WANT WISE LAW.

Sunday School Workers Will Try to Enact Prohibitory Statute.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Last Day of the Annual Convention of the State Association—Sunday School Methods the General Theme for Discussion—Changes in Constitution.

The 23th annual convention of the Vermont Sunday School association closed Thursday at the Baptist Church after a three days session, that was characterized by a large attendance, brilliant addresses and successful business. There were nearly 200 delegates in attendance and they obtained much valuable information relative to Sunday school work.

The morning session was devoted almost entirely to conferences in different parts of the church. The primary and junior teachers were instructed by Mrs. Alonzo Pettitt; the intermediate and senior teachers by G. W. Hunt and the superintendents by Marion Lawrance.

At the close of the conference the committee to whom was referred the recommendations of the executive committee reported in favor of the recommendation that the county and district associations assume a share of the expenses of the association and bind themselves to pay promptly. They also reported in favor of paying the expenses of the members of the executive committee. The employment of an additional field worker was left with the executive committee.

It was reported that Ludlow and Bellows Falls had extended invitations for the convention next year and the committee recommended the former place. The matter was left with the committee for final settlement.

The remainder of the morning was occupied by a series of papers on methods in country Sunday schools. Papers were read by Miss Mary C. Warren of North Pomfret, Mrs. George M. Low of South Newfane and Miss Harriet Gross of Brownington.

The final address of the morning by Marion Lawrance on "The World's Greatest Syndicate" had to be greatly curtailed because of lack of time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The order of the programme for the afternoon was materially changed to allow speakers who wished to leave the city time to catch their trains, and for various other reasons. The prayer and praise service was omitted and the first number on the programme was the talk by Miss Harriet Gross of Brownington on "Methods in the Country Schools by Teachers of Boys."

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

Next followed a short business session in which the remaining portion of the general committee, that pertaining to the constitution, was acted upon, the convention seeing fit to adopt quite radical changes in the constitution as recommended by this committee. These revisions are in substance as follows:

This association shall be composed of pastors, superintendents and two delegates from each Sunday school in the state.

Its officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, treasurer and an executive committee of seven members. At the convention of 1905 two members shall be elected for one year, two members for two years and two members for three years to constitute the committee, and annually thereafter two members shall be elected to serve for three years in addition to the chairman of the committee who shall be elected annually by the convention.

In addition to this committee there shall be a board of directors consisting of one member from each county association elected annually by the county association for one year, the executive committee and the president of the association who shall be a member ex-officio. The chairman of the executive committee shall be the chairman of the board of directors. This board shall meet semi annually. Its duties shall be to decide the policy of the association and its domes shall be passed upon by the association at its annual convention.

The recording secretary shall keep the records of the conventions, board of directors and executive committee and shall be a member of the executive committee. The field secretary shall gather and embody in his report such statistics as may be thought desirable by the association.

The county associations shall be auxiliaries to the association and entitled to one delegate to each of the annual conventions in addition to the member of the board of directors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The committee on resolutions, composed of the Revs. Henry Crocker, Foster G. Heaxt and G. H. Beard, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the late Rev. J. H. Babbitt in whose honor we have held memorial service.

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful appreciation of the hospitality of the families of Burlington and vicinity, who have so kindly entertained us at their homes; that we thank the First Baptist Church of this city for the use of their house of worship, the organist and the choir for their services, the men, women, boys and girls, who have so cheerfully attended to the details of entertainment during these sessions, and for their many courtesies.

Resolved, That we hereby express our special satisfaction and delight in the instructive and inspiring address of our helpers from abroad, Prof. H. H. Horne, Marion Lawrance, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Berger.

Resolved, That we appreciate the laborious, cheerful, level-headed and enthusiastic efforts of our field secretary, the Rev. E. M. Fuller, and the loyal and generous backing of our executive committee. We believe that a very decided and promising advance has been made in our work during the past year.

Resolved, That we have reason to rejoice over the raising of the debt which has become a depressing burden and that we are under special obligation now to render our association a financial support which shall fully meet current demands.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of the International convention at Winona, August 6th, as follows: "Resolved, That we recommend to all State, Territorial and Provincial associations the use of the term 'Teacher Training' as a substitute for the term 'Normal' as applied to normal secretaries, normal departments and normal department work."

Resolved, That the executive committee approve of the adoption by the State and provincial associations of the International Bible Reading association as a department of the work to be conducted in accordance with the plans and rules of the I. B. R. A.

Resolved, That for the sake of the thousands of people we represent and for the sake of all homes in the State, we renew our loyalty to the cause of temperance. Humiliated by the change from a prohibitory law to a license, local option law, convinced that the folly that the license system has already been demonstrated, we feel a solemn obligation to use our utmost endeavor to place our State again under a wise prohibitory statute and to work and pray for the awakening of a lofty and powerful Christian sentiment upon the subject of temperance.

The Rev. E. M. Fuller gave the report of the committee on the Sunday School Herald in which it was recommended that publication be adopted as the official publication of the association, and that a committee of publication be created consisting of the recording secretary and two other members of the association to be named by him. This report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The committee on nominations next reported the list of officers presented being practically the same as that of the previous year. They were unanimously elected and are as follows:

President—J. A. Greenwood of Chester.

Vice-presidents—G. E. Nort of Burlington, R. P. Adams of Swanton.

General secretary—Rev. G. L. Story of Essex Junction.

Field secretary—Rev. E. M. Fuller of Burlington.

Treasurer—H. A. Slayton of Morrisville.

A. Dwight S. Page of Hyde Park.

Executive committee—Chairman, F. S. Dewey of Burlington, members for one year, Prof. H. H. Swain of Middlebury and H. W. Gibbs of Brattleboro; for two years, W. H. Dean of Ferrisburgh and A. A. Austin of Randolph Center; for three years, C. J. Ferguson of Burlington and C. L. White of Starksboro.

Member international committee—D. M. Lange of Newport.

National board, Rev. R. J. Harton of Brattleboro, Prof. W. R. Benge of Montpelier, Prof. Edward Ellery of Saxtons River.

SUNDAY SCHOOL METHODS.

The first speaker was B. S. Carpenter of Middlebury Springs who gave a practical and interesting talk on "How May the Year Be Made an Expert Year for Bible Students?" Mr. Carpenter said that in order to interest scholars one does not need to be a natural artist but from a few simple lines on the board may draw many helpful lessons. One should not go at this work of work in a haphazard way but it should be given as careful preparation as the lesson itself.

"The Formation of Character the End and Aim of Sunday School Teaching" was the subject of an address by the Rev. W. T. Forsythe of Middlebury. Mr. Forsythe agreed heartily with a previous speaker that religion cannot be kept out of the public school. Parents sought not to relegate the moral training of their children to the Sunday school. Teach the boys how to live and not how to die. If he is taught how to live death will take care of itself. One of the gravest mistakes in the teaching of the Bible is in treating it as a piece of literature. This is the tendency of the undenominational lesson helps which in their eagerness to offend nobody, leave out the question the more literal parts of the Bible. We should teach the book as a historical record of the revelation of God's will to immortal man.

The symposium to have been conducted by L. W. Hawley of Brattleboro was conducted by Marion Lawrance in his absence. The subject "Special Days for the Sunday School" was discussed by W. H. Clanson of Rutland, who acted as a substitute for Walter A. Clark of Rutland, his subject being "Rally Day." He urged the observance of such a day and said it should be one of recruiting and that an increased attendance would surely follow.

Temperance day was discussed by Miss Helen M. Wellman of this city. Miss Wellman urged the use of the temperance lesson, the distribution of temperance literature, the signing of pledges and the introduction of supplemental temperance teaching in the classes.

"Decision Day" was to have been the subject of a short talk by Thomas Rose of this city and in his absence Mr. Lawrance made a few brief remarks relative to it. He also spoke of Easter day, Christmas day and Children's day. This was Mr. Lawrance's last appearance at the convention and at the close of his remarks he bade the gathering "Good-bye."

A symposium on "How For Should Public School Methods be Applied to the Sunday School?" was conducted by Principal A. E. Howes of Middlebury. Mr. Howes said that as the day school is to educate the youth of the land to be acceptable members of the State so the Sunday school is to train them for citizenship in Heaven. He urged a better grading of the Sunday school.

Mr. Howes was followed by Superintendent of Schools E. B. Merriam of Bellows Falls. Mr. Merriam said that children should be given a more important part in the school. Day school teachers should not be required to also conduct Sunday school classes. More attention should be given to the committing of passages of scripture.

"The New Temperance Campaign" was the theme of a stirring address by the Rev. F. Dee Penney of this city. The speaker said that one of the great reasons why he hated intemperance was that it made friend strike friend. The first man responsible for the evils of the liquor traffic is the one who uses his ballot to make it lawful. The temperance question overshadows the labor question and the race problem. It is the greatest question at stake at the present time.

"The Superintendent Between Sundays" was the subject of an able discussion by W. H. Clanson of Rutland, who urged the superintendents to be sociable, to attend prayer meeting and to always realize that they are engaged in the greatest work in existence.

A companion topic, "The Teacher Between Sundays," was discussed by Miss Dorothy M. Richard of Newport. Miss Richard urged a more thorough preparation of the lesson and more personal work.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session witnessed the closing of a convention which, according to the oldest Sunday school workers, has been the most successful ever held. The programme of the evening opened at 7:30 with a service of song. The Rev. Gerald H. Beard of this city conducted a devotional period, followed by singing.

The first address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. William C. Prentiss of Newbury. The speaker took for his subject, "What Shall We Take with Us from This Convention?" He treated his subject from a business standpoint, remarking that in order to derive any good from the work of the convention it was necessary to go from here equipped with a purpose and the power with which to accomplish the work before us. We will go back with a more defined idea of the Sunday school and I think we ought to use business-like methods. May we go from the convention taking with us the plans, the methods devised here and put them into execution.

Mrs. M. A. Kendall then rendered a solo, which was heartily received.

At 8:30 the speaker of the evening was introduced, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., of Boston, whose topic was "The Bible Seen in Its Own Light." The speaker gave a detailed and conclusive history of the Bible, its discovery, and its uses. He declared that the Bible, like the sun, is seen best in its own light. He traced the scriptures back to the time of their writing, and referred to the statement that there were no writers in the time of Moses, and proved to the contrary.

Benediction was then offered and the convention closed.

LATER SHAPES IN HATS.

The Amazon One of the Striking Figures in Millinery—Other Novelties.

The Amazon figure is one of the fashionable shapes. One in black aspe felt is bound deeply around the edge with white ottoman, and has a band of the same around the crown fastened by a small buckle. On one side of the crown is a plume of long black ostrich tips.

This hat is really a Breton—a shape which being soft, lends itself to different treatments. For this purpose it has somewhat unnecessary plateaux. They make nice long tapes when the brim is turned up in dates. A crimson cloth felt Breton so arranged is bordered wide with ribbon velvet of a brilliant scarlet. There is no trimming outside, but no less than a dozen tips to match the velvet are arranged against the brim on the left side and three on the right.

Plateaux, however continue to be a good deal used. One, of peculiarly large size in dark bottle-green hairy felt, is trimmed with seal brown on its upper side and brown underneath, is given the effect of a large crown by gathering in the center of the plateau, by which means the brim is flated all around. The crown thus formed is encircled by a pleating of bottle-green velvet. Two brown amazons, fastened in front, sweep back over the left side of the crown and brim.

A plateau of quite soft rough felt, showing a cross-barred pattern and large spots in dull green on a string-colored ground, is draped upon a flat shape bordered with a band of mistletoe-green velvet. The trimming consists of one very dark cedar-green amazon lying flat on the left side.

Large sailor shapes continue to be used. One, in bright dark-blue felt, with very long hairy pile, is trimmed with two groups of green and blue love birds placed on the edge of the brim symmetrically right and left.

Considerable preference, however, is given to broad-brimmed hats with low or moderately high-blocked crown. A hat of this shape has a brim in drab aspe felt almost exactly resembling real moleskin, and a low crown of white taupe encircled by a close ruching of white satin. Outside this is a second and much more voluminous ruching of drab satin. The rest of the trimming consists of a garland of small dull-green velvet leaves and bunches of cherries made of the drab velvet.

A black taupe felt hat of the same shape is trimmed with a plaited band of emerald-green velvet encircling the crown, and then arranged in a large figure "8," resting on the left side of the brim. The right side is occupied by a black amazon inserted in a long round and pointed sheath of black jet. This is the most up-to-date form of sheath and I find it on several hats. A very long one in choice dull and bright silver is used to insert the white amazon that composes the outside decoration of a string-colored cloth felt hat bordered with shirred brown velvet coming over the outside of the brim to a depth of four inches. This hat is rolled up high on one side. Another cloth felt hat, round up in the same way, is of a very bright shade of dark blue. For only trimming it has a very long amazon fastened to the right side of the crown, passing through a slit in the uppermost side of the brim. That portion of the feather that is outside of the hat is bright dark blue, whereas the rest is of a bright orange hue shaded down to nasturtium brown. The brim is bound very narrow with blue velvet.

As will be seen, some hats are bound very wide, others quite narrow. Here is one in champagne-colored felt with a very narrow binding of chestnut velvet, a narrow rouleau of the same being added underneath. There are bands of brown velvet round the low crown and two large birds showing different shades of brown on the edge of the brim to the left.

A very elegant hat with a straight-up Directoire crown, covered with sky-blue glace velvet, is bound deeply with the same velvet, folds of which encircle the crown. Two long ostrich tips, shaded from blue to white, are fastened to the front of the crown, their crown, their tips curving over forward. This hat is arranged so as to tilt somewhat forward, the cachepeigne being in velvet. Another of the same shape is worn flat. It is covered with ivy-green velvet closely shirred over cords and bound deep with green ottoman. The only trimming is a black amazon fastened under the left side of the flat brim. A third hat, also of similar shape, in white, hairy felt, is mounted so as to tilt toward the right. Beetroot red velvet is arranged in loose folds about the high crown, to the side of which is fastened a plume of ostrich tips of the same color. Underneath the brim, which is not bound, is a drapery of the velvet.—The October Millinery Trade Review.

Confessions of a Priest.

The Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for 12 years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's earth. 25c at J. W. O'Sullivan's and all druggists.

DEATH OF D. A. CAMP.

Barre, Oct. 22.—D. A. Camp, one of the best known citizens of Barre, died to-day at his home in South Barre after an illness of one week. He was born in Orange in 1825 and was town clerk there for several years. He had also been town clerk in Barre for several years. He is survived by a wife and one son. The funeral will be held at his late residence Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

BOY TOOK LIFE

Despondent over His Affliction of Curvature of the Spine and Hung Himself.

HIS FATHER OFF HUNTING

Friends Unable to Notify Him of His Son's Death—United States Supreme Court Refuses New Trial for Doherty, Who Shot Fred Murphy at Bolton Falls.

Montpelier, Oct. 25.—John E. Duke, aged 20, an elevator boy at the home office of the National Life Insurance company, committed suicide about five o'clock Saturday afternoon by hanging himself in his father's barn at his home on Franklin street. The only cause that can be assigned for the rash deed is that the lad had been suffering with curvature of the spine, which made him despondent. He had of late, several times, threatened to take his own life but no one took his threats seriously. His father went Saturday morning to Hartland on a deer hunting expedition and strenuous efforts were made last evening and today to communicate with him. The young man was a general favorite among his mates and his shocking death has saddened many a heart. Mayor Corry visited the scene but did not consider an inquest necessary.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR DOHERTY

Supreme Court of United States Saw No Error in His Conviction of Murder.

Montpelier, Oct. 25.—An order was received yesterday by M. E. Smille, clerk of Washington county court, from United States Supreme Court dismissing the petition for a new trial of Charles Doherty, who was convicted of murder in Washington county court for shooting Fred Murphy at Bolton Falls February 16, 1902, and sentenced to be hanged in December, 1902.

This case has a peculiar history. Three times was the death sentence of Doherty respited while the Vermont supreme court had his petition for a new trial under consideration. When at last the supreme court refused to interfere in the matter E. H. Ryder and Frank Plunkey, counsel for Doherty, took the case to United States Supreme Court on a writ of error and the execution of Doherty's death sentence was again delayed. While the case was pending in United States Supreme Court the Legislature of 1902 commuted Doherty's death sentence to imprisonment for life and the mandate and papers were returned from Washington to Judge Smille only yesterday. This case will now go off the supreme and county court dockets.

Doherty is now in the State hospital for the insane at Waterbury, where it is probable he will spend the remainder of his life.

MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Theron M. Howard reached their 50th wedding anniversary today, but as they were visiting friends in Boston their many friends did not have a chance to extend congratulations. They were married in Montpelier and soon after came here to live where they have since resided. Mr. Howard was for nearly 40 years a jeweler and bookseller, retiring about 15 years ago. He is now president of the Passumpsic Savings bank, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the State, deacon in the North Congregational Church and one of St. Johnsbury's most respected citizens. His wife is a sister of the late Thomas W. Wood, Vermont's distinguished artist.

DEATH OF MRS. CROSS.

Wife of L. B. Cross, a Victim of Heart Failure.

Montpelier, Oct. 25.—Lucia Ann, wife of L. Burt Cross, died this noon of heart failure, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Cross had been confined to her bed for seven weeks although her illness assumed a dangerous form only 24 hours before she died. Naturally a robust woman, Mrs. Cross seven years ago had a serious illness with pneumonia from which she had never fully recovered.

She was born at Wells River, August 4, 1842, and was a daughter of Matthew C. and Lorinda H. Chaplin. She was married to Mr. Cross 41 years ago next Christmas day. She is survived by her husband and two children, Miss Carrie L., who resides at home, and Charles H. Cross, 2nd, of Boston. Mrs. Cross was a lady who had the faculty of making many friends. Before failing health compelled her to give up the activities of life she was a prominent worker in Bethany Church in the Ladies' Aid of Heaton hospital and in other organizations where her services were needed. Their pleasant home on School street has been the scene of many pleasant gatherings, some of which were brilliant social events. The pride of mourners that Mrs. Cross leaves behind in Montpelier and wherever she was known throughout the State is large.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon from her late home, the Rev. Lucius Keed officiating and the burial will be in Green Mount cemetery.

STOLE LETTERS FROM MAILS

C. F. Tulley of Bellows Falls Confesses His Crime—Young Man Ruined by Wine and Women.

Bellows Falls, Oct. 25.—Charles F. Tulley, the young postoffice clerk who was arrested Friday for robbing the mails here, was surrendered by his bondsmen. The case caused a decided sensation here, the young man being popular and the fact of the arrest was not generally known, influential friends being able to keep the details of the matter quiet until his surrender to the federal authorities.

It is the old story of a brilliant young man yielding to temptation, wine and women contributing to his downfall. Young Tulley is under 30 years of age, but for nearly five years he had been a trusted employe of the postoffice and was being rapidly advanced. For over a year his personal habits have not been good and in September his resignation was asked for and since then he has been unemployed. Reports of letters lost here or in transit were made and an investigation brought him under suspicion.

The specific charge is the theft of a letter sent August 21 by George M. Carey of Saxtons River to the Bellows Falls National bank containing a note and $50. This letter was not discovered and complaint was made to the postoffice department. Inspector Bardslee came here and traced the letter to Tulley, who on being charged with having taken the letter confessed saying that he took it, destroyed the note and used the money in payment of his personal bills. The matter was brought before the federal court at Rutland Thursday and an indictment found.

After his arrest by Deputy Marshal Whitaker of Rutland Tulley was brought before Judge Wheeler, who held a special session of the court on his way to Brattleboro and Tulley was held for trial. Bail was placed at $500 which his counsel, H. D. Ryder of Bellows Falls, furnished.

After his release his friends rallied and every effort was made with a view of having his case judged as leniently as possible. He made promises of reformation and gave his word to abstain from the use of liquor. The promises were all broken and he has been intoxicated almost constantly since his release. His bondsman learning of his condition refused to continue on the bond and his surrender followed. Tulley will be taken to Rutland to-morrow and given in charge of United States Marshal Chapman and the case will probably be tried at the February term of court.

NEWS OF VERMONT

More Important Events Grouped for Free Press Readers—Brattleboro Policeman Roughly Handled.

Ellis G. Warden, acting chief of police of Brattleboro, in the absence of Ernest S. Hall, proved an uneven match for two assailants about midnight Wednesday night. He was knocked down and both his eyes were blackened. Policeman Warden arrested a man for intoxication who gave his name as John Moore, of Worcester, Mass., but who is supposed to be a jail bird with a record. On reaching the entrance to the lockup Moore turned on the officer, Peter Deyo, of Brattleboro, came up behind and struck Mr. Warden in the eye. Warden turned toward Deyo and Moore struck him in the other eye, knocking him down. The officer was quickly on his feet and started for Deyo, but the latter ran away. Moore started to run but the officer grabbed his club and knocked him down. Moore started again and was knocked down a second time before he was subdued. Moore was taken to Newfane jail to serve fifteen days for intoxication, at the expiration of which he probably will be arrested for resisting an officer. Deyo will be arrested if found. Mr. Warden is the largest man on the police force and unless attacked from behind can handle any ordinary man.

A NEW SLATE COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Morris Slate company, which was recently incorporated, held a meeting in Rutland Wednesday night and elected the following directors: J. E. Thomson, James A. Merrill, George W. Gilman, J. C. Jones, Charles Morris and Frank D. White. The directors met and organized as follows: President, J. E. Thomson; treasurer, James A. Merrill; clerk, J. C. Jones; general manager, George W. Gilman; superintendent, Charles Morris. The property of the Morris Slate company is located in South Poultney on the west side of Lake St. Catherine and comprises the Doe farm and Pond farms. There are three distinct slate veins on these properties, purple, sea green and mottling green. The veins extend through the properties and their value has been determined by two prominent slate experts who recently made a thorough test and examination. It was upon their judgment that the corporation was organized.

HOMEOPATH'S SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The 53d semi-annual meeting of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society, which was held at the Berwick house in Rutland Wednesday afternoon and evening, was a successful affair. There was a good attendance, and the meeting proved to be very instructive. There were seven papers read at the afternoon session, each paper being followed by a discussion. A supper was served in the evening, after which there were "toasts."

FIRE IN READSBORO.

Fire in Readsboro Thursday morning burned the building occupied by G. Ghiescchie as a bakery and residence, only one empty trunk being saved. Ghiescchie, who had but recently purchased the property, had made extensive improvements on it. The loss is $2,000, partially insured.

MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Cyrus Bailey of Garfield met with a very serious accident last Thursday night as he was returning home from Morrisville. It is supposed that his colt got frightened and ran, throwing him from the road into some bushes beside the road. It is not known whether the horse after throwing him out, dragged him around or ran over him, but in some way one arm was broken, one ear torn nearly off and a very bad gash cut in his head, besides several minor cuts and bruises. No one knew about it until 9 o'clock when he walked into his own door-yard dragging his horse blanket. His wife spoke to him but he did not answer. She saw that he was badly hurt and called on her nearest neighbors for help. They came and Dr. Rand was summoned and dressed his wounds, but it is reported that he will have a critical condition with small hopes of his recovery.

FOUND POISONED MEAT.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Morse of East Concord found more than one pound of small pieces of fresh pork, saturated with paris green, that had been thrown around their buildings by some miscreant with the intention of poisoning. The miscreant is well known by the parties he intended to harm, but luckily Mr. Morse discovered the poisoned meat before any harm was done.

THE ALASKAN DECISION.

F. W. Seward Says Both Nations Are to Be Congratulated.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: "Honors are easy" in the result of the Alaskan boundary commission. Both nations have reason for congratulation over it.

The Americans are to be congratulated that their title is reaffirmed and no longer disputed as to the region which they bought from Russia, and which has been held and occupied by them and the Russians before them ever since the days of its first discovery.

The British are to be congratulated that they did not win their contention, for even stubbornly insist upon it to the point of a "deadlock." Their wisdom, tact and statesmanship were manifested through the lord chief justice, though his two Canadian associates seem to have been upunable to follow him. To have obtained possession of a harbor and town built, owned and occupied by Americans for thirty years would have been to England a most unprofitable victory. Skagway would then have been between Great Britain and the United States what Strasburg has been between France and Germany, a perpetually rankling thorn. It would have put an end to that international friendship on which both nations are building such high hopes.

It was natural, perhaps, that the provincial ambition of the Canadians should have been captivated by the fancy of getting one of our harbors for their outlet from the Klondike to the sea, and, perhaps, natural that they should be blind to the consequences of their own project. But the idea was largely a fanciful one. The Klondikers are not shut out from the sea. They have two good outlets, each of which is partly British and partly American: one is the Yukon river, the other is the White Pass railroad. Over both these routes trade and travel are flowing in an increasing stream. It is the interest of both nations that neither shall be hampered with any unnecessary restrictions. Over here on the Atlantic side of the continent, we are not suffering because the Michigan Central railroad has to go through Canada from Niagara to Detroit; nor are we suffering because the St. Lawrence is not ours all the way down to the gulf. Neither will the Klondikers suffer for lack of outlets to the Pacific. One cannot own the earth.

The strict letter of the treaties would not seem to warrant the award of the islands in the Portland channel to British Columbia. But if the acquisition will soothe national pride, and add anything to the convenience and security of Fort Simpson, it is a graceful concession and one we can well afford to make to cement the bonds of international amity.

During long centuries it has been the habit of nations to hold on to whatever they could grasp by fair means or foul until compelled to disgorge by force or the fear of it. It has been reserved for two nations which are but two branches of our great race to lift international dealing to a higher plane and to seek to decide questions in accordance with justice and equity, regardless of national sentiment or prejudice. We have proved it thrice. In the Trent case, the Alabama Claims case, and now in the Alaskan boundary case, we have shown that we can afford to relinquish to each other anything not justly belonging to us, whether pressure, land or money. Two nations actuated by this disposition, and ready to carry it into practical effect, can hardly be drawn into war, since they themselves are their own high court of equity. The Alaskan boundary decision seems, therefore, a guarantee of perpetual peace between Great Britain and the United States and that is a step onward in the march of progress and civilization worthy of the opening of the twentieth century.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montreson-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 21, 1903.

REDUCTION IN PENSIONS.

Commissioner Figures $1,700,000 Less Needed for Next Year.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has completed and forwarded to the secretary of the treasury his estimate of the appropriations necessary to conduct the affairs of the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The total requirements for the department is $156,000,000 which is about $2,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current year. A proposed reduction will be made in the pension bureau and Indian office.

The estimate for pensions is $138,000,000 $1,300,000 less than the appropriation made this year.

There also is a reduction of $1,200,000 in the estimate for the Indian bureau. The estimate for expenses of conducting the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians is $730,000.

The reduction in the pension estimate is due to a calculation of the deaths of pensioners made by the commissioner of pensions.

ENDED HIS LIFE IN HOTEL.

A Barre Man Becomes Despondent over Ill Health.

Barre, Oct. 22.—Joseph Audette of this city went to Montreal Tuesday and was found dead in his bed at the St. Lawrence Hotel there yesterday morning. The cause of death was asphyxiation, he having turned on the gas with suicidal intent. Audette went to that city to consult a physician, he having been suffering for some time with a lung trouble. It is thought here that he received no encouragement and becoming despondent took his life.

He was a stonecutter by trade, about 32 years old and leaves a wife and infant son. The body will be brought here and the funeral held to-morrow.

DROWNED IN JOE'S POND.

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 23.—Alonzo Boomhower, aged 17, was drowned while canoeing at Joe's pond in West Danville yesterday and the body was found at noon. He had recently come from Barton and the remains will be taken to East Burke Sunday for interment.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS FOR GOATSKINS.

A new industry is offering itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States. The fact that twenty-five million dollars' worth of goatskins are now annually imported into the United States and that our enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send half-way around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large share of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between our producers and manufacturers. Importations of goatskins into the United States now amount to about twenty-five million dollars per annum, and a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia and southeastern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has greatly increased the demand for goatskins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about four million dollars; by 1890 it had grown to nine millions; in 1900 it was twenty-two millions, and in 1902 in round numbers, twenty-five millions. The farmers of the United States are apparently making no effort to reap any part of this golden harvest for themselves. The census of 1900 showed the total number of goats in the United States to be less than two millions in number, and when it is understood that the skins of probably twenty million goats were required to make the twenty-million dollars' worth imported last year, it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consumption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France, and Mexico suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in sufficiently large numbers to supply the entire home demand.—Harper's Weekly.

NO USE IN HAVING NEIGHBORS.

"It is not uncommon," said the city cousin, "for people who live in the city to know nothing of their next-door neighbors."

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the visiting relative from Pumpkinville, "what's th' use on havin' neighbors of yew can't git acquainted an' borrow things an' talk about 'em, I'd like ter know?"—Chicago News.

GOOD WORK

Done Daily In Burlington--Many Citizens Tell of It.

Nearly every reader has heard of Doan's Kidney Pills still continues and our citizens are constantly adding endorsement by public testimony. No better proof of merit can be had than the experience of friends and neighbors. Read this case:

Mr. H. W. Butler, upholsterer, who lives on a mile from Essex Centre on the direct route to the Junction, says: "I suffered terribly at times with rheumatic pains particularly at night. I woke every time I turned over seeking ease which seldom came. Many nights I could not sleep a wink and in spite of doctoring and using every kind of medicine I never could check it thoroughly. In August of last year my sister from Bridgeport, Conn., sent me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills with a paper which contained names of people she knew and in whose opinion she had the utmost confidence. They recommended Doan's Kidney Pills very highly. She urged me to try a box. I did so and followed up the treatment until I had used five boxes. I can conscientiously say that I feel better than I have any time for the past two years. The rheumatic pains are a great deal less and I can rest better at night, no not wake so often and if I do I turn over and go to sleep again. I could not do this before I took Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

THE ALASKA DECISION.

The Questions Submitted to the Tribunal.

The seven questions submitted to the Alaska boundary commission were as follows:

(1) What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

(2) What channel is the Portland channel?

(3) What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel?

(4) What point on the fifty-sixth parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

(5) In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, until its intersection with the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the fifty-sixth degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

(6) If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the fringe which was to belong to Russia be measured: (a) From the mainland coast to the ocean strictly speaking, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (b) Was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia the width of the fringe was to be measured: (a) From the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

(7) What, if any exist, are the islands, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the Eastern boundary?

OFFICIAL DIGEST OF THE DECISION.

The following is an official digest of the Alaska decision:

The decision of the tribunal is made up of answers to the seven questions contained in the treaty of 1825, constituting the tribunal.

First question—Answer: The line commences at Cape Muzon.

Second question—Answer: The Portland channel passes north of Pearse and Wilson islands and enters the ocean through Tolmy passage, between Wales and Sullivan islands.

Third question—Answer: A straight line to the middle of the entrance of Tongass passage.

Fourth question—Answer: A straight line between Salmon and Bear rivers till it reaches the fifty sixth parallel of latitude.

Fifth question—Answered in the affirmative.

Sixth question—Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

Seventh question—Answer: The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of lands starting at the head of Portland canal and running along the high mountains on the outer edge of the mountains shown on the maps of survey made in 1893.

The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments.

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and being she is perfectly well. Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and Colds, 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by J. W. O'Sullivan and all druggists. Trial bottles free.

HOW LOUISE MARRIED JOE.

Subtle Ruse of the Cure by Means of Which a Political Compromise was Effected.

Louise Leblanc, of Quebec Province, Canada, was engaged to marry Joe Belaire, but they quarrelled about politics. He was a Bleu, she a Rouge, devoted to Laurier. Her mother tried to induce her to marry him. But no, Louise admitted she was sick with love for Joe, but she could not change her politics, and she would not marry him unless he would promise to vote for Laurier.

"Joe was one of those conservateurs so bleu that you new can wash him off. The cure tried to get him to promise as Louise wished. But Joe he tell de cure 'Mais le Cure dass to me for promise I can't change my politique. My politique dass my principle, an' my principle dass my honneur. Surely, you don't ask me for loss dat.'

"After that the mother of Louise she come for see the cure, and nex' week de cure is go for see Louise. He's spoke to Louise till he get her to send for Joe to be marry. So they was marry.

"But what was it Mamou le Cure? Louise what mek her consent, after she mader couldn't mek her?

"Well, I'll tell you. It was lik dis. Mamou Cure he's say, 'Louise, mon enfant, take my advice an' marry Joe Belaire. You know, he's love you good an' strong. You know you's love him, an' de same lik dat. You marry him, an' I will ask le bon Dieu for bless your marriage. I will pray Dieu to give you a nice family. Also I will pray dat all your children be boys. Den you can bring up de all de lot for vote for Laurier. So she marry Joe Belaire. And, mon ami, here was twenty two fahin runnin' already, and dey's all boys!"—Quebec Correspondent Boston Transcript.

MILE IN 1:56 1

Dan Patch Lowers the Worl Record by Three-fourths of a Second.

WAS FRESH AT THE FINIS

Wild Burst of Enthusiasm When Crowd Realized What Had Bee Done—Went the Mile without a Wind Shield—Paced by Two Runners.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23.—The third of the harness events of the Memphis trotting association fall meeting was made memorable by the magnificent performance of Dan Patch, who reduced the mile in 1:56 clip