PART III.
8 PAGES.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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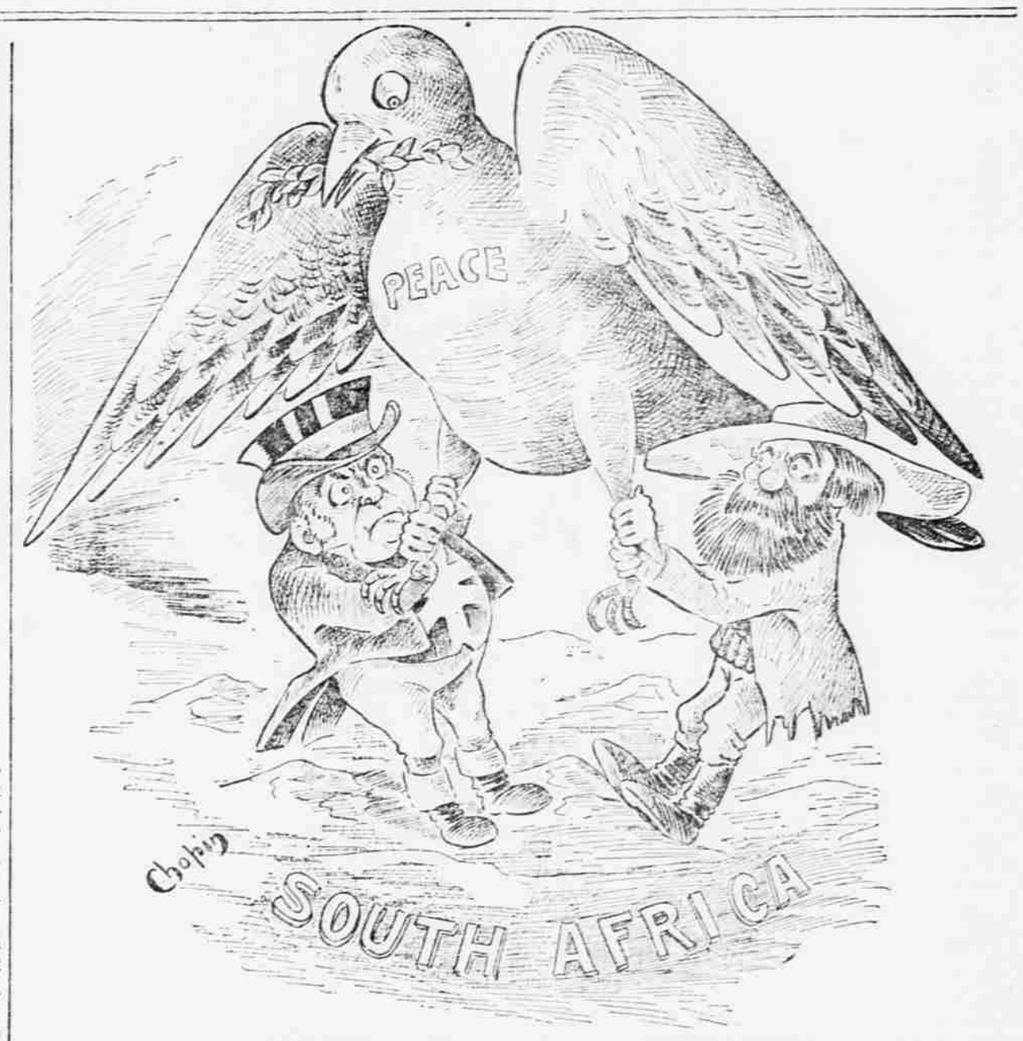
NINETY-FOURTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARK TWAIN AT HANNIBAL.

JAMES McDANIEL, CONFECTIONER IN HANNIBAL, PLANKED HIMSELF BEFORE MARK TWAIN YESTERDAY, AND THE ABOVE EXCHANGE OF EXCLAMATIONS FOLLOWED.

—Photograph by Tomlinson Bros., Hannibal, Mo.
MARK TWAIN STANDING IN FRONT OF HIS OLD HOME IN HANNIBAL.



WILL IT GET AWAY?

PRESIDENT AROUSES SOUTHERN IRE BY REFERENCE TO LYNCHINGS

Senators Resent His Comparison of These Atrocities With Cruelties in the Philippines.

"AN UNJUST ACCUSATION."

Illegal Executions More Bitterly Condemned by Representative Men of the South Than by Any Others.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—President Roosevelt, in his Memorial Day address yesterday afternoon at Arlington, made some utterances which have astonished Washington and brought down upon him extremely sharp criticism. Democrats in Congress accuse him of "waving the bloody shirt" and of making a bitter, unjustifiable and senseless sattack upon the South.

Republicans admit that this characterization of his remarks is pretty near correct, and express great regret that the President did not consult some of the leaders of his party with respect to the propriety of certain passages in his address.

The parts of the speech which are criticised are the reference which the President made to lynchings in the South and his comparison of these atrocities with the cruelties in the Philippines, and his comment upon Southern denunciation of Northern warfare during the civil conflict.

Members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats regret that the President made these remarks, which are construed as an almost direct attack upon the South.

Southerners Indignant.

Senators and Representatives from the Southern sections are extremely severe in their condemnation. They say the charge the President makes against them is absolutely without justification.

"As I understand the President's remarks," said a Southerner, "we Senators from the South who are criticising the army in the Philippines are accused of upholding the practice of lynching negroes. The charge is false. We do not believe in lynching; we condemn it as vigorously as the President or anybody else. While I was serving as the Governor of my State I personally drafted a bill to prevent lynching, and the bill became a law. It was a most drastic measure.

"One of its provisions was that whenever a Sheriff should permit a prisoner to be taken from his custody and put to death his office should be declared vacant. I insisted that the law should be executed faithfully, and it was so executed. No man has done more to suppress lynching, according to his opportunities, than I have. The same attitude has been taken by the leading men all over the South.

"President Is Erratic."

"Another thing the President says I object to. He puts the responsibility for the attacks on the Philippine army on the descendants of the Confederates, if I understand his language. Now, it is a fact that the resolution under which the Philippine Commission is investigating the charge of cruelty brought against our army, was not introduced in the Senate by a Southern man, nor even by a Democrat. It was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, an old abolitionist, and Mr. Hoar has suggested some of the most important lines of inquiry that have been pursued and has been instrumental in securing some of the most important witnesses that have testified before the commission.

"I do not care to characterize the President in connection with his address today. I will simply say that his remarks bear out my previously formed estimate of him, that he is an erratic and unsafe man to be President of the United States."

Has Estranged the South.

Another Southern Senator, speaking in similar vein, expressed his abhorrence of lynchings, and told of the efforts he had made to suppress them in his State. It made him indignant, he said, that the President should charge him, along with others of his part of the country, with giving their approval of lynching.

"That was a very unwise address," continued the Senator. "It will serve no useful purpose. Its effect will be to arouse sectional feeling. I cannot imagine a level-headed man saying such things. How differently Mr. McKinley would have spoken on such an occasion. In fact, it would never have entered Mr. McKinley's head to make such a charge as Mr. Roosevelt made to-day. I do not think the South will care much for Mr. Roosevelt after this. He is dead so far as my section is concerned."

Another Southern Senator predicted general condemnation of the President's address throughout the country. "The press of the United States," he said, "will stoutly rebuke the President for his ill-advised and extremely unjust remarks."

The sentiments of such Republicans as were willing to express their views was that the President had been injudicious; that he had not helped himself nor his party by what he had said, and that the army would not stand a whit better for the President's defense of it.

Blackburn's Comment.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky said:

"I have no criticism to pass upon any public speech the President may make. It is a matter of indifference to me what he says. If, however, he considers that in defending the proposed Philippine policy of the administration, it is necessary to refer to lynchings in this country to justify the atrocities said to have been perpetrated by the army in the Philippines, it is but poor justification to say to those who are in opposition, 'you are another.'"

Representative Lattimer of South Carolina:

"I think it was inappropriate to take advantage of such an occasion to make a political harangue. The people went there to pay their solemn tribute to the dead. All sections were interested in that worthy tribute. Under the circumstances it was, in my judgment, highly improper for the head of this great nation to indulge in political utterances which had a tendency to destroy the effect of the appropriate remarks he made in the earlier part of his address."

Senator Berry of Arkansas:

"I have no comments to make upon the President's speech in the newspapers. What I have to say on the subject, and I expect to have something to say, I will say in the Senate."

Roosevelt's Position.

President Roosevelt's position in the matter together with his reasons for speaking as he did at Arlington are embodied in the following statement made by a high administration authority to-day:

"The President is quite prepared for a storm of Democratic wrath over his Memorial Day speech at Arlington. He made the speech after long consideration, because he thought that the time had arrived for the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to speak plainly and he will follow that speech up with others in the same line if he thinks that the situation requires further treatment at his hands. The President had no thought of attacking the South on the subject of lynchings and he was careful not to mention the South. But if what he said is a shoe that fits anybody in the South who has been defending lynchings by public speeches or condoning or approving them by silence, then he can put it on. Just so long as the opposition in Congress attacks the entire army just so long will the President be in favor of defending the army against its traducers, even if the issue has to be carried into the approaching campaign."

Cochran's Caustic Attack.

Representative Cochran of Missouri said:

"The most brutal lynching that ever occurred in the United States occurred at Leavenworth, Kas., where a negro man charged with outrage was burned at the stake in broad daylight in a city with a population of 20,000. Nine-tenths of the people of Leavenworth were present at the lynching, as were also some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the State of Kansas. The capital of the State is only fifty miles away, and the Judge of the Circuit Court and the Governor of the State know the lynchers by name, but dare not, on account of public sentiment, lift their finger to secure a prosecution.

"It, therefore, well becomes the President of the United States to cast reflections on the people of the South, where these crimes are of almost daily occurrence, and where white women are hardly safe in making a neighborhood call. Yet, I think with all these crimes boiled down into one, that one would be respectable compared with the criminal attitude of the War Department in its course in the Philippines. Compared with this attitude, savagery seems respectable and all known violations of the law in this country mere sensational episodes.

"If we can find anywhere in the United States a reflection of the highest type of civilization and chivalry, we ought to look for it in the White House and among the advisers of the American President. Yet we find in high places men who are willing to base their approval of the conduct of our soldiers in the Philippines upon a libel ascribing similar conduct to the Union Generals during the Civil War.

"Nowhere else on earth excepting in South Africa and the Philippines have soldiers made war upon women and children. 'Kill all over 10 years of age' ought to be written on the credentials of every Republican nominee for Congress placed in the field this year. 'Kill and burn and reduce the country to a wilderness' ought to be inscribed on every Republican banner. And I think if this were done the President and the Republican leaders generally would be willing to adopt these wretched insignias as campaign battle cries."

PRESIDENT'S REMARK WHICH AROUSED SOUTH.

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and everlasting shame of our people, lynchings, carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has even been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring."—From President Roosevelt's Memorial Day address at Arlington.

MARK TWAIN VISITS HIS OLD SWEETHEART

Original of Becky Thatcher in "Tom Sawyer" Is Now Matron of the Home for the Friendless.

REMINISCENCES OF HUMORIST.

Kept Indoors Yesterday by Rain, He Was Compelled to Postpone or Abandon Proposed Excursion to Scenes of Boyhood.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Hannibal, Mo., May 31.—"I'm afraid we'll have to put a hoop around Mark Twain's head before he leaves Hannibal," said Mrs. Laura Frazer, Mark's first sweetheart, now matron of the Home for the Friendless at Hannibal.

"I'm afraid he'll be spoiled," she continued, "but I suppose if there was any danger of that it would have happened long ago."

Mark's first sweetheart, who is believed to be the original of Becky Thatcher in "Tom Sawyer," is now a matronly lady, whose memory is still clear concerning those early times.

"We lived right across the street from the Clemens family," she said, "and I saw Sam, as he was known to us then, nearly every day. Yes, as children we were attached to one another. I remember the last time I saw him. It was just before we parted for the last time; we were skating on Bear Creek, and I can distinctly recall that I had trouble in getting on one of my skates, and Sam performed the service beautifully for me.

"I have a little remembrance of a date much later. It was the time when he was married. He sent me a wedding card, but did not know my husband's name, and sent the card to my brother, addressing it, 'Mrs. ——,' to my first sweetheart, whom I knew twenty-nine years ago.'"

Mrs. Frazer still has this card, which she prizes highly.

SEES TWO OLD FRIENDS.

Last night Mark Twain met Mrs. Frazer at dinner at the home of Mrs. John H. Garth, and the talk reverted to the incidents and the friends of their youth. This afternoon Mark visited Mrs. Frazer at the Home for the Friendless.

A story attaches to a visit made by Mark Twain yesterday, of which no word has yet been said. When Mark was Sam, and perhaps "Tom Sawyer" to boot, he knew a girl whose full name was Azelia Erminie Cordelia Tranquilla Emilie Emerine Penn. Her father owned Mark's birthplace, a house in Florida, Mo.

The visiting author remembered the name—Azelia, etc., Penn, and found that the lady was now Mrs. Fowkes, 70 years old, living on Sixth street in Hannibal. He lost no time in calling on her.

A clouded sky and a drizzling rain this morning prevented any excursion to outlying places which possess a sentimental attraction for Mark Twain. Fatigued by his busy Memorial Day, though he said he enjoyed it greatly, he kept to his room until noon—a proceeding entirely unaccountable to those who remembered Sam Clemens as the boy, whose father saw that he rose promptly with the sun.

Discusses Lunacy and Its Treatment.

Returning to his hotel late last night, he was still in the conversational mood, and talked to two or three listeners for an hour or more. At this time he received an unintelligible telegram from New York, which read simply, "Mark Twain, try Hannibal hotels."

"Is the man who sent that a lunatic," he queried, talking chiefly to himself.

"I'm trying one hotel now," he continued; "No, let's see, is it paid for? no, collect. That man is not a lunatic." This last very decisively.

The subject of lunacy suggested, he continued: "I've often been in lunatic asylums—as a guest. I remember once in Belfast, Ireland, where there is an immense institution, the superintendent's idea was that dangerous lunatics should be treated as if they were sane—as if they were not the least dangerous. He allowed them the freedom of the asylum grounds. He was very philosophical, and thought that to humor insane men was the way to cure them. Perhaps it is, but that superintendent was killed by some of his lunatics just a few days after I visited the place."

May Not Visit Famous Cave.

Probably Mark Twain will never revisit Famous Cave, about two miles south of Hannibal, the cave where he often went as a boy, the cave which housed "Injun Joe," the cave in which "Tom Sawyer" and his loved "Becky Thatcher" were lost.

"I know all about that cave," said he. "It is clear in my mind now down to the minutest details. If I go it now it will be only a sentimental journey. I suppose there is but on thing changed about it. In the old days there hung in it a copper cylinder, filled with alcohol and in the alcohol was a corpse—the corpse of the daughter of a St. Louis doctor, a well-known man of his day, who, however, was that given [illegible] cokart [illegible] rd. Tis credit for insanity, only eccentricity. He caused a metal bar to be fixed into the rock walls in a narrow passage, far back under the bluff, and to the bar he attached the cylinder. Never had human being such a mausoleum.

"I guess that the cylinder is now gone. But I am not anxious to investigate into such a ghastly matter."

It is said that "Injun Joe" is still living near Hannibal in the person of a half-breed Indian, who is fully 80 years old. If so, the person who so impressed Mark's imagination, that the portrait of "Injun Joe" resulted, must not be thought of hatchly. Yesterday this person walked a full mile to present Mark with a bouquet, which he got impressively and in silence. Mark's honest thanks made the half-breed's face glow with pleasure.

Hotel Thronged With the Curious.

"This morning the hotel was again thronged by visitors who came to see Mark Twain. Among them was Charles Curtis, another of the now gray and feeble men who played with Mark when he was a boy.

"I guess," said Curtis, "no day passed here fifty years ago when I didn't see Sam Clemens. I went to school with him, played with him, and did everything that he did, I guess. Many a time I have been down to the cave with him—and remember several instances when we were lost for a brief time among its endless windings."

This afternoon I visited "Injun Joe," or Joe Douglas, the half-breed here, who is accorded the distinction of being the genuine "Injun Joe" by everybody in Hannibal save Mark Twain, who is noncommittal, saying only that he may as well have the honor as anybody else.

"Injun Joe" tells that he has been known by that name since the fifties, when he was taken to Marion County from Mexico. He is half Mexican and half Cherokee Indian. In and around Hannibal he has worked for several families.

Feared Because of His Snoring.

When he first came here he was greatly feared by the negroes. Given shelter by a negro family the members of the latter feared that he would cut their throats or scalp them in the night, and guarded him with shotguns. Then again bearing him alone they imagined that he was on the warpath, that the guttural sounds were war whoops. Whether or not he contributed more than the name to the character in Mark Twain's book, the facts show that the suggestion for such a character lay in his life.

At this late day Joe Douglas is a personality of interest. The only Indian in town, without education, cheated and made game of incessantly, he has accumulated property and money to the extent of several thousand dollars.

He has learned to read, and eagerly endeavors to get the newspapers. He married a negro woman, who is now dead, and he has no relatives to leave his possessions. He has made no will, and says that he preferred that his money go to the State than to anybody he knows.

Author Goes a-Visiting.

The afternoon was spent visiting by Mark Twain. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Orion Clemens, came down from Keokuk, Ia., to meet him, and he spent the greater part of his time with her. He paid the promised visit to Mrs. Frazer, and stopped a time with others of whom he knew or who wished to know him. Returning to his hotel at 6 o'clock, he received in the parlors of the hotel the members of the High School class, to whom he gave diplomas last night. The young people were thrown into a good time by their genial, jolly, fascinating host, which they will remember for life.

He entertained them as usual with reminiscences. This time it was of a momentous occasion in youth, that he told, when he worked assiduously to get the measles. Another boy had them; he wanted them. So the other boy should have no such monopoly. He got into the other boy's house, but was collared by his father and marched back to the little home which still stands on Hill street. Hearing the other boy's father advise his mother to keep him locked in a room, he jumped from a second-story window, landing almost on the head of the father of the boy with the measles, who had just started away from the Clemens house. He was again returned into durance vile, but escaped, penetrated to the bedside of the boy with the measles, got into bed with him, and got the measles.

"They were not what I expected they would be," said he.

Address Before Labinnah Club.

At 9 o'clock he prepared to attend the reception at the Labinnah Club. There the society of this city formally welcomed him. He partook of punch served by Hannibal's handsomest young women, all of whom he claimed as his sweethearts of the third generation. He responded to a welcoming address, holding the assembled admirers for fifteen minutes, midway between tears and laughter. Concluding, he said:

"As this is probably my last visit to you, my old, old friends, and you my new friends, and to Hannibal, I want to express my sincerest affection for you all and this town where I spent my boyhood. Good-by."

HASTINGS MacADAM.

MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT,
Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, who is mentioned as the probable successor to the late Lord Pauncefote as Ambassador from England to the United States.

ENGLAND DEMANDS ANSWER AT ONCE

Definite Decision on Acceptance or Rejection of Peace Terms Is Wanted.

London, May 31.—England has notified the Boers that terms must be accepted to-night or a final refusal of the British offer must be given.

This was the Government's plan when Mr. Balfour announced he would communicate the progress of peace negotiations to the House of Commons Monday.

If a definite announcement of peace is made, as expected, Monday night will bid fair to rival the celebration which occurred when the relief of Mafeking was officially announced in May, 1900.

Throughout London arrangements have already been made for numerous peace dinners. The aristocracy will "maffick" on no small scale, and doubtless the denizens of Whitechapel and the various West End quartets will invade the Strand and other thoroughfares with their wild exultation.

Rewards for Kitchener.

For Monday afternoon every seat in the House of Commons is already pre-empted. If the statement of the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, comes up to expectations, little will be done in the United Kingdom that day except exultation over the end of the war that has tried the spirit of the nation to the uttermost.

Already the wiseacres are saying that Lord Kitchener will be made an earl and receive the thanks for Parliament, accompanied by a substantial grant of money.

One of the curious features of the war is the remarkable way in which Lord Kitchener has deepened the awesome respect, akin to fear, with which the British nation regards him and his laconic reports, and his utterly independent prosecution of the campaign in South Africa has heightened his military reputation to such an extent that he has actually become a god to the average man in the street.

Yet he is universally admitted to have next to nothing in common with his countrymen or their Government.

Great financial magnates, whose information regarding the conditions in South Africa has often been better than the Government's, and those whose interests there are almost as great as the Empire's, declare that Lord Kitchener is the savior of his country.

CRATERS BREAK OUT WITH NEW VIOLENCE

Torrents of Mud Fall Near Vire—Pelee Puts Workers to Flight.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 31, 7 p. m.—At half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the submarine cable broke again, and at 2 o'clock Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. Reports received here say the North Craters are pouring great torrents of mud in the direction of Vive. Yesterday evening there was an enormous eruption of steam and ashes.

This morning a correspondent of a New York newspaper went to St. Pierre with the Government party engaged in burning the bodies of the victims of the first eruption, but the party was forced to leave, the volcano throwing out volume of black smoke and loud detonations being heard.

The Riviere Blanche is again the curse of a torrent of intensely hot mud, giving off steam and falling into the sea. A portion of the party which went to St. Pierre this morning was in considerable danger, and the Captain of the boat which took the newspaper correspondent and his companions to the ruined town says he will not return there again.

TWAIN TO MEET CAPT. BRYAN.

Acquaintance of River Days to Be Renewed at Columbia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mexico, Mo., May 31.—Captain J. W. Bryan of this city to-day received a telegram from Mark Twain, who is now at Hannibal, Mo. inviting the Captain to meet him next Tuesday in Centralia, and accompany him to Columbia, where he will receive the degree of L. L. D. from the Missouri State University.

Captain Bryan was well acquainted with Mr. Clemens when he was a pilot on the river and will accept the invitation to accompany him to Columbia.

GALLERIES HISS SENATOR CARMACK

Grave Assemblage Started by Demonstration in Debate on Philippines.

Washington, May 31.—Hissing in the Senate is so unusual that when it occurred in the course of the Philippine debate to-day it created a sensation.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin was speaking, and referred, incidentally, to the story that a thousand Filipinos had been put to death by American troops in trenches which they were compelled to dig.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts said the story had been denied by the father of the soldier who had started it, and that the War Department had cabled to General Chaffee to ascertain the facts.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee interrupted to say that no doubt the soldiers would deny the story, as all soldiers in the Philippines had been required to do. His remark was greeted with hisses from the galleries, the demonstration of disapprobation calling out a sharp rapping of the gavel from the chair.

Mr. Spooner occupied nearly five hours of to-day's session in completing his speech begun on Thursday. His eloquence and earnestness attracted the attention of all Senators and of hundreds of occupants of the crowded galleries. He maintained that the United States could not leave the Philippines "like a coward" and abandon people who had come under American protection, thus surrendering them to "tyranny and chaos." He did not believe in the admission of the Philippines to the Union as States, but in the conduct of the Islands nothing savoring of imperialism had been suggested except for party purposes. He charged that an incessant effort had been made by the minority to put this country in the wrong and to stain the country with dishonor.

In the course of his speech Mr. Spooner became involved in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, during which Mr. Spooner read a statute of the State of Massachusetts, which offered a reward of $300 for the scalps of male Indians over the age of 12 years. Mr. Hoar declared that it was a cruel and barbarous law, and Mr. Spooner himself did not attempt to justify it, simply citing it as an instance of cruelty in the fighting of savage natives.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama discussed some of the legal phases of the Philippine question and Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi insisted that the Democrats in the Senate had not slandered the army, as had been charged.

AGAINST FREE PASS IN CAPE GIRARDEAU

Democrats Will Pay Railroad Fare of Their Delegates to State Conventions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Mo., May 31.—The Democrats of Cape Girardeau County met in convention here to-day and elected the following delegates to the several State conventions:

St. Louis—W. J. Roberts, A. C. Schmuke, Louis Houck, Charles E. Williams, John A. Hope.

Springfield—W. H. Miller, J. W. Limbaugh, R. L. Wilson, J. I. Ellis, F. E. Burrough, S. M. Green, J. W. Hall, W. J. Roberts, T. D. Hines, A. D. J. Burford.

St. Louis—John A. Hope, M. L. Spradling, Alexander Vasterling, G. C. Kinder, B. W. Hays.

The convention indorsed the candidacy of James D. Fox for Supreme Judge, and W. T. Carrington for School Commissioner and passed a resolution heartily indorsing the services of W. D. Vandiver, representative in Congress.

The resolutions passed by the convention indorse the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, and the management of State affairs, since the Democratic party has been in power.

Other resolutions were:

That the delegates this day selected to represent the Democracy of Cape Girardeau County to the various State conventions be required to pledge themselves not to accept free transportation from any railroad of this State in order to attend such conventions.

That the actual traveling expenses of any or all delegates thus duly elected be paid by the Democratic County Central Committee, if requested thereunto by any or all such delegates, and that the committee immediately after the adjournment of this meeting make a collection for this purpose from Democrats of this county.

That the delegates to the State Convention be and are hereby instructed to urge upon the convention a declaration by the party in favor of having an amendment to our existing statutes, providing that every railroad of this State furnishing free transportation, directly or indirectly, to any State, county or municipal officer be fined in the sum of $1,000 for each and every offense, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county in which a conviction may be had, and the prosecution for such offense of furnishing free transportation to county, municipal and State officers by any railroad may be maintained and prosecuted at any time within fifteen years after such transportation may have been furnished by such railroad company, and that any State, county or municipal officer accepting and using such free railroad transportation shall, on conviction, forfeit his office.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:37 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:38.
THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 1:54.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Showers and warmer.
Missouri—Showers Sunday, warmer in southwest; Monday showers.
Illinois—Showers Sunday and Monday; cooler Monday in north.
Arkansas—Fair Sunday and Monday.
East Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.
West Texas—Fair, continued warm, Sunday and Monday.

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4. Denunciation of Phelps-Kerens Deal. French Visitor's Leg Is Fractured.
5. Career of English Shipping King. Shot Himself in Front of a Mirror.
8. How Counterfeiters Are Run Down. Austrian "Yankee" Berates the Nobles. Furious Bear Half Kills Pursuer.
9. President Loubet Talks of Peace. Course of Travel for Our Young Men. Insight Into Life of French Capital.
10. Army Reduced to 68,497 Men. Banquet to Lawyers Closed State Meet.
11. Tammany's New Triumvirate. Conditions That Baffle Geologists.
12. River News and Personals.
13. East Side News.
14. Plan to Entertain Rochambeau Party. Wrong Berth and Bottle. Meeting of Library Board.

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4. June Weddings. Miscellaneous Society News.
5. New Problem in Philippines. Automobile Tore Through Crowd.
6. Notes About Society in Neighboring Cities. Important Nevada, Mo., Wedding.
7. Social Duties of the Wife of the President of France. Pattern Department.
8. Stage Folk and Their Doings. Mysterious Case of Lost Identity.
9. Corn Lower; Oats Higher. Science of Volcanoes.
10. Happenings of Week Among the Lodges.
11. Egyptian Ruins Are Duplicated in Mexico. Agricultural Statistics.
12. Talk of Successor to Lord Pauncefote. Paris Season Unusually Gay. Reid Not Afraid of Knee Breeches.

PART IV.

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4. National and American League averages. State Matchmaker Arranges Weddings.
5. News of the Turf. Pugilistic Gossip.
6. Editorial. Public Stage as an Educational Factor. Husband Cannot Legally Open Wife's Letters.
7. Gift for Employes of Continental Bank. King Quarrels With Premier Salisbury. Tornado in South Dakota.
8. Former Wife Thought She Was Married.