

It was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried by the Democratic party. The amendment urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, was seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Income Tax Again

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expense of the government.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring back to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being wrenched from the amendment, and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Senators Bailey and Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income-tax plank.

Hill Explains His Attitude

Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic party. He said that he could cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. He was opposed to the income tax, and the income tax plank, because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us; it will weaken our platform, but if its members of the committee think otherwise it should go in; but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill argued that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that was another thing. But, he said, through no fault of the party, conditions had changed, and it had been proved that the gold standard was the solution of the question, although the Nebraska platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats, in their platform, could show that the Republicans were not responsible for the change in conditions. He made the gold standard desirable, but the Almighty himself.

Addresses Southerners

Speaking directly to the Southern members of the committee, Mr. Hill recalled the time of the late war, and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines; that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period and since that time.

Mr. Hill talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that in a conversation about ten days ago with the New York member of the committee, in reply to a question about the kind of a platform the Democrats should adopt.

"I am entirely willing to leave this to the wisdom of the Democratic party," he said. But while Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the committee interpreted the inference of his speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

Mr. Hill declared that the Democrats could not possibly nominate a better man than Judge Parker and spoke at some length upon his peculiar qualifications for the office. He emphasized the fact that Judge Parker was in no sense an active candidate for the nomination, and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.

Will Give Time to Campaign

"I do not think it is improper for us to say we want to win," continued Mr. Hill. "We have stood defeats in the past, and we stand again, it is true. This contest is a new one, and I shall devote myself from now until November to the campaign. I shall leave my business, but I shall do it gladly, and I shall leave it to whomsoever the Democrats nominate, but I think the platform is of the greatest importance, especially the gold standard plank."

He reiterated that he thought an income tax plank would be a mistake, but added that the gold plank was of far greater importance. In conclusion he said:

"Nor should one of these planks be traded for the other. I earnestly hope each will be taken up separately, and considered on its individual merits."

Mr. Hill was applauded.

Bryan Answers Hill

Mr. Bryan replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hill and insisted that in the face of past declarations of the party, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of the party voters. He said that, when the campaign for Judge Parker was started, it was never expected that the Democratic party was to be brought to a declaration for the gold standard.

Mr. Thomas, of Colorado, also made a strong protest against the gold standard plank.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, made a plea especially for the South and said that Democratic success was necessary in the face of the Republican policy of imperialism. The platform was dangerous to the South. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic party the Democratic party of the East. As the Democratic question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that that matter be not injected into the coming campaign as a disturbing element.

Mr. Shively, of Indiana, followed much the same line. In this money question was brought into the campaign, he said, it would raise a serious division in the Democratic party and especially in Indiana. Several congressional districts would be endangered.

Mr. Fleming, of Wisconsin, was opposed to the gold plank, and favored the declaration of the Williams platform. If the gold plank was so divided, how was it possible to prevent a division among the 7,000,000 Democratic voters.

Daniel Attacks Bryan

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel created a sensation by an attack upon Mr. Bryan. He said that he had been crying "Order" from several members of the committee, but that he had called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said, regarding Mr. Bryan:

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years ago. The gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years and his changes demand heroic remedies. We must con-

DEMOCRATS WAVE FOR PARKER LEADERS

Continued From First Page

Thursday made them fear that any extended debate might throw the delegates into confusion and result in a happy-go-lucky free-for-all raid on candidates. The tariff plank is very conservative. It will hurt no one. Some of the leaders say it might have safely been adopted by a Republican convention of almost any Western state with partisan allusion omitted.

TRUST PLANK THUNDEROUS

The trust plank is regarded as somewhat thunderous in the index, but as not being of a character to drive away the support of Wall street. It would prevent trusts from doing any interstate commerce business. The capital and labor planks recognize the rights of capital as equal to those of labor.

There is some uneasiness as to the effect of the plank which pledges the party to giving the interstate commerce commission larger powers, will have on its interests in the East, to which Judge Parker's candidacy was supposed to appeal.

This is regarded as being in the direction of socialism because the manifest intention of the plank is to give the interstate commerce commission power to arbitrarily fix rates. When all is said and done, Parker leaders look at the matter in this way: A distinct gain has been made by actually getting away from the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. A mistake has been made, so far as the East is concerned, in not recognizing the gold standard. But this omission they say can be supplied by Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance. He can do as Mr. Cleveland did on the tariff in 1892, call attention to the omission and state his own intentions with reference to the money question.

Some of the Parker managers, however, believe they have paid a rather high price for Mr. Bryan's adherence to the platform and support of Judge Parker.

Mr. Hearst's supporters, on the other hand, accuse Mr. Bryan of selling out Mr. Hearst and of going over to the enemy.

Under New England, New York and that section of the country. Again facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"I have reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and, as far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of "order." Senator Tillman, who was acting chairman, demanded order, and said: "Well, let's have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row."

Predicts Calamity

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities. The senator said:

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity."

He said further that it was urged that the Democratic party recover the reins of government.

"This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or dislikes. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered."

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank. Mr. Poe, of Maryland, made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform should recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced by omitting the gold plank, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats in the fall elections. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the subcommittee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact."

Mr. Poe closed by saying that the Democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted. After several other members had been heard briefly the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Bryan Produces Financial Plank
Mr. Bryan informally presented for the individual consideration of the committee a financial plank, which it was his intention later to present as a substitute for the gold plank.

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and, when completed, it would be valueless, for sailing ships would never go through it and steam vessels could not utilize it, because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was motioned out of order by a vote of 35 to 15.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion. Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the subcommittee's report.

Senator Daniel offered an amendment to this plank declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts, and reciting the manner in which it ought to be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill. "I don't mean that to be offensive," he added.

"I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "especially if it were a matter of opinion."

Pettigrew's amendment was voted down, and he remarked, "The gentleman from New York called that 'silly,' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years not only for the government ownership, but of the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York city than was ever before given a Democratic candidate."

Mr. Bryan, in the discussion, said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted, he would at once present a plank favoring the imposition of an income tax.

Cannon Opposes

Frank Cannon, of Utah, took the floor.

"I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1897," he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues, I will vote against this proposition he seems to want most."

Mr. Cannon contended that the paramount issue in this campaign was "victory" and that the issue should be "Rooseveltism."

Mr. Bryan defended his position on the trust question by saying that "victory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue and that unless a question was settled right it would never be settled at all.

Senator Day made a speech supporting the principles of the anti-trust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced the existing interstate commerce law and anti-trust statutes are sufficient and he believed that a Democratic administration could

AN ILLINOIS POSSIBILITY



Marshall Field, the multi-millionaire Dry Goods Man, is mentioned as the possible vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

VICE PRESIDENCY REMAINS IN DOUBT

No One Man Is Yet Singled Out by the Leaders for the Nomination

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Great uncertainty still exists concerning the vice presidential nomination. The same candidates which have heretofore been mentioned are still mentioned and some are being pushed with a great deal of earnestness. No one man has yet been singled out by the leaders and large delegations to be supported for the second place. There seems to be a desire to select a man from Illinois, Indiana or Ohio if possible.

Continued efforts have been made to secure the consent of Marshall Field, of Chicago, to allow the use of his name, but so far without result. In Indiana there are two men mentioned, John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively. The delegation was called to meet after the adjournment of the convention tonight to decide whether or not the state shall present a candidate, and if so, which of the two men will receive the support of the delegation.

Ohio men are also in doubt whether a candidate shall be presented from that state. Judson Harmon, formerly attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, and John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, have both been discussed in connection with the Western nomination, but no determination has been reached to present either of them.

Various states intend to present "favorite sons" for the vice presidency, but whether they will be able to gather any strength from other sections of the country appears problematical. The leaders may be able to agree upon a candidate before the convention convenes tomorrow, but it now looks as if the ballots must decide who will fill the second place on the national ticket.

The Western men have secured a large number of delegates to support former Senator George Turner, of Washington. During the day Senator Charles S. Culbertson, of Texas, was named, but he quickly stated that his name could not be used in connection with the place.

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PARKER GOES TO BED CARELESS OF RESULT

Leaves Orders That He Is Not to Be Disturbed and Asleep Slumbers

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 8.—When Judge Parker retired tonight the bulletins recording the progress of the convention were well under way. Nevertheless he left word that he was not to be disturbed for any purpose or reason.

This means that Judge Parker will learn the result of tonight's balloting before he awakes in the morning. His private secretary remained all night with the newspaper men receiving the bulletins. Apparently every eye else in Esopus was asleep.

GORMAN DECLARES PARKER IS THE MAN

Maryland Senator Believes Judge Will Be the Next President

Special to The Globe. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Senator Gorman said tonight: "I see Parker is the man. I believe he will be the next president."

MINNESOTA ATTORNEY SHOOT DOWN FARMER

Killing Follows Dispute Over Alleged Trespass on Roadway

Special to The Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8.—John Stoddard, a farmer, and S. L. Hartzell, a lawyer who owns adjoining farms a mile from Langdon, met on the road yesterday evening, had some talk over a disputed road, on which Stoddard said he had trespassed, and Hartzell fired at Stoddard with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

Mr. Bascom, Hartzell's business partner, and Mrs. Stoddard and little daughter witnessed the killing. Both men came from Blue Earth county, Minnesota, two years ago, and had had considerable trouble over the disputed roadway.

RIVER LOOSENS GRIP IN FLOOD DISTRICT

Kaw Is Falling and the Worst Is Over West of Topeka

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Tonight the Kaw is falling here and west of Topeka, and it is confidently expected that the worst is over. Not for many days, however, will normal conditions prevail. At Armourdale, Arkansas, the low portion of eastern Kansas City, Kan., where hundreds of houses of the working class are under water and many plants are inundated. In the lower portion of the river, the water is from three to six feet deep, while surrounding the Nelson Morris packing houses, northeast of Armourdale, close to the mouth of the Kaw, the water is twelve feet deep. The street running rivers. Many families have left their homes and the aggregate loss will be very heavy.

After flooding a portion of the west bottom on the Missouri side to a depth of four feet, the water in the jobbing districts and in the railroad yards became stationary today and began to fall when within three blocks of the union depot.

Flood conditions in Kansas off the Kaw watershed are still serious, both at Abilene, Emporia, Ottawa and Wichita still being high and continuing to rise at some points.

Water is running several feet deep through Riverside. This district is suffering quite as much as it did last year, although the volume of water in the Kaw is not nearly so great as during the flood of 1903. In Riverside hundreds of employees in the packing houses and the Westbrook factories were driven out and tonight only the tops of the houses are visible.

Scores of houses have been washed away. One corner of the big building of the Nelson Morris Packing company being erected in Riverside collapsed today. The unfinished buildings are now surrounded by a lake from six to twelve feet deep. A hundred yards north of the Nelson Morris plant hundreds of men are at work trying to keep a small island intact around the Riverside electric house of the Metropolitan Street Railway company. Looking southwest and northwest for a mile can be seen the lowlands of eastern Kansas City, Kan., and to the southwest for miles the stricken Armourdale starch works, making one vast lake dotted with the tops of houses, factories and other buildings.

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CHAMBERLAIN POINTS TO U. S. AS EXAMPLE

Advocates United Empire On Same Principles as States in American Republic

LONDON, July 8.—Joseph Chamberlain today, on the occasion of his birthday, was a guest of members of the house of commons in connection with his fiscal policy. In a long speech Mr. Chamberlain said he had not wavered in his conviction that the policy he advocated was necessary to prevent the loss of British trade and prestige. He said that the British government should follow the example of the United States and make its empire out of scattered sister states.

NELSON DOES NOT PROVE HIMSELF DEAD

North Dakota Surprises Friends Who Thought He Had Been Drowned

Special to The Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8.—A few days ago, while Ole Sorenson and Arne Holm were at the Rugby depot they were hailed by a familiar voice, and turning around they saw what appeared to be the form and features of a dead man.

They went to Denmark last fall for a visit, and was reported to have been drowned while returning this spring. The astonished residents asked Mr. Nelson if he was sure he was alive; and he offered to demonstrate it. He had not heard before that he was supposed to be dead. How the rumor had originated he did not know.

NEW YORK MONEY

NEW YORK, July 8.—Money on call today at 6 1/4 per cent. Time loans steady. 60 and 90 days, 5 1/2 per cent; six months, 5 3/4 per cent. Time money to meet mercantile paper, 5 1/4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 48.20 for 60 days; 48.25 for 90 days; 48.30 for 120 days; 48.35 for 150 days; 48.40 for 180 days; 48.45 for 210 days; 48.50 for 240 days; 48.55 for 270 days; 48.60 for 300 days; 48.65 for 330 days; 48.70 for 360 days.

Mrs. Maybrick Will Soon Be Free
LONDON, July 8.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released, as an ordinary prisoner on ticket-of-leave, between now and August 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick after her arrival in America.

PARKER'S NAME IS CHEERED WILDLY

Continued From First Page

chairman of the committee. The confusion was so great that not a word could be heard ten feet from the platform.

The great climax of the convention—the nomination of a candidate for president—followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform.

Chairman Clark proceeded to that order of business without delay.

LITTLETON NOMINATES PARKER
Alabama was called and yielded to New York. Mr. Littleton's speech immediately pleased his audience and when he concluded pandemonium reigned. Flags waved, banners were held aloft and great as was the crowd, delegates carrying the standards of the Parker states paraded through the convention, pushing, trampling and fighting all who obstructed their progress. The scene was one of tremendous confusion. Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the Democratic convention in Chicago which nominated W. J. Bryan eight years ago.

GIRLS IN WHITE WAVE FLAGS
Like Minnie Murray, "the woman in white," who from a gallery over the stage led the cheering for Bryan, two girls in white sprang to the front of the platform and waved flowers and flags. The young women were Misses Adele and Evelyn Heywood, of St. Louis. With renewed outbursts the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker, on a six by nine foot canvas, detracted the thunderous cheering of thousands. The cheering continued fully twenty-five minutes. Even then ten minutes elapsed before the chairman dared to call the next state. Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker. There was great confusion during the speech.

California, a Hearst state, was the next in order. E. M. Delmas, of that state, was recognized, and there was some cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas concluded.

UPROAR ARISES AMONG HAWKEYES
At 12:28 the state of Iowa was called. A delegate sprang to his chair and declared a second to Mr. Hearst. But Sam S. Wright, of Tipton, Iowa, mounted his chair and shouted: "On behalf of the unbought and unpurchasable delegates of Iowa!"

At this point a rush was made for Wright by some of his colleagues in the delegation. It became evident at once that trouble was on. Mr. Wright sprang forward on the chairs to get out of the reach of his antagonists. An Arkansas delegate across the aisle reached out his hand and motioned him in. The convention was thrown into an uproar. One of the Hearst Iowa delegates rushed forward to the platform. He was at once followed by Wright between two men. There was a whispered conference with Chairman Bailey, and Wright secured recognition.

SAM WRIGHT SECONDS PARKER
He thundered forth: "Gentlemen of the convention, I am proud of the fact that the great party to which I belong ordinarily believes in free speech."

This struck the convention and Mr. Wright was accorded attention. He said:

"On behalf of that section of Iowa which sends Democrats to congress—on behalf of Iowa Democrats who did not receive their political education from 'Coin's Financial School,' I second the nomination of Judge Parker, of New York."

Mr. Wright at once left the platform amid great applause and confusion. He proceeded down the aisle to his seat. His colleagues, however, refused to allow him to take his seat. He was called many hard names and finally had to be escorted by an officer and was given a seat by the Georgia delegation. The incident was one of the liveliest of the session.

Chairman Weaver, of the Iowa delegation, loudly demanded a hearing, but was not recognized. He asserted that his colleagues wished to remove Wright as honorary vice president of the convention from Iowa.

RECOGNIZES RINEHART
Chairman Bailey took a hand then. Rapping his desk, he secured order, and said:

"In the confusion the chair was unable to recognize the gentleman who first rose. In order to correct the mistake the chair takes great pleasure in recognizing Mr. Rinehart, of Iowa, who desires to second a nomination on the part of the state of Iowa."

"The gentleman, who just left the platform," said Mr. Rinehart, "has cast an aspersion on the delegation from Iowa. I wish to cast the aspersion back in his teeth."

Mr. Rinehart denied that money had been received by any of the delegation from Iowa to cause them to cast their vote. Mr. Rinehart made his second speech and was listened to with attention, but a yell greeted his last words.

FEW MORE ARE SAVED CAN'T ENDURE DUMP

Twenty Additional Norge Passengers Reach Land Eighth Ward Association Will Urge Its Abolishment

LONDON, July 9.—The latest information points to the conclusion that only one boat load of survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer Norge was picked up yesterday. A dispatch from Leith, Scotland, saying that fifteen survivors had been landed at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, and a dispatch from Glasgow saying that a boat containing eleven passengers, eight sailors and one child had reached the Shetland Islands probably referred to the same boat. The facts have, as yet been definitely established, but it would appear that only twenty can be wiped off the list of missing.

The second officer of the Norge, who landed at Thorshavn says that on the night of June 30 his boat sighted a large steamer and that he made all the signals in his power, but the boat was not observed. All hands then lost hope. For five days thereafter storms, fog, sunshine and calms were the only changes in their monotonous waiting death. On the morning of July 5 land was sighted, but the efforts of those in the boat to reach it were unavailing. Later in the day the schooner hove in sight and acknowledged the boat's signals. Finally all the survivors were taken on board and they were landed at Thorshavn on the evening of July 6, when five of them were taken to the hospital.

A trawler, which arrived at Grimsby last night, reported seeing an object in the water, which proved to be the body of a middle-aged woman, in whose arms was clasped a dead baby girl. They were drifting supported by a life belt marked "Norge." The bodies were weighted and then committed to the sea.

Writers Choose Officers
WARSAW, Ind., July 8.—The Western Writers' association today elected the following officers: President, Charles Eugene Banks, Chicago; vice presidents, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Indianapolis; W. B. Skinner, Chicago; John F. Platt, Cincinnati; Madison G. Wein, Louisville; Eugene Ware, Topeka, Kan.; Elizabeth Richie, Omaha; Martin A. Swafford and Charles Walter Brown, Missouri; secretary, Stephen Reynolds.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY
COLE—In St. Paul, Minn., July 8, 1904, George Cole, aged twenty-two years, died at his residence, 283 East Thirteenth street. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Most Rev. F. M. Redwood at Cathedral
Most Rev. F. M. Redwood, archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand, will preach in the Cathedral tomorrow at the 10:30 mass.

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