THE DEATH OF SAMUEL CLEMENS

(Continued from page 1.)

work and the saving of money for traveling expenses he saw the world's fair at New York and visited all the eastern cities, but was finally compelled by financial stress, to seek cover near home.

At Keokuk he apprenticed himself to Captain Bixby to learn the infinite mysteries of steamboat piloting. Those were the days when the wheelmen of Mississippi river packets were accounted princes. Their dress was at once the joy and perplexity of the river towns. They carried guns and fought their way by a singular code of honor up and down the mystic river, famed for its capricious habit of changing beds over night. In "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "Puddin' Head Wilson," and "Life on the Mississippi," which came from his pen in later years, every incident of this vanishing estate is dwelt upon lovingly.

In the midst of this phase of his career the civil war was declared, and born of slave-holding parents, the youth piloted his boat through the blockades to the north and joined the confederate army. This army experience lasted two weeks, when he resigned, assigning the cause to "incapacity by fatigue through persistent retreating."

Returning to Hannibal he joined his brother, Orion, who had accepted the appointment as first secretary of the new territory of Nevada. Samuel accepted the private secretaryship, which his brother explained was "a good job, with nothing to do and no salary."

At Virginia City young Clemens amused himself by writing letters to the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise, and was finally engaged as legislative correspondent at Carson City. To these letters he first signed the name "Mark Twain," which he adopted from the old Mississippi river term for a two-fathom sounding.

One of his barbed literary shafts struck a vital spot in the emotions of Editor Laird of the Virginia Union. The latter proposed a duel as a salve to his honor. Colt's revolvers being the only available weapons, Twain sought out the proposed dueling grounds for practice, expending an enormous amount of ammunition and hitting everything but the mark. At the appointed hour of the meeting Mark was taking a last practice shot when a luckless bird collided with a random bullet. Laird, from afar off, saw the decapitated bird in its fall to the ground, and lost no time making the apologies necessary to the abandment of the duel.

The authorities, however, were not satisfied, and determined to make an example of those who broke the law forbidding the acceptance of a duel challenge. As a result, Mark Twain and the conspirtors were hustled across the border into California.

Tiring of his berth as city editor of the San Francisco Call, Mark Twain penetrated the Sierras in search of gold, but being inapt as a prospector, he sailed for Hawaii as correspondent of the Sacramento Union, arriving just in time to report the sensational burning of the clipper Hornet, which was his first real "scoop."

Innocents Abroad.

After a six-month stay he returned to California and joined the Quaker City Excursion to the Holy Land as representative of Alta California. On this, one of the first personally conducted world tours, Mark Twain obtained the material which found its way into "Innocents Abroad"—his first real introduction to the world of literature. Another fateful influence upon his life was furnished by the Quaker City excursion through his meeting Miss Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, N. Y. In 1870 they were married, and throughout one of the most ideal marital relationships recorded in history four children were born to them. Langdon, a son, came in 1870 and died in 1872. Susan Olivia born in the latter year lived to be twenty-four—long enough to develop extraordinary mental powers and strength of character. Two other daughters, Clara and Jean, were born in 1874 and 1880 respectively. Jean died of epilepsy in her bath, Dec. 24, 1909. Clara is the wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist.

At the outset of his career as a man of family Mark Twain acquired an interest in the Buffalo Express, but soon retired to the more remunerative field of freelance literary efforts.

Henceforth Mark Twain added steadily to his international literary fame. His important works and their date of appearance follow:

"Roughing It," in 1871; "Gilded Age," in 1873; "Tom Sawyer," in 1876; "Sketches," in 1877; "Tramp Abroad," in 1880; "Prince and Pauper," in 1883; "Huckleberry Finn," in 1885; "Library of Humor," in 1888; "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in 1889.

He founded the publishing firm of Chas. L. Webster & Co. in 1884 which was a disastrous undertaking. Through the business depression of 1894 the firm failed, and Mark Twain, at the time rated as a wealthy man, assumed its debts though it swept away his fortune and left an idebtedness of $100,000 which he paid in full.

In the midst of his struggle to recoup his fortunes came the death of hs wife in 1905. This loss was perhaps the most serious blow of his life. He was heartbroken and almost prostrated, but laid aside his brief long enough to pay her this tribute.

"Her character and disposition were of the sort that not only invites worship but commands it."

Since the death of his wife and the marriage of his daughter Clara, Mark Twain had shown the remarkable mental poise and fortitude that seldom comes to man as a sustaining force.

His daughter Jean became his sole companion and assistant. Until the time of her death they lived in the beautiful country home "Stormfield," near Redding, Conn., named after Capt. Stormfield, whom Mark Twain sent on a visit to heaven.

This home, whose architecture bears the impress of its owner's personality, grew to be the mecca of literary idols from the four quarters of the globe, as well as the shrine of every striving student. Here came also the wealthy and the poor, the actor and the artisan, the hunter and the artist. The hospitaly was infinite and the neighbors found a welcome always.

It was in the library of his home on his sevenutieth birthday that Samuel L. Clemens interviewed Mark Twain for the enlightment of his friends throughout the world. That the process was unique detracted not a whit from the revelation of his private nature. He admitted that it had been his desire to be handsome.

"I am as I was made," said he. "This is a disaster which I cannot help.

"Many people think I am a happy man, but I am not; it is because my portraits do me justice. I have a highly organized and sensitive constitution and an educated taste in esthetics and I cannot abide a portrait which is too particular. I do the artist no harm. I have never done him any harm, yet he always exercises this wanton and malicious rankness upon my portrait. I should like to be drawn once before I reach seventy again, as I should look if I had been made right instead of carelessly."

A little more than a year ago Mark Twain was criticised for smoking a cigar while waiting the final ceremony conferring upon him the doctor's degree at Oxford, Eng. One, more radical than the rest, referred to this incident as proof of Mark Twain's deteriorating character.

"The doctor has the best of me this time," was the author's amiable reply. "But he can not attribute all my crimes to the excessive use of tobacco. There are about forty other causes, and tobacco will have to bear only one-fortieth part of the blame."

As a Physician.

Last year Mark Twain appeared as guest of honor of the New York postgraduate medical school, of which he was elected an honorary director. He was clad in his "angel clothes," as he termed them—a dress suit of spotless white—a matchless setting for the luxuriant silvery hair. He was at his best, although far past his allotted "three score years and ten."

"Redding was thinly settled when I went there, and since I have engaged in practice it has become more thinly settled still. This gratifies me as indicating that I am making some impression on the community.

"Of course the practice of medicine and surgery in a remote country has its disadvantages, but in my case I am happy in a division of responsibility. I practice in conjunction with a horse doctor, a sexton and an undertaker. The combination is air-tight, and once a man is stricken in our district escape is impossible."

His humor seems to have been something apart from himself, for he was born inwardly serious. The humor was but the froth of his deeper thought. It bubbled out in quaint, irresistible phrases without effort.

The character of his philosophy has never changed. Whether he has fought in the buoyant certainty of victory or in the resigned expectation of defeat, he has always been on the same side. He has been the consistent enemy of injustice and oppression.

The fighting spirit endured to the last. Although sadness dissolved the humorous note in his familiar drawl, the author lent his voice to the cause of woman's suffrage only two days before the death of his daughter Jean. In fact, is synchronized his message to the world that his work was done.

Lived in Keokuk.

There are quite a number of Keokuk people who knew "Mark Twain" personally, for he was at one time-many-years-ago-a citizen of Keokuk and had visited here after he became famous, calling upon his brother Orion, who was a long time residence.

Along about 1856, Orion Clemens published the first city directory of Keokuk, a copy of which is in the city library and few other copies are owned by citizens. In this book appears the name of Samuel L. Clemens with his occupation given as "antiquarian." At that time he was just about of voting age, a printer and writing humorous stories for the newspapers.

He entered the river trade from Keokuk and became a pilot. His brother remained in Keokuk and was an attorney, residing for many years at the corner of Seventh and High streets.

In the biographical sketch of Mark Twain, his father is mentioned as being very absent minded and citizens can remember this particular characteristic of Orion Clemens who was forgetful to a marked degree. Many reminicences can be recalled of the peculiar actions of Orion Clemens in this regard, who, although a highly educated and smart man, was given to lapses of memory which created the most humorious situations.

Nearly every medium sized library in Keokuk, contains one or more of Mark Twain's books and Keokuk people have long considered him as one of her gifted sons. His illness and death are of extreme interest to Keokuk people who join with the world in mourning the passing away of one of the most distinguished writers of modern times.

CONSTIPATION MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most ailments. There are thirty-two feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged, the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produces rheumastism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver complaint can expect to have a clear complexion, or enjoy good health.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weakening; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope, they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic. Price 25 cents.

PURITAS Beer

The Home Beer of Keokuk

PURITAS is not stored for thirty days and then carbonated.

PURITAS is aged for five months.

PURITAS has the natural life and sparkling brilliancy of old style lager beer.

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numbers, two of which are sufficient to make any musical play an absolutely sure success—there are "California," and "The Boys of '49." During the rendition of "The Boys of '49," a stage coach of the frontier type is introduced and makes one of the prettiest of stage pictures.

"The Flower of the Ranch" is a good, clean, wholesome entertainment of a decidedly novel character.

The company consists of Jess Harris, a comedian entitled to star; J. M. Clayton, John E. Frank, Charles T. Mast, Harry Nelson, Alva D. Simms, Mark Reed, John Sampson, Miss Nellie Watters and Miss Adelaide O'Brien, together with a singing and dancing chorus of thirty.

The scenic, electrical and costume production is adequate in every respect.

DID THE GRIP WEAKEN YOU

Then You Need the Tonic Treatment to Restore Blood and Nerves to Health and Strength.

There are few diseases which leave the body with lower vitality and greater inability to regain its strength than the grip. The attack itself is of short duration but the patient is fortunate if he fully recovers his strength and health until weeks and sometimes years have passed. This is because the grip leaves the blood thin, the digestion impaired and the nerves weak.

With the blood thin and impure the body is left without its only means of regaining its strength, and health cannot be hoped for until the blood has been built up and purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially adapted to meet this demand as they quickly and thoroughly build up the blood. The cures they make are permanent.

Mrs. Jennie Cruikshank, of No. 415 North C street, Muskogee, Okla., who did not regain her health after an attack of the grip until she tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, says:

"The grip left me without any vitality whatever. I was weak, had no ambition and was generally run down. I had no color at all and was wasted away to a mere shadow of my former self. I was reduced in weight from 135 to 106 pounds. My lips were purple. I had severe pains over my eyes and in my left side. My appetite was poor and I was frequently confined to bed for two or three days or more.

"I was treated by doctors at Earlville and Manchester, Iowa, but received little benefit. They said that my blood was impoverished and my friends thought I was going into consumption. I had been sick for six years, when I finally decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found them to be a good blood builder and after a thorough trial I was cured. I regained my normal weight and have not been sick for a long time. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

For such diseases of the blood as rheumatism, lumbago, chlorosis, after-effects of fevers and general debility, there is no more direct or certain cure than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PERIODICAL DRINKERS

Fail at the Critical Moment

The Neal internal treatment cures the periodical, occasional or moderate drinker, the habitual and excessive drinker and the nervous man who has to drink to keep from bcoming nervous. It takes away all inclination to drink, all desire and craving for drink by neutralizing the poison of alcohol in the system and ridding the blood of the poison by a rapid process of elimination, leaving the drinker in the same normal condition he was in before tasting liquor, so far as the effect of alcohol may be concerned—all appetite for drink gone—and he is a new man.

No Hypodermic Injections

The **NEAL** internal treatment effects a perfect cure in three days without hypodermic injections.

A Guaranteed Contract

A guarantee bond and contract is given each patient agreeing to effect a perfect cure, or refund the money at the end of the third day.

A Modern Treatment

THE NEAL IS A PHYSICIAN'S CURE for the drink habit; it is the most modern and perfect of known treatments, originated by a physician, and administered by experienced physicians.

The Neal is a Physician's Cure

If you have taken a number of old cures and gone to drinking again worse than before, what is the use of taking another old cure? The Neal is the latest, improved, up-to-date, only cure in the world.

Institute or Home Treatment

If unable to come to the institute send for the Home Treatment, which is just as effective as Institute Treatment. Call, write or phone Iowa 3968, Mutual 1055, for free book and copy of contract; Neal Institute Co., K. G. C., 802 Fifth St., Des Moines, Ia. All communications strictly confidential. Bank references given.

The Stomach and How To Cure Its Ills, Free

More thought is being given to the stomach today than to any other organ. Dieting and a hundred other things are suggested, but the fact remains that we have to eat and that in the main we are eating the same food today that has been eaten for hundreds of years. The point, then, is to find a way of remedying an evil when we find it.

There comes a time in the lives of all of us when a laxative is necessary, only with some this requirement occurs more frequently than with others. But whether the occasion is frequent or rare it is important that you take a simple, natural remedy. The farther you get away from the man-made tablet or pill and the salty purgative water the better. You want something that combines the virtues of a laxative and tonic, something that is sure in its effect and yet pleasant to the taste, a remedy containing earth-grown vegetables and plants. Such is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, now for nearly a quarter of a century a recognized household friend in thousands of homes.

The world affords no better cure for constipation and liver trouble, for indigestion and sour stomach, for sick headache and flatulency than this remedy. But in addition to its laxative value it contains ingredients that have a tonic action in strengthening and invigorating the muscles of the stomach and bowels. That is what the majority need—a tonic laxative. But so there may be no doubt about what it will do in your case, Dr. Caldwell will gladly send you a sample bottle free of charge upon receipt of your name and address. Then, if it pleases you, you can buy it of your druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, just as thousands of others are doing. J. H. Funderburg, Sansaba, Tex., not only uses it with good success himself, but gives it to his children, for owing to its mildness and agreeable taste there is no better laxative for children. S. P. Mead, Waucoma, Ia., has also found it a good family remedy.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R.505 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

Strength comes from well digested and thoroughly assimilated food. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the digestive organs, and thus builds up the strength. If you are getting "run down," begin taking Hood's at once. It gives nerve, mental and digestive strength.

AMUSEMENTS

At the Grand next Monday night there will be a stirring story of the rugged west set to music, "The Flower of the Ranch." This offering is by Joseph E. Howard, composer of "A Stubborn Cinderella," "The Girl Question," "The Time, the Place and the Girl," and a number of others, but "The Flower of the Ranch" is easily the best thing Howard has ever put before the public, and that is saying a lot when several of these have had phenomenal runs. The story of the play is laid in California during the days of '49, all of which Howard has made the best of.

The story is intensely dramatic, and continues to hold the audience with clean, bright, wholesome comedy and a lot of music that makes the head nod and the foot pat.

There are about twenty musical

FRATERNAL CARDS.

MASONIC.

Hall, corner Fourth and Main Eagle lodge, No. 12—Holds its regular meeting the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Hardin Lodge, No. 29—Holds its regular monthly meetings the second Monday evening of each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Hall Seventh and Main Streets. Keokuk Lodge, No. 13, meets regularly Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. John Eads, N. G.; A. G. Hershey, Recording Secretary.

Puckechetuck Lodge, No. 43, meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, J. L. Canby, N. G.; Geo. W. Immegart, Permanent Secretary.

Herman Lodge, No. 116 (German), meets regularly every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A. H. Linnenburger, N. G.; Albert Kiefer, Rec. Sec.

Puckechetuck Encampment, No. 7 meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. Otto Anschutz, Scribe.

A. O. U. W.

Keokuk Lodge, No. 256—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Keokuk Savings bank, corner Fifth and Main streets. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Ed. Vaughn, M. W.; E. E. Hawkes, Recorder.

K. of P.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 5—Meets Fifth and Blondeau, K. of P. building Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. C. B. Lake, Chancellor Commander; J. A. Burgess K. of R. and S. Visiting Knights fraternally invited.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY, KEOKUK COUNCIL No. 1039. Meets the first and third Monday of each month, at A. O. U. W. hall at 8 o'clock, E. E. Hawkes, president; E. Whitmarsh, Financier; Mayme C. Schenk, Secretary.

MODERN WODMEN OF AMERICA.
Gibbons Hall.

Keokuk camp, No. 622—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Our latch string is out to neighbors, John Wustrow, V. C.; J. A. Dollard, Clerk.

B. P. O. ELKS.

Keokuk Lodge, No. 106—Meets first and third Thursday nights at Elks hall, Gibbons opera house block, Sixth and Main streets. Club rooms open daily. Visiting brothers cordially invited. L. J. Wolf, E. R.; William Reimbold, Secretary.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Keokuk Aerie, No. 683—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Eagles' hall, corner Eighth and Main. Visiting brothers cordially invited Frank Moeller, W. President; C. A. Noaks, Secretary.

ORDER OF OWLS.

Regular meeting of the Order of Owls the first and third Tuesdays of each month at their hall in the Schlitz building, corner Third and Johnson streets, third floor. Visiting Owls are cordially invited. Chas. Off, worthy president; Paul T. Pechstein, secretary.

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