

ALL NEW ENGLAND AROUSED BY WRECK

Boston People in Particular Calling for Rigid Inquiry—Dampers on Thanksgiving Day.

By R. G. Larsen. Boston, Dec. 1.—New England has not yet recovered from the effects of the greatest railroad horror we have had in a decade or more and the excitement caused by the collision at Lincoln St. Sunday evening, in which nineteen persons were killed, is not likely to subside until the management of the Boston & Maine railroad system has satisfied the public that every precaution had been taken to prevent just such an accident as occurred.

Lincoln St. is about seven miles from Boston, and is the summer home of scores of rich men who come into the city daily. The train service there is good, as far as the frequency with which trains are run can be taken into account. The complaint is that the trains run too close together, as was the case Sunday evening, when the Bellows Falls express, a thru train drawn by two locomotives, ran into an accommodation, which was supposed to lead it by not more than five minutes. The engineer of the first engine on the express has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and it is now claimed that he was not a regular man, but an extra.

The engineer of the second engine of the express claims to have seen the green signal lights and done everything in his power to bring the train to a standstill. His failure to do so resulted in the catastrophe. Even while the work of rescue was going on residents of Lincoln who have occasion to use the road every day, declared that there were times when they were afraid to get on board the trains, that one train followed another so closely that they would almost run into each other at the stations, while it frequently occurred that trains went by at such speed that the gate tenders at grade crossings did not seem to think it worth while to lower the gates. These things will be brought out at the investigation. The Boston & Maine road has practically a monopoly of all the business in its territory, but there never has been any severe public criticism of the management until now. The trains, however, are run on the old signal plan, the road being one of the very few, and the only one of the big railroads that has not adopted the block system.

This accident and the round-up of the carnival of crime which has been demanding attention here for a long time, put somewhat of a damper on the Thanksgiving one of the day. New Englanders never fail to observe.

The weather has been anything but reasonable, warm almost to the degree of midsummer heat, wet and disagreeable, enough so as to mar to a degree the holiday of those who went into the country to take part in family reunions. These are becoming general every year. The biggest public event of the day was the dinners given by the Salvation Army, at which over 6,000 persons were fed in halls in different parts of Boston. They ate in every grade and nationality. In one of the halls specially prepared food was served to about 600 Hebrews. The money for the dinners is collected on the street corners by girls in Salvation Army uniforms, and they always secure enough to supply all demands made upon them. The Army is very successful in raising money for any purpose, about \$100,000 having been subscribed here recently to build a People's palace in the south end of Boston.

Now that it has been definitely decided that a merger with Harvard university cannot be brought about, plans are being made by the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to erect new buildings and increase the efficiency of the institution. When the merger was proposed, "tech" graduates all over the country were strenuously opposed to it, but it was a decision of the supreme court to the effect that the institute could not sell its property in Boston that settled matters. President Pritchett now announces that the institute must remain in its present location for fifteen or twenty years more, but in the meantime an effort will be made to lease and owned by it within ten minutes ride on the electric in the suburbs. Here dormitories will be built, and a student life and atmosphere created, that has never existed at Technology, and which seems almost out of the question while the students are obliged to live in lodging houses of a large city. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other similar institutions in the east find their greatest difficulty in competing with technical schools in the west, many of which has support from their states.

President Pritchett has declared that the question of lowering the tuition fee must be considered, and in this connection calls attention to the fact that the University of Michigan has a tuition fee so low that a student can pay all the expenses for a four years course for what tuition alone costs at the Institute of Technology.

Boston as an educational center was ever more prominent than last Saturday night after the Harvard-Yale game, when the 43,000 Boston Never So persons who had seen Yale win by a score of 6 to 0 poured into the hub from Cambridge, and took possession. There has never been such scenes of rioting, the streets and restaurants being crowded, so that long lines of police had to keep the people moving, in the Bohemian quarters police stood at the doors of restaurants and passed upon every person who entered. In the heaters the performers found it almost impossible to proceed, and in the largest theater in Boston the shower of missiles hurled at the chorus of a large musical production worked such havoc that it became necessary to ring down the curtain and dismiss the audience at 9:30 o'clock. This sort of thing had added to the discussion: "Shall football be abolished?"

Some idea of the manner in which a few England governor can fill in his

time is shown by the fact that last year Lieutenant Governor Guild received more than 17,000 invitations to attend public and semi-public functions, including banquets, balls, local fairs, anniversary meetings, and all kinds of entertainments. General Guild attended as many as he could, and in fact was more willing than most of his predecessors in office. As governor, however, he proposes to turn over a new leaf and has announced that his time will be so taken up that he will be obliged to decline all invitations to purely social functions of a public nature.

Representative Joseph Walker has withdrawn from the contest for the speakership of the Massachusetts legislature, leaving the field to Representative John N. Cole of Andover, who was able to show him that he had a majority of the members pledged to him.

FOR TWIN CITY BILLIARD MATCH

MINNEAPOLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB CHALLENGES ST. PAUL MEN.

Proposes Club Championship Match for Handsome Trophy, the First Two Games to Be Played in St. Paul Clubrooms Dec. 27, and Two to Be Played Each Wednesday Thereafter.

The Minneapolis Commercial club has challenged the St. Paul Commercial club to a club championship billiard match. It is suggested that the first two games be played in the St. Paul clubrooms Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 8:30 p.m. and that two games be played each Wednesday thereafter alternately in Minneapolis and St. Paul until the series is completed. The winner of the final tournament will receive a handsome trophy to be selected by the two clubs. In addition to this Secretary E. J. Westlake promises that if the Minneapolis players are beaten the Minneapolis club will entertain at least a score of the St. Paul men at dinner.

It is proposed that each club open an entry list of players and that a preliminary tournament be held to select the four best players from each club to compete in the main tournament for the championship of the commercial clubs of the twin cities. The average of each of the eight successful players in the preliminary tournament will be the basis of handicapping them for the final tournament. The club winning the trophy will be subject to challenge within one year by any member of the clubs. The winner of the trophy must accept a challenge within ten days from its date and games must be played within thirty days of the date of challenge. The holder of the trophy to challenge the date. Any member of either club sixty days prior to the date of this challenge, whether a participant in the tournament or not, will have a right to challenge the winner—if not an original entry the games must be played without a handicap—any challenge emanating from the original players of the tournament, the holder of the trophy must accept the challenge and play at the same handicap as in the tournament.

A mass meeting of billiard enthusiasts will be held in the St. Paul club to consider the challenge.

MINING STOCK BUSINESS

Commented Upon by R. B. Higbee, the Largest Independent Dealer in the Northwest.

People should understand that because I am able to quote prices on the great majority of mining stocks at considerably lower than the regular price asked by the company, or their fiscal agents, does not necessarily mean that their prices are too high, nor is it any reflection on the company itself. My business is a development of the times. People are forced to sell in many instances whether they care to or not. Oftentimes these sales must be effected quickly; a man in my line of business is able to procure the cash for such parties the time he needs it quicker than he would be himself, for in nine cases out of ten the average investor does not know where to sell his stock, and could not effect a sale himself quickly. If my business is to do this as a broker, and I am able to sell many valuable stocks at lower prices, and at the same time realizing more for my clients than they would be able to do on their own account, I never advertise stocks unless I can deliver the same, or could do so at the time I made the quotation or offer. I am very particular about this, for under no circumstances will I quote lower prices on any stock than that at which I have it listed with me. In most cases where I can quote lower prices than the regular figure I have only a limited amount of the stock offered, and make my price as low as possible in order to effect a sale quickly.

Besides those people who are sometimes forced to sell, the stock is often obtained from the original promoter, promoter or attorney, who secured his stock at the very beginning of the enterprise and is satisfied to realize a small proportion of the profit that would ultimately be his if he held on with the bona fide purchaser, but many times a mining company starting out is so anxious to get things going that they give away large blocks of stock, only to have them bob up later on and cause them endless trouble. I am not saying that these promoters, promoters or attorneys are not justified in selling their stock at low prices, for many times they have other opportunities to invest the money which they receive for the same, so as to make them quicker and perhaps larger returns than they would receive by holding the security they have to sell.

In many instances, too, I represent banks who had to take the stock in order to realize on a debt, but in all cases the stocks I offered are stocks that are regularly issued by the company and are in all respects the same as those offered by the company itself.

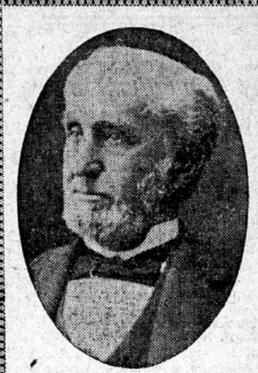
I have made a careful study of the mining business and know that the average investor will profit more often by communicating with me when he is in line to invest in something, than if he goes into it blindly on his own account. It seems strange to me that a man who has never put five minutes of actual study into a mining proposition will take the advice of some over-enthusiastic person and plunge his life's savings into some company; paying a high price for the stock, when he might have obtained the stock from me for a quarter the price, or perhaps been warned of the rottenness of the enterprise before he had parted with a dollar of his good money.

A doctor of Southwark, London, summoned for debt, said that he could not pay because so many doctors in the district were charging only sixpenny (12 cents) fees that he was unable to make a living.

BEGAN TO TRAIN AT SIXTY YEARS

SMITH ROBERTSON AT 92 TAKES REGULAR EXERCISE.

He Purposely Performs Many Regular Tasks Just to Keep in Trim and Says He Expects to Finish Out His Century—Shuns Street Cars from Principle.



SMITH ROBERTSON, Who Has Been an Active Balancer in Physical Culture Since He Was 60.

How many men are there in Minneapolis who, at the age of 92 years find themselves sufficiently well preserved to take an active part in everything that is going on about them; who keep track of current events, who, on a cold, frosty morning like Thanksgiving day, feel equal to the task of keeping a large family in firewood by sawing and splitting hard maple wood for three or four hours a day, who like to keep up a fine garden in summer, cut a large lawn with an eight-foot terrace, who will shovel the snow in winter for exercise, and in general do little tasks that would tire many a man of 55?

It is doubtful if there is more than one, but there is that one, Smith Robertson, who makes his home with his son-in-law, Jacob Cook, at 1318 Mount Curve avenue, is that man. He was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York state, on May 1, 1814, and time has dealt kindly with him. He credits two things with his remarkable preservation; first, he says, "I have never used tobacco or stimulants; then, I have for years taken regular exercise. I believe, in physical culture for everybody, men, women and children. It should be commenced in the kindergarten and never stopped."

"In my early life I was always engaged in some active occupation which kept me well preserved. After I was 60 years of age I became interested in physical culture and took it up. It increased my weight, increased my measurements, the increase in chest expansion being four inches, and benefited my general health. I am as well and strong today as the average man of 60 and believe my physical culture exercises did it."

Mr. Robertson's account of why he took up training is interesting. "I was living in Eau Claire, Wis., at that time," said he, "and with my wife became interested in Chautauque work which was new then. There was one book in the course, 'How to get strong and stay strong,' by William Blakeley. I read it and decided to follow some of the plans set forth. I was then agent for the Cornell university lands in Northern Wisconsin and was not taking much exercise. I had a horizontal bar placed in my office; purchased a pair of dumb-bells and exercised faithfully. It was a great benefit to me in every way."

Mr. Robertson admits that he does no systematic physical culture now, but has a good substitute. "I believe nine people must out where one wears out," he says, "so I generally keep a little work on hand. I enjoy it and it is good for me." This is what he does: he seldom takes the streetcar when going anywhere, but walks; he has always done a great deal of walking and says "I could walk twenty-five miles today with good company and enjoy it for the sake of the walk itself. If necessary for any good cause or in case of necessity I could walk farther." To any one who sees him this is admitted for he walks easily and with the freedom of motion that is seldom seen except in youth.

In addition, Mr. Robertson keeps a large pile of dry hard maple in the basement and wrestles with it a few hours every day. He saws it and splits it and is always ahead of the kitchen fire and the demands of the grate. In winter he shovels the snow off the walks and does such other tasks as come to hand. In summer he has a garden where he raises everything. He cuts the lawn and Mount Curve lawns are large and have high terraces that are no snap for any one. These tasks with others that are always to be found, it will be admitted, are a sufficient substitute for physical culture stunts.

Mr. Robertson graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., with the class of 1843. He is a member of Sigma Phi, one of the oldest college fraternities, and was in college when many others were organized. Today he speaks of the Sigs, and Kaps, and the others with as much interest as the college freshman newly initiated. He has a fund of lore on these subjects that are full of interest to all Greek letter men.

Mr. Robertson came to Minneapolis from Eau Claire two years ago. He takes an active interest in all current events and reads the current periodicals to keep thoroughly up to date. He reads without the aid of glasses, and his hearing is not affected. He enjoys meeting new people and discussing events and says that he is going to live and enjoy life until he is 100 years old or better.

Sir Frederick Treves, King Edward's surgeon, is the orator in his profession. He is a man of almost inexhaustible knowledge, with a fine command of language.

WOULD MAKE ALL VETERANS HEIRS

CAPT. JOHN H. PARKER, U. S. A., PROPOSES INTERESTING ISSUE.

Would Admit to Subordinate Membership in Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic Commissioned Officers Who Have Served the U. S.

Since 1865. Captain John H. Parker, Twenty-eighth infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Snelling, proposes an interesting issue for the national convention of the Sons of Veterans to be held in Minneapolis next year. The Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic are declining in membership by the death of their original members. It is Captain Parker's opinion their logical course is to admit to subordinate membership, commissioned officers who have served the United States since 1865, and soldiers, both volunteer and regular, who have followed the example of the members of these two orders to perpetuate the memories and comradeships formed amid scenes of battle and campaign, the Loyal Legion, composed of the commissioned officers of the great war and their male descendants, and the Grand Army of the Republic, have been the most important in recent years," says Captain Parker. "Since the Loyal Legion was founded its members have been foremost in every walk of life; a distinction justly earned by not only their services to the country, but equally by the high character and distinguished ability of its membership. Wherever the button of the Loyal Legion is seen on the lapel of a coat, the man who wears that symbol can be assumed on sight to be a gentleman, a man of honor, and of prominence in his community. Much of the brain work of the last four decades has been done by the members of this most distinguished order, first in the pursuits of peace as they were foremost in the strife for the preservation of the union when loyalty meant so much. No patriot can see that badge of courage, devotion and honor, without instinctively raising his hand in military salute.

The Grand Army. "So, also, the Grand Army of the Republic has played a most prominent part in the history of the nation since it was organized, and its members have formed the bone, brawn and sinew, in the development of the material resources of this fair land, just as they were the embodiment of that courage, endurance and patriotism, which saved the Union. Since the memorable 30th of May, 1867, when its grand commander, John A. Logan, instituted the observance of Memorial day, now the most sacred and memorable of all our few national holidays, the Grand Army of the Republic has been a national force on the side of right, law and order, to be reckoned with under all circumstances. It has stood for just expression of the gratitude which the peo-

ple of this nation owe, north and south alike, to all the brave comrades of both sides in the great war, who placed honor, duty and principle above safety, ease and comfort, and fought out the one great question which determined for all times the destiny of the United States as a great nation—union forever, one and inseparable."

The Sons of Veterans. "The members of these two grand organizations have inspired the foundation of an order, the Sons of Veterans, composed of the heirs of their bodies, destined to carry on their work when they shall no longer be able to do it. But there are other heirs, sons of their spirits, if not of their bodies, whom they have not admitted to fellowship. Whoever at the call of that nation whose guiding spirits they have been during the last forty years has left the easy paths of peace for the stern marches of war, whether in the thirty-year struggle for the redemption of the west from the savages, the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, is their true heir and representative.

"The day will come all too soon when the feeble ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion can no longer support the weight of years and infirmities. Whoever has looked on their thinning numbers, their shortened marches in their annual parades, must realize that their active influence with all it implies for the good of our country, for the betterment of mankind, must soon be a waning force, unless they soon begin to develop some of the responsibilities and duties of their orders upon those of their successors who have proven worthy.

"Such are the members of the Sons of Veterans who will soon be assembled in national convention in Minneapolis; and such are those other heirs of their spirit whom they have not yet recognized by any token of fraternity in their illustrious orders. These orders are too grand, too useful, and too important in their influence for good, to be allowed to decline thru diminishing numbers. Let us hope that these fitting successors may be admitted in some appropriate way to some sort of associate membership in both these noble orders, in order that they may become better fitted, while their present members are still vigorous and active, to follow them, and carry on their work hereafter."

ROSE TREE THREE INCHES HIGH. Chicago Record-Herald. Another novelty that will attract attention at the coming flower show is the smallest rose in the world. It is named "Baby Rambler," and is grown in New York no bigger than one's thumb. The rose is of French origin, having been imported by J. C. Vaughan of this city. It will also be shown in larger form, filling a bed in one of the six model gardens. The "Baby Rambler" is barely three inches high and its full-blown flower is about a half-inch in diameter.

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A Pittsburg woman has been caught cheating at golf, and her resignation from the club has been called for.

MCKIBBIN'S MERCANTILE MARCONIGRAM. A large advertisement for a mercantile business featuring a map of the United States and various goods like hats, gloves, and furs. The text emphasizes the company's value and service to customers.

\$750.00 'MAXWELL' Miller. An advertisement for a vintage car, highlighting its features and offering a special price. It includes contact information for the dealer and a coupon for a free gift.

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WE ARE THE BOYS. An advertisement for boys' clothing, featuring a list of items and prices.

For Holiday Goods. Lamedowns Underwear for men, soft and warm. per garment. \$1. Monarch Shirts, madras, percale and white, full dress, each. \$1. Silk and Fleece Lined Gloves, extra value. \$1. per pair. Black Cashmere Half Hose, 25 value. Special price. 15c.

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