Public Library

PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning.
$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
..All the News..

Spirit of the Age.

The People's Rights--A Representative Democracy--The Union and the Constitution without any Infractions.

VOL. LIX. NO. 25. WOODSTOCK, VT., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903. WHOLE NO. 3080.

THE DELINEATOR
WITH THE AGE, ONE YEAR, $1.00
This paper from now to Jan. 1, 190
ONE DOLLAR
WE DO JOB PRINTING.

WOODSTOCK BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. F. R. JEWETT'S
Dental Rooms,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
First class work. Prices moderate. Office and residence, "Barker House," east end of the Park.

O. T. MARSH,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER
Dealer in Paint Stock of all kinds.
Shop rear of Phoenix Block, Woodstock.

CHARLES BATCHELDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WOODSTOCK, ... VERMONT.
Office in Jones' Block.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, M. D.,
Physician AND Surgeon
Office, Moore & Kidder Block,
Residence, Mackenzie Place, Head of Park.
Office Hours:—Until 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone, 11-8.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

John D. Rockefeller gave away over $5,000,000 last year.

Andrew Carnegie's gifts of public libraries are on the decline.

General Miles will visit the European capitals before returning to the United States.

In consequence of the recent attempt upon his life King Leopold of Belgium has resolved not to ride in his motor car in the future, and has ordered it sold.

The Rev. Thomas H. Lewis has the rare distinction of being president of two colleges at one time—the Western Maryland and the Adrian, of Adrian, Mich.

Samuel Burwell, of West Union, O., the oldest editor in the State, has retired from active work at the age of eighty years, having been in the harness for half a century.

Professor Morisani, of Naples University, who holds the position of physician to Queen Helena of Italy, is both in stature and proportions the most diminutive doctor in the world.

Emperor William intends to include in the commission to bring his gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to America descendants of German officers who fought under Washington.

Dr. Steiner, of Sandusky, Ohio, who will write Tolstoi's biography, is a Tolstoian disciple, and has worked as a day laborer with the immigrant people of the United States to study their needs.

The Pope is an enthusiastic philatelist, and the priests of Cashmere are intending to present to him on the occasion of his silver papal jubilation, a unique collection of obsolete stamps of Jemma and Cashmere.

When Dr. Lorenz was in Baltimore, and as he was about to take his carriage in front of his hotel, a well-known citizen and admirer took his solid gold watch from his fob and pressed it into his hand, telling him to keep it as a token of his admiration.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

To make the appended quotations of value alike to buyer and seller, the resume of the market, prefacing the quotations, should be carefully read. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week. Noting, however, the general tendency of trade, sufficiently accurate quotations will be given on which dealers can safely base their transactions.

With a promised drop in the prices of beef and eggs already on the decline, shoppers will be hereafter encouraged to visit the markets more. In the fruit and vegetable section hothouse asparagus is selling for 50 cents a bunch and strawberries, which are scarce, are selling for 85 cents a box. The quotations are:

POULTRY—Young turkeys, choice western, 18@19c.; northern roasting chicks, 16@18c.; western, 14@15c.; north fowls, 14@15c.; western, 12 1-2@13 1-2c.; live fowls, 12@12 1-2c.

BUTTER—Northern creamery, 28@28 1-2c.; western, 28@28 1-2c.; northern dairy, 28@28 1-2c.

CHEESE—Northern twins, 13 1-2@14c.

EGGS—Nearby hennery, 33@35c.; eastern, 28@30c.; western, fresh, 25@26c.; held, 20@23c.

BEANS—Marrow and medium, $2.40@2.45; yellow eyes, $2.75@2.80; red kidneys, $3.10@3.15.

HAY—Best grades, 20@21c.; good, $16@19; lower grades, $12@15.

RYE STRAW—$12.50@15.

POTATOES—Aroostook Green mountains, 80@85c.; do. Hebrons, 73@75c.; N. Y. white, 70c. Sweet potatoes, $2@3.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—Celery, 20c. bunch; lettuce, 10c. head; chicory, 15c. head; radishes, 5c. bch.; Brussels sprouts, 25c. quart; string beans, 20c. quart; oyster plant, 15c. bunch; new summer squash, 10@15c. apiece; cauliflower, 25@35c. apiece; cranberries, 15c. quart; onions, 8c. quart; Spanish onions, 5c. lb.; leeks, 10c. bch.; cabbage, 10c. apiece; cucumbers, 15c. apiece; tomatoes, 35c. lb.; mushrooms, 50@75c. lb.; figs, 25@30c. lb.; Florida oranges, 40@50c. doz.; lemons, 25c. doz.; grapefruit, $1@2 doz.; asparagus, 50c. bunch; pineapples, 25@40c. apiece; New York grapes, 25c. basket; apples, 30@50c. peck; pears, 50c. doz.; strawberries, 85c. box; assorted nuts, 15c. lb.

Red is the first color that a baby notices, a consoling thought to an auburn-haired mother. An excess of iron in the blood was once thought to account for this tint in the hair, as for freckles; but men of science are not so sure of that nowadays. The anthropologists point out that red hair is almost a certain ear-mark of a bright mind and an optimistic but a cruel nature. Also, apparently, of a well-balanced *brain, for Dr. Robert Jones, noting the* complexion and the color of the hair of 2390 insane persons in England, found that insanity is extremely rare in the red-haired.

A Chicago poet won a wager by playing butler for one night without self-betrayal. It shouldn't have been hard. A proper butler is a stately epic.

HONOR TO WHOM IT IS DUE.
A Plain Proposition and a Simple Discussion Thereof.

"We will not cool until it begins to melt; cool will not warm until it burns; food will not strengthen until it is digested. Motion and transposition is the law of life. It isn't well to know too much but we ought to know that. Now in all motion there is wear and tear and waste, worn-out material. Hence *more* coal must be put on the fire, *more* ice in the refrigerator, *more* food in the stomach. And so on forever. "Digestion, assimilation and the expulsion of waste," says Professor Heimkirk, "is the vital process. Retard it and we are diseased; stop it and we die. To promote this operation, to keep the road clear and the premises free of the poisons generated on them, is the most the art of medicine can hope to accomplish. It involves the secret of health, power and longevity. Many attempts have been made to find a remedy for the diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, intestines and bladder—the principal organs of the elimentary system—but thus far without notable success."

If we may debate the latter point with so high an authority as Professor Heimkirk we should call attention to the (new) preparation called Caloura Solvent, discovered by Dr. David Kennedy, of Kennedy Row, Kingston, N. Y., as an undoubted success. While its fame may not have reached Berlin it is widely known in the United States, and scores remarkable victories over cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, stone in the bladder and kidneys, torpidity and enlargement of the liver, the various forms of constipation and dyspepsia and all affections due to cell-wastes retained in the circulation. To say that Dr. Kennedy's discovery (called by him "My *New* Medicine") is a specific for the diseases which principally afflict civilized man may be more than the facts yet warrant, but that it thus far transcends other remedies in the number and signal brilliancy of its results is to say only what the evidence proves. And it is simple justice to add that Dr. Kennedy worked as hard and as long to unearth the constituents which compose his great medicine for the people as the specialists have who labored to capture the bacilli of "germ" diseases.

Dr. David Kennedy, Kennedy Row, Kingston, N. Y.

An Honest Defender of the People's Rights.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
(MASSACHUSETTS.)

The Republican aims first to be the best local newspaper in the world. It covers the news of New England, and especially of Western Massachusetts, with painstaking thoroughness and intelligence.

It chronicles the daily events of America and the world with alertness breadth of vision, discrimination and good taste.

Its Editorial treatment of Politics and all Current Affairs is conspicuous for its ability. It is sincere, earnest, fair, fearless, progressive, hopeful and philosophic.

The Republican maintains a strong and interesting Literary department, publishing much excellent fiction and poetry and a daily instalment of news, notices and reviews of books and their authors.

It devotes special attention and liberal space to Business and Financial interests, to outdoor sports and pastimes, to women's serious concerns and their diversions, to the theater, to education and philanthropy in all their various lines.

Typographically The Republican is made clean and attractive for the comfort of its readers and the advantage of its advertisers.

THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN is a rich and entertaining illustrated magazine of good literature as well as a first-class local and general newspaper.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN gives a carefully edited and well arranged review and summary of the news, together with the best editorial and literary features of the Daily and Sunday issues.

Subscription Rates:

DAILY, $8 a year, $2 a quarter, 70 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

SUNDAY, $2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.

WEEKLY, $1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

Specimen copies of either Edition sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free one month to any one who wishes to try it.

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

COAL DUTY IS OFF

Measure for Year's Rebate Railroaded Through Congress.

Resolution Introduced by Judiciary Committee Looking to Seizure of Mines of the Nation—Massachusetts Legislature Votes to Investigate the Coal Situation—Notes.

Washington, D. C.—The house passed with substantial unanimity a bill to provide a rebate of the tariff duties on all imported coal for one year. As soon as this reached the senate, it was passed with similar unanimity after it had been amended at the suggestion of the finance committee through Chairman Aldrich, who was awaiting it so as to remove all possibility of collecting tariff duties on anthracite. The house promptly concurred in the amendment, and the bill was passed and signed by Speaker Henderson.

This is all that will be done at this session to answer the coal question. The Republicans feel pleased that they were able to do it without getting into a revision of the tariff.

The Democrats generally take the position that what has been done amounts to very little, and that free trade in coal is required. In the debate the Republicans said the measure would not make much difference in the amount or price of coal imported, and the Democrats, although generally willing to vote for it, declared that it would accomplish nothing, and therefore was a humbug.

Six votes were cast against the bill, 258 members of both parties voting for it. Five of these six votes represented the Republican opposition to any change in the coal duties, and the other was that of Mr. Billmeyer, Pennsylvania Democrat, who took the same position.

Chairman Jenkins of national house judiciary committee submitted resolution asking official opinion of his committee on power of congress to order the seizure of all coal mines and the means of transportation; if congress has sufficient power the resolution orders the report of a bill for that purpose forthwith.

Boston, Mass.—Speaker Myers in Massachusetts house of representatives named a committee to investigate coal situation in Boston and vicinity.

Order introduced to authorize Massachusetts cities and towns to institute municipal fuel yards.

Order agreed upon to ask Massachusetts supreme court as to the legislature's powers as to authorization of municipal fuel yards.

Probable investigation of railroads' share in the coal famine by the Massachusetts legislature.

Boston coal dealers will probably decide at once how much reduction to make in the price of soft coal.

Skating Disaster at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—While a large crowd was skating on the bathing basin near the Washington monument the ice suddenly gave way and precipitated 20 or more persons into the water. At least three persons are known to have lost their lives. Those dead are Jessie C. Thomas, 20, a clerk in the bureau of ethnology; Arthur Wasserbach, an employe of the bureau of engraving and printing, and Henry C. Hamill, 45, a clerk in the war department. There were probably 2000 persons skating on the basin at the time of the accident. A hot water pipe from the engine room of the Washington monument empties into the basin near where the ice gave way. The skaters had been warned that the location was a dangerous one, but they disregarded the advice.

Guncotton Kills Twelve.

Nanaimo, B. C.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder Company's works, Departure Bay. George Simonetta, James Fulforte and 10 Chinamen were killed. Only one body, that of a Chinaman, was recovered. The others were blown to fragments. The gun cotton storage house exploded first, the concussion exploding the gelignite in the drying house 400 feet away, where the great loss of life is supposed to have occurred. The buildings were blown into kindling wood. The tramway was torn up and a length of steel rails twined spirally around a tree, like a whiplash.

Crime Full of Mystery.

Carbondale, Ill.—The developments of the past 24 hours in the horrible tragedy enacted at West end, in which the 9-year-old son of Frank S. Tucker is alleged to have killed his mother and then shot himself, point to a double murder and the exoneration of the boy. However, the mother in an ante-mortem statement, made one hour before death to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, claimed the son killed her and later killed himself. The jury believe it is a physical impossibility for the boy to have killed his mother. The opinion prevails that an unknown third party is guilty.

Last Chance to Save Castle Island.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Naphen has received a letter from the secretary of the treasury stating that Castle island will have to be used for the proposed lighthouse station in Boston harbor unless the people of Boston can find a better place for its location. Mr. Naphen expressed his intention of seeing the secretary in person and asking that action in the matter be suspended for a sufficient length of time to enable the people to decide on a site as good, if not better, than Castle island.

Sign Contract for a Year.

Boston, Mass.—Boston' team drivers begin work under a new annual agreement with the master teamsters. It is identical with the agreement made last year so far as wages and general working conditions are concerned, but the Seventeenth of June has been added to the list of holidays with pay, and several minor changes made which are said to be of advantage to the men. About a month ago the union presented a new scale which has just been agreed to and a contract signed for one year.

POLICE CHIEF INDISCREET.

Dismissal, Suspension and Censure for His Accusers.

Newton, Mass.—The final chapter in the Newton police department investigation has been reached. Mayor John W. Weeks has made known his decision, in which he practically exonerates Chief Fred A. Tarbox of the charges brought against him, although stating that in several instances his conduct has not been entirely satisfactory.

Patrolman Charles R. Young in dismissed from the service, Patrolmen W. E. Dearborn and W. E. Fuller are suspended for three months without pay, and Sergt. Charles T. Bartlett and Patrolmen J. J. Davis, Condrin, Marriner, Soule, Bailey and McAleer are censured.

The verdict of Mayor Weeks, the details of which accurately fulfil the predictions that have been made by the general public, was made known to the members of the police department when the entire force, including ranking officers, was assembled at police headquarters. Under the direction of Lieut. John Ryan, the men were drawn up in two files on each side of the guard room, and the decision of the mayor was then read to them by Chief Tarbox.

Tried Suicide After a Jilt.

Chelsea, Mass.—James Jenkins (colored), 14 years of age, of Lynn, attempted suicide on Poplar street Chelsea, by shooting. The boy has been making love to a young colored girl in Chelsea, but about three weeks ago was dismissed by his sweetheart. He went to Chelsea and met a brother of the girl. He requested the brother to go with him to the girl's home and call her to the window, in order that he might bid her good-by, which he did, but, fearing that Jenkins would injure his sister, did not call her to the window. Jenkins thereupon put the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and fired one shot, the bullet passing through his cheek. Physicians say his injuries are not of a dangerous character.

Charged with Infanticide.

Quincy, Mass.—"My little 2 year-old boy fell asleep on the bed and rolled over onto our baby and smothered him," says Mrs. Georgs D. Greis, who with her husband, an employe of the Fore River Ship & Engine company, is under detention here on the charge of murder of their infant child at Baltimore, Oct. 4. Inspector McKay arrested the couple. The dead baby was found by a tramp in a box car on a railroad siding. Mrs Greis told the Quincy police that, on the advice of the midwife who attended her, she decided not to notify the authorities of the unusual death.

Anti-Imperialist Against Labor Unions.

Cambridge, Mass.—Edward Atkinson spoke against trade unionism under present conditions before the members of Prospect union, Cambridge, and a rather warm discussion followed. Mr. Atkinson said that labor unions were wrong in dictating to employers how they should run their business. He argued that causing the number of working hours to be decreased is equivalent to increasing the price of commodities. The present system, he said, kept the laboring man's chance of advancement at a minimum. All laborers were thereby kept on a level and could not climb the ladder according to their ability.

Rosebery to Wed American Widow.

Louisville, Ky.—A letter received here from Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, who is at present in Vevay, Switzerland, says the engagement is reported there of Mrs. Alice Louise Carr Chauncey, formerly of Louisville and now residing in Cannes, France, to Lord Rosebery, ex-prime minister of England. Archibald Philip Primrose, Lord Rosebery, ex-premier of England, litterateur and devotee of the turf, was born in London May 7, 1847, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1878 he married Hannah, the only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. On her marriage Lady Rosebery had a fortune of $1,500,000 settled without restriction upon her; and on her death in 1890 she left it unreservedly to her husband. Since the death of Lady Rosebery rumor has had Lord Rosebery engaged to several well known women.

Well Beloved Priest Dead.

Boston, Mass.—Rev. Fr. Thomas Norris, for over 30 years connected with the archdiocese of Boston, and of late assistant pastor of the Sacred Heart church, Roslindale, died at the Carney hospital. Death was the result of a paralytic shock, sustained several days ago. Fr. Norris was much beloved by his people in Roslindale. He was born in Kilworth, county Cork, Ire., in 1843, and was ordained June 24, 1868. He came to the United States in 1869. He was assigned to St. Peter's church, Lowell, where he served four years. His other fields of labor were Stoughton, and in many small parishes of the archdiocese.

Foster and Dickinson Face Jury.

Boston, Mass.—George M. Foster, formerly cashier of the South Danvers National Bank, the failure of which created considerable excitement winter before last, and John W. Dickinson of Newton were put on trial, on charges growing out of the bank's failure, in the United States district court, before Judge Lowell. The counts preferred against the two men number 15, and charge wilful misapplication of funds by Foster, and the aiding and abetting of the same by Dickinson. This is the second time the two defendants have faced a jury on these charges.

Ball Player Suicides.

San Francisco, Cal.—"Winnie" D. Mercer, a pitcher of the Detroit American league baseball team, committed suicide in his room at the Occidental hotel by asphyxiation with gas. He was a sufferer from pulmonary troubles and became despondent. Winifred D. Mercer was born June 20, 1874, in Wheeling, W. Va. He learned to play ball in East Liverpool, O., and soon gained considerable local renown as a pitcher. He was to have managed the Detroit's this season.

COPPERS CAPERED

While Cambridge Teacher Was Being Brutally Attacked.

Annual Ball Occupied Officers while Lady Fought Footpads Near Her Home—Weak and Bleeding Profusely, She Reaches Station Minus Her Pocketbook—Clinton Street Scene of Latest Cambridge Outrage.

Cambridge, Mass.—Miss Mabel T. Ashley, a teacher in the Webster grammar school, Cambridge, was brutally assaulted and robbed on Clinton street about 8 o'clock while a majority of the members of the police force were preparing to attend the annual ball.

Her assailants were two young men, of whom the police have obtained a meager description. Miss Ashley, who is a pretty young woman, had her face badly disfigured, and when she reached the police station in Central square to tell her story, she was bleeding profusely.

She had been in the vicinity of Central square on business and was on her way home. She carried a pocketbook, which contained some money, the exact amount being unknown. The footpads evidently followed her up Massachusetts avenue and when a favorable spot on Clinton street was reached one of the men sprang at her from behind and struck her a blow with his fist, felling her to the ground. He then attempted to snatch her pocketbook.

Miss Ashley is not a big woman, but she is plucky. She grappled with her assailant as he stooped over her, and called for help, but he beat her off, and started down the street. Miss Ashley regained her footing, and went after him as fast as possible. The other man, however, ran toward her, and she was again struck and knocked down. When she recovered sufficiently to rise her assailants had disappeared.

Miss Ashley made her way to the station in a much excited condition and related her experience. The patrolmen on duty were informed of the case, but up to a late hour no arrests had been made.

Archangel from Moon Island Buncoed.

Boston, Mass.—Archangel De Fimone, from Moon island, came to the city and fell among thieves. Down at the foot of Broad street he met two men who promised him a job, but said he needed new clothes before he could secure it. To help him they gave him an envelope supposed to contain $20, with which Archangel started for a clothing store, having given his new friends $7.50, all the money he had, as security for the contents of the envelope. At the store Archangel found the envelope was empty, and he told his troubles in Station 2.

To Get Even for Negro Appointments.

Washington, D. C.—With the removal of all Republican opposition to the Cuban reciprocity treaty the danger of fatal obstruction on the part of the Democrats in the senate increases and now there is fear among the friends of the measure and belief among its opponents, that enough Democrats will be found to defeat it. This attitude on the part of the minority is held to be explainable in part from a desire to antagonize the president on account of his appointment of negroes to office. The Democratic minority now holds the key to the situation.

Operators Attack Unions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Recognition of the union, which the anthracite operators maintain is not an issue before the coal strike commission, was the principal demand attacked by the Erie company in its contest against the claims of the United Mine Workers of America. Gen. Supt. W. A. May of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company and the Pennsylvania company, which are controlled by the Erie, was on the witness stand for a long time, and gave testimony tending to show that since the advent of the union into the anthracite regions the workmen have been less efficient.

Glenn Testifies for Himself.

Manila, P. I.—The court-martial which is trying Maj. Edwin F. Glenn of the 5th infantry on the charge of having unlawfully killed seven prisoners of war in Samar, decided to admit testimony showing the general conditions on the island of Samar at the time of the alleged offence. Maj. Glenn, in testifying reviewed the conditions which led to the promulgation of circular No. 6, which was the authority for his orders to conduct a vigorous campaign. He said that the circular was suggested from headquarters and testified further that Gen Chaffee said that he did not want reports from Samar.

Committee of 10 will be appointed to formulate plans for preserving Park Street church (Boston) property.

Thomas Jenkins of Lynn shoots himself for love in Chelsea; he'll recover.

Young Russian woman who hoped to pick up gold in New York streets commits suicide.

12 feet of water near the Washington monument, Washington.

Armstrong's Cooperage Burned.

Somerville, Mass.—A portion of the cooperage establishment of William M. Armstrong & Co., on Somerville avenue, near the tracks of the Fitchburg division of the B. & M. railroad, was destroyed by fire, making a spectacular blaze for an hour and causing a loss of $20,000. The fire was caused by the thawing out of water-pipes in the stable, where 12 horses perished. In close proximity were buildings of the establishment of John P. Squire & Co., and an oil tank structure.

COASTING CASUALTIES.

Two of Which Will Probably Have Fatal Ending.

Boston, Mass.—In addition to the long list of coasting mishaps made up from all quarters of the city five more accidents, two of which will probably result fatally, were reported at police headquarters.

Harry I. Weissner of 78 Carolina avenue, Jamaica Plain, was coasting on Newbern street when he lost control of his sled and ran into a fence, fracturing both bones of his right leg.

Adolph Ricket, 10 years, of 101 Chestnut avenue, and Herman Tileher of the same age, of 157 Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, were coasting down Chestnut Hill on a double-runner when it collided with a sled, swerved from its course and finally crashed into an electric pole. Ricket, who was steering, was rendered unconscious in the collision and was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He is not expected to recover. Tileher was picked up with a fractured leg.

Walter Cochrane, 14, of 11 Springer street, South Boston, was coasting on Sixth street, when his sled collided with that of another lad and Cochrane's leg was fractured.

Katherine Kennedy, aged 5, of 143 Bunker Hill street, struck her head against the curbstone while coasting nearly in front of her own door. She has concussion of the brain, and on account of her tender age she probably will not survive.

Esther Lavin, 12 years, living with her parents at 1523 Tremont street, ran into a pair of horses attached to a hack which was standing at the foot of the hill. The child received contusions of her left thigh.

Brookline, Mass.—St. Clair Wodell, the little Brookline boy who had his leg hurt while coasting on Fisher Hill, Brookline, was operated on at the Massachusetts General hospital and his leg amputated. Up to a late hour he was resting comfortably.

Melrose, Mass.—Harry Holt, the 15-year-old son of Samuel F. Holt, of Grove street, had a finger of his right hand badly crushed in a coasting accident this afternoon.

McNamee's Nominations Go.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Democratic board of aldermen of Cambridge made a clean sweep at the first meeting after organization by confirming every one of the nominations made by Mayor McNamee on inauguration day. This action removes William H. Gray, superintendent of buildings, who last year was before the board on charges preferred by the mayor in connection with the Washington school building. The new men are Thomas F. Tracy, superintendent of public buildings; Goodwin A. Isenberg and John J. Scott, members of the board of health; Andrew Conlin, park commissioner; John Buckley, Rev. J. Henry Duckrey and Dr. P. M. Fitzsimmons, trustees of the public labrary; J. Frank Facey, register of voters; John T. Shea, superintendent of streets; Andrew J. Rady, member of the water board.

Investigating President's Accident.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The witnesses in the cases of Euclid Madden and James T. Kelley, the motorman and conductor who were charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Secret Service Agent Craig, were called before the grand jury. They were to tell what they knew of the collision between the electric car which Madden and Kelley were running and the carriage containing President Roosevelt and Governor Crane here last August. The witnesses included the passengers on the car and others who saw the accident. It was not known whether former Governor Crane had been summoned.

Legislative Career Cut Short.

Woburn, Mass.—Edmund C. Cottle of Woburn, who last Wednesday was sworn in as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, died on a train while on his way home from the state house. Mr. Cottle left the state house for Woburn shortly after 2 o'clock, and it is believed that he hurried for his train. He was discovered on the rear seat of the train, and expired shortly after. Mr. Cottle was elected last November from the 28th Middlesex district, this being his first term in the legislature. He was born in North Tisbury, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, in 1842.

Day Will Have Shiras' Place.

Washington, D. C.—The president offered Gov. Taft, president of the Philippine commission, the appointment to succeed Justice Shiras on the supreme court bench. Gov. Taft declined, out of deference to public opinion in the Philippines, and it is stated that Circuit Judge William R. Day, President McKinley's friend and secretary of state, will be appointed to the vacancy when Justice Shiras retires next month. Gov. Taft will be appointed to the supreme bench later on, when another vacancy occurs, probably when Justice Harlan retires.

A Mania for Fires.

Wakefield, Mass.—Four serious fires of mysterious origin were explained by the confession of Walter E. Sturtevant, 17, of Main street, Wakefield. Yielding to an irresistible inclination to feel the excitement of a blaze, the clanging of the fire bells, the hurry scurry of the fire apparatus and the stirring scenes attending the fighting of flames, the youth touched a match to the coal pocket of S. H. Hellen of Wakefield on the night of Oct. 8, 1902, and destroyed property valued at $10,000. A few hours later he put the inmates of an Italian boarding house of Wakefield in a state of terror by setting fire to the wooden structure.

Congress to Clip Coal Duty.

Washington, D. C.—Good news for the people. Very good news, in fact. A special meeting of the ways and means committee has been called to take up the bill introduced by Mr. Hill of Connecticut providing for a drawback of the duties paid on coal imported in Atlantic coast ports to the end of June of this year. Mr. Hill's bill extends the benefit of free coal only to the Atlantic coast ports and limits the time of its operations until the end of the coming June.

Darwin and Modern Criticism

By Prof. Benjamin Kidd.

"WITH the growth of that sense of responsibility towards life, which Darwin thought he saw interfering with the operation of the law of natural selection by filling the asylums with the maimed and less capable, we have not indeed the suspension of natural selection in society, but the first basis of a social process, the intensity and efficiency of which have, under the influence of natural selection when viewed from a wider standpoint, begun to tell to an increasing degree in competition with all other types of society whatever. The projection of the sense of human responsibility outside the limits of all the creeds and interests which, in previous stages, had embodied it in the state, has resulted in the gradual dissolution of the closed absolutisms in the state within which human activities had previously been confined. The dissolution of the conception upon which slavery rested; the growth of the conception of the native equality of men, and of their right to equal voting power in the state, irrespective of status or possessions; the undermining of the absolute position of the occupying classes, and of the ideas by which civil and religious opinion was previously supported by the power of the state; the tolerance of parties; the right of free inquiry in every direction; the long movement towards political enfranchisement; with finally the growth of that conviction which constitutes a standing challenge to all existing absolute tendencies in the economic conditions of the modern world, namely, that the distribution of wealth in a well-ordered state should aim at realizing political justice—are all features of an integrating process in Western history. They are all the marks of a type of society of higher organic potentiality than has existed in the world before—a type of which the characteristic feature is that the sense of human responsibility has been at last projected outside the state and beyond the present.—Harper's.

The Noblest Business of All.

Verdict of a Farmer From Choice.

By Enoch C. Dow, Belfast, Me.

ONLY a short time since I received a call from a man who has a responsible position with one of the largest contracting and building firms in this country. During the conversation I made the remark that he had a good trade, and was doing well at it, to which he replied that if he was to start over again he would go to farming.

Now, here was a man in the prime of life, earning more than $1000 a year, who believes farming holds out better inducements to the young man that is offered by the mechanical trades. This is not the visionary idea of the city worker who has no practical knowledge of farm life, and who imagines farming is all pleasure and profit. No, it was the mature judgment of a well educated and experienced mechanic, who has the management of a department and the supervision of forty men working under him. As a boy he grew up on a farm; as a young man he worked at farming for several years; as a man in the prime and vigor of life, with mature judgment, and earning a salary that the average farmer boy would look upon as fabulous, he says there are more and better opportunities on the farm than in the trades.

Here is something for the farmers' boys to think about and well consider. True, the farm knowledge needed by the successful farmer to-day is greater than in the past, yet it is of such a nature that it may be largely gained while conducting the usual farm operations. It requires no more time to learn to be a good farmer than to learn a good trade.

The good farmer can get more out of life than the good mechanic; the poor farmer has a better show for a living than the poor mechanic. Then, there are the enjoyments of country living to offset the inconveniences of the usual city life. Yes, the city has its advantages; so also has the country. On the whole, the advantages are with the country.

The writer of this is a farmer from choice, and not from necessity. With some experience in other walks of life, and a good education, a good look was taken, and the decision was made that farming was a better and bigger business than any of the trades or so-called learned professions. I have not seen cause to change that opinion, but it grows stronger as the seasons come and go. Always there is something to learn on the farm. The mechanic may become a machine; the preacher grows small and narrow in his theology; the lawyer gets sharp, but limited; the doctor sickens of his pills and patients and sighs for a broader life. The farmer only, of all men, has a business that always broadens and develops if followed intelligently.—New York Tribune.

Curing Crippled Children.

By Dr. Adolf Lorenz, of the University of Vienna.

PROBABLY the only new thing which I have to teach surgeons is that many malformations and dislocations can be cured by the use of the human hands and by manipulation of the malformed or dislocated part without any cutting. It is no reflection upon the excellent surgeons of America that I have something new to show them, because the results of my earliest bloodless operations performed with the hands were in the nature of discoveries, and as new to me as to others. America teaches the rest of the world many things and, therefore, can sometimes learn with a good grace.

I have been performing these operations for about fifteen years, and have in that time treated about 1000 cases by the new method. These cases have included club feet, double or single displacement of the hip, wry neck and other malformations.

Previous to 1886 I used the knife in treating the hip dislocations and, in consequence, almost invariably got a resulting stiff hip in the patient. By the present method I get forty per cent. of cures that seem to be absolutely perfect, so that a child that has two dislocated hips and is almost unable to drag itself about can in a little while run and jump as well as any other. In another thirty per cent. the cure is not perfect, for a slight limp is left, and in the remaining thirty per cent. there is at least no injury to the patient.

I have learned by my experience that it is better to set an age limit for these operations, and I do not now generally undertake to treat children over six years of age where both hips are out of joint, or over nine years of age where one is displaced. I used to treat older children, but gave it up as the results were not good, owing to the strength of the muscles that bound the limb into the wrong position.

At first I used a sort of screw to pull limbs into their places, but it was too rough and I gave that up and now use the hands alone, though in difficult cases the limbs are prepared for the operation by means of weights that pull them, some of them being as heavy as eighty pounds.

Though the treatment of the child's malformed or misjointed limb may appear to the layman to be very severe, and though a great deal of force is certainly applied in tearing the muscles that bind the bones in the false position, yet when the child awakes from the ether it feels no pain. Recovery from the immediate effects of the operation is very rapid and the child should be moving about in two or three days, using the limb that has been treated. I want the child to use the limb as soon as possible, for in most cases the head of the femur and the socket in which it works do not work harmoniously, because during all the patient's life they have grown apart. Use will remove this difficulty.

After the operation to reduce congenital dislocation of the hip the patient is kept in the plaster cast about nine months, though encouraged at the same time to move about, using the limb that has been treated and especially bearing weight on it. Some little patients with these casts upon them are very lively. I remember a boy from Berlin, who was in a cast that held his legs out in spread eagle style, the knees and toes pointing in opposite directions. He used to gallop sidewise about the streets. By the time the cast is taken off the muscles have knit the limb into its new position and if it has been well used all joint difficulties have vanished and the cure is as complete as though the child had had two good limbs from the beginning.

Sometimes there is no socket, or one of its walls is too low to properly retain the head of the femur when it is put in place. This can often be remedied by boring with the femur itself at the time of the operation. The plaster cast then holds the bone in place till the muscles bind it there.

America has some of the cleverest surgeons of the world and the whole body of them here are notably quick at learning. I am greatly pleased with the hospitals, the apparatus is so good, the specialization so thorough, and there has been such liberal provision for particular wants. This country is far ahead of Germany in such matters. The American dentist has demonstrated that he is the best in the world in his calling, and the American surgeon will go to the front also—it is inevitable.

[Dr. Lorenz is, physically, of striking appearance, being more than six feet high and wearing a long beard—black, streaked with gray. His figure is erect and all his movements give evidence of extraordinary strength and activity. He uses good English, though with German accent, and is notably direct, simple, energetic and emphatic in his speech. The foregoing article is from an interview with him by a representative of The Independent.—Editor.]

Diamonds Explode.

It has long been known that diamonds, especially the class known as "rose diamonds," are likely to explode if subjected to only what would seem a very ordinary degree of heat, such as strong rays from the sun, etc. It is now believed that the explosions are the result of the rapid expansion of certain volatile liquids enclosed in cavities near the centre of these precious stones. A great many diamonds, even though cut, mounted and worn as gems of perfection, are still in an unfinished condition—that is, the liquid drop from which the stone is being formed has not as yet deposited all of its "pure crystals of carbon." These movable drops may occasionally be seen with the naked eye.

When this is the case a strong microscope will give the drop the appearance of a bubble in the fluid of a carpenter's level. It is also highly probable that beside the liquid mentioned these cavities may contain certain gases under great tension. This being the case, one may readily comprehend how a very small amount of heat would cause the liquid and gas to expand to such a degree that the diamond would give way with all the characteristics of a miniature explosion.—Boston Herald.