

A REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON WOOL RECOMMENDED

Are Urged by President Taft in Special Message to Congress To-day on Schedule K of the Payne Tariff Bill Recently Adopted.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT ALSO SUBMITTED

Latte: Shows That Existing Duties on Many Classes of Wool Are Prohibitory and Greatly in Excess of Differences in Costs of Production Here and Abroad.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—President Taft sent to Congress to-day the long-awaited report of the tariff board on schedule K of the Payne tariff act, and with it a message recommending that the rates on wool and woollens be materially reduced.

The report shows that the existing duties on many classes of wool and wool manufactures are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. The duties are so arranged as to keep out of the United States entirely wools of finer qualities, which, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now employed.

He characterizes the report of the tariff board as the most complete and exhaustive statement of a difficult and complicated subject ever presented to a legislative body. He declares it a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. He also dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the report is a unanimous one and asserts the belief that it will convince all of the wisdom of making the tariff board permanent.

Explains Previous Veto. In his message, after referring briefly to the creation of the tariff board, the president says:

"In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool, a fair regard to the interests of producers and consumers demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information.

"I now submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of those findings I now recommend that Congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to revision and a general reduction of its rates.

"The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by a specific rate on the grease pound (i. e., unscoured)—operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring but fine quality from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available for the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on scoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

"These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is opening the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through under-valuation; and second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; and while if prices decline the duty is increased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

A Feasible Method. "Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured contents. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkage, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reported that this method is feasible.

This would make available to the American market, wools of both low and fine quality now excluded. "The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than our present duty.

"The report shows that the duty on oils, wool wastes and shoddy, which are adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on scoured wool are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

"The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted) and of a very high grade and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight. "On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 65 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent., with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent., and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent. This is largely due to that part of the duty which is levied ostensibly to compensate the manufacturer for the enhanced cost of his raw material, due to the duty on wool. As a matter of fact, this compensatory duty, for numerous classes of goods, is much in excess of the amount needed for strict compensation.

"On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high ad valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one-yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$41.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$76.90; the foreign value, plus the amount of the duty, \$118.74; or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$69.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

"Although these duties do not increase the price of the domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in times of scarcity; that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracies to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with this principle.

"The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth, the domestic woolen or worsted manufacture has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy, a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of people, has been established, despite these handicaps.

Recommend Graduated Scale. "In recommending revision and reduction, I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

"The tariff board reports that an equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics and that, excepting a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trades development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Commends Tariff Board. "I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woollens the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied, the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such an board permanent, in order that it may treat such schedule

REV. RICHESON GASHES SELF

Accused of Murder, He Used a Piece of Tin To-day

CONDITION NOT DANGEROUS

Jail Attendants Were Attracted to His Cell and Found Him Weltering in Blood—An Operation Performed.

Boston, Dec. 20.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who is confined in the Charles street jail while awaiting his trial on the charge of murdering Avis Linnell, cut himself with a piece of tin early to-day. Although he seriously injured himself in his act, his condition is understood to be not serious. The jail officials declined to confirm the early rumors that Richeson had attempted to injure himself, but one of his counsel, William A. Morse, confirmed the report.

The minister's act was not regarded as an attempt to commit suicide, although there appeared to be some doubt on the point.

The jail attendants heard a disturbance in Richeson's cell, and when they investigated they found the prisoner in great agony. He had gashed himself with a sharp, jagged piece of tin, which he had converted into a sort of knife. When the guards approached the prisoner, Richeson said excitedly: "I've cut myself; I am bleeding to death."

The prison doctor, who was called, found that Richeson had cut himself severely in the vicinity of the groin, and other surgeons were sent for. Four surgeons then worked over Richeson for some time, as it was found necessary to perform a plastic operation. Richeson was put under the influence of an anesthetic, and the operation was performed shortly before daylight. The operation was said to have been successful. The prisoner was not removed from the jail during the morning hours, the surgeons working in the hospital section of the prison.

Counsel for the accused man stated that Richeson had attempted to emasculate himself, inflicting injuries which he said necessary for the physicians to complete the act by an operation. Sheriff Seavery called Attorney Morse, the leading legal lawyer for the defense, at 4 a. m., and Mr. Morse went to the jail immediately. Upon reaching the cell, he found Richeson on a cot, weak but conscious. The cell floor was covered with blood. Mr. Morse spoke cheerfully to his client, but the wounded man could only gasp a few words in reply, which were unintelligible. There was a brief consultation, after which the prisoner was carried to the jail hospital. There an operation was performed, in which Richeson's efforts to unsex himself were completed. The surgeons expressed the opinion that the patient would recover provided there were no complications.

Attorney Morse refused to comment upon the new turn of affairs in the case. As to the future proceedings, he said it would be impossible for him even to conjecture. The attorney left the jail hospital at 9 o'clock for breakfast, after which the prisoner was still under the influence of ether. Two hours later Mr. Morse returned to the jail after sending messages to Richeson's family and to his lawyer, John H. Lee of Lynchburg, Va., another of the counsel for the defense.

District Attorney's Statement.

District Attorney Pelletier, who is to conduct the prosecution of Richeson, issued the following statement: "About 4 o'clock this morning, while in his cell, Richeson inflicted a severe lacerated wound upon himself with what is apparently a piece of a tin can. Medical and surgical assistance was at once summoned, and an operation was immediately performed. I am informed by the doctors that his condition is not dangerous, and it has not been necessary to remove him from jail. The trial will be held on the date originally assigned, Jan. 10.

EAST BARRE.

Mrs. Antoine Badger has been very ill but is now on the gain. Miss Gladys Durkee is spending a two weeks' vacation in Barre City. Miss Grace Locklin is spending the holidays at her home in Northfield. Miss Ruth McAllister had the forefinger of the right hand injured last Friday evening. It is doing as well as can be expected. The window displays in our local stores are evident that our merchants are abreast of the times. Attractive Christmas goods are to be found in all the stores.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

There will be a Christmas tree and exercises at the Congregational church Saturday evening, Dec. 23, commencing at 7 o'clock. All cordially invited.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accord with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does. "The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs an prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once."

WAS ELDER IN CHURCH.

John W. Wilson, Elderly Man, Passed Away This Forenoon.

The death of John W. Wilson, a long-time resident of Barre and elder of the Presbyterian church, occurred at the home of his son, James Wilson, 9 1/2 Mount street, at 10:15 o'clock this forenoon, after an illness of three weeks. Death resulted from a complication of diseases, brought on probably by old age. Mr. Wilson is survived by the following near relatives: Two daughters, Mrs. Frank Rogers of Akron, O., and Mrs. William Matthews of Alstead, N. H.; three sons, John Wilson and William Wilson of Waco, Tex., and James Wilson of this city; two sisters, Mrs. Isabella Bullock of Inness, P. Q., and Mrs. James McAllister of Coaticook, Ont., and one grandson, Sidney Henderson of Barre.

John W. Wilson was born in Inness, P. Q., February 20, 1835. For some time after reaching the age of twenty-one he followed the occupation of a farmer and was eminently successful in his choice. His marriage to Miss Maria Davidson took place in Quebec fifty-two years ago. The latter's death occurred in this city July 23, 1911. Mr. Wilson moved his family to Barre twenty-two years ago and until he retired many years later he was employed in the granite industry in different capacities. Early in life he became affiliated with the Presbyterian church and since coming to Barre he had been an active worker for the good of the First Presbyterian church. His elevation to the office of elder in the church took place some years ago. The funeral will be held in the Presbyterian church Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. George MacArthur, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Graniteville, officiating. The burial will take place in the Hope cemetery. Members of the family request that no floral offerings be made.

DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Gerimia Polli Died To-day After Thirteen Months' Illness.

Gerimia Polli passed away at his home, 23 Vine street, this forenoon, after a thirteen months' illness of tuberculosis. Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, aged four years and seven months respectively. Mr. Polli was born in Italy thirty-eight years ago and came to America to reside in 1898. Prior to his last illness he was employed by the Eugene Carosi Granite company. He was a member of the granite cutters' union. The funeral will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial will take place in Hope cemetery.

BOYS LECTURED BY JUDGE.

They Had Shot a Farmer's Chicken and Were Roasting It in Wood.

A telephone message from South Barre yesterday afternoon notified the police station that a trip of small boys seen carelessly displaying a gun in that vicinity and violating the city ordinance. Chief Sinclair presided a team and drove to the place where the lads were last seen. From this spot he set out on foot and finally overtook the three youthful misdoers in the act of roasting a newly-killed chicken in the woods a short distance this side of Berlin pond. At the approach of the officer, the boys threw their game into the brush, but the chief recovered the half-cooked bird and persuaded the three hoodlums to return to Barre with him. Judge Scott was disposed to deal leniently with the youthful offenders and let them off with a sound lecture, generously inured with timely advice on the matter of conduct. The young misdoers were repentant enough when brought before the judge and it is not likely that they will repeat the hunting trip right away. Parents of the three were asked to settle for the chicken, which was captured in a South Barre farmer's poultry yard.

TOLD RIGHT NAME FINALLY.

Chester A. Keizer First Told Judge Scott He Was Harvey Denzer.

Chester A. Keizer of Northfield and Corliss, alias Harvey Denzer of West Haven, Conn., made his debut in city court this morning and pleaded guilty to a first offense of intoxication before Judge H. W. Scott. Chester told the court that his name was Denzer and that he had recently returned from a trip through northern Vermont, distributing samples of a patent scouring soap. Judge Scott imposed a fine of \$5 and costs of \$4.54, which the respondent was unable to pay. Officers took him to the county jail in Montpelier to serve the alternate sentence of twenty days. "Later in the forenoon it developed that Keizer had appeared in the court before and under his right name. When confronted with the facts, the respondent made a clean breast of his identity and told Chief Sinclair that he disliked to have the folks back home learn of his plight and so adopted an assumed name. Keizer possesses a gilt tongue and the story story which he first told in court ran true. The man was arrested last night by Officer Harry Gamble, who found him wandering around the city square in a near-helpless state.

NEGLIGENCE CASE FAILS.

When Judge Hall Directed Verdict For Defendant Company.

Woodstock, Dec. 20.—The judge in Windsor county court yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of Max Levy, by his guardian, vs. the Springfield Printing company. The action was for damages of \$10,000 for injuries alleged to have been received at the plant of the lower company. Judge Alfred A. Hall of St. Albans was the presiding judge. The boy, who is about 14 years old, was employed nights, mornings and holidays as errand boy. In the case it was claimed that he was put to work on a job printing press and the fingers of his right hand were crushed and the little finger had to be amputated consequently. The court decided that the boy ought to have known his danger. The jury directed a verdict for the defendant on points of law. In the case of George Messenger of Norwich, administrator, vs. Byron G. Armstrong, appellant, et al., a case of general assumption on a note due the estate of Francis E. Spear of Norwich, on which \$200 was said to have been due, the jury was empaneled, the evidence being the lowest arguments and the judge's charge made and a verdict for the plaintiff was returned, all in three and one-half hours.

WRONG SYSTEM AND WASTEFUL

To Maintain Transportation Rates Hostile to One Region

TO ADVANCE OF ANOTHER

Interstate Commerce Commission, in Its 25th Annual Report To-day, Takes Sharp Issue with the United States Commerce Court.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Sharp issue is taken by the interstate commerce commission with the commerce court in the 25th annual report of the commission transmitted to Congress to-day.

The issue is made principally upon what popularly is known as the "transcontinental rate cases," involving freight rates from the Atlantic to Pacific coast terminals and to intermediate points. Existing rates of the transcontinental lines from eastern points to inter-Rocky mountain cities are materially higher than to Pacific coast terminals. In a decision interpreting the long-and-short-haul provision of the present law, the interstate commerce commission directed, by order, that a relation of rates should be established between the Pacific coast and points of origin in five States, into which the United States was divided.

The effect of the order was to reduce rates to inter-Rocky mountain cities and shippers the railroads from exacting from the Pacific coast rate plus the local rate from Pacific coast terminals to the intermediate points. The orders of the commission, on application of the transcontinental carriers, were enjoined by the commerce court and the matter has been carried on appeal to the United States supreme court.

In its report to Congress to-day, the commission declares that "it is a waste of transportation and therefore uneconomical and wrong to maintain a system of tariffs which are expressly intended to develop the Pacific coast cities and to arrest the development of the interior points."

"It is impossible to dissociate the intermediate from the long-distance point. Whether the intermediate rate is reasonable depends upon what rate is made to other points on both sides of it, and to permit the railroads of this country to select points where they will advantageously they will not compete with the inter-Rocky mountain cities as 'intermediate'."

In discussing the effect of water competition upon rates, the commission says that it "cannot fix a rate from New York to San Francisco below which the rail line shall not go, for it has no authority to fix a minimum rate. There is, therefore, no way in which it can prevent discrimination by the fixing of an absolute rate at San Francisco and another absolute rate at Reno. It can only accomplish this purpose by prescribing the difference which may properly exist owing to the effect of this competition and allowing the carrier to make whatever rate it sees fit to the more distant point so long as it observes this differential."

The report indicates the desire of shippers from points in the interior of the country to obtain the same rates to the Pacific coast that are accorded by the railroads to their competitors on the Atlantic seaboard. The rates are made the same by the transcontinental lines on the ground of market competition. "To justify their rates from coast to coast," says the report, "the railroads advance water competition, and to justify the same rates from interior points to Pacific coast points they rely on market competition, under which they give lower rates from all the interior cities two-thirds of the way across the continent to the same coast cities than to intermediate points. This is the kind of discrimination the commission has attempted to minimize."

"The commission recognizes the full effect of water competition upon the rail rates it says, 'We have the frank admission of the railroad managers that they have subsidized or bought some of the steamship lines and terrorized others until they can make the boast that the effect of the sea has been 'neutralized.'"

NO JURISDICTION.

So Barre City Court Not Prossed Case Against Fred Colby.

The case against Fred Colby of Plainfield, who was arraigned before Judge H. W. Scott in city court yesterday afternoon on a charge of petit larceny, was not prossed shortly after the hearing began. Henry W. Camp of Randolph, from whom a satchel was alleged to have been stolen by the respondent last August, was unable to state positively when placed on the witness stand whether the alleged theft occurred in Plainfield or the city of Barre. Evidence presented, however, tended to show that the satchel was taken in Plainfield and the court accordingly not prossed the case on the ground that it was out of jurisdiction. It is not known whether the state's attorney will be asked to take further action in the matter. Colby was arrested at his home in Plainfield yesterday forenoon by Deputy Sheriff A. M. Morrison on a warrant issued by the state's attorney.

Italian Pleasure Club as Host.

The Italian Pleasure Club gave an enjoyable banquet at their club rooms last evening in honor of William McAuley of Windham, Mass., who has been passing a few days with friends in the city. The program of after-dinner exercises included a contribution in song, story or speech from every one of the thirty odd members of the club present. A. Fasola acted as master of ceremonies and among those who responded were Dr. O. E. Barr, Daniel Keefe, Duncan McMillan, Paul Scampini and Joseph Stumpf. Mr. McAuley made a witty little speech, which left no doubt as to his appreciation of the banquet carried out in his honor. The exercises followed an elaborate menu.

CITY ACCEPTS BEQUEST OF EX-MAYOR BARCLAY

Who Left Sum of \$100, Interest of Which Is to Be Devoted to Cleaning the Burns Monument from Time to Time.

Through the bequest of the late ex-Mayor William Barclay, the city of Barre has received the sum of \$100 in trust, the interest of which is to be expended in cleaning at least twice yearly the statue of Robert Burns, located on the grounds of the Spaulding graded school, according to a communication from the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Co., executor of the estate, which was read by City Clerk Mackay before the city council at its regular meeting last night. The following resolution adopted by the council is self-explanatory:

"Resolved by the city council and board of aldermen, now in session, as follows: The city of Barre hereby accepts the bequest made to the city by the will of the late ex-Mayor William Barclay in accordance with the conditions attached to said bequest, as set forth in said will, viz.: 'To the city of Barre I give one hundred dollars, the income of which shall be devoted, under the direction of the mayor of the city of Barre or his successor, to the care and preservation of the statue of Robert Burns, so called, erected on the grounds of the Spaulding graded school building. The income of the fund of the Burns monument shall be used in the first instance for cleaning the said Burns monument, at least twice a year. If said income should be more than enough for cleaning said monument, the unexpended balance of the income may be added to the principal, or expended under the direction of the mayor, as aforesaid.' And that the city treasurer be and is hereby directed to place the amount of said bequest in some bank approved by the finance committee at such rate of interest as may be satisfactory to said finance committee and city treasurer, and that the city clerk is hereby instructed to convey to the heirs of the late ex-Mayor Barclay the appreciation of the city council of the kindly thoughtfulness which prompted him to make the bequest."

After the reading of the warrants for the week, the report of the fire and street committees and city engineer on the hydrant at the corner of North Somerset and North Main streets was given. The investigators found that so far as could be ascertained the hydrant was not located on land belonging to Paul Kingston. It was voted to accept the report. Mr. Kingston had previously advised the council that he contemplated fencing a plot of ground in that neighborhood belonging to him, and that the fence would encompass the hydrant. It was voted to notify Mr. Kingston of the report.

The report of the overseer of the poor for the month of November followed this action.

A petition from some twenty or twenty-five residents in the neighborhood of Hall street was read, requesting that a 60-rand power light be placed at the head of the street. The matter was left with the committee on lights to investigate and report. Oliver Forrest made application for the right to move the Goldsbury shoe shop, so called, now located on Beckley street, to Hillside avenue. The permit was granted on condition that the building should not occupy the streets more than twelve hours. Mrs. Charles Booth appeared before the council with a bill for services as nurse in the case of Mrs. Alex. Anderson of Hill street, who fell on Washington street some time ago and sustained a fracture of the right leg. The bill for services covered a period of two weeks and the matter was referred to the charity committee.

A petition was presented to the state's attorney containing ten or more names of persons who objected to an alleged order and fifth nuisance caused by the city dump. The petition stated that the dump "by law had no right to be on or near the highway." This matter was referred to the health committee with instructions to confer with the state's attorney. Later it developed that conditions at the dump had been materially improved since the date of the petition, December 9.

A building permit was issued to Dr. W. E. Lenzel, who asked the privilege of repairing damages caused by fire and to raise the ell part of his residence at 25 South Main street. The complainees with his request also included consent to make necessary repairs to the interior of the house.

Attorney J. Ward Carver appeared before the council in a matter concerning the form of deeds issued for lots in Hope cemetery. He believed that the present form used in conveying such lots was lacking in some details, and requested the council to refer the matter to the city attorney. A motion was made and carried to take this action, and the city attorney will examine the form of deeds in use at the present time. During the meeting, a resolution relating to appropriations was passed to a second reading, and, apropos the bequest of ex-Mayor Barclay in placing a sum of money in trust with the city, the city clerk called attention to the fact that the method of making the bequest was a desirable departure from the custom of accepting trust funds from one source and another. At the present time the city is paying at least \$327 in interest on various funds held in trust, and unless these are funded together the custom promises to become an annual burden to the city.

Through some misunderstanding, it has lately developed that members of the Civic federation were led to believe that the sum of \$50 had been appropriated by the city council for the park near Elmwood cemetery. The matter was brought up at the meeting last night, and it was affirmed that such an appropriation was made for another park, but not for the one in question.

Funeral of David Comolli.

The funeral of David Comolli, whose death occurred Sunday night as the result of a cancerous growth, was held at 14 George street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bearers were: Angelo Colombo, A. C. Colombo, Battista Colombo and Alexander Colombo. Burial took place in Hope cemetery.

The 91st Birthday Anniversary of Mrs. Sophia K. Richmond was quietly observed December 12 at the home of her son, C. S. Richmond, of Northfield, by a gathering of near relatives.

WAS 50 YEARS LOST TO THEM

Unusual Reunion of Bourdon Family in Montpelier

WAS EFFECTIVE LAST NIGHT

Godfrey Bourdon's Visit to His Aged Mother Was Marked by Sad Feature in That Aged Woman Could Not See Her Son, Being Blind 6 Years.

When Godfrey Bourdon of Wells, N. Y., arrived in Montpelier last night, it was to see his mother, whom he had not seen in fifty years and to make the acquaintance of his sister, whom he had never known, and it was a joyful reunion, which was marked only by the fact that the aged mother was not privileged to see her long-lost son, she having been blind for about six years. The name of the mother is Mrs. M. Bourdon, and she lives at 61 1/2 Berlin street, at the same address as the daughter, Mrs. Virginia McEllane. The former is a woman who is seriously weighed down with the infirmities incident to advanced age, being between 80 and 85 years old and her daughter is 47 years of age. The son and brother, who came back to his relatives last night, is himself 64 years of age. The relatives met him at the Central Vermont station in Montpelier last night, having been summoned by him on his arrival, they not being there because of uncertainty as to the time of his arrival. The Bourdon family resided many years in Canada, and Godfrey went away from home when a boy of 14 years, coming to the United States to seek his fortunes. He became lost to his family, and later the latter also came to the United States and to Montpelier, wishing to get some trace of the son and believing that he would not be able to locate them otherwise, they advertised in New Hampshire papers for the missing man, and five years ago got the first trace of him in Albany, N. Y. The clue was followed out until Godfrey was finally placed in Wells, of the same state, the result being communication between them, which resulted in the reunion last night.

NEW GARAGE COMPLETED.

Was Gay with Dance Last Night and Busy with Industry To-day. Arthur S. Martin's new garage in the rear of the City hotel has been completed, and last night an automobile dance was given there by Mr. Martin's sister, Miss Mabel Martin of Montpelier, to about one hundred young people of Barre and Montpelier. The invitations to the dance were in automobile language, and the guests discovered at the garage that the occasion was as much of an automobile nature as possible, there being various speed limit signs, such as "Six miles an hour," at some places in the hall, "Slow down: sharp curve," and others, and similar familiar marks of the road, while the music of dances was named after the various makes of motor cars. Miss Martin was assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Martin, and shortly after 8 o'clock Riley's orchestra "arrived" at the dance floor via the new automobile elevator and began playing almost continuous music up to midnight, with a brief intermission midway of the evening. Refreshments were served in two corners of the hall by Hazel Mackay and Annie McDonald. The lanes closed at midnight, the Montpelier people returning home by special electric car. The evening was one of great pleasure to all, one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Description of Garage.

Daylight, however, brought a different scene to the garage, as the Perry Automobile company, which has leased the property for a period of five years, took possession and began moving in its vehicles and equipment, going there from its former location on Granite street. The company has been thus provided with a well-arranged garage. The building is of solid brick walls, two stories and basement, and is very neatly finished, so far as material is concerned. The entire floor space is 6,570 square feet, the basement having a cemented floor as well as the first floor, while the second floor is of hardwood. This latter application of wood, together with the window and door finishing, is about all the combustible material used in the structure, and the ceilings are lined with asbestos. A McLaughlin elevator, capable of a 5,000-pound lift and operated by a 7-horse power motor, has been installed, running from the basement to the upper floor. The upper floor will be used largely for the storage of automobiles. The first floor is occupied as showroom, storage and office, and the entrance is on this floor from Washington street. The basement is for machinework and automobile repairing, with other equipment of an up-to-date garage.

A. B. Lane was the contractor who had charge of the construction, work on the building having been started on September 23. The N. D. Phelps company put in the plumbing and C. W. Averill & Co. the heating apparatus.

TALK OF THE TOWN

George Gorman went to Waterbury this morning on a brief business trip. C. F. Smith, auctioneer, is in Bradford to-day, holding an auction for the E. M. C. Abbott estate. Misses Mary and Ida Gonyo leave to-night for New York City, where they will be employed. W. E. Booth of Essex Junction arrived in the city this afternoon for a few days' business visit. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beaulieu went to St. Johnsbury this morning for a week's visit with friends. Auction sale of furniture at 4 Rolster place, city, at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. C. F. Smith, auctioneer. Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Curran of Marshfield are visiting at the home of State's Attorney and Mrs. J. Ward Carver of Church street.