

An Old Man Has Little Respect For a Young Man's Judgment. He Remembers What a Fool He Was and Forgets What a Fool He Is

Utterly Wretched Nervous Prostration Long Endured Before Remedy Was Found. Miss Minerva Reminger, Upper Bern, Pa., writes: "For several years I had nervous prostration, and was utterly wretched. I lived on bread and beef tea because my stomach would not retain anything else. I took many remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, when I began to gain at once. Am now cured. Pure, rich blood makes good, strong nerves, and this is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, cures so many nervous diseases. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarasats.

LOW PRICED ADVERTISING FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two cheap cutters. Also one set of nearly new sleigh runners to make a sleigh out of a market wagon. Inquire at Banner Office. 749

FOR SALE—Bakers' Ovens on easy payments. Write for catalogue and prices. Dept. A, McDowell Oven Co., 150 State St., Boston, Mass. 749

FOR SALE—New callibre Remington auto loading rifle with 1200 rounds very best front and rear sights. Also case for same, at a bargain. Inquire at Banner office, or 33 South Branch street. 749

FOR SALE—A cutter. Inquire of E. E. Hart. 749

FOR SALE—One Cypres fountain, 144 sq. in. in addition also six brooder cups. J. E. Mattison, No. Bennington. 749

FOR SALE—Five Boston Bull puppies, 8-week olds. Little like the father. Price right. P. H. McCarthy, No. Bennington, Vt. Tel. 371-3. 644

FOR SALE—Team of horses, weight 800, 10 and 12 years old. Inquire of C. A. Peckham, Townal Center, Tel. 6-21. 621

FOR SALE—Stock, tools and fixtures for sale. (owing to falling freight, an compelled to close out my business in Oriskany, N. Y.). All stock on hand will be closed out at greatly reduced prices. The building and fixtures I offer for sale may interest you. It is a splendid opportunity for the right party to build up a good business. D. S. H. Oriskany, Oriskany, N. Y. 592

FOR SALE—The Hyattville homestead 236 South street, is offered for sale. This house is a two story structure, excellently located and in a fine state of repair. It is heated by a hot water furnace and has a bath. Can be given at short notice. Homer H. Webster, administrator. 301

FOR SALE—Sixty breeding ewes from one to four years old. Also 50 lambs. E. Stanley, No. Bennington. 301

FOR SALE—House of eight rooms with toilet. Also a stable and wagon shed on premises and garden. Inquire of W. J. Meagher, 301

SOCIALISTS FAIL TO GET HOPED VICTORY

No Nearer Control Reichstag Than 5 Years Ago. BUT GAINED SOME SEATS Over What They Had in Last Assembly—Feature of German Election is the Number of Reballots

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Reports up to 2 o'clock this afternoon indicate that the Socialists polled more than 4,000,000 votes in yesterday's election and have elected 67 members of the Reichstag and they are sure to win a considerable number more seats in the 129 districts where their candidates will figure in the reballoting. The increase in popular strength of the Socialists is not as large as expected, but they have polled a million more votes than any other of the 17 political parties in Germany though they do not get so many seats owing to their strength being more bunched in certain cities and parts of the empire. The Centrists and Clericals will doubtless again control the Reichstag as they have practically held their own while the gains of the Socialists were made largely at the expense of the Radicals who were opponents of the government in the last assembly. The Socialists who had hopes of controlling the Reichstag are disappointed at their total showing of members but jubilant over their total vote. Reballotings are held in districts where no candidate had a majority, but in the second election only the two candidates appear on the ballot who led at the first election.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—An unprecedentedly heavy socialist vote much smaller than was anticipated, however, but which probably reached 4,000,000, and socialist gains proved, as expected, the feature of the elections to the Reichstag for 1912 held throughout the empire yesterday. The election was also marked by a disastrous rout of the radicals and far smaller inroads into the clerical and conservative majority of the last Reichstag than was anticipated. The results at 2 o'clock this morning, which are still far from complete, show that the socialists have captured 21 seats from the nonsocialist parties and lost only two, a net gain of 19. They also have entered into some 60 reballots, which would make it seem that they are almost certain to regain the 41 seats they held at the dissolution of the Reichstag in 1909, and probably a few more. The radicals were utterly routed, having lost up to 2 o'clock eight seats outright. They probably will return not more than 20 of the 49 seats they held at the dissolution. The national liberals lost five seats to the socialists and one to the conservatives, but they occupy a very favorable position in the reballots and are expected to return to the Chamber practically as strong as they were at the dissolution. The centrists, with their allied Poles, have held their own well, a large proportion of their mandates being unassailable. Only one actual loss by them is reported, but the reballots will tell another tale because the liberals, radicals and socialists will then unite against them. The conservatives thus far have lost seven seats to the socialists, but have regained one from the liberals so that the conservative-clerical block has contributed only half as many as the liberals and radicals to the socialist winnings. At 2 o'clock the returns received showed 126 candidates elected, 39 districts where reballots are necessary, and 172 districts yet to report. Those elected include 13 conservatives and their allies, 50 centrists and allies, three liberals, no radicals, 58 socialists, one Dane and one Alsatian. The socialists, liberals and radicals are the more heavily represented in the necessary reballoting.

WOULD DEBERT ST. HELENA Poverty Stricken Residents May Be Taken to California

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—The three thousand residents of the island of St. Helena may be colonized in California. Alfred Moseley, C. M. G., L. L. D., a wealthy English philanthropist, has been in consultation with immigration officials about a plan to bring the poverty-stricken residents of the rocky island to the Pacific coast. The British government withdrew its military station from the island several years ago and since then the residents have had a desperate struggle for existence. RUSSIA RECOGNIZES MONGOLIA Semi-Official Statement at St. Petersburg Denies Aggressive Policy

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—An explicit statement on the course of Russian diplomacy in the Mongolian controversy was made at the direct instance of M. Kokovoff, the Premier and Minister of Finance, who is the author of Russia's announced policy with regard to that province. The alleged distorted account of Russia's action, as given out at Peking, which affected the Bourse unfavorably, has now been corrected by the publication which is tantamount to the recognition of the Mongolian Government. Certain circles would have preferred open recognition at the first application of the Mongolians at St. Petersburg and the grant of adequate military supplies, but the condition of Chinese affairs gave no reason for haste. M. Kokovoff, who made a personal visit to the Far East, is in possession as Finance Minister of complete exclusive data on the Chinese situation which he received from his financial agents. The semi-official explanation, regarding Russian relations with Mongolia, says that Russia's interest began with efforts at mediation with the rebels. The Russian consul at Urga sought to save Chinese institutions and to safeguard the Chinese interests through Russian mediation. The official appointed by the Chinese Government to carry on negotiations in Mongolia requested mediation by the Russian legation at Peking and Mongolia made the same request. Russia replies that one ground for her interest in the Mongolian and China lay in the preservation of the Mongolian autonomy, including the disbandment of the Chinese troops in that territory, and that such recognition on China's part would be of advantage to Russia. If Mongolia's autonomy was recognized, the administration at St. Petersburg promised to use its utmost efforts to persuade the Mongolians not to break their ties with China. Russia disavows ulterior motives; she desires only the restoration of order in Mongolia. It is warned that Russia's interests will not permit Russia to ignore an independent government in Mongolia. Should such be the outcome, Russia will enter into business relations with the independents. Russia's unaggressive intentions are the subject of comment, but they are disturbed areas exist in the middle east, where the most important of Russian interests are at stake. Official denials were issued early in the day concerning the reports of the partition of Manchuria, and Russia's position in the Far East, and that their presence makes the province a doubtful acquisition and a real danger to the Russian character of Russia's far eastern possessions. The Novoe Vremya says that Russia, in stepping in as an arbitrator between China and Mongolia, thereby recognized the separate existence of Mongolia, but it expresses astonishment that the Russian Government is solicitous about the conservation of the ties between China and Mongolia.

M'MANIGAL WISHED TO REFORM BUT NOT ALLOWED

Was Kept at His Job By His Associates. AGAIN BEFORE THE JURY Tells How He Carried a Suit Case Full of Dynamite and Fuse Through the Streets.

Descriptions of how Orrie E. McManigal, with a suitcase filled with explosives and time fuse, sneaked about the streets of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., and met men who discussed or picked out "open shop jobs," which were to be blown up, and photographs of wrecked places, which were forwarded to John J. McNamara, were presented before the federal grand jury in its investigation of the dynamite conspiracy at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday. Several witnesses from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, whose names were withheld, were questioned to discover who was involved with McManigal in explosions there. The confessed dynamite maker made three visits to Buffalo, the first in July, 1908, when he blew up a bridge. It appeared that McNamara, as secretary-treasurer of the international association of bridge and structural ironworkers, obtained whenever possible photographs of structures which McManigal blew up in order to keep a check on the dynamite in paying him "fees" out of the \$1000 a month allowed McNamara for organizing purposes. Many of these photographs are in the hands of the government. Just before he went to Buffalo, McManigal asserted he tried to quit the dynamiting business, but he was visited at his home in Chicago by a man whose name has not yet been publicly connected with the conspiracy, but who is known to the government. "This man told me I didn't dare to quit, because, on account of my earlier jobs, they had it on me," said McManigal. "He told me I had gone too far and I would have to stick to it. Finally we both went to Buffalo. The man with me said he wanted to get to Canada for the explosion. I took the dynamite out of my suitcase and planted it with a 60-foot fuse. It blew up that night."

RIFLE SHOOTING DYING OUT

Ismaon Wants to Supply Schools With Dispersed Krag-Jorgensen. Secretary of War Stimson has strongly urged upon Congress the passage of a bill which failed of enactment last session to supply discarded army Krag-Jorgensen rifles and ammunition to schools and rifle clubs. This idea was strongly approved by President Roosevelt and now meets with the commendation of President Taft. In a letter from Assistant Secretary Olver, written in his capacity as president of the national board of promotion of rifle practice, and transmitted to Congress in support of the measure, it is asserted that the work of the national rifle association for the past 10 years in organizing and promoting rifle clubs has been more or less a failure, and that "rifle shooting as a pastime in this country is rapidly dying out."

CARNEGIE WANTED MCKINLEY TO BE DEFEATED

Ironmaster Did Not Believe in Imperialism. GAVE \$15,000 FOR CAUSE Mr. Carnegie Likes Roosevelt Trust Program Better Than Taft's—Hates All Stock Jobbing.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Andrew Carnegie concluded his testimony today before the House "steel trust" investigating committee. He admitted that in 1900 he had contributed \$15,000 to oppose the policy of imperialism and the annexation of the Philippines. Carnegie, who is now 70 years old, and who is now a resident of New York, testified that he had contributed \$15,000 to oppose the policy of imperialism and the annexation of the Philippines. Carnegie, who is now 70 years old, and who is now a resident of New York, testified that he had contributed \$15,000 to oppose the policy of imperialism and the annexation of the Philippines. Carnegie, who is now 70 years old, and who is now a resident of New York, testified that he had contributed \$15,000 to oppose the policy of imperialism and the annexation of the Philippines.

COLDEST IN MANY YEARS

Standard Thermometers Registered 20 Below This Morning. This morning was the coldest on record in years in Bennington. Standard thermometers in the village registered 20 below zero at 7 o'clock and from various places in this section come reports of all the way from 20 to 22 below. The forecast for the next 24 hours is increasing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature with snow in some places. The ice crop which ten days ago was almost dispersed is now ready for harvest.

STAMFORD LIQUOR SELLERS FINED \$300 EACH

Costs Brought Each Account Up To Over \$350. OTHER OFFENSES HELD OPEN It is Not Likely That Either Keating or Mathers Will Engage in the Rum Business Again.

Hearings were held at the Paradise House in Stamford Friday in the cases of Frederick M. Mathers, proprietor of the Paradise House, and Harry Keating, proprietor of the Stamford House, charged with violating the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor. The cases, which were heard before Judge E. H. Holden of the Bennington municipal court, were the result of raids made upon both houses on the night of January 6. Liquor was found in both hotels. Mathers and Keating pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them and were fined \$325 each and the costs of prosecution which made a total of \$355.87 each. The fines were paid. At the hearings a petition signed by many of the leading citizens of Stamford was read by State's Attorney W. J. Meagher, who appeared for the state, asking for leniency in the cases of the two hotel men and several prominent residents of the town were at the hearings in behalf of the respondents. The petition stated that it was the desire of the signers to stop the traffic, but that they did not wish to see any unnecessary hardship imposed upon the hotel men. Inasmuch as the other offenses will be held over the respondents it is not likely that they will put themselves in danger of prosecution in the future.

WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED—To look after our interest in Bennington and all surrounding territory. Salary or commission. Address Lincoln Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 749

WANTED—Position as Butcher Maker or wood house small country store. W. T. Corey, Fair Haven, Vt. 749

WANTED—Housework of any kind by the day. Mary Devel, Upper County street, opposite Evans saw mill. 696

WANTED—Agents wanted, \$3 to \$7 daily selling New Fibre Brooms; 100 per cent profit; every woman will buy. Begin canvassing at once. Sample 3 x 6 inches. W. T. Brown Co., Bennington, Vt. 482

WANTED—A few good drivers on a 100 acre wood lot. I have a number of good trucks to sell. Apply to J. H. Holmes & Co., Fletcher, N. Y. 460

TO RENT

TORRENT—Tenement on Union street. Apply to L. E. Gibson 749

TORRENT—Tenement on Dewey street. Inquire of S. A. Patterson. 749

TORRENT—A new eleven room tenement with all modern improvements. Electric lights. Inquire Geo. H. Cook, 301 North St. 662

TORRENT—House, 32 Silver street, steam heat and electric lights. Home of a gentleman. 301

TO RENT—Leasible tenements, 301

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A hound, body nearly white, one black ear and one spotted ear. James Boutton, North Bennington, Vt. E. D. 3 649

MISCELLANEOUS

An experienced practical nurse, making a specialty of confinement cases. Mrs. H. H. Ames, care of A. J. Knapp, at the residence. Tel. 301

DR. J. G. HARWOOD

Eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, graduated Philadelphia, and by an experienced man in every respect for business, difficult cases a specialty. 125 Beesch St., Bennington

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"

10,000 tons, long, large annual steady February 8 to April 19, 1912

J. E. Mattison

Registered Optometrist Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted Fine Watch & Jewelry Repairing

Children Cry FOR FLITCHER'S GASTORIA

THE HUMAN SKULL

Many a Fracture is Averted by its Great Elasticity. Fortunately the human skull, although composed of bones, is elastic, much more so than one would think. The average male adult skull, in fact, says the Scientific American, is so elastic that it may be compressed laterally in diameter by a blow or by pressure, applied at the center of area, at right angles to the surface at that point, by one and a half centimeters or about six-tenths of an inch, recovering its original diameter and form without breakage. The material of which our bones is made is so highly resistant that a cylindrical piece thereof only one square millimeter or 0.00153 square inch in area (i. e., only 1.128 millimeter or 0.044 inch in diameter) has a tensile strength of fifteen kilograms or thirty-three pounds avoirdupois, figuring out at about 21,300 pounds per square inch. A similar sample of hard wood, tested in the same manner, held only ten kilograms—that is, bone has 50 per cent more tensile strength than wood. A single bone fiber is shown in the hygienic exhibition. Dresden, supporting a weight of five kilograms, or eleven pounds avoirdupois.

MARRIED MISERY.

Indifference Plays Havoc With Happiness in the Home. The foe of married happiness is indifference. The real wrong to the wife, the real failure of the husband, is when he becomes unconscious of what she is doing for him and what she is in herself. At first her ministrations and her affection are delightful to him. Then perhaps they become a thing of course—received, enjoyed in a fashion, but hardly thought of. And some times, though not so frequently, the wife becomes unthoughtful of her husband. Perhaps into most marriages there creeps on one side or on both something of this indifference. Husband and wife live together in the chieftly external relation. He is the breadwinner, she is the housekeeper. They accept each other's good qualities as men wear easy fitting clothes, without noticing. They put up with each other's defects with a smoky chimney or any other annoyance. They would confess to no alienation. They have only got used to each other. It is the same "getting used" that robs life of its brightness; that makes us blind to the stars and the clouds and the bright procession of the day and year, because we have seen them so often; that keeps us mostly in a numb, half alive state, from which only occasionally we are wakened to feel that we are living in a divine universe and are ourselves divine.—George S. Merriam in "The Man of Today."

HOOK ANSWERS CHARGES

Denies That His Son Was Attorney For Railroads in Oklahoma Case. Washington, Jan. 13.—United States Circuit Judge William C. Hook of Kansas, one of the most prominent candidates for the existing supreme court vacancy, yesterday made a personal reply to President Taft's charges recently made against him. Through Senator Curtis of Kansas, Judge Hook laid before the president a letter denying the charge that his son had been an attorney for the railroads in the Oklahoma case. The chief attorney for the railroads also denied in a letter yesterday that Judge Hook's son had been employed as a lawyer in the case, and asserted that he was merely a law student and a law clerk at that time. Attorney General Wickersham, to whom President Taft has referred all the protests against appointing Judge Hook to the supreme bench, began investigating the matter yesterday. This will require at least a week, and in the meantime the question of the successor to the late Justice Harlan will be held in abeyance.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probabilities for This Section for the Next 24 Hours. For eastern New York and western night. Probably followed by snow in early morning or on Sunday. Slowly rising temperature.

NO PROTEST AGAINST TOLLS

Foreign Press Opposes Proposed Plan but Governments Fail to Act. Washington, Jan. 13.—Although the foreign press has condemned the view of President Taft and Secretary Stimson that American shipping using the Panama Canal should be relieved of tolls no protest has reached the State Department from any European Government. The legislation necessary to fix the tolls on the canal traffic and affirm the free use of the waterway by American shipping is being vigorously pressed by Colonel Goethals that immediate action on the subject is demanded by the merchant marine of the world. The opinion held by the Administration is that because of subsidies paid by foreign governments to their shipping and the shipping which is placed at a disadvantage were it not relieved entirely of these charges. No foreign protest is likely to change the position of the Government in this respect. Representative Humphrey of Washington has introduced a bill providing that American ships engaged in coastwise trade should go through the canal free of such charges, except ships owned or controlled by railroads. Mr. Humphrey said the passage of coastwise vessels through the canal without payment of tolls would be in conflict with treaty provisions with other nations.

RESTAURANT ETIQUETTE

When a man escorts a lady to a restaurant the waitress at the entrance with her hand on the head waiter indicates the seats they are to occupy. The head waiter precedes the woman to the table, the man following. The waiter may remove the lady's coat if she has not already removed it in the ladies' dressing room, where it will be safe and out of the way. The man who prides himself on his courtesy may give this little attention himself and may assist the lady to remove her wrap, hand it to the waiter and draw up her chair. If he leaves this service to the waiter he should under no circumstances take his seat until the lady is comfortably settled. The same rule applies when leaving the restaurant.—Baltimore American.

A RAGPICKER OF PARIS.

It was marvelous how she managed her iron pick. Its movement seemed incessant in her hands. First there was a quick dive, like a swallow's angle, then a skillful toss, and, although she never once looked behind her, the dust of refuse, whether rag, food, string or paper, straightway took its certain flight into the sack, which gradually assumed such gigantic proportions that a general overturn seemed inevitable. But, no. Having filled it to bursting, the indefatigable little worker shook herself free of the unappetizing accumulations and disappeared down the street—Rue La Fayette, you know it—swinging her sceptor with all the royal aplomb of her profession.—Mary E. Walter in "My Ragpicker."

Monte Carlo's Pension List.

Monte Carlo, the famous gambling den of France, has probably the most remarkable pension list in the world. Men and women who absolutely ruin themselves at the casino are allowed small sums for the rest of their lives. The pensions vary from 5 francs to 40 francs a day, according to the amounts lost at the tables, states the National Magazine. A Scotchman who lost about \$1,000,000 at roulette is said to receive \$7 a day. This gentleman resides today in a tiny villa at Nice. Every year the casino company pays out some \$15,000 in pensions.

The Facetious Farmer.

"I am an actor out of work. Can you give me employment on your farm?" "I can. But a day on a farm is no twenty minute sketch." "I understand that." "All right. You're in your room. When you hear a horn toot about 4 a. m. that's your cue."—Chicago News.

Force of Habit.

"I have to be ready on time. My husband won't wait a minute for me." "He won't?" "No. You see, in his youth he was an elevator boy."—Detroit Free Press.

TRAVELING STORES.

Portable Shops on Wheels a Curious Feature of Cuban Life. Among the many interesting things to attract the attention of the tourist in Cuba are the traveling stores, consisting of all sorts of queer vehicles which traverse the city and rural districts. These portable shops are constructed in an ingenious manner so as to display their wares to the best advantage. Every article used in a household and wearing apparel of all kinds are on sale, and the owner of the wagon, which resembles a department store, boasts that he can supply dry goods and notions of all kinds, from a paper of needles to a ready made gown. The sides of a shop on wheels are made of glass and so arranged as to give them the appearance of a shop window. Perfumery is one of the leading articles sold in this way, for, however poor the natives may be, they always have money enough to purchase colognes and generally the most expensive varieties. During carnival season a plentiful supply of masks, caps and grotesque suits is added to the stock. Men with pushcarts laden with linens and laces or cooking utensils go about the streets of Havana, offering their goods to the women who cautiously peer out from behind barred windows. These carts have the appearance of a street organ and are pushed among the splendid smooth avenues of the city with ease. Often men will carry their stock, displaying it on a pole to which crosswise sticks have been fastened, like the old fashioned clotheshorse. Toys also form a part of the stock of these human delivery wagons.—Leslie's Weekly.

Hard to Answer.

Clinton—I suppose your little one asks you many embarrassing questions? (Clinkigh)—Yes; they are just like their mother.—Boston Transcript.

Advertisement for Cole's Outfitter-to-Man. Features overcoats for \$13.25, \$9.75, and \$2.00. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and hat.