Essex County Herald.

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Essex District Probate Court.

Sessions of said Court will be held as follows: At Lunenburg the second Tuesday of October and April; at West Concord the second Tuesday of November and June. Lunenburg Tuesday of January and July. Business may also be held at any place in the district by agreement.

ROBERT CHASE, Judge

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Notary Public with Seal
Island Pond Vt

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Dentist.
Office over post office. Island Pond, Vt

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THE WORLD'S TREND IN 1903

A Short but Complete Story of the Year Told Graphically So as to Show the Meaning and Inter-relation of Events and Classified For Convenient Reference

LIFE'S infinite loom spins ceaselessly the vast fabric of civilization, of which the least of us human creatures is a factor. In and under and over and through flies the great shuttle of history, while we perform the psychological marvel of being at once actor and spectator by pausing on the threshold of the new year to take a quick, sweeping glance backward at the new strands which the Great Spinner has added to the sum total of world experience since a year ago.

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A Look at the Log Of Our Ship of State

The amazing thing is the figure we have cut in world politics. Few and far between are the nations that have not felt the pressure of American diplomacy backed by American guns and by American money. There was bankrupt Venezuela blockaded by three great European creditors. A word from Washington and Minister Bowen was able to get the whole matter adjusted by arbitration. The Russian bear barred the Manchurian gateway to China until an American diplomat led the way to an open door. Our voice of protest against persecution of Jews in Russia was heard. The prestige of the United States in the Mediterranean was enhanced by the presence of ships at Beirut and the sending of Skinner to Abyssinia; England came closer to us in the Alaskan boundary concession through arbitration. Finally in fulfillment of a great responsibility, however opinions differ as to the method, the Roosevelt administration paved the way for the isthmian canal project by extending the helping hand to the new republic of Panama after Colombia had let the Hay-Herran treaty, which was signed at Washington in February, die by failing to ratify in time. We continued our general supervision of Central American and West Indian neighbors. Chile acknowledged the Monroe doctrine, being the first South American country to do so. * * * The features of the internal policy of the administration were the effort to check trusts through the enactment of the Elkins law, the effort to expose and punish corruption discovered in nearly every department, chiefly in the postal service; the insistence on the recognition of negroes in official appointments, the open shop declaration in response to labor's challenge in the Miller case at the government printing office, Cuban reciprocity at 20 per cent off the Dingley rates, the reorganization of the army under a general staff and the unifying of the state militia. For the thoroughness of the postal exposures credit is due to Mr. Bristow. Other important acts at the closing session of the Fifty-seventh congress were for free trade in coal, for Philippine government, antianarchy, creating the department of commerce and labor and appropriating a total of $1,554,168,514 for the two years. The ship subsidy bill failed, and the statehood deadlock in the senate went over to the present session on a compromise. It was under the Spooner act that the treaty with Colombia was made. The Fifty-eighth congress, summoned in extra session for the confirmation of the Cuban treaty, started in with new house leaders, Cannon being chosen speaker, while Williams of Mississippi took command of the minority and scored by not opposing the Cuban treaty. * * * Around both the foreign and internal policies thus outlined the party alignments were begun in anticipation of the national campaign of 1904. Already it was clear that the south was made more solidly Democratic by its view of the negro recognition policy, and the opposition took advantage of the postal scandal to begin the cry, "Turn the rascals out!" The state elections in November made new changes in the political map. Tammany captured New York city, Hanna overwhelmed Johnson in Ohio, giving new inspiration to the Hanna boom, while Gorman made good in Maryland. Through the year the Democrats were engaged in a still hunt for presidential timber. The Cleveland movement gained considerable headway in the east until the ex-president formally denied his candidacy. The Bryan faction scoffed at the suggestion while considering Folk of Missouri, Parker of New York, Cockrell, Gorman, Harrison, Hearst, Johnson, Garvin of Rhode Island and others, but could agree on none. * * * Vermont and New Hampshire abandoned prohibition. Kansas and New Hampshire rejected woman suffrage. Many states worked for direct election of senators. Pennsylvania adopted the press muzzler, but could not enforce it. * * * Other notable executive acts were retirement of General Miles, declination of War college at Washington, appointment of Day to supreme court, resignation of Secretary of War Root, successful test of world's largest gun, launching of largest battleship, the Pennsylvania; appointment of Cortelyou secretary of commerce and labor, ordered deportation of Anarchist Turner, nomination of Brigadier General Wood to be major general, and women inspectors of immigrants. * * * The notable legal decisions were by the supreme court against marginal trading, by the court of appeals against Northern Securities merger, the circuit court in Minnesota deciding that the merger was not in violation of interstate commerce law; by the supreme court upholding the Kansas eight hour law and declaring mental science healing legal. The most notable criminal trials were those of Tillman, acquitted of charge of murder of Gonzales; death sentence for Caleb Powers on third trial for connection with Goebel murder, death sentence for Jett as murderer of Marcum in Kentucky feud; electrocution of the three Van Wormer boys.

J. L. Bristow.

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POLITICAL CRISES IN OTHER LANDS

GREAT BRITAIN has been brought face to face with an economic revolution that rocks her very foundations through one tenacious and magnetic personality—that of Joseph Chamberlain. It was after the popular ovation for his Boer settling trip last spring that the colonial secretary proclaimed his policy of a protective tariff on foodstuffs on a programme of imperial reciprocity and unity. Later, in September, he decided to go it alone, and the Balfour cabinet went to pieces, though again patched up for a time with nondescript material, Balfour himself taking a moderate course for retaliatory tariff and the free trade warhorses snorting in opposition alignment. * * * At the same time an internal sore of long standing was healed in the historic passage of the Irish land purchase bill July 21, piloted by Redmond and Wyndham and sealed by the royal journey through Ireland. * * * England has exerted a new power through the diplomatic personality of King Edward, who in a series of royal visiting has drawn France and Italy closer in bonds of amity and arbitration, though the partnership with Germany in Venezuela's blockade met with popular rebuke. A great stride toward American fellowship was taken when Lord Alverstone, Oct. 20, cast the deciding vote favorably to the American boundary claim in Alaska and swept away with a stroke of his pen that ever threatening casus belli. * * * England is believed to have disappointed Japan by a neutral attitude toward Russian aggression in China, while India's year, started with the splendors of the durbar, ends in a new military movement against the hermit realm of Tibet, also coveted by Russia. * * * Australia granted full woman suffrage, restrained government railroad strike and rejected the arbitration bill. * * * Canada had an era of industrial growth; was bitter over Alaskan award. * * * South Africa placed under 10 per cent reciprocity. First Transvaal parliament opened in May. * * * British captured Kano.

Jos. Chamberlain.

Lord Alverstone.

RUSSIA in all her vastness and power has pressed remorselessly toward her goal in the far east while checking with an iron hand the internal revolutionary propaganda of socialism and organized labor. Disregarding all promises by the failure to evacuate Manchuria, the government of Czar Nicholas stood dishonored in the pillory of world opinion. * * * Great hopes were raised by the czar's manifesto of religious freedom and liberty for peasants March 12, but the massacre of Jews at Kishineff in May and their persecution in other places with official connivance went far to discredit that great proclamation. The continued and increased restriction of liberty in Finland did not improve this impression.

THE ORIENT, take it all in all, has had the front and center of the international stage most of the year. From the newspaper man's standpoint it would make a rather funny, zigzag record suggestive of the famous general who marched his army up the hill and marched it down again—Manchuria in this case substituted for the hill. But the Russians never budged. They rushed more troops thither, and on various flimsy pretexts tightened their grip by reoccupying Mukden and Haicheng and by scaring Japan into feverish war preparations by land and sea mobilization near Korea. War was expected almost daily for months. * * * The one bright spot in the oriental year was the success of American and British diplomats in getting treaties with China actually signed for the opening of certain Manchurian ports to world trade. These would have to be recognized by Russia in event of her conquest of Manchuria. * * * Japan and China have come closer in view of their common danger. * * * Boxer uprising was suppressed. * * * Japanese language was adopted in the Chinese universities. Nevertheless the Chinese government reacted against the reform element, whose editors were punished. * * * The Philippines enjoyed an era of comparative peace and commercial growth with only sporadic fighting by ladrones and Moros. * * * Thirty years' war in Sumatra ended with Dutch conquest.

THE NEAR EAST has been the plague spot of the year, a chamber of horrors that hangs heavy on the conscience of Europe and of all Christendom. Whatever the technical merits of the Macedonian controversy, the revolt of the Christian inhabitants was checked with such a horde of murderous Turkish fiends as to cause even czarists of Russian and Austrian diplomacy hasten to stay the sultan's hand. Unwillingly he has at last accepted virtual Russo-Austrian sovereignty of his rebellious vilayets. * * * The disorder at Beirut and the reported killing of the American consul, Magelssen, brought American warships into Turkish waters with salutary results. * * * Bulgaria checked her anti-Turkish sentiments for the time, having appealed to the powers in vain. * * * Servia went clear to the foot of the class by her popular acceptance of the army's deliberate taurder, June 10, of King Alexander and Queen Draga and substitution of King Peter on her blood stained throne a month later. * * * The Austro-Hungarian union continued to hang by a thread.

GERMANY'S monarchical institutions suffered a shock in the electoral success of the Social Democrats, who polled a vote of 3,000,000 and gained many seats in the reichstag. * * * The operation on the kaiser's throat was believed to be for incipient cancer and to endanger his life and reign. * * * The fatherland has suffered an acute industrial depression.

FRANCE pursued undeviatingly her republican programme against the government authorization of the religious orders and schools, causing a sharp alignment on the question of the separation of church and state. * * * Disciplined Morocco. * * * Tried and convicted the Humbert swindlers. * * * Reopened Dreyfus case.

ITALY AND GREECE experienced no decisive political changes other than the growth of socialism among laboring classes.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL encountered serious revolutionary outbreaks and labor disturbances. Villader succeeded Silvela as Spanish premier.

LATIN AMERICA'S story, omitting the inconsequent rebellions, has just four important chapters. * * * Venezuela went into international bankruptcy by defying the warship-backed collectors of three European creditor nations—Germany, England and Italy. These pounced down on Castro and blockaded his rocky coast until he got the American minister, Bowen, to help him fix up the special arbitration courts and to get the preferential treatment decided at The Hague court. Result was scaling down of claims from $22,000,000 to $2,000,000, while Castro captured Bolivar and crushed the rebellion. * * * Brazil and Bolivia compromised their dispute over the rubber forests of Acre by giving title to the former on condition of the latter's having outlet to Atlantic by river and rail. * * * Santo Domingo went through the fire and sword melodrama twice, first bowing to General Wos y Gil in April and seven months later being battered into submission to former rulers, Morales, Jiminez and Vasquez. * * * Colombia, through her failure to meet the American canal proposition half way, lost the whole pudding in the opera bouffe revolution of Panama under the guns of Uncle Sam's ships, making a live issue as the old year goes to press. * * * Cuba accepted American reciprocity. * * * Mexico paid the pious claim. * * * Chile and Argentina were peaceful and prosperous.

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STRIDES TAKEN TOWARD CHURCH UNITY

The mills of God, which grind slow but exceeding fine, have brought into use lenses of vision powerful enough to conceive the ultimate goal of universal religious unity for the human race. This lofty aspiration was realized in some measure when the death of Pope Leo, July 20, caused a universal wave of recognition and appreciation of his personal character to seek expression regardless of the barriers between Protestant and Catholic. Again this note of a wider Christian unity was struck in the appeal of the Episcopal bishops' congress at Washington for greater charity toward their brothers of the Roman faith, and when a great movement for the federation of all Protestant churches was definitely started. Parallel with this effort was the progress made toward a federation of Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants and United Brethren, while the several varieties of Presbyterians have cleared the ground for one communion. In all this the forces of liberalism have been necessarily dominant, with an insistence on practical mission work at home and abroad and a greater participation in the social and political problems of the day as the true remedies for the waning power of the church. The democratic personality and policy of Pius X., Leo's successor, place the Catholic church in line with these tendencies. The other points of general interest were the consolidation of smaller churches, the final approval of Presbyterian creed revision, celebration of Wesley's two hundredth anniversary, the death of Archbishop Temple of England, succeeded by Davidson; completion of Methodist $20,000,000 thank offering, spectacular New York crusade of Dowieites, building of largest auditorium at Battle Creek by Adventists, erection of $1,000,000 church at New York by Christian Scientists and the united church war on divorce.

Pope Pius X.

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Schools Becoming More and More Practical

One word epitomizes the year's educational effort and aspiration—practicality. This is true of Germany, France, England and especially of the United States. It applies from primary grade to graduate university work. The most impressive instance in our own country was the $3,000,000 school of professional journalism intrusted to Columbia university by the munificence of Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World. The teaching of practical journalism was begun also at the Kansas university. In many colleges for women new courses in domestic science were started. At Yale and elsewhere insurance was taught, and at Chicago a new department was devoted to elaborate courses in fire protection. Forestry was taken up at California, cattle killing at Iowa and gardening at Columbia. Western Reserve started a school for librarians. Missouri had a traveling school of farm work. Columbia established a chair of Chinese. Southern schools gave increased attention to actual gardening, both for training and support. Traveling medical university for country doctors in Germany. Throughout the north more attention was paid to manual training and kindergarten work. Charles M. Schwab began the establishment of a series of trade schools. * * * There was a continuance of the era of expansion, the enrollment of students in public and private schools and colleges rising to new records, and the total of benefactions running into the tens of millions. Throughout this country a concerted effort was made by teachers in public schools to secure higher salaries. * * * Nevertheless prominent churchmen, notably Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Greer, began a vigorous assault on our educational foundations because of the failure of the schools to inculcate a religious spirit and seriously proposed to reorganize by letting the churches take their proportionate share of the schools and operate them.

Joseph Pulitzer.

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The Efforts and Achievements of Science

What does the world know that it didn't know a year ago? The year was yet young when the realm of science was astounded and the whole civilized world interested by the achievement of a woman, Mme. Curie, working in association with her husband, Professor Curie, in France. It is still too soon to attempt any final estimate of the scientific value of the new element, radium, thus identified. The greatest scientists are yet perplexed by its apparent contradictions and miraculous powers. To the layman it is known as a substance separated chemically in very small quantities by the reduction of a large amount of uranium, which is the waste product of the oxide works in Austria. Its most striking property, for which it was named, is the capacity to radiate particles of itself constantly at inconceivable speed without apparent loss. This "radio activity" later was observed by Ramsay to cause a gaslike substance which changed spontaneously into helium, suggesting the possibility of the transmutation of metals. * * * Other women figured notably in scientific achievement. Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Johns Hopkins faculty received the $1,000 prize for the most original work throwing light on the mysteries of the lymphatic system. Mrs. Workman, in company with Dr. W. H. Workman, made new world's record for mountain climbing, getting 23,656 feet high in Himalayas. * * * Dr. Charles Barrows of New York announced the success of formalin as a cure for blood poison. From all quarters came news of successful serum cures, such as Dunbar's hay fever, Tizoni's pneumonia, Aronson's scarlet fever, Fletcher's cholera infantum and a number for tuberculosis. The microbes of sleeping sickness, hydrophobia and smallpox were identified. Carbolic acid and the salts of chloride and potassium were used successfully in lockjaw cases. Professor Hatai of Chicago discovered a food called lecithin, producing rapid growth of animal tissue. * * * New mercury arc light and static converter were perfected by Steinmetz and Hewitt. Professor Bedell of Cornell sent alternating and direct electric currents simultaneously. German government made new world's trolley speed record of 130½ miles an hour. Professor Goodspeed of Philadelphia photographed from human body's radiations. Ruhmer, in Germany, made wireless telegraphy capable of secrecy. Messter exhibited combination talking and moving pictures. * * * Many airship experiments were made, the most successful being those of the Lebaudy brothers of Paris, who made a new speed record of forty-four miles in 100 minutes; Dr. Groth, who sailed over San Francisco; Stanley Spencer at London, and Benlow, who used a new system of automatic steering and balancing near Syracuse, N. Y. Professor Langley's man-carrying aerodrome, built under government auspices, was tried on the Potomac, near Washington, and proved a complete failure under existing conditions. * * * Pickering of Harvard discredited the long accepted Franz theory of moon craters. Professor Dugan discovered a small planet. Great spots were observed near the central meridian of the sun. Ten new stars were discovered. * * * German explorer located new land in antarctic regions. * * * New gospel papyri were unearthed in Egypt.

Mme. Curie.

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NEW RECORDS IN REALM OF SPORT

The great feature of the sporting year was the arrival of the two-minute trotter and better in the equine personality of Lou Dillon, the five-year-old California mare owned by C. K. G. Billings. She not only did her two-minute mile at Readville, Mass., equaled soon after by Major Delmar and bettered by Cresceus, but reclaimed her queendom at Memphis later, doing her mile in 1:58½. A still lower figure for pacers was made by the equally wonderful Dan Patch, who went a mile in 1:56¼ and half a mile in 0:56. Prince Alert paced a 1:57 mile. * * * On the running turf Africander took the Suburban, Picket the American Derby, and Waterboy beat them all in the Century with one and one-half miles in 2:31 3-5. * * * Reliance defended the America's cup against the third Shamrock. Cambridge outrowed Oxford, Yale outrowed Harvard, and Cornell again swept the Hudson. * * * Janetzy won the auto Derby in Ireland. Oldfield made the mile auto record of 0:55 1-5, Rolls the kilometer in 0:26 2-5. * * * The British Doherty brothers took the Davis cup from American tennis players; Larned American champion, Vardon, British golf champion and Travis the American leader. * * * Boston Americans beat Pittsburg Nationals for world's championship. Princeton, in east, and Minnesota, in west, ranked first in college football. * * * American team of marksmen took the Palma trophy.

Lou Dillon.

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Ups and Downs Of the Workaday World

Taking in sail. There, in three words, is the last analysis of the whole industrial and commercial tendency of the calendar year past. The fact is writ large over the economic face of the world, with war and fear of war plus famine in the orient and eastern Europe, with western Europe struggling desperately under trust competition and the handicaps of vast national armaments, while young America, big and proud of new powers, pushes on, but with the white face and set teeth that betoken a bad case of financial indigestion. This, too, in spite of a good crop year, generally speaking. Looking particularly at our own case, a diagnosis will place before us virtually the business history of the period. * * * The sails of prosperity and confidence were still full set when the year 1903 hove in sight. It was in January that the biggest of trusts put into operation its so called profit sharing scheme for employees and a number of large corporations conceded higher wages to their employees, some voluntarily. Wall street saw a record payment of dividends and laughed at the wiseacres. It was not many weeks before signals of distress began to show in curtailed dividends and public distrust. Morgan hastily returned from Europe, but even his magnetic name failed to stem the tide of downward prices when the shipbuilding trust went under in June, carrying many a fair reputation in its wake. Then followed a long era of tobogganing, nearly all the standard securities dragging after Steel and the other industrials. The great war between the Pennsylvania and Gould systems had become acute over the destruction of Western Union poles pending litigation, and the outcome was a Rockefeller-Morgan financial duel, with victory for the man of oil. Whether due to this or to the lessening output, the price of oil has steadily advanced. Schwab was superseded by Corey as head of the steel trust. The collapse of Lake Superior and a large number of minor failures occurred. * * * The one bright spot in the financial firmament was the high price of cotton under the influence of the Brown clique at New Orleans, which carried through successfully a worldwide corner, with millions for themselves and the south, but seriously curtailing the activity of the mills and the wages of mill operatives. When this corner still stood solid in the presence of a new crop, King Cotton ruled a rising market all along the line. * * * The tendency to vast industrial combinations which characterized preceding years continued, but with signs of abatement. Notable instances were the iron combine of the middle west, the coastwise schooner trust, complete street railway combines in New York and Baltimore, combination of largest banks in several cities, the automobile trust and the glass machine works. * * * Other industrial efforts were the commercializing of wireless telegraphy and publication of first wireless papers on land and sea, President Roosevelt receiving the first wireless message from Europe; the putting into operation of the new American cable to Manila, a woman's daily paper in London, developments of long distance trolley systems, beginning of Pennsylvania tunnel under Hudson river, beginning of union station at Washington, fight against boll weevil in Texas. * * * Next to watered stock, the aggressive attitude of organized labor was believed by capitalists to be responsible for the unfavorable turn in the business tide. The labor legions, flushed with their coal strike victory, forced the fighting in every trade and industry for better pay, shorter hours and union recognition, Mitchell setting a conservative pattern. Staggered at first by this onset, the captains of industry took up the gauntlet under the leadership of David M. Parry, the chosen head of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, a militant combination of all the great employers. In many cities employers' associations were started. Labor's effort to rule the government printing office resulted in the president's "open shop" declaration in the Miller case. With Sam Parks and his pal in prison, the striking ironworkers fought on against a solid phalanx of builders, but unionism was taught a lesson. A new movement was the starting of independent unions.

W. P. Brown.

John Mitchell.

David M. Parry.

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The New Factors In the Social Equation

Society as a whole, and especially our own country of boasted liberty within law, has been confronted with an appalling disregard of law and legal process, amounting to an epidemic of crime. This is a condition which confronts thoughtful and law respecting people, however theories may differ as to its cause. And it needs no detailed list or statistical compilation to prove that it has been intensified in the twelvemonth past. It stares us in every one of the 200 or more negro lynchings plus the unspeakable crimes that inspire that extra legal, un-Christian and ineffective remedy. More than in any former year the north has such instances to answer for without the apology of an outnumbering negro mass, which the south has to deal with. This phase of the epidemic has, of course, its practical political bearings, growing out of opposition in the south to federal appointments of negroes. Unquestionably the number and brutality of murders, the suicides, the robberies, the arsons, the forgeries, the briberies, and especially the crimes of the very young, like Chicago's boy bandits, have exceeded all former records. Sociologists are trying with new zeal to find and remove the cause of this decay, and many are tracing it to the accumulation of vast fortunes and the extravagance and unequal distribution of opportunities. * * * The alleged tendency of modern society to avoid the responsibility of rearing children came in for widespread condemnation through President Roosevelt's letter in commendation of Mrs. Van Vorst's "Woman Who Toils." His characterization of this tendency as race suicide was echoed by the many, though denounced by some who regard quality of offspring as more important than quantity. * * * The increased number of divorces, including many in so called high society, has stimulated afresh a concerted movement of pulpit and press for more uniform restriction of the marriage relation, though a strenuous minority sees health in utmost liberty. * * * The beginning of the organization of domestic servants has added to the perplexity of the servant problem, which has been solved by the co-operative family club.

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DEATH'S FAVORITES

Out of all the unnumbered departures for the life beyond, the few whose eminence of work or official station made them known to all are the following:

Ex-Premier Sagasta of Spain; Julian Ralph, journalist; M. de Blowitz, journalist; Abram S. Hewitt, philanthropist; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, diplomat; Ada Ellen Bayley (Edna Lyall), author; Dr. Ed R. Shaw, educator; Dr. Richard J. Gatling, inventor; Joseph Henry Shorthouse, author; Major General Schuyler Hamilton; Rear Admiral Belknap; Rev. William H. Milburn, senate chaplain; Brigham Young, Mormon apostle; Hillary Bell, journalist; Richard Henry Stoddard, author; Max O'Rell, author; Archbishop Vaughan, primate of England; Major James B. Pond; William Ernest Henley, author; Pope Leo XIII.; James MacNeill Whistler, artist; Phil May, artist; Noah Brooks, author; William E. Dodge, philanthropist; Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape gardener; Rabbi M. M. Jastrow; Gordon McKay, inventor; Samuel E. Morse, editor; Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, author; Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardsley; Dr. Cyrus Edson, physician; Professor Mommsen, historian; ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania; Herbert Spencer, philosopher; Lord Salisbury, premier of England; Dean Farrar of Canterbury; Paul Du Chaillu, explorer; Stuart Robson, actor; Sibyl Sanderson, singer; P. M. Arthur, chief of Locomotive Engineers; Alexander Bain, educator; Richard H. Savage, author; Andrew H. Green, Father of Greater New York.