of the constitution of the state of Missouri be amended by inserting after the word "voting," in the fourth line of said section, the words "upon that proposition;" so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Section 2. Township Organization—County Justices.—The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting upon that proposition, at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization so much of this constitution as pertains to the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of revenue by county officers in conflict with such general law for township organization may be dispensed with, and the business of said county and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that the justices of the county court in such cases shall not exceed three in number.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters an amendment to the constitution of Missouri, section 22, article IX, and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election, to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1902, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning "counties, cities and towns, charters, how amended," shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, to wit:

That section 22 of article IX of the state constitution shall be repealed, and there shall be enacted in lieu thereof, the following:

Section 22. The charter so ratified may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the lawmaking authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof, at a general or special election held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters voting for or against such amendments so submitted; and the lawmaking authorities of such city may order an election by the qualified voters of the city of a board of fifteen freeholders of such city to prepare a new charter for such city, which said charter shall be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and shall provide, among other things, for a chief executive and at least one house of legislation to be elected by general ticket. Said report shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor, at which election such qualified voters voting at such election ratify such charter, then said charter shall become the organic law of such city, and sixty days after such election it shall take effect and supersede the charter of such city and all special laws inconsistent therewith.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to section 11, article X, of the constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election, to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1902, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning revenue and taxation, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to wit:

That section 11 of article X of the constitution of the state of Missouri be amended by adding after the word "indebtedness," in the last line of said section, the following:

"Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes, in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county;" so that said section of the constitution, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 11. Rates for Local Purposes—Limits—How Increased for School and Erecting Public Buildings.—Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property thereof shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates for school purposes may be increased, in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purposes of erecting public buildings in counties, cities, or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property then in, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state an amendment to section 12, article X, of the constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election, to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1902, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, concerning revenue and taxation, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to wit:

That section 12 of article X of the constitution of the state of Missouri, be amended by adding after the word "same," in the last line of said section, the following:

"Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $1,500,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis, and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks, that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at any time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds with the assent aforesaid to an amount including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of five per centum on the value of the taxable property in said city to be ascertained as above specified;" so that said section of the constitution, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12. Municipal Indebtedness, Limit of.—No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any amount or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: Provided, that in counties, cities, towns or townships, in order to secure the water supply of such city, town or township, and to purchase or construct waterworks for the supply thereof, and to pay the cost of the same, any such city, town or township shall be authorized to incur indebtedness for such purpose, to an amount not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: Provided, that in counties, cities, towns or townships, in order to secure a water supply for such county, city, town or township, and for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks for the same, any such county, city, town or township may be authorized to incur indebtedness for such purpose, to an amount not exceeding twenty per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: Provided, that no city, town or township shall be authorized to incur indebtedness for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness: Provided, that any city, town or township now owing a bonded indebtedness in excess of five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, may issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks for such city, town or township, or for the purpose of extending the system of waterworks now owned by such city, town or township, when such bonds shall be issued to mature at a time not exceeding twenty years from the time of contracting the same, and provided that the city of St. Louis may issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks