

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

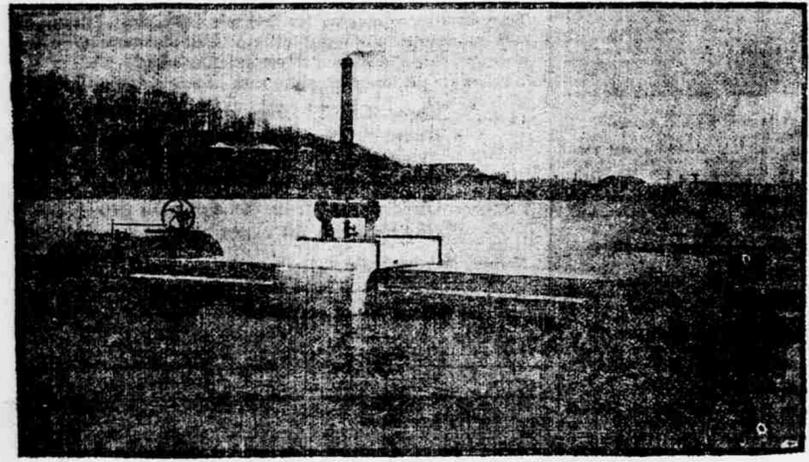
WORLD'S 1904 FAIR.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1902.

PRICE In St. Louis One Cent. On Trains, Three Cents. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.

PLANS FOR SUPPLYING CLEAR WATER TO ST. LOUIS.

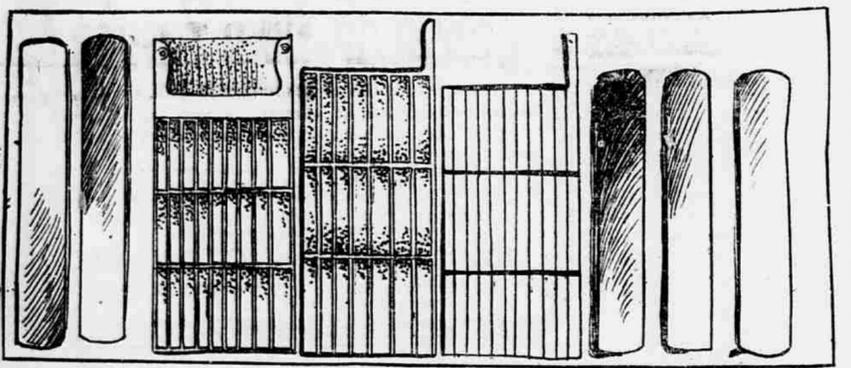


Large siphons built over basins at the Chain of Rocks for experiments in clarifying the public water supply by a new settling system. Pumping station in the background.

Orders have been issued by Water Commissioner Flad to Engineer-in-Charge Brooks to complete the new improvements at the Chain of Rocks pumping station as soon as possible, so that experiments with the new method for settling water may be started at once. Mayor Wells and the Board of Public Improvements express unusual interest in the contemplated clarification tests, and for this reason Mr. Flad desires to have them begun without delay. Since the Mayor and a majority of the board have rejected the plan to obtain the water from the Meramec, the Chain of Rocks and River—a plan which generally met with little favor in the board from its inception—future plans for clarification of the water will be made with a view of retaining the present Waterworks plant. Several members of the board seem to think satisfactory results could be gained by settling, perhaps, through a settling tank, when the water is exceptionally tainted, while others think filtration is the solution of the clear-water problem. No matter which method for clarifying the water is finally adopted, it is stated that the improvements recently made at the Chain of Rocks will serve a useful purpose. If this settling system is only moderately successful, it could be retained, officials say, as a part of the filtration system. The settling plant, whose principle does not differ from that of methods in use in other cities, notably in Kansas City, was designed by Mr. Flad. Heretofore each of the six basins at the Chain of Rocks has been operated independently. The new plan will allow the water to circulate in all the basins, giving ample time in each basin for the settling to take place. In order to be certain of the efficiency of the new plan, experiments will be so arranged that results by the new system may be compared with the old system. The water will be settled in three connected basins according to the new method, while the old method will be continued in the other three basins. By means of large siphons built over the settling tanks, water will be carried from one basin to another. So that water may easily go from one basin to the next, it will be a foot higher in the first than in the second. The flow through the siphons will be continuous. The siphons will take water from the surface under the new system, thus adhering to what is known as the "skimming method."

EDISON NOW PREDICTS THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

Believes His Storage Battery Will Place a Vehicle at the Command of the Man Who Cannot Quite Afford to Keep a Horse and Carriage—Worked on Problem Three Years, and Found Solution in Opposite Direction From Theories in Accepted Works on Chemistry.



The three perforated sheets of steel in the center and the solid brickettes of iron and nickel grouped at the ends show the main parts of the Wizard's invention, which is expected to replace the horse, trolley wires and steam and gas motors.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, May 30.—Speeding over the roughest roads in the hills of Northern New Jersey each day are several automobiles, harnessed to solve the problem of transportation by electric vehicle. Each is fitted with one of Edison's new light storage batteries. Upon the result of these tests, Mr. Edison says, hangs the fate of the horse.
"On Monday I will have five automobiles on the hills," said he. "Each will be equipped with the new light storage battery. There are heavy machines and light machines, each of a different make. Each of these machines is to run one hundred miles every day until it has covered 5,000 miles. We will avoid the city streets. The roughest roads, those with the most hills and ruts and crossings will be chosen. My orders are to run with handle down, that is, to take the roads at highest speed and make no stops or slow downs unless for a passing vehicle or something of that sort. I want to give the battery a test greater than any it will meet in actual use."
Battery an Entire Success.
"My experiments have already proved to me what I have long been convinced of—that the battery is an entire success. I know that it will run an automobile over ordinary roads 100 miles without recharging. But that there may be no mistake, I shall keep up the experimenting for several months. I never had to apologize for one of my inventions, and I do not intend to begin now."
Mr. Edison was asked what the effect would be upon the horse.
"Within six or eight years 80 per cent of all the vehicles used will be propelled by electricity. This means the passing of the horse, and it also means that, through gaining the room now taken up by the horse, and the greater expedition with which the automobile can be handled, the city streets can accommodate four times as many vehicles as at present. Moreover, electricity and the light storage battery will be used on vessels at sea and on all transportation lines.
"The man that cannot quite afford to keep a horse and carriage is the man that I am trying to provide for. The automobile will be the thing for him. Its first cost will not be any greater. It will not require the care, and the cost of maintaining will come far below the cost of keeping a horse."
The batteries in Mr. Edison's invention are composed of iron and nickel, of specially prepared iron and nickel. The electrolyte may be placed on any steam or electric machine and the affair is so simple that any novice can soon master it.
New Chemicals Employed.
Just as soon as the experiments are concluded Mr. Edison will begin the exclusive manufacture of the batteries at Glen Ridge, N. J. A factory is now in operation there capable of 100-horse power each, or enough for eight of the batteries now being used.

FING PONG CAUSED DEATH.

Excessive Playing Held Immediately Responsible by Physician.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Far Rockaway, L. I., May 30.—Apoplexy, superinduced by excessive ping-pong playing, was declared by his physicians to-day that the battery is an entire success. I know that it will run an automobile over ordinary roads 100 miles without recharging. But that there may be no mistake, I shall keep up the experimenting for several months. I never had to apologize for one of my inventions, and I do not intend to begin now."
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MISS HAY MEETS WITH MISHAP.

Daughter of Secretary of State Thrown From a Carriage.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, May 30.—While driving on Columbia road late this afternoon Miss

AFFECTION OF OLD FRIENDS MOVES MARK TWAIN TO TEARS.

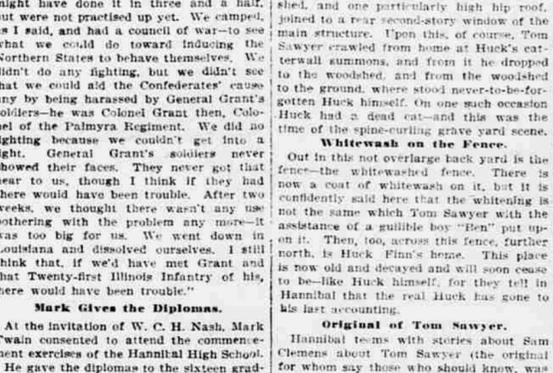
Audience, Carried Away by the Deep Feeling of the Great Humorist, Wept With Him—Clemens Tells His Boyhood Companions That Affection Is the Proudest Thing Any One Can Acquire in This World—Will Visit Cave in Which Tom Sawyer Was Lost.

REFERS TO WAR RECORD OF TWO WEEKS IN FACETIOUS VEIN.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Hannibal, Mo., May 30.—Tom, best by the deep affection which this community has evinced for him, before an audience assembled in the Hannibal Presbyterian Church to celebrate Decoration Day by religious observance, Mark Twain wept.
Sobs choking him, the man of laugh, in deep, heart-rending sentences expressed his appreciation of the tender regard in which he is held. He wept manly tears. The audience, many of whom were old like himself, yet had been young with him in Hannibal, likewise was carried away by deep feeling, the truest expression of which was tears.
Tribute to Affection.
"I am profoundly touched," said the speaker, "by my reception here. I have not only been moved, moved a number of times, by the cordiality of my reception by the old-old men and women who knew me here when I was a boy. I am overcome by something more than friendship which has entered into my reception—an evidence of true affection. Affection! That is the proudest thing anybody can acquire in this world, and in granting me that this city of my early life has paid me the highest possible compliment."
Then Mark Twain spoke of patriotism, a theme appropriate to the day, and his words were earnest and true.
"The patriot is the conscience-instructed man," said he. "The man who is true to his convictions."
His theme led him to the Civil War, and one of Mark Twain's author's, imitable mannerisms was conspicuously displayed. "My conscience directed me to take up the Confederate cause," said he. "I labored for that cause just two weeks. In that period I tried to help Confederate affairs. I think it was in the second week of June, 1862, when I was in the city of New London, I got up young fellows marched out of Hannibal and camped at New London. We walked the ten miles in four hours. We might have done it in three and a half, but we were not practiced yet. We camped, as I said, and had a council of war—to see what we could do. We went down to Louisiana and behaved themselves. We didn't do any fighting, but we didn't see that we could aid the Confederates cause any by being harassed by General Grant's soldiers—he was Colonel Grant then, Colonel of the Palmyra Regiment. We did no fighting because we couldn't get into a fight. General Grant's soldiers never showed their faces. They never got that near to us, though I think if they had there would have been trouble. After two weeks, we thought there wasn't any use bothering with the problem any more—it was too big for us. We went down to Louisiana and dissolved ourselves. I still think that, if we had met Grant and that Twenty-first Illinois Infantry of his, there would have been trouble."
Mark Gives the Diplomas.
At the invitation of W. C. H. Nash, Mark Twain consented to attend the commencement exercises of the Hannibal High School. He gave the diplomas to the sixteen graduates, three of whom were young men and thirteen young women. In the course of the exercises he spoke briefly, expressing his gratitude that he had arrived in Hannibal at a time that made this pleasant service possible. Last year he had been invited to attend these exercises, but was unable to do so, and he said that he was grateful that the opportunity had now been given him to remedy his unavoidable default the year previous.
Mark Twain, giving diplomas at the graduation exercises to-night was the same original Mark. He grasped the diplomas as a wheat sheaf and went from pupil to pupil saying: "Take one, take a good one. His address from the commencement was spontaneously humorous, filled with reminiscences of his own limited schooling. "Then, he said, 'no scholar dared venture to express original thought. They always declaimed the same old thing, the same old way. It was either 'give me liberty or give me death' or 'The Assyrian came down like a wolf in the fold,' or 'Burchard, Lechle,' or 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck,' way the pointed to President Nash of the School Board, there's a man who often stood on that burning deck and without a cent of insurance, either.'"
Before the limits of his valedictory, Mark Twain expects to visit all the old landmarks to which he is attached by the bonds of youth. He will go to the famous cave, three miles south of the city in the depths of which Tom Sawyer and his beloved Becky were lost, and in which Mark Twain, then young Sam Clemens, was himself lost—the same cave in which attaches memories of the dread "Injun Joe," his crimes and death by starvation, imprisoned in the endless vault.
Twain's Watermelon Trick.
Mark Twain has stood once more within the shelter of the home of his boyhood, where he was raised, whence he went to school, whence he went forth into the world to become printer, pilot, reporter, newspaper correspondent, lecturer, writer of books and Missouri's most famous man. Worth while it is to note, too, that many years before young Sam, the future Mark Twain, a watermelon sailed from the second-story window of the house and landed squarely upon the head of the man who sold that melon. Clemens was told, and the boy, Sam Clemens, had paid his last 10 cents for it—perhaps planning to enjoy it with the original Huck Finn. According to boyhood's sense of justice, the melon should return into its owner, and it did, unexpectedly.
Mr. Clemens, of Mark Twain—one is in doubt what to call him here; his identity is equally divided between himself as Clemens and himself as author—in the minds and talk of his old comrades—stood for a long time gazing upon the little frame building which was his home. He did not talk much. Even the ever-present playful smile that hovers at the corners of his mouth was gone. He was thinking of the days that are dead, of men and women who are dead, perhaps of hopes that are dead, and likely enough of the fact that he had come back home upon what will likely be his last visit—that he must soon bid final farewell to this gray old house which has his shelter many, many years ago.
Recognized "Jimmie."
Finally he turned away from the little cottage, so familiar to his eye, to the surroundings. At the corner of Main and Hill streets, the southwest corner, is an old frame structure, known as the McDaniel confectory for the last fifty years. "I think I know that building," said he in his slow manner. "Ah, yes, there are those pilasters which grill it like a broiler. They convict it. Yes, yes, it's McDaniel's place. I bought sweets there long ago."
Then an old man with long, gray whiskers came to the door and looked up bashfully. He took a position directly in front of Mark Twain. The celebrated man looked at him intently for a while and then exclaimed:
"What is it, Jimmie?"
"Yes, it is," replied "Jimmie."
James McDaniel was the sweeener, son of the McDaniel who had sold Mark Twain's sweets. They talked for several minutes. Mark asked if Jimmie remembered such and such an occurrence at such and such a time.
"It was, Jimmie."
"It was, Jimmie."
"You swear it, Jimmie."
"I swear it," said James.
"If you swear it, all right," said Mark. **Visits His Parents' Graves.**
After drinking in these sights, Mr. Clemens must be so called in this connection, went in a carriage to Mount Olive Cemetery. There are buried his parents, and two brothers, Henry and Orion—the former of whom was killed in a steamboat explosion in 1850, and the latter of whom died several years ago in Keokuk, Ia.
I went into the one-time Clemens home. It seemed that Tom Sawyer was here, and Tom's tricks without number were called to mind. It seemed, too, that Huck Finn was outside, "smoking" to the Black Avenger of the Spanish Main to come forth, show himself and be a good fellow. Looking up the narrow flight of stairs, upon the steps of which the youthful Clemens it is said wrote his first effusions, one half expected to see "Aunt Polly" start from out one of the upper rooms and cry, "Tom, you Tom!"
Out back of the house was a jumble of shed, and particularly high hip roof, joined to a rear secondary window of the main structure. Upon this, of course, Tom Sawyer crawled from home at Huck's eternal summons, and from the woodshed to the woods, and from the woods to the ground, where stood never-to-be-forgotten Huck himself. On one such occasion Huck had a dead cat—and this was the time of the spine-curling grave yard scene.
Whitewash on the Fence.
Out back this not overlarge back yard is the fence—the whitewashed fence. There is now a coat of whitewash on it, but it is confidently said here that the whitewashing is not the same which Tom Sawyer with the assistance of a gullible boy "Ben" put upon it. Then, too, across this fence, further north, is Huck Finn's home. This place is now a whitewashed fence, and will soon be like Huck himself for the time being. Hannibal that the real Huck has gone to his last accounting.
Original of Tom Sawyer.
Hannibal toms with stories about Sam Clemens about Tom Sawyer (the original for whom say those who should know, was Mark Twain), about Huck Finn. It is beyond doubt a Twain story, so greatly is the "Prophet" honored in his own country that a dozen men here claim to be the one and only original Tom Sawyer. So, too, is it with Huck. But Huck Finn's identity is established by Ed Pierce of this city, and Huck's name was Tom Blankenship. Pierce, who is a few years younger than Mark, was his friend and Blankenship's friend in boyhood and through him the Huck Finn home was pointed out to me. It stands a dingy, three-story frame structure which appears about to fall into ruins. Now occupied by negroes upon a street which has degenerated to an alley, it must have called up many a fond memory to the mind of Mark Twain.
"Oh yes, I know the swimming pool, where Tom Sawyer played 'hooky,'" said Pierce. "It was there that Sam Clemens and I played 'hooky' many a day. More than a mile back of town it lay, and near it also was 'Pee-wee's hole,' a hole in the ground. The course of Bear Creek has been changed and where stands the most substantial part of Hannibal ran that stream."
Thought Clemens Was Slow.
"Sam, or Mark, I get his names mixed, was a queer boy, but we all thought he was 'too dumb' slow. Maybe he was slow, and maybe he wasn't—depends on how you look at it. Say now, I remember where Sam and I first went to school. It was, old Cross's school—an old log hut. Cross was cross. 'Cross is his name,' we used to say, 'cross is his nature. Cross jumped out of a raw potato.' Well, one day Sam and a lot of the boys looked at Cross out of school. Well, there's not much more, except that Cross got in and hammered us all good. I never did see a man so mad."
William Robbins, old river man, remembers much concerning Mark. One incident refers to a time when, in excess of spirits, the youth is said to have started an innkeeper who was salubrious and Bertha Stephenson, a mill down Holiday Hill, just north of town. Such anecdotes are without number. Many such a story, mere or less amusing, was told me to-day by A. R. LeVere, president of a bank here; W. H. C. Nash, J. B. Browne, Mr. Toward, John J. Redbank, W. R. H. Curtis, and Charles Curtis.
HASTINGS MACADAM.

INVESTIGATES THE RECORDS OF FORMER CITY REGISTER.

Grand Jury Reviews Official Career of Henry Besch Under Ziegenhein—Charged That Contracts for Printing Were Not Always Let to the Lowest Bidder—Understood That an Indictment Against an Attache of the Office Will Be Returned With Final Report To-Day.



HENRY BESCH, whose records as City Register under former Mayor Ziegenhein have been investigated by the Grand Jury.

It developed yesterday that the Grand Jury had spent considerable time in an investigation of the records covering the Ziegenhein administration. It is understood that an indictment will be returned to-day against an attache of the office.
Henry Besch was City Register under Mayor Ziegenhein and a great many of his acts have been under the rays of the Grand Jury searchlight. The printing contracts awarded by Besch have received considerable attention from the Grand Jury. It is said that a large part of the jury's report will deal with the affairs of this office.
Besch was indicted on the charge of obtaining money by false pretense three years ago, but the indictment was defective. The court sustained a motion denouncing to the State's case on the ground that the evidence did not support the charge. There was sharp criticism of the prosecution at the time. The charge in the indictment was that Besch while Sprinkling Inspector carried a "straw man" on the pay rolls under the name of "E. Mueller" and drew the salary himself.
These exposures, it is said, are trivial compared with those which have come to light in the Grand Jury room in the last six weeks.
It is the duty of the City Register to award all the contracts for city printing and for printing supplies. It is charged that attaches of the office made it "pay" in order to procure a contract it is said that frequently the person procuring the contract found it necessary to make overtures in the nature of "presents." On several occasions it was charged that contracts were not always let to the lowest bidder. In this connection nearly all the large St. Louis printers who have done city printing and who have bid for city printing were called as witnesses. Several of them were requested to bring their books for a comparison of prices.
A city ordinance specifies that all contracts for supplies to the amount of \$100 or more must be let to bidders after advertisement in the newspapers. In order, however, that this might be gotten around and the work given to favored ones it is said that frequently requisitions were split up into small amounts. For instance, if there were a \$1,200 printing job to be done it would be split into thirteen requisitions of less than \$100 each. The thirteen requisitions then would be turned over to one man at his own scale of prices without any bidding.
Thirteen vouchers would be drawn on the City Treasurer and no questions asked. In this way, it is said, the city was bled out of several hundred dollars on city printing alone.
Stories are afloat downtown about suits of clothes given away and other presents made to a certain former city official. It is said that merchants making this sort of presents found it comparatively easy to underbid their competitors. The judges, it is said, will make a final report. Five documents to-day. Four and probably five indictments will be returned.

MONT PEELE VERY QUIET YESTERDAY.

Professor Hill Says Fort De France Is Not in Danger—Kenna Safe.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 30, 2 p.m.—Mont Pelee has been very quiet to-day. The United States cruiser Cincinnati has left here for Castries, St. Lucia.
George Kenna and his party are doing good work at the north end of the island and are all safe and well. Professor Angelo Helprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is here under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, is now conducting his investigations among the north east craters.
Last night Admiral Servan, invited Professor Robert T. Hill, the United States Government geologist, on board the French cruiser Tige, Admiral Servan's flagship, and had an interview with him upon his recent expedition to Mont Pelee. United States Consul Ayme acted as interpreter at the interview, which lasted three hours. Admiral Servan was deeply interested in what Professor Hill had to say, as he has personal theories concerning the recent eruptions.
Professor Hill told the Admiral that his study of data had been finished on the spot. He said Mont Pelee might erupt for a year more, but that the area of devastation would remain unchanged. As all the people had fled from the vicinity of the volcano, no great loss of life would occur. Professor Hill said Fort de France was perfectly safe.

LONDON IS WAITING DECISION OF BOERS.

London, May 30.—The Government has not yet received the decision from the Boer conference at Vereeniging, Transvaal, which was expected to-day and which was to enable Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, to make his statement concerning peace next Monday. All preparations have been made, says the dispatch, and Lord Kitchener will again take the field if there is any delay in the acceptance of Great Britain's terms by the Boers.

In the meantime preparations are being made for the repatriation of the Boer refugees upon the termination of hostilities.

ARMORED TRAINS AT MINES. Provided With Loopholes for Riders in Case of Attack.

Pottsville, Pa., May 30.—Armored trains of cars, with loopholes for rifles and

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:57 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:14. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 1:10.

Missouri—Fair and warmer in west, showers in east Saturday. Sunday, warmer in east.

Illinois—Showers Saturday. Sunday, fair; warmer.

1. Investigating Records of Former City Register.

2. Plans for Supplying Clear Water.

3. Memorial Day Services.

4. Republic Form Chart.

5. Fair Grounds Races.

6. Both St. Louis Clubs Break Even. Results of Other Games.

7. Championship Games Take Place To-Day.

8. Rowers Work Hard at Harlem Regatta. Princeton Beaten by Marjory Error.

9. Veterans Decorate Graves of Comrades. French Visitors May Explore Channelway.

10. D. O. C. Strawberry Festival a Success. Pica Made for Small Colleges.

11. Editorial.

12. From the Great Poets.

13. Book Reviews.

14. Flounced Shirt Waist a Novel Summer Fancy.

15. News of the City Churches. Young People's Societies.

16. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

17. Rooms for Rent Advertisements.

18. Grain Market Easier on Curb. Branch of Farming for Rural Schools. Rush of Immigrants Is Unparalleled.

19. East Side Happenings. River News and Personal.

20. Democratic Primary Called for June 26. Elevator Drops Nearly 100 Feet. Favorite Factors Dominate Trade. Edward Celebrates Birthday in Advance. List of Guarantors Nearing Completion.

voters, were sent to different parts of the Schuylkill coal regions to-day. They were provided for the use of special policemen at the collieries. An official of the Reading Coal and Iron Company said this evening:

"There will be a camp train, consisting of one to four cars, at all collieries, and where the operations are isolated there will be a train for each colliery, but wherever possible the camp trains will be made to do service for two, three or more collieries. Our policy will be aimed at providing camp trains, but they will have Winchester rifles ready