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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager 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 May, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	74,390	17	72,900
2	73,730	18	76,180
3	73,660	19 Sunday	100,715
4	76,210	20	73,290
5 Sunday	101,665	21	73,130
6	74,510	22	72,920
7	73,400	23	73,070
8	73,480	24	72,780
9	73,010	25	75,120
10	72,970	26 Sunday	98,450
11	75,060	27	72,470
12 Sunday	100,325	28	74,560
13	74,060	29	72,240
14	73,290	30	72,020
15	73,090	31	72,370
16	72,110		

Total for the month: 2,387,175
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed: 61,754
Net number distributed: 2,325,421
Average daily distribution: 75,013

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 3.7 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1901.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

"HURRAH FOR HARVARD!"

Probably the finest feature of the splendidly contested 'varsity eight-oared shell race between Yale and Harvard, and won by the sons of Eli, was the manly spirit in which Harvard accepted defeat.

"Yale deserved to win," said Captain Bullard of the Harvard crew. "I can say nothing of my own crew except that eight men never tried harder, and, though we lost, we felt proud of losing such a contest."

This is the true sportsman's pluck. It was a great race, fairly rowed. It was an honor to have taken part in such a race. One side had to lose. The best men won. "Hurrah for Yale!" cried Harvard, too honest to do otherwise.

Somehow, you feel that there should be another bit of cheering when this is finished. Not cheering by Harvard, but by all lovers of true sport who appreciate the right spirit in sport. "Hurrah for Harvard!" you want to shout—and there's justification for it.

EXPOSITION STATUES.

Propositions for the erection of monuments to the memory of Napoleon and of other historical personages by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company are wasteful discussions. It is safe to predict that the company will not erect permanent monuments unless they could be made to take the form of structures directly useful to the exposition itself.

But monuments, statues for example, would be nobly appropriate as additions to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition.

Two of the greatest and most influential characters in all history led the negotiations which resulted in one of the greatest and most influential international deeds of all history.

Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte, representing the United States and France, directed the negotiations. France is the friend of the United States and is proud of the name made by the prodigious intellect of her soldier-statesman, Bonaparte. The people of the United States are grateful to Jefferson for many efforts in behalf of humanity. It would be a magnificent co-operation of public spirit in the two republics if France should, remembering the Lafayette statue presented to her by Americans, erect a statue to Napoleon on the site of the Purchase Centennial, while the people of the United States, by subscription, placed there the first great statue to Jefferson on Purchase soil.

PRESERVE THE HISTORY.

There is a proper appreciation of the importance attaching to the historical elements of the Louisiana Purchase in the purpose of the Historical Committee of the World's Fair to secure a permanent building. A central storehouse for valuable relics connected with the Louisiana Territory will harmonize with a permanent commercial museum, the plans for which are already under way.

Members of the committee properly have a high estimate of the importance of the work under their direction. From the inception of the enterprise the celebration has assumed a historical color that even the larger scope of the Fair will not obliterate. The first plan was to have the celebration take the form of a building to be devoted to the preservation of valuable data and relics of the States within the Purchase.

Missouri is especially interested in having a central museum. The story of this State is replete with valuable history that should be preserved as far as is possible. The Missouri Historical Society should receive better support. Kansas, a far younger Purchase State, is far ahead of Missouri in having such a society supported by the State.

The location of the Fair in Forest Park tends more to make the scheme to have a permanent building feasible than the choice of any other park could. Established in the midst of typical Missouri topography, within easy approach from every part of the city, and within sight of the new Washington University buildings, the future of the plan should be easily assured.

TRADE EXTENSION.

With the close of the Government calendar year, the reports of the commerce of the United States with other countries assumes greater interest. The figures given out by the Treasury Department tell a story that is beginning to grow old, but, like wine, better with age.

The extent of our foreign trade is marvelous, as a glance at the figures will show. The size of the trade-balance has helped to produce the large amount of money in the country. For instance, Great Britain imported from the United States $602,221,375 worth of goods, while we took but $151,566,743 worth from England. Our exports to Germany aggregated $197,603,400, against imports from that country valued at $103,436,554.

Among the other countries from which we sent an excess of merchandise for their gold are the Netherlands, which paid $83,721,501 for our products, while we received but $17,273,111 worth from them; France, imports $82,553,335, exports $72,781,212; Belgium, imports $46,929,953, exports $14,602,542; Italy, imports $36,731,704, exports $27,051,126; Denmark, imports $15,499,371, exports $796,736; Canada, imports $102,900,250, exports $40,311,443; Mexico, imports $38,270,933, exports $28,179,829.

Only eight countries exported more to the United States than they imported from this country. They are Austria-Hungary, imports $7,657,019, exports $10,548,098; Turkey in Europe, imports $405,217, exports $3,598,806; Switzerland, imports $297,283, exports $17,447,937; West Indies, imports $47,173,822, exports $51,892,462; Brazil, imports $11,516,681, exports $64,914,507; Chile, imports $4,596,525, exports $7,474,061, and China, imports $11,081,146, exports $22,940,397.

It will be noticed that American labor is not affected by these cases of excessive importations to any great extent. Switzerland is perhaps the only one of these countries that exports to this country purely articles of manufacture that are successful in competing with labor. All the other countries enumerated have products that are either indigenous to their soil or minerals not found in this country.

By grand divisions, the trade is divided as follows

	Exports From United States.	Imports Into United States.
Europe	$1,116,299,524	$441,610,461
North America	196,791,572	130,221,076
South America	41,248,051	102,706,633
Asia	58,726,173	120,378,219
Oceanica	19,805,176	23,067,642
Africa	22,979,170	11,025,306
Grand total	$1,477,949,666	$829,019,337
Excess of exports	$648,930,329	.....

South America and Asia are the only two continents that profit in cash by their trade with this country. Yet in a few years the United States may pass Brazil and use coffee raised in its new insular possessions and may as easily transfer American patronage in China to the Philippines and Hawaii.

"Balance of trade" is a fallacy when considered merely as a credit and debit showing. The recent trade figures are gratifying in that they disclose an American capacity to sell abroad nearly all lines of manufacture; and in that they show the accumulation of a heavy gold stock for money purposes. Even if the latter advantage is psychical rather than economic, it is none the less a perfectly tangible advantage.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Recommendations made by the June Grand Jury indicate that an observance of present ordinances would correct a large number of evils complained of by citizens. New laws are not wanted as much as stricter methods by the officials.

Of general and vital interest to the public are the remarks made relevant to street car accidents. Lack of sufficient cars to accommodate traffic during the hours when transportation is heaviest is responsible for the high rate of speed between stopping places. "With more cars," says the report, "fewer stops would be necessary and the same distance could be made in a given time without being compelled to run at a high rate of speed."

Enforcement of city ordinances would remove part of the dissatisfaction with the street car service. By law, motormen are compelled to stop at the corner when signaled by a prospective passenger. Disregard of this regulation is one of the most exasperating features of street railway service. Another ordinance forbids a rate of speed over eight miles an hour. The law gives the Board of Public Improvements control over the fenders.

The serious nature of the license tag frauds is fully realized by the members of the Grand Jury. Their surprise that such practices could have been permitted for so long a time by officials is shared by citizens generally. Though a number of indictments have been returned, it is a matter for regret that others higher in authority, if guilty, could not have been reached by the law.

There is commendation for the improvement in the methods common in the Circuit Courts dealing with criminal cases. "Grafting" has been eliminated. The recommendation that officials of other courts enforce the law more diligently should be followed. Laxity that may remain in the minor courts is simply the reminder of Republican rule.

The high character of the Grand Jury makes these matters worthy of deepest consideration. The members have done their duty well. It remains for citizens and officials to do their part in improving conditions.

IMITATE ST. LOUIS.

It would seem to be in order for the Democratic organization in Philadelphia to profit by the object lesson contained in the April election in St. Louis, for the vast betterment of municipal conditions in Philadelphia and the greater glory of the Democratic party as the people's party.

A corrupt Republican administration of Philadelphia's affairs has brought about conditions very similar to those which existed in St. Louis prior to last April. Citizens have grown weary of ring misrule, jobbery, grafting and utter indifference to the public welfare. They are clamoring for an independent movement which shall sweep the Republican gang from power.

Philadelphia's Democracy should not miss this brilliant opportunity for distinguished public service. Its plain Democratic duty is to lead the people in this movement against corruption in office. It should prove its fitness for leadership by nominating a municipal ticket in support of which all lovers of good government could unite. It can not only defeat the Republican candidates by adopting this course, but it can give to the people of Philadelphia good government and municipal reform, which is the great thing to be desired. Democratic victory and public service of tremendous value are certain if this course is followed. St. Louis has blazed the way for Philadelphia.

HITCHCOCK MAY KNOW.

It may be that, as is now suggested by a high Russian official, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock could profitably be called on for advice as to a satisfactory settlement of the tariff quarrel between the United States and Russia which is so greatly disturbing their trade relations.

Mr. Hitchcock served as American Ambassador to St. Petersburg before being chosen as one of President McKinley's Cabinet advisers, and he is doubtless much more familiar with the details of the question at issue than Secretary of the Treasury Gage appears to be.

If we have wronged Russia in imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar the wrong should be promptly righted. There is no other European Government to whom we owe so much for unswerving friendship and support as to Russia.

The earnest insistence of Russia that there is no bounty paid on Russian sugar, and that therefore Secretary Gage was not justified in imposing a countervailing duty, seems a frank and honest insistence. It is furthermore backed by a resentment of unfair discrimination which is most menacing to the trade of this country. There is no question that Russia will precipitate a most calamitous trade war against American products if the foolish Gage programme is carried out to its end. And the pity of it is that American exporters will foot this loss of millions of dollars annually in order that the Sugar Trust shall be shielded from a competition amounting to only $340,000 annually.

ART AND THE PLOW.

We should not be in too great a hurry to laugh at that tariff classification made by the Italian Government through which plows come under a dutiable head as "instruments of art."

It is not heresy to contend that the plow has done more for the uplifting of humanity than all the pens and pencils and paint-brushes and sculptors' chisels and lyres in the world. Of course there be many who will cry out in horror against this teaching, but their cries are all poppycock when one looks the truth squarely in the face. And it is always wise to confront the truth in such manner.

Taking the properly aesthetic view of such a question, namely, that the mission of all art is the creation and teaching of beauty, the inculcating of a love of the beautiful, the plow is an instrument of art. It makes the world to blossom like a rose. Its following cannot but implant a love of nature in the hearts of its followers. One day in the fields behind a plow is worth more to the soul of a true primal artist than a lifetime in the world's greatest galleries or libraries.

This is not conventional doctrine, but it is true art-sense of the highest order, nevertheless. The plow has been an instrument of art since the world's first glebe was broken for the delivery of the fruit of nature's womb. The plowman, if he be an honest lover of the country-side and of the skies and winds and sunbeams and shadows of the open life, is a supreme artist. Bobbie Burns's best songs were sung as he guided the plow on his father's mountain farm in old Scotland. Don't be foolish about these things. The soul that denies art to the plow is filled with culturine in the place of the veritable culture.

General Cailles is said to have wept when he surrendered. Now he is pleading for the creation of a pension fund for Filipino orphans and widows. The General seems to have the qualifications of good citizenship. He knows when to cry and when to look up and take notice.

By raising 700,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, the United States expect to control the price in foreign markets. If necessary to gain this end, another hundred millions might be raised next year.

Mr. Winston Churchill promises to limit his speech at the Pan-American Exposition to twenty minutes. He is taking the right road to be as popular on the platform as he is in literature.

King Edward is said to have cleared $100,000 on this year's races. There is a sense of satisfaction in knowing that the Presidents of this country are not in the habit of playing the horses.

Perhaps the reason that Senator Hanna demands the arrest of the confidence man who fleeced him of $25 is to give him a job in the financial bureau of the Ohio Republican campaign.

It is up to the lower criminal courts to abolish "grafting." According to the Grand Jury report, the criminal divisions of the Circuit Court have been cleansed.

Senator Mason and Comptroller Dawes may give some interesting inside facts of Republican politics to the public if their campaign continues.

By approving the Forest Park site, the National Commission has shown that natural advantages and public opinion favor the selection.

Missouri Day in Buffalo should fill the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition to overflowing. Missourians should be there in force.

More street cars are recommended by the June Grand Jury. The public has made the same recommendation for a number of years.

The verdict finding Jessie Morrison guilty is notable, if for no other reason, in that it was secured on a retrial.

HAMILTON WELLS STONE, CLUBMAN AND SOLDIER, DEAD.

He Served With Battery A in the War With Spain and Was a Member of the University and Field Clubs.

Hamilton Wells Stone, a well-known St. Louis clubman and a member of the firm of Hughes & Stone, Tenth and Pine streets, died shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, death resulting from malaria. He was a member of the University and Field clubs. He was a Sergeant in Battery A and served with that organization as a private in the war with Spain. In Porto Rico he contracted malaria and after his return entered the sanitarium.

Mr. Stone, who was the son of Horace Stone of No. 359 Lindell avenue, was unmarried and formerly resided at the Cumberland apartment house, Boyle avenue and Olive street. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1867, and was brought to St. Louis by his parents the next year. After he was graduated from the Manual Training School he went to Beloit, Wis., where he was employed in the Second National Bank under his uncle, Charles H. Parker, who was the president of the bank. Returning to St. Louis he entered the services of Ripley & Brown, a wholesale steel and iron fitting supply company. Leaving this company in 1885 he became connected with the firm of which he afterwards became the junior partner, Hughes & Stone, and continued as a member of that firm until his death.

The funeral services will be held Sunday at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Washington and Ewing avenues, the Reverend Doctor Michael Burnham officiating. Representatives of the Steam Fitting Association and Battery A will be in attendance.

Photograph by Strauss.
HAMILTON WELLS STONE,
Well-known engineer and member of Battery A, who died yesterday.

MARSEILLESAN OIL-PRODUCING CENTER.

Consul General Reports on Extent and Progress of Industry—Soap Trade Important.

The Republic Bureau,
146 Times Building.

Washington, June 28.—Robert P. Skinner, the United States Consul General at Marseilles, in a report to the State Department, refers at length to the oil and seed trade of Marseilles. He says:

"Marseilles is, without doubt, the greatest manufacturing and consuming point for vegetable oils in the world. Every important oleaginous seed known to commerce is required by the crushing trade, and the equally important soap trade absorbs a large part of the product, and, in recent years, has purchased from 112,000 to 257,000 barrels of American cotton-seed oil as well.

"The statistical situation is clearly set forth in the accompanying table, from which it will be seen that the imports in 1900 of all oil seeds, other than Copra and palm kernels, were about 10,000 tons in excess of the previous year, while the imports of copra and palm kernels alone showed an increase of 12,000 tons over the previous year.

"Local mills crushed practically all of the 350,000 tons imported, which, in addition to the 44,300 tons of oil imported, gave, in round numbers, about 130,000 tons of oil for soapmaking and edible purposes. Of this total production, the local soap industry consumed about 85,000 tons.

"The soap trade requires about 50 per cent of the cocoanut oil and 50 per cent of peanut or American cottonseed oil. Two-thirds of the copra from which the cocoa oil is produced is received here from Manila, and both the sun-dried and kiln-dried qualities are handled, preferably the latter. There is a growing disposition on the part of shippers in the East, other than those in the Philippine Islands, to send kiln-dried copra, and the greater care they take in the collection of the merchandise makes it profitable to them. An increasing quantity is required in this market, and other markets are being developed in the commercial centers of Europe.

Copra Dealers Are at Sea.

Buyers are somewhat at a loss to know what turn prices will take during the next twelve months, because of conflicting statements with regard to the Philippine Islands. During the insurrection, shipments from Manila were very much curtailed and at one time almost ceased.

"Immediately after the opening of the blockaded ports, the copra collected during the preceding years was forwarded to the European market, and, in the absence of any official crops, European buyers are unable to determine to their own satisfaction whether there is still a large quantity of unsold copra in the interior of the country, which will gradually seek a market, or whether the accumulated stock has been entirely disposed of.

"The failure of the peanut crops in India, and to a lesser extent, elsewhere some years ago, gave the first impetus to the cotton seed oil trade in this port, but recently the Indian farmers, who had followed the practice of replanting their land with seed from the previous year's crop, have adopted more scientific methods, and the result is shown in the increased arrivals of their product. They are now cultivating their land carefully and using the best quality of African nuts for seed, and a recurrence of the former trouble is not anticipated.

"Last year 18,750 tons of Indian peanuts were received at Marseilles, the total being a very considerable increase over the year before, and it is expected that this year's arrivals from the same source will amount to 45,500 tons. These receipts, together with those from African sources, will naturally affect American cotton seed oil sales in Marseilles to just that extent, as the latter is always marketable at a good price, and buyers in the soap trade seek it only when they are unable to secure cheaper vegetable oils of domestic manufacture."

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

Company Organized to Contest the Field With the Bell.

Albany, N. Y., June 28.—Articles incorporating the Intercocean Telephone and Telegraph Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. It propcses to connect Cleveland, Buffalo, New York City and, generally, cities and villages in this State.

The capital stock is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

The directors for the first year are: Charles H. Stewart, Joel H. Fuller, Kern F. Gill, Charles B. Stowe and Burt G. Hubbell of Cleveland; William T. Morris of Penn Yan and Harry K. Brown of Hornellsville.

B. G. Hubbell, one of the incorporators of the Interocean Telephone and Telegraph Company, said to-day that the new organization was simply the long-distance branch of the Consolidated Telephone Company of New York. These long-distance lines, Mr. Hubbell added, would be constructed throughout New York State and extended to Cleveland, where connection would be made with the Federal and United States long-distance companies. The latter are operated in opposition to the Bell company and have built many long-distance lines through Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Ultimately, it is said, all of these companies will probably be merged into one large company.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Reports Show a Large Increase in the Order's Membership.

Columbus, O., June 28.—The annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the United Commercial Travelers convened here to-day, about fifty members being present. Supreme Chancellor Clinton E. Hobbs of Boston read his annual report. Secretary C. C. Daniel reported that during the past year there were 2,801 members admitted to membership, and that since the beginning of the year there had been 1,804 more added. The session will continue through to-morrow.

The election of officers will take place to-morrow. B. E. Zartman of Fort Worth, Tex., now junior counsellor, will succeed Clinton E. Hobbs of Boston as supreme counsellor; Charles C. Daniel of Concordia, Kas., who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late secretary, Charles B. Flagg, probably will be elected to that office.

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS TWIN CITIES.

One Life Lost and Several Injured in Minneapolis—Almost Utter Darkness Prevailed.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—A terrific storm swept over Minneapolis, St. Paul and vicinity this afternoon. The storm broke about 4 o'clock, being preceded by almost utter darkness. It was so dark that the Western League baseball game was postponed because the players were unable to see the ball. Many people went into the streets to watch the clouds and when the storm of wind and rain broke there were many injured.

Holly Bennett was struck by a live electric wire and killed. The frame building occupied by the Home Laundry was wrecked. Mrs. Morey, an employe of the laundry, had a leg broken and a shoulder dislocated. The storm leveled part of the canvas inclosure of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show, and several persons were injured there. One of the grain tanks being built by the Pioneer Steel Elevator Company in Southeast Minneapolis was tilted from its foundation and collapsed. The workmen barely escaped.

Throughout the city window lights were broken in and much minor damage was done.

In St. Paul the storm was heavy, but the damage there was of a minor character, chimneys being blown down, window panes smashed and shade trees broken.

Duluth and West Superior also report a heavy wind and electrical storm this afternoon. Similar reports come from many towns north and west of the Twin Cities. Near Montevideo, Minn., all the buildings on the farm of G. Jung were blown down and one man was probably fatally injured.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES.

Officials of Different University Departments at Columbia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., June 28.—The administrative committees of the State University for the session of 1901-1902 have been appointed. They are:

Summer School Committee—Doctor J. C. Jones.
State Historical Society—Walter Williams, Doctor Raymond Weeks and Doctor I. Loeb.
Dormitory Board—Doctor J. C. Jones, Professor M. L. Lipscomb and J. G. Babb.
Library—J. T. Gerould, Doctor F. Thilly, Professor R. Weeks and Judge John D. Lawson.
Museums—Doctor George Lefevre, Professors C. F. Marbut, Paul Baur and F. B. Marbut.
Rules—Judge Lawson.
Discipline—Professors Lipscomb, R. P. Hoffman and Doctor Woodson Moss.
Public Exercises—Professor J. R. Scott.
Athletic Board—Professor C. W. Heatherington, Judge Lawson, Doctor Thilly, President R. H. Jesse, Professor H. R. Shaw, C. E. Young (alumnus) and captains of football, baseball and track teams.
Graduate Work—Doctor Thilly, Doctor Weeks, Professor Almstedt.
Approved Schools—Doctor Jesse, E. A. Allen, J. E. White, W. G. Brown and I. Loeb.
Entry by Diploma—Doctor Loeb.
Schedule of Studies—Professor J. N. Fellows, Professor C. W. Marx, Doctor White, Doctor P. Kaufmann, Judge Jas. A. Tantis and Professor Heatherington.
Recommendations of Teachers—Doctors White, Lefevre, Allen and Weeks.
Graduates, Academic Department—Professor L. M. Defoe.
Special Students—The deans of the various departments for entrance and the head professors after entrance.
School of Engineering—Professors Shaw, Marx and Spalding, acting under the dean.

AGAINST SENATOR QUAY.

Administration Objects to Present Brand of Pennsylvania Politics.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 28.—While Postmaster General Smith's dispatch, denouncing the Quay machine, was not intended to commit the administration, the impression here is that President McKinley and all of his associates feel that a condition of affairs has arisen in Pennsylvania that is intolerable.

The administration may not take a hand for or against Quay, but it is believed that the performances in Harrisburg and Philadelphia are such as to hurt the party outside, unless they are repudiated. The effect of Mr. Smith's telegram is a repudiation by the administration of Senator Quay and his gang.

National politicians, who are here, look for a very bitter and prolonged fight between the organization of Senator Quay and the men who organized the independent movement in Philadelphia last night. They expect to see it extend throughout the State, and, if in the future, it should become necessary for the administration to take a hand, it will not be on the side of Senator Quay.

BANK BILL FAILS.

Local Rivalry Defeats Completion of a Financial Scheme.

Berne, Switzerland, June 28.—The bill constituting a federal bank, with the monopoly of issuing bank notes, has definitely fallen through, because of disagreement as to the location of the central institution. The National Council wanted the main bank located at Berne, and the State Council was in favor of establishing the central bank at Zurich.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1306-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

CIGARMAKER-POET WRITES VERSE AT THE WORKBENCH.

Some of Henry C. Lange's Poetic Productions Are Commended by Local Litterateurs—His Compositions Are in German.

In the intervals of cigarmaking and while seated at his workbench in his store, No. 2328 Franklin avenue, Henry C. Lange, a cigarmaker, has written a collection of poems which has been commended by competent judges of the city. Although the poems have been pronounced excellent in both spirit and meter, Lange, the author, possesses but a primary school education acquired many years ago in Germany.

His verses are well-known among the German-Americans of the city, and several of suitable nature have been copied in the German papers of this and other cities. His works have appeared in New York papers on several occasions and have often ben commended.

Lange has been a citizen of this country for more than thirty years, but still possesses an imperfect knowledge of English. He can read the newspapers in both languages, but all his works are written in German, and he prefers to talk in that tongue.

Throughout his entire life his callings have been such as to leave him little time for literary work, and practically no time for study. He states that he has always been fond of poetry and has read it whenever possible, but his opportunities have been so limited that he believes his knowledge of meter and rythm are inspired or instinctive.

Lange was born in 1842 at Hausberg, Westphalia, in Germany, a town on the banks of the Weser. He learned cigarmaking there, and when 17 years old started out on the apprentice tramp, which is a feature in the older countries. Dressed in a special garb, he marched from town to town with a crowd of other boys desirous of being apprenticed, and finally secured an engagement at his trade.

In 1865 he became a soldier in the Thirty-seventh Fusilier Regiment and was in the Austrian War of 1866. Three years later he came to America, settling in St. Louis, and has ever since followed his trade of cigarmaking.

In the early days of his stay here he was a teacher in the North St. Louis Turnverein and in the Socialer Turnverein. In 1870 he married Miss Nora Brinkmeier, who died in 1896.

Until a few years before the death of his wife he had written but little poetry, but, according to his story, his wife became so seriously ill in the early nineties that it was feared she would die. She lingered for several years having relapses which were often expected to result in her death.

Lange states that the constant sight of his sick wife before him and the knowledge that they must separate saddened him and changed his entire disposition. It was during her illness that he first commenced to write his poems, all of which have a touch of sadness, and since that time he has jotted down his writings in the odd moments of his work.

Often, he said, he would be seized with an inspiration, and an entire poem would come into his mind, while he was rolling cigars. At such moments he would hurriedly seize a pencil and write down the German words. Some of his poems which have been most highly complimented were written in this fashion.

His knowledge of meter, he states, comes to him unconsciously, although he is always careful to follow the exact measures of the meter adopted. Most of his poems are in hexameter or pentameter. Lange is a great friend of the Reverend Petro Ilgen of the Holy Ghost German Evangelical Church, and the latter is a great admirer of his poems.

In a book of poems published recently and entitled "Field and Meadow Flowers," he wrote a short verse entitled: "Renunciation," which he translates freely as follows:

Do not aspire to the clouds for delight,
The path is too steep where the skies shine so bright;
Therefore, O heart, though the soul longs and strives
To escape from the body and all earthly cares,
Let it renounce and be quiet, for renunciation is life.

His poems are for the most part simple stanzas, which he says endeavor to illustrate the best side of man's nature. In an effort to show that the good men do lives after them, contrary, as he said, to Shakespeare's words, he likens the good which is remembered after the death of a man to the reflection of the sun on the stars, the verse concluding with the lines:

As the sun sinks in its splendour and a blaze of golden light
And the stars shine out like diamonds in the darkness of the night,
Sending down their clear, pure radiance through the clouds from overhead
Reflecting back the luster of the sun that long since sped.

In another poem he describes the storm and the snow and compares them to human passions.

H. C. LANGE,
Of No. 2328 Franklin avenue, who writes poems in the intervals of cigar-making.

REPUBLICANS QUARREL OVER EVANS AFFAIR.

Senator Scott Denies That He Promised General Sickles the Commissioner Would Not Be Reappointed.

General Sickles Makes Public Senator Scott's Letter Which He Construed as a Promise to the G. A. R.

MERELY EXPRESSED OPINION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 28.—A new chapter was added to the controversy between General Daniel E. Sickles of New York and Pension Commissioner Evans this morning by Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia.

Senator Scott called up Commissioner Evans over the telephone, and, after stating that he had seen in the papers that General Sickles had made the statement that he (Scott), as the representative of the Republican National Committee, had made the promise that Commissioner Evans should be retired, declared he promised no such thing.

Senator Scott said to newspaper men today regarding the statement that he had promised General Sickles that Commissioner Evans would be removed after the last presidential election that he could not now remember having written any such promise to General Sickles.

Stenographer Agrees With Him.

Senator Scott says, however, that while he was at Republican headquarters at New York during the campaign he received many letters from old soldiers criticising Mr. Evans. He dictated answers to a great many of these letters, in which he expressed the opinion that Mr. Evans would not remain as Commissioner of Pensions.

But at no time did he, within his recollection, write to any one giving any promise at all in the case. Senator Scott says that he had no authority to make any such promise, as the National Committee had not instructed him to do so.

If any such letter is in the possession of any one, Senator Scott said, it is entirely without authority of the National Committee, of itself or of its chairman, and he states that he would be exceedingly glad to see the letter.

Senator Scott asked his stenographer if she remembered writing any letter to General Sickles. She stated that he had dictated something like 18,000 letters to her during the campaign, and that she had no recollection of any letter to General Sickles making a promise for the removal of Commissioner Evans.

Commissioner Evans said he had nothing to add to his first statement, printed several days ago. General Sickles, he said, had as yet said nothing more that needed attention by him, other than the statement authorized by Senator Scott.

"PRESIDENT ALSO PROMISED."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 28.—Nettled by the denial of Senator Scott of West Virginia, chairman of the last Republican National Committee, that the removal of Commissioner Evans of the Bureau of Pensions, had been promised, General Daniel Sickles today made public the correspondence in regard to the disputed matter. General Sickles expressed great indignation.

"In view of this denial," he said, "I herewith give to the press my correspondence with Senator Scott. Based upon these assurances from the Republican National Committee, I caused it to be known in the Western States I visited in October, that Commissioner Evans would be superseded in March when his term expired.

"These assurances were ratified by the President on November 27, after the election, in the presence of representative soldiers from different parts of the country, when we visited him at the White House by appointment to congratulate him upon his re-election. He then stated to us that it was his intention to choose a successor to Commissioner Evans at the expiration of his term of office.

"On September 18, 1900, I received a letter from Senator Scott, asking me if I would consent to give my services to the committee during the campaign.

Scott's Letter to Sickles.

"I replied, saying that I was satisfied that my usefulness during the campaign would be greatly augmented if I were authorized to convey to representative members of the Grand Army the following assurances:

"First—That, in the event of our success, Commissioner Evans will not be reappointed.

"Second—That his successor shall be a person acceptable to the representatives (to wit, the Pension Committee) of the G. A. R., recently appointed at the Chicago encampment, of which I am one.

"On the same day I received the following reply:

"'My Dear General Sickles: Yours of the 29th to hand and contents noted. Of course, it would be impossible for me to say to you that the President would not appoint or that he would appoint certain individuals, but I think I can safely say that I hardly think Evans will be continued as Commissioner, and I have no doubt that the President and all of us who are interested in his election will try to see to it that there is a Commissioner of Pensions who will be satisfactory to the old soldiers.'

"On June 27 I wrote to President McKinley directing his attention to the fact that I was placed in a very embarrassing position because, on the assurance of the chairman of the National Republican Committee, I had promised prominent Grand Army men that Commissioner Evans would not be reappointed. I added that the demand for his removal was growing daily.

"I must decline to say whether or not I have received an answer to this communication. The time has not arrived for me to make this point public. I will say, however, that if Commissioner Evans is not removed there will be 'music.'"

WIFE WANTED MORE MONEY.

Rich Husband Accused of Being Extraordinarily Economical.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Memphis, Tenn., June 28.—To-day in the Chancery Court a sensational bill for divorce was filed by Mrs. Alcora Fleming against her husband, Thomas Fleming, a merchant.

She states in her petition that, despite the fact that her husband is wealthy, with thousands of dollars in bank, she has been forced to live for weeks on bread and molasses with an occasional egg, and recently she found herself so weak on account of lack of proper nourishment that she was hardly able to stand, and went to her mother in Arkansas to recuperate. She also says her husband gave her contemptible sums on which to dress and would not give her car fare. As the couple are well known here the suit has caused a sensation.

ST. JOSEPH SWELTERED.

Hot Spell Reaches Its Highest Record—104 in the Shade.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 28.—The hot spell reached its highest point here to-day, when the thermometers registered 103 in the shade. At Seventh and Felix streets one thermometer reached 104.

A very high wind blew from the south most of the day, causing considerable damage, the roof of the hog-killing department of the Nelson Morris Packing Company being blown off.

Kansas City Furnishes a Victim.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—The temperature at 4 p. m. was 100. Michael Ortner, a plasterer, was overcome by the heat and his condition is critical.

MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE

Scale of Wages Decided Upon—Concessions Are Made.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—The coal miners and operators in Kansas, in District 14, to-day agreed upon a scale of wages and upon other points at issue. The miners assert that they have secured the majority part of what they contended for.

The price to be paid for getting out a ton of coal is the same as last year—65 cents a ton. They make a gain, however, in a reduction of the price to be charged them by the operators for blacksmithing work. As to blasting powder, there were mutual concessions.

The Missouri miners and operators and those of Leavenworth, Kas., are still in conference. John Mitchell, national president of the United Mine Workers, will remain in Kansas City until a definite result is reached.

Sunday-School Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Danvers, Ill., June 28.—The second day of the McLean County Sunday-school Convention was marked by largely increased attendance, filling the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at each session.