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Table with 4 columns: Date, Copies, Date, Copies. Rows for each day of the month from 1 to 30, showing daily circulation figures.

Total for the month, 3,309,410. Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 79,283. Net number distributed, 3,230,127. Average daily distribution, 107,671.

And said George L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 7.6 per cent. GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS AS SHE IS RUN.

The most pronounced feature of Missouri Republican politics is its lack of interest. People who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket and who may be termed the Republican "rank and file" do not appear to realize that a campaign is on. Broch politics to your average so-called Republican voter here in St. Louis for proof of this fact. "Humph" will be about the extent of his direct response. Then likely enough he will stray off into conversation about the folk movement. The average Missouri Republican pricks up his ears at the mention of folk. With the election but three months distant, the Republican interest in the subject of folk is rather significant.

For all that your Republican voter's attitude signifies, the politics of Missouri is all Democratic. What interest he has for politics is for folk politics. He scarcely knows the names of the Republican aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination. Gather together the first one hundred Republicans you meet and you will find that not five in the lot can name the men who are "running." Not twenty-five in the lot will know that Mr. Walbridge is the most "prominent" aspirant. Not fifty in the lot have ever heard of Messrs. Bothwell and McKinley. Possibly there would be some few in that hundred to reply that Chauncey I. Filley is the most prominent candidate. As a matter of fact, the Honorable J. N. Foote, formerly of Knobnoster, now of Protem, Taney County, has made a better race than any of them. And he has had the self-respect to retire.

THE AIRSHIP CONTEST.

Santos-Dumont's announcement that he will not participate in the World's Fair contest for the \$100,000 grand prize does not signify that the airship races will not take place. The Brazilian's performances would have been a feature of the aeronautical exhibition, but the honors for daring and achievements are not entirely his, as there are several other experimenters who appear to have made almost as great progress toward solving the problem of aerial navigation.

The prizes offered by the World's Fair aggregate \$150,000. The grand award of \$100,000 is offered for traversing the marked course at a speed of twenty miles an hour. In this class belong dirigible vessels. The other prizes, amounting to \$50,000, are offered for achievement in other branches of aeronautics. Airships, balloons and kites are eligible.

So far there are ninety-one entries for all of the contests, and of these eleven are in the dirigible airship class. There was no precertainty that Santos Dumont would have won the prize; and, while his device will be missed, owing to his winning of the Deutsch prize with it in Paris, his decision to withdraw from the competition is not fatal to the Exposition's enterprise.

that aeronaut should put Santos-Dumont's achievement to shame, there will be no regret over the Brazilian's resolution to give exhibits nowhere outside of Paris. Moreover, as The Republic stated several days ago, the airship contest and exhibits are not the only interesting or even the only sensational features. The aeronautic division includes demonstrations and exhibits of all kinds. It is very manifest, therefore, that Santos-Dumont does not himself constitute the whole show, with or without his machine. Even the airship contest will proceed without his exhibitions.

SIMPLE, GENUINE, STRONG.

A first-hand and intimate picture of Judge Parker at home, the affectionate portrait of a lifetime neighbor, the Reverend J. G. van Slyke, is given in the current Outlook. It furnishes touches of that human nature in the man which makes the whole world kin with him. The good pastor does not deliver an ostentatious eulogy but speaks easily and unaffectedly about the man he has known since the old days when he first entered upon the Kings-ton pastorate, and found, nearly under the eaves of his church, a modest little law office bearing the sign, "Parker and Kenyon."

Speaking of the farm, "Rosemount," Mr. van Slyke observes that Judge Parker has embodied there only his ideas of substantial comfort. "In the interior his guests find a large dining-room, a broad hall which serves as a family or sitting room, and a spacious library. Here, apart from his court in Albany, most of Judge Parker's real work is done. Everything here betrays the born lawyer and indicates indefatigable industry. But his ruling passion is farming. It is that which yields him his most unflinching gratifications."

"Come out with me, Dominie," he said one day, "and see my Polands." Strolling onward into a pasture where his cherished pigs were grazing, he pointed out in a corner of the lot a large sow, to which he called, "Mummy! Mummy!" Instantly she started on a run, but, guided rather by his voice than by her eyes, which were covered by her large ears, she missed her way. But correcting herself as he continued to call, she came before us and looked up, with low gruntings, and seemed to express her pleasure by the workings of her nose. Scratching her back with his cane, she obeyed his spell over her and lay down to sleep. The Judge impressed on me the intelligence of pigs, and declared that they surpassed all other domestic animals. He also insisted, contrary to the prevailing notion, on their instinctive preference for cleanliness. Consistently with this view, he has provided for them the most favorable appointments. With equal consideration he provides for his cows and his poultry, all of which have his careful inspection.

Mr. van Slyke speaks of these farming interests because they help form a close view of the man. They show the actual Alton B. Parker as his neighbors know him. He is seen to be committed to a wholesome simplicity. He is seen to be kindly.

Love of the country is ingrained in the man. That is one of the impressive facts about him which bring him near to the people. "The indefinable charm of a country landscape appeals to something in his blood; and while his neighbor John Burroughs has precipitated the feeling in books, it none the less exists unexpressed in Judge Parker also."

Another neighbor who came recently to St. Louis privately related an early experience in Parker's career on the bench which forcibly attests his kindness as well as common sense. It was shortly after the enactment of the law giving Supreme Judges power to suspend sentence in a certain class of criminal cases that two boys were brought before him on a charge of having forged "berry checks," a form of paper given in the harvest season in upper New York. They were boys of good parentage and previous good behavior who had run away from home. Instead of sentencing them the Judge called them into his private room and found his way into their confidence. He became not their judge but their friendly adviser and in the end gave each of them a five-dollar bill and persuaded them to return home. They are to-day among the most respected citizens of an up-State town. Another course might have made criminals of them. It is a simple little incident, but most suggestive, characteristic. It tells of a large heart and of a native sagacity which appraises persons and things at their true value.

Simplicity is the mark of his personal habits, his enjoyments and recreations. A bath at an early morning hour in the river is one of these. Plunging directly from the dock below his house, he displays all the expertness of a lusty swimmer. Says Mr. van Slyke: "He magnifies cold water as a condition of sound health, and his masculine vigor justifies his conviction. There is not a soft or flabby muscle about him." Following the Judge's morning plunge comes his horseback ride for an hour. His horse is a superb specimen, standing seventeen hands high. To both horse and rider it is a crowded hour of glorious life. By sympathetic interchange the vital tides of one are interlarded in the other. This form of exercise, which he never omits, winter or summer, rain or shine, was enjoined on Judge Parker as a foil to nervous exhaustion and as a secret of perennial health. The assurances of his old German friend who counseled it have been vindicated in the most conclusive way.

Judge Parker's little meeting with his Esopus neighbors the other night showed his genuine simplicity and real democratic character. It was an informal gathering of friends, just the plain people with whom his career has been cast and of whom he is one; and good fellowship reigned. The Judge made no "speech." He shook hands and chatted with his callers.

Simplicity is also stamped in his public speech. On the platform he is direct and effective. His language is of the kind we call "homespun." He is not given to flights of oratory, but to the power and eloquence of plain-spoken earnestness. "He appeals," says Mr. van Slyke, "to one's sense of the truth of things, and leaves on the mind an impression of sanity which is not liable to be distorted by any refracting influence in our modern atmosphere. He does not court popularity, but his obviousness, his personal affability and his democratic instincts command it."

FRANCE AT THE FAIR.

The great Republic of Europe offers a typical exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. What France has put on display is thoroughly French, and beautiful, graceful and priceless. In many of the finest and most delicate pursuits France is without a peer, and in the nation's specialties France stands so conspicuous in the Exposition that it is easy to recognize that which is French in design and workmanship.

The sympathy which exists between the great Republic of Europe and the great Republic of America naturally would impel the people of the United States to wish that France might be represented faithfully and well, and it naturally would inspire France to do its earnest best to gratify the United States. France, through Napoleon, transferred the vast Louisiana Territory to this country, and France was to the United States that dearest of friends, "a friend in need," when the American Re-

public was contending for existence. For these deep reasons the French display attracts special interest.

The French Government edifice, possessing striking individuality, is a prominent part of the World's Fair. The building, which is a reproduction of the Grand Trianon at Versailles, and the beautiful gardens, inclosed by a metal balustrade, cover fifteen acres and show an expenditure of more than \$500,000. In the edifice is a special exhibition of rare historical and art treasures. No better appreciation of the edifice, grounds, gardens and general plans of the special exhibition could be stated than to say that the best talent of Paris was engaged to make them attractive and interesting.

France is represented by masters, old and new, in the main art department of the Exposition. In the Manufactures Palace are exquisite woman's gowns and other articles illustrating the French excellence in the direction of taste in adornment. France's exhibits in the Transportation, Liberal Arts and Electricity palaces are distinctive. There is not a department of the Exposition in which the European Republic is not conspicuous in the quality of its exhibits.

At least a million dollars must have been expended by France and its mercantile and scientific and art organizations in equipping an exhibition that cannot be described in comparative values, for many of the exhibits made by France are literally beyond a commercial valuation. It is not likely that such a display ever will be made outside of France again, and it is not likely that any other nation that which issues from the close bonds which exist between France and the United States could have induced France to assume such an important position in the St. Louis World's Fair.

In acknowledging the excellence of the French exhibition, reassurances are given that the friendliness signified is adequately reciprocated. St. Louis and the whole country are proud of the typical French representation.

The fear which members of uncivilized tribes show for the camera and kodak is due, tradition alleges, to a belief that each exposure detracts from the probability of longevity. If they are right several of the Exposition officials and all of the year's political candidates have permitted their prospects of long life to be reduced considerably.

Guatemala stands as an example to Central and South American countries. It has furnished good material for a beneficial war. The militant red ant, which destroys the cotton-boll weevil and other injurious insects, is a native of the country below Mexico.

Were Santos-Dumont's airship as flighty and dirigible as some of his resolutions, it certainly would win the \$100,000 grand award for him at the St. Louis World's Fair. But the buoyant hopes of the multitude are now incinerated, more or less, by the mutations of Santos's mind.

One human species which is not represented in the anthropological section at the World's Fair is the man who uses his shoes or stockings as depositories for money. Perhaps he belongs in the asylum.

The invention of the wireless telephone gives hope of a speechless campaign, some time in the future. One convenience fosters another.

RECENT COMMENT.

Judge Parker, Seen by His Pastor.

Reverend J. G. van Slyke in Outlook. With all his zeal for party ends, we could not think of him as unfair or unjust. He is neither sly nor sinister, but straightforward and transparent. He has a large endowment of good, hard common sense, which "sees things whole." He is not liable to be imposed upon by shams and illusions. His native sagacity appraises men and things at their true values. He never poses, or plots to win his way by any of that artfulness which seeks to "fool the people." His genuineness is self-attesting.

And all this, it may be seen, is due to a certain symmetry about him, an even balance of his mental and moral elements. He is as careful to listen to the voice of conscience or the imperative of duty as to the conclusions of his intelligence. And once his mind is made up regarding any course he ought to pursue he will "stand four-square to all the winds that blow." His physical vitality is the exponent of his full-statured manliness. And when to this are added urbanity and the most unflinching courtesy, we supply the rare type of a public man. In all the familiarity of private life or social intercourse he has invariably furnished his fellow-townsmen a sample of a clean, fair-minded, generous-hearted man.

On the platform Judge Parker is capable of effective public speech; but he is not a "spellbinder." The hypnotizing power of the orator by directness, he appeals simply to one's sense of the truth of things, and leaves on his mind an impression of sanity which is not liable to be distorted by any refracting influence in our modern atmosphere. He does not court popularity, but his obviousness, his personal affability and his democratic instincts command it.

A Fool and His Money.

Saturday Evening Post. In New York the most magnificent hotel in the world is approaching completion. Marble and tapestries and costly bronze, and wonderful carvings everywhere; suites furnished at from \$5,000 to \$50,000—so it goes. And the management is already certain of the success of the enterprise, so many applications for permanent quarters have come in.

Very significant are the preparations for separating the rich from their money that are going forward everywhere nowadays. If the rich were permitted to live simply and bring up their children in simplicity we might be in great danger of having a permanent aristocracy on our hands. But how many generations can withstand the acid-floods of costly luxury? Business ability fades; the struggle of the arena becomes distasteful; abhorrent, impossible, the family line crumbles; and there are no permanent political privileges to maintain the family after the brains and energy are gone. Luxury will destroy an aristocracy. But if the aristocracy has no political power, how can the luxury destroy the State?

France and Russia.

Harper's Weekly. France is genuinely apprehensive for her Northern ally. It has been stated, though without just cause, that the Republic was anxious to be off with the old love, in order to be on with the new; that France felt her heart growing cold towards Russia, as it grew warm toward England. But this is unfair and untrue. France has a sincere feeling for Russia, a feeling based on very serious grounds. For to Russia she owes her restoration to a place of honor and dignity among the nations, her rescue from the humiliation and obscurity in which she was cast by the Prussian invasion. France is not ungrateful and has not forgotten. Besides this question of gratitude there is that of interest. France holds, too, many Russian securities, and has, too, large sums invested in Russian industries, to view without dismay the inroads made on her ally's resources by a long and costly war.

When Parker Was Nominated.

Every Democrat of any prominence who came to St. Louis to attend the convention wished to have something to say about what should be done there; and from the multitude of counsels was distilled whatever measure of wisdom finally appeared in the proceedings. The choice that would be made for the presidency, for instance, was known as early as the night of the Fourth of July, when Pennsylvania decided to come in and join New York in support of Judge Parker. With such an accession to an already large majority in view of the attractive power of numbers in a situation of this sort, the result could remain no longer in doubt. All that was left to be settled after that was the vice-presidence and the platform.

AMERICA EXCELS IN ITS EXPORTS

Figures Show Business in Excess of That of United Kingdom in the Last Fiscal Year.

TOTAL SHOWS \$1,460,829,533.

Marked Change Shown in Recent Years, British Trade Having Formerly Been in the Lead.

The Republic Bureau, 126 St. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, July 17.—Figures showing the foreign commerce of the United States for the full year ending June 30, 1904, have been completed by the Department of Labor and Commerce and they show the largest dealings in the history of the country.

The exports of manufactures exceeded those of any preceding year, and the exports of domestic products exceeded those of any other country. The commodities show that the total exports for the fiscal year were \$1,460,829,533, against \$1,430,141,679 in 1903, an increase of \$30,687,854; that the imports for the year were \$90,745,984, against \$1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of \$93,673,253, and that the excess of exports over imports is \$470,083,549, against \$404,422,442 in 1903, an increase of \$65,661,107 in the excess of exports over imports.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901, the imports are greater than in any preceding year except 1903, and the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding year.

The total commerce of the year amounts to \$2,460,574,523, against \$2,455,860,915 in 1903 and \$2,350,907,156 in 1902. Next to the United States the United Kingdom is the world's largest exporter of domestic products, and until within recent years surpassed the United States in its total.

In 1899 the exports from the United States exceeded those from the United Kingdom by \$25,000,000. In 1900 those from the United Kingdom by about \$35,000,000. In the year ending June 30, 1904, those of the United States exceeded those of the United Kingdom by about \$90,000,000. In the fiscal year 1904 the United Kingdom was again at the front, her total of domestic exports exceeding those of the United States by \$2,000,000. In the fiscal year 1904 the United States will apparently again be in the lead, since figures of eleven months already in hand show for that period an excess of \$39,000,000 in favor of the United States.

FUNERAL OF VETERAN WHO DIED OF INJURIES.

Members of His G. A. R. Post Help to Bury Frederick A. Schuermann, 71 Years Old.

The funeral of Frederick A. Schuermann, aged 71, of No. 1304 Palm street, who died Thursday evening after having been thrown from a buggy which was struck by a street car at Twelfth street

at Chicago Hotels. Chicago, Ill., July 17.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

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POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

LIFE'S TRIUMPH. BY THOMAS S. COLLIER.

EACH Life has one grand day; the clouds may lie Along the hills, and storm-winds fiercely blow. The great red sun shine like a thing of woe, And death's sad skeleton stalk grimly by. Yet none of these, no matter how they try, Can shroud the perfect triumph we shall know, Or dim the glory that some star will show Set far away in depths of purple sky.

Sweet love may bring to us this day supreme, Or it may thrill our souls through art or song, Or meet us where red battle-surges foam; Hope's stranded wrecks the barren coasts may gleam, And weeks and months rush by a somber throng, But some time, somewhere, it will surely come.

EDWARD PREUSS DEAD AT 70

FUNERAL OF ANTONIO PENZA WILL TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Devout Italian Was at One Time a Fruit Merchant at Locust and Second Streets.

The funeral of Antonio Pensa, 80 years old, father of John P. Pensa, who died early Saturday morning, will take place from St. Charles Borromeo's Catholic Church at 9 o'clock this morning. A solemn high mass of requiem will be sung, after which the body will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Antonio Pensa was well known among the Italians of St. Louis. He came to this city from New Orleans in 1870, and after the death of his wife, in 1873, he kept his family of six children together by running a fruit stand at the corner of Second and Locust streets. He continued this business until 1900, when he retired from active business life.

He was known chiefly, however, because of his intense interest in religious matters. Until the last few weeks of his life, when he was confined to his room, Mr. Pensa never failed to attend high mass at St. Charles Borromeo's Church every Sunday. His knowledge of religious matters was of a high order, and he was much associated with priests.

This knowledge he acquired largely in Italy, where he lived for many years, and where he was much associated with priests. Until the last year of his life he was remarkably vigorous. About a year ago, however, an affection of the bronchial tubes began, and he was forced to take to his bed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. B. McGovern, of No. 212 Twelfth street. Four weeks later he lost his voice.

He gradually sank, and died at 2 o'clock Saturday morning in the arms of his son, John P. Pensa, who lives at No. 2012 Locust avenue. The body was removed to the late Antonio Pensa, No. 718 North Twelfth street; Stephen Pensa, No. 2100 Market street; and Mrs. A. Gardella, and Mrs. W. J. Wiley, both of Sedalia, Mo. The two daughters from Sedalia and several friends from that city will attend the funeral.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

At Chicago Hotels. Chicago, Ill., July 17.—The St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are as follows:

MISSOURIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 17.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

HARDWARE AND FIXTURES AT AUCTION.

Auctioneer Selkirk will sell to-day, beginning at half-past 10 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of Otto Eble, consisting of builders', mechanics' and shelf hardware, also the fixtures at store 914 South Fourth street.

Publisher of the Amerika and Doctor of Philosophy Succumbs to Nervous Debility.

Edward Preuss, Doctor of Philosophy, editor of theological works, and for thirty years editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Amerika, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 336 Oregon avenue, of nervous debility. Doctor Preuss had been a sufferer from the disease for more than four years. Two years ago he was rendered totally helpless. He was 70 years old.

Edward Preuss was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, and received his education and degree of Ph. D. at the college and university of his native city, after which he was made a professor in the college. He was later principal of the Frederick William Gymnasium in Berlin, and then professor of theological philosophy in the University of Berlin. While here he wrote several theological works, but his writings being too orthodox to please the liberal Protestants, he resigned the chair in 1886 and a year later came to St. Louis, where he was made professor of theology in the Lutheran Concordia Seminary. Here he worked for several years, but in 1872 he created a surprise by leaving the Protestant and joining the Catholic church. He then went on the editorial staff of the Amerika and soon became the editor-in-chief.

Doctor Preuss was known as one of the most capable and learned of German-American journalists, and it was his close attention to business which caused his breakdown.

He was married to Miss Concordia Schuermann of St. Louis in 1870, and they had seven sons and a daughter, Mrs. Theodore Peoples, survive him. His sons are Arthur, Edward, Frederick, William, Anton, and John. He was a trustee of the St. Louis Review, and also his father's successor on the Amerika; the Reverend Joseph Preuss of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Reverend of Alton, Ill.; and Louis James, Henry and Frank Preuss, all of St. Louis. His funeral will be held at 3 o'clock at St. Peter and Paul's Church.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL MAN DISAPPEARS MYSTERIOUSLY.

Professor George Sackett Establishes Camp on Mississippi, Then Drops From Sight.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Sterling, Ill., July 17.—Professor George Sackett, principal of the High School of Erie, Whiteside County, suddenly disappeared two weeks ago, while camping along the Mississippi river.

There is evidence of a struggle near his camp, and it is now believed that he was murdered and his body thrown in the Mississippi.

He took a camp and established the camp, taking with him a considerable sum of money. His wife and children went to the camp the next day and were unable to find him.

The matter was reported to the county authorities, and at first was thought that a mistake in selecting the camp was made by Mrs. Sackett. His hat and coat had been left in the tent, which were in the coat, were rifled, leading to the murder theory.

SORRY SHE LEFT HUSBAND.

Wife Says She Would Give Her Life to Find Him.

"I find that I made a mistake when I ran away from my husband," declared Mrs. Carrie Dowling at the Four Courts yesterday afternoon, "and now I would give my life to find him."

Two years ago, in Rawlins, Wyo., according to Mrs. Dowling, she became angry at her husband and left their home, taking with her their baby, Mary. She came to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shaw of New Jersey, 1413 Bluff street. Then she began to try to trace her husband, who had left Rawlins. Her efforts have failed, and she now asks the police to help her find him.

GIVE \$42,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Members of Alliance Close Meeting at Lancaster, Pa.

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

From The Republic, July 12, 1879. George Bramberger, a young man, was crossing Grandview road, when a runaway horse dashed along, knocked him down and drew a spring wagon over him. He was almost scalped and one arm was broken. A package containing twenty-two counterfeit half-dollars was found on Tench, between Madison and Exchange streets, by a butcher named Emil Kalmeyer. He delivered it to the police, who believed they had a clew to a gang of counterfeiters. Mrs. Dodsworth of No. 217 Summit avenue is driving along Pine near Twentieth street, when her horse became fractious and kicked out the front of the buggy, injuring her. A large crowd of children took a river trip on the steamer Charles P. Chouteau, under the auspices of the Fresh Air Mission. While a dozen men were tunneling a sewer, about thirty feet under the ground, near the Pacific Railroad, at Twentieth street, the props gave way and a portion of the roof caved in, burying George Smith and Patrick Dowd, both of No. 1036 Randolph street. They sustained bruises and suffered from suffocation. Joseph Wehler, 9 years old, of No. 317 Sidney street, went down to the river at the foot of Victor street, and, while sitting on a raft, a passing steamer caused the waves to roll so high that he was frightened and fell into the water. He was drowned.