FILIPINOS NOT FIT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Hopes Must Be Deferred, Says Secretary of War in Report to President.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary of War Dickinson gives little encouragement to the aspirations of the Filipino people for political independence in his special report on his visit to the Philippine islands, transmitted to President Taft. While many Filipinos, Secretary Dickinson says, are well educated and capable of self-government the great mass of the people are unfit for political responsibilities.

Mr. Dickinson spent about five weeks in visiting the islands. He was accompanied by Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs. After a complete investigation of the subject Mr. Dickinson exonerates Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippines' commission, and F. C. Carpenter, executive secretary of the commission, of the charges of improper official conduct in connection with friar land transactions, which were made in Congress last winter by Representative Martin of Colorado.

As a result of his visit Mr. Dickinson recommends that Congress appropriate the sum of $250,000 for the development of the coal mines on the island of Batan; that provision be made for the retirement of the American employes in the Philippine civil service; that the limit of indebtedness for public improvements be increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; that Congress enact legislation increasing the number of mineral claims which may be developed by a single person or corporation in the same vein or lode, and that the Philippine Assembly have authority to enact legislation enabling any Filipino, as well as aliens, to become citizens of the Philippine islands.

WOULD INCREASE HOMESTEADING.

Secretary Dickinson is also in favor of increasing the amount of land which may be homesteaded or sold to individuals. He refrains, however, from making a definite recommendation on this point because the question is now being investigated by a committee of Congress.

"The work of preparing the Filipinos for popular self-government," says Secretary Dickinson, "is steadily progressing along the lines which have been approved by you. I shall refer more particularly to the various kinds of administrative work, but will here say that the administration of the various departments is in a generally satisfactory condition and that the best results are being attained with the means at hand and under the conditions that must be contended with. On the whole I believe that the administration of the islands is such that it should give satisfaction to the American people.

"The Filipino people," he continues, "are substantially in the same attitude as when you visited them in 1907. Training in administrative work and education is doing much, but they have affected such a small percentage of the population that the change is hardly sensible.

FILIPINOS ARE PROGRESSING.

"The results," he adds, "will manifest themselves in a rapidly increasing ratio when those who are now being educated reach an age when their influence can be felt in public life. There are very many highly educated Filipinos, many men of talent, ability and brilliancy, but the percentage in comparison with those who are wholly untrained in an understanding of and the exercise of political rights under a republican form of government is so small and under the best and most rapid development possible under existing conditions will for a long period continue so small that it is a delusion if the present policy of control of the islands by the American people shall continue to encourage the Filipino people in the hope that the administration of the islands will be turned over to them within the time of the present generation.

"The only inhabitants of the islands that are making any marked progress in preparation for self-government are the Filipinos proper, and, as stated, but a small percentage of these are sufficiently educated to understand and administer republican institutions. The masses of them have no knowledge or conception of self-government, take no real interest in and have no knowledge of general administration, and are under the control of leaders whose will is practically their law."

Discussing the alleged friar land thirtges made by Representative Martin, Secretary Dickinson says:

"Inasmuch as the charges publicly made in Congress and in the public prints involved besides the general question of sale the conduct of certain officers in the Philippines, I made an investigation in respect to those, feeling that I had a duty to perform independent of any action of Congress and that if these officers had been guilty of any misconduct it was not only the right but the duty of the administration to deal with them without waiting for congressional action. These charges involved E. W. Carpenter, executive secretary, and Dean C. Worcester, one of the commissioners.

"I called upon Governor-General Forbes, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Worcester for a statement of the facts and sought in other ways, and especially by calling on Filipinos who were opposed to the sale of the Mindoro and Isabela estates, for information as to any official misconduct on the part of either Mr. Worcester or Mr. Carpenter.

"I learned nothing whatever detrimental to the character of these men. I found that there was considerable opposition to Mr. Worcester, growing mainly out of an abruptness of manner in official relations. In this way he had offended some people and aroused their opposition. Several of such people spoke to me of this, but upon being asked the direct question they said that they knew of nothing affecting the integrity of his action."

CENSUS RETURNS FOR STATES AND CITIES

Washington, Dec. 9.—Population statistics of the 13th census issued to-night by the census bureau, include the following:

State of New Jersey 2,537,167, an increase of 653,498.

State of Wyoming 145,965, an increase of 53,434 or 57.7 per cent. over 92,531 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 19,976, or 47.9 per cent.

State of Utah is 373,351.

The territory of Alaska, 64,356, an increase of 764 or 1.3 per cent. over 63,592 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was $1,540 or 98.4 per cent.

The Hawaiian islands, 191,909, an increase of 37,908 or 24.6 per cent. over 154,001 in 1900.

The city of Honolulu, H. I., 52,183, an increase of 12,877 or 32.8 per cent. over 39,306 in 1900.

The population of Tacoma, Wash., is 83,743, an increase of 45,029.

Superior, Wis., 40,384, an increase of 9,293, or 29.9 per cent. over 31,091 in 1900.

A revision of the 1910 population figures for Augusta, Ga., announced to-night, gives that city a population of 41,040, an increase of 1,599, or 4.1 per cent. over 39,441 in 1900. The first announcement of the 13th census population of Augusta was 37,826, a decrease of 1,615 from the 1900 figures.

SNAP MEETING OF COMMITTEE HELD

Lively Work to Head off Report on Temperance Bills Adopted by No Quorum.

Montpelier, Dec. 8.—There was some lively scurrying about this morning by members of the joint committee on temperance who did not attend the hearing last evening when they learned that in their absence and without a quorum present, the committee had voted to report favorably six of the most radical bills under consideration. The bills were: S. 102, which relates to the location of license places; H. 188, allowing women to vote on the question of license or no license; H. 318, providing for county instead of local option; H. 399, preventing the furnishing of liquor in dwellings to persons under 18 years of age; H. 445, to allow commissioners to summarily close a license place; and H. 218.

The members present last night were the four Senate members of the committee and Mr. Elliott and Mr. Fletcher of the House committee. By quick work and some energetic talk these reports were headed off and at a meeting of the committee this evening, when a quorum was present, the reports on these bills were altered somewhat.

At the hearing this evening Superintendent Ferguson appeared in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. Peck of Burlington which provides for the granting of an eighth class license to organized clubs to serve liquor under certain restrictions to members. Mr. Ferguson thought this would tend to encourage the use of liquor. Of the bills making a change in the method of appointing license commissioners Mr. Ferguson preferred the Maun bill, which provides for their appointment by a State commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Maun of St. Albans spoke in favor of his bill.

It has been thought all along that no radical changes in the present liquor law would be attempted at this session, but the present attitude of the temperance committee would indicate that as far as it is concerned this may not be true and it would not surprise some if some sort of a referendum were reported favorably.

The committee on highways and appropriations held a meeting to-night and by a practically unanimous vote fixed the amount of the appropriation to be recommended for highways at $150,000. Of this amount $25,000 is to be available March 1 and $125,000 July 1, and $150,000 annually thereafter. This will make the appropriation a little short for the first year but Mr. Gates, who has only been getting $75,000 a year, thinks he can manage to get along.

WEYBRIDGE MAN IS FOUND GUILTY

Took Rochester Matron to Middlebury to See the Sights and She Did Not Return.

Middlebury, Dec. 9.—The jury in the case of State vs. William Carrier of Weybridge, charged with adultery with Mrs. Minnie A. Root of Rochester, returned a verdict of guilty this afternoon. Sentence was not passed. Evidence presented by the State showed that Carrier on November 25 drove to Weybridge and returned with the wife of Dana L. Root of Rochester. The woman stated that she wanted to come to Middlebury and see the sights. Her husband at first refused, but finally consented and helped hitch up the horse. The respondent is said to have introduced the woman as his wife at different places, including the home of his father and sisters, and at Roy Palmer's, where he accepted work and engaged board for the woman. They occupied the same room for three nights, according to the testimony.

The respondent and the woman testified that everything was innocent between them. Mrs. Root said she would never go back to live with her husband and that she had told him so before she left Rochester because to used personal violence to her and had disclaimed the paternity of the two youngest of their four children. The husband testified that he was willing to take back his wife but that she informed him at the jail that she would not return. Carrier swore that he told Mr. Root that he would bring the woman to Rochester on the night after he took her away but that he could not get her to go back. Judge Stanton gave the case to the jury at 11:35 a. m. and a verdict of guilty was returned at 3:15 p. m.

The case of State vs. Charles Funero, who is charge with complicity with Peter Rickey in a burglary committed at the store of Charles E. Stebbins in Vergennes, October 18, was next taken up and will be concluded to-morrow.

In the divorce case of Nellie Hier vs. Elmer Hier, heard Wednesday, the bill was granted on the charge of intolerable severity, and the petitioner was granted the right to resume her former name, Nellie Hewett. There will probably be three more jury trials, all short ones, but enough to take up the greater part of next week.

TERM WILL BE SHORT.

Bottom Drops Out of Civil Jury Calendar at Middlebury.

Middlebury, Dec. 8.—In Addison county court this morning, the bottom dropped out of the civil jury calendar when the cases of the Lake Dunmore Power & Traction company vs. the Lumbard Governor company and trustee, in re will of Mary E. Wellington, Henry C. Roscoe, appellant and contestant, and Ernest Goss, appellant, were continued for one reason or another. In the will case, the amount devised by the testatrix is $30,000 and if the contestant, who is her only brother, should prevail it would be worth about $10,000 to him. This case was ordered to be placed at the head of the docket for the June term of court.

This afternoon William Carrier of Weybridge and Mrs. Minnie Root of Rochester were arraigned and pleaded not guilty to separate informations charging them with adultery at Weybridge November 25. The trial of Carrier was at once begun with State's Attorney Frank W. Tuttle of Vergennes prosecuting and Charles I. Button of Middlebury appearing for the defense. It is apparent now that the term will be brought to a close by the end of next week.

GOVERNOR MEAD PRESIDES

Civil War Veterans Enjoy Meeting in Representatives' Hall.

Montpelier, Dec. 8.—The Civil War veterans of the two houses with several local Grand Army men and ladies enjoyed this evening in Representatives' hall, the use of which had been granted them by joint resolution. The principal feature of the program was an address on "Life in Andersonville Prison" by A. S. Fleury of Swanton, messenger in the executive chamber. It was a thrilling account by one who spoke from an experience of nearly 11 months in southern prisons. Representative Dartt of Springfield called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. J. A. Mead as the presiding officer. The Governor referred to the rapidly passing veterans and that very soon the last gathering of those who took part in the Civil War will be held. He then very pleasantly introduced Comrade Fleury as the speaker of the evening. The hall was well filled, and the speaker at the close of his address was presented with a huge bouquet of roses. The audience gave Major Fleury a rising vote of thanks, and at the suggestion of Representative Dartt a collection was taken which netted a goodly sum.

HUGE SCALE BEING BIULT.

Howe Company Will Use It at the Plant in Rutland.

Rutland, Dec. 8.—The Howe Scale company of this city is making what it claims to be the largest suspension steel scale ever manufactured in this part of the country. It is for use in its own plant and will have a capacity of 150,000 tons. The big weighing machine will be built under one of the Rutland railroad spur trucks, which run into the scale works, and it will be used to weigh carloads of ore and other very heavy shipments. The foundation, just laid, is made up of 70 tons of cement.

SHRINERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Four Hundred See 16 Initiated into Mt. Sinai Temple.

Montpelier, Dec. 9.—About 400 Shriners gathered at Montpelier this evening for the annual meeting of Mt. Sinai Temple. Sixteen candidates were initiated. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Thomas W. Fletcher of Bridport, illustrious potentate; J. W. Jackson of Barre, chief rabban; C. H. Gibson of Bellows Falls, assistant rabban; Collins Blakeley of Montpelier, high priest, E. B. Whitaker of Barre, oriental guide; D. B. Towne of Barre, treasurer; C. H. Heaton of Montpelier; recorder. The delegates to the imperial council at Indianapolis next July are F. W. Fletcher of Bridport, Lieut.-Gov. L. P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, F. N. Barney of Springfield and W. D. Smith of Barre.

SUMMER HOTEL SOLD.

Boston Capitalist Buys Mountain Spring House, Lake Dunmore.

Rutland Dec. 8.—The Mountain Spring House, located at Lake Dunmore, and one of the largest summer resorts in Vermont, has been sold by Frank J. Quinn of this city to I. Shapira of Boston, a capitalist. What disposition he will make of the property is not known. The hotel was built 15 years ago by J. K. Parsons of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Quinn bought it a year later. Part of the time he has run it himself and some seasons he has leased it.

HOUSE PASSES INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, Dec. 9.—The House of Representatives devoted the entire time today to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which was passed. It carries $8,377,980, which is $67,000 more than when it came from the committee. The rivers and harbors bill was introduced and will be taken up when the House meets to-morrow at noon. There was no session of the Senate, that body having adjourned over until Monday.

WHEELS CUT HIS HEAD OFF.

Moses Thero Was Employed as Section Man at White River.

White River Junction, Dec. 9.—Moses Thero, who had been a resident here for about two years and employed as a section man in the West Lebanon yard, was killed this afternoon by an engine backing up while he was engaged in loosening a bolt. His head and shoulders were severed from the body. He was 40 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

BLAME CONDUCTOR AND OPERATOR FOR ACCIDENTS

Newport, Dec. 9.—The public service commission has made public its findings in regard to the collision on the Central Vermont road near Northfield September 8, when two trainmen suffered injuries. The accident was due to violation of orders, and the conductor of the northbound train, who was most to blame, has been discharged.

In regard to the accident near Riverton on August 21 on the Central Vermont road in which five men were killed and five injured, the commission finds it was due to the negligence of the station telegraph operator at Northfield, one Meunier, and of the conductor and brakeman of train No. 11.

HINDUS OBJECT TO KILLING SACRED COWS

Calcutta, Dec. 9.—One hundred and fifty persons were injured during riots here to-night. The trouble grew out of the strong feeling between Hindus and Mohammedans brought about by the intention of the latter to sacrifice cows at the coming Mohammedan religious festival.

The Hindus regard the cow as sacred and endeavored to get the police to stop the proposed sacrifice. The police declined and the trouble followed.

CHANDLER, YOUNG AT 70, IS MARRIED

Ex-President of Postal Telegraph Has Summer Home at Randolph—Bride Is 38.

New York, Dec. 9.—Col. Albert Brown Chandler, ex-president of the Postal Telegraph company, who is 70 years old, and Miss Mildred Vivian, 38, who was private secretary to one of Colonel Chandler's former associates, are to be married next Tuesday. They went to the city hall yesterday to get their marriage license.

After Colonel Chandler and Miss Vivian had answered the necessary questions and were provided with the all-important "paper" they went to the Waldorf for luncheon.

"I do not like to say anything about my marriage," Miss Vivian said. "Suffice it to say that I'm very happy and justly proud of Colonel Chandler. He is the most splendid man I have ever known."

The scene of their wedding next Tuesday afternoon will be the old Hoguet homestead, at 146th street and Riverside drive, where the bride lives with her mother and her sister, Desma, so named because she is the last of ten children.

The Vivian family moved to New York from Kansas City three years ago and Miss Vivian became private secretary to Vice-President Brush of the Postal Telegraph. In the course of business she met Colonel Chandler, and they became friends. Some of the Chandler connections invited Miss Vivian to visit the old homestead in Randolph, Vt., last month. She did so and her engagement to Chandler dates from then.

Colonel Chandler was a manager of a Western Union office in Bellaire, Ohio, in 1858. In 1863 he became a cipher telegraph operator in the war department in Washington, where he gained his title of colonel. He assisted in the invention of new ciphers and was one of three experts who succeeded in reading a cipher of the enemy written in a mixture of Greek, Indian and Roman and phonetic characters. He then was made disbursing clerk for Gen. Eckert, superintendent of military telegraph. Mr. Chandler began with the Postal Telegraph when it was organized in 1884, becoming ultimately its president. Though retired from that position, is still a vice-president of the Commercial Cable company and a director in many large concerns.

The first Mrs. Chandler died several years ago. There are two sons of that marriage. Albert Eckert and Willis Derwin Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in the big Chandler home at No. 889 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

WILSON POINTS A WAY TO ECONOMY

Secretary of Agriculture Urges Consumers to Band Together and Buy from Farmers.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A partial solution of the problem of the high cost of living is suggested by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in his annual report made public yesterday.

After showing that the price of farm products is increased from 50 per cent. to nearly 100 per cent. from the time they leave the producer until they reach the consumer, the secretary says:

"Why do not consumers buy directly from the farmers? A distribution of farm products in this simple way has already begun in England, where co-operative organizations of farmers are selling by direct consignment to co-operative organizations of consumers in cities.

"Farmers' co-operative selling associations are numerous in this country, but co-operative buying associations among the people of cities and towns are few. Aside from buying associations maintained by farmers, hardly any exist in this country. It is apparent, therefore, that the consumer has much to do to work out his own salvation with regard to the prices that he pays. Potatoes were selling last spring in some places where there had been overproduction for 20 cents and in some places for even 9 cents per bushel at the farm, while at the same time city consumers in the east were paying 50 to 75 cents per bushel, although there was nothing to prevent them from combining to buy a carload or more of potatoes directly from the grower and for delivery directly to themselves."

"FARMER NOT TO BLAME."

Secretary Wilson states that the farmer probably is not receiving a larger share of the price paid by the consumer than he received 10 years ago, and that he may be receiving a smaller share.

"The large advance in prices received by the farmer since 1897, he says, was merely a matter of justice to the farmer to equalize the reward of his efforts with the rewards received in other lines of production. Prior to 1897, he says, the prices received by the farmer were often less than the cost of production and often little if any above that cost.

Taking up the reasons for increased prices to the consumer, the secretary refers to his last report in which he pointed out that the price paid for help by the consumer throughout the United States was 39 per cent. higher than the wholesale price received by the large slaughtering houses. He adds:

"It was found that the percentage of increase was usually lower in the larger cities than in the smaller ones and higher in the case of beef that is cheap at wholesale than of high-priced beef. It was a safe inference that the poorer people paid nearly twice the gross profit that the more well-to-do people paid."

MILK TRUST TAKES ABOUT HALF.

The milk trust, it appears from the report, takes 53 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer less 7 per cent. taken by the railroad. The report says:

"Another investigation into the increase of prices in the process of distribution was made in the last week of June, 1910. This time the object was to discover what fraction of the consumer's price was received by the farmer. The investigation covered 75 cities.

"Milk was one of the commodities under investigation, a food product indispensable to a large fraction of the families of the nation, and now a costly one to all consumers.

"While it is true that the dairyman is receiving considerably more for his milk than he did before the present era of high prices, yet it was discovered in this investigation that throughout the United States he receives a scant 60 per cent., or one half of the price paid by the consumer. The other half goes to the railway company for carriage, to the wholesale milk dealer, if there is one in the chain of distribution, and to the retailer who delivers at the consumer's door."

Referring to an investigation made by the industrial commission ten years ago the secretary says: "It is believed that the ratios between producer's and consumer's prices are approximately the same now as then."

WHAT THE MIDDLEMAN GETS.

The report continues that in the case of vegetables and fruits there were many cases found of increase of consumers' price over farmer's price amounting from 75 per cent. to 400 per cent. He then says:

"The import price of coffee in the fiscal year 1910, which was eight cents a pound, after the increase to 20 and 35 cents per pound to the retailer, has risen in price to the consumer from 150 to 337.5 per cent. So with tea of the same fiscal year; its import price of 36 cents per pound, after being increased to 50 and 70 cents per pound, cost the consumer an advance of 122.5 to 337.5 per cent.

"Before assigning to middlemen the various increases of prices, it is proper to deduct the percentages due to freight rates. The freight charge for milk received in New York is about 16 per cent. of the producer's price and in Chicago about 14.7 per cent."

The percentages of farm price for which freight charges stand may be estimated, he says, at approximately 0.9 of 1 per cent. of the factory price for butter, 1.3 per cent. for eggs, 15.6 per cent. for apples, 4.8 per cent. for beans and 14.8 per cent. for potatoes. He continues:

"From the details that have been presented with regard to the increase of the prices of farm products between farmer and consumer, the conclusion is inevitable that the consumer has no well grounded complaint against the farmer for the prices that he pays."

Reviewing the work of meat inspection the secretary reports that 49,307,612 animals were examined before slaughter and 49,179,057 inspected at the time of or after slaughter.

VALUE OF 1910 CROPS.

The following are estimates of crop production and values for 1910 in the secretary's report:

Value of all farm products in United States for 1910 was $8,926,000,000, the largest record made and an increase over 1909 of $206,000,000.

Corn is king with a production of 3,121,387,000 bushels; value, $1,560,000,000.

Cotton crop, $900,000,000.

Hay beats wheat with 60,116,000 tons; value $750,000,000.

Wheat crop, 691,767,000 bushels; value, $675,000,000.

Oats, 1,026,386,000 bushels; value, $380,000,000.

Beet sugar, 512,000 short tons; value, $51,000,000.

Cane sugar, 347,000 short tons; value, $28,000,000.

Tobacco crop, $95,000,000.

Barley, 158,158,000 bushels; value not stated.

Rye, 32,088,000 bushels; value, $23,000,000.

Rice, 1,000,000,000 pounds; value, $16,000,000.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Robert A. Lawrence to Wed Daughter of W. B. C. Stickney.

Rutland, Dec. 8.—Attorney and Mrs. W. B. C. Stickney of Bethel announce the marriage engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Stickney of this city, and Robert A. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence, Lawrence & Stafford of Rutland. Miss Stickney is an artist of considerable talent and Mr. Lawrence is one of the most well known young lawyers in Vermont.

HAILED FROM FALL RIVER.

Body Identified of Man Who Killed Himself at Pittsford.

Pittsford, Dec. 9.—By means of photographs and descriptions, the identity of the man who committed suicide here Wednesday night has been established and according to a telegram received to-day from Northampton, Mass., he is W. J. Compoux. Nothing is said about him except that he has relatives in Fall River, Mass., and that every effort is being made to reach and notify them. Compoux made every move possible to conceal his name and address and until to-day no insight as to who he might be could be learned. He shot himself through the heart with a 32-calibre revolver, dying almost instantly. He was found later by a teamster in the snow beside the road. Pictures of the man were taken by Health Officer H. H. Swift at the time he performed the autopsy and these were sent out by Constable J. E. Tennien, together with a description.

HUNTING DEATHS EXCEED FOOTBALL

As Many in Pennsylvania Alone as Occurred on Gridiron the Past Season.

Pittsburg, Dec. 11.—Fatal hunting accidents in the one State of Pennsylvania, with the season not yet ended, already equal the number of deaths in football in all 46 States of the country this fall, and the serious gunning accidents in Pennsylvania alone number nearly twice as many as all the football accidents in the United States.

This comparison of "sports that kill" is obtained from a compilation of all gunning accidents reported in Pennsylvania to local newspapers this fall and from a summary of football accidents which was widely published at the end of the gridiron season. In view of the fact that football deaths attract much greater notice, any gain which exact figures would show may presumably be credited to the guns' toll. The fact is also to be remembered that some deaths supposedly resulting from football are often attributed to that sport only in an indirect way, while gunning accidents seldom admit of such doubt. The record, as obtainable, is:

Football in United States (1910)—Deaths, 18; serious injuries, 17.

Hunting in Pennsylvania (1910)—Deaths, 13; serious injuries, 31.

The list of gunning casualties show a death or injury for almost every day of the season thus far. The victims are mainly boys under 21. Of the 13 dead, seven were killed by weapons in their own hands and six by guns in the hands of other people. The causes of the accidents were varied: Stumbling, fence climbing, careless loading, leaning guns against trees, heedless aims and ignorance that guns were loaded. In no case it is reported that a hunter was mistaken for game as often happens in the bigger hunting grounds of Maine and the Northwest.

One peculiar accident was the death of a hunter from heart disease when a rabbit which he thought he had shot dead, jumped just as he was about to pick it up. This victim was Albert Heine, aged 42, a hotel man of Dickson City, Pa.

EIGHTEEN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Dec. 11.—With the hunting season still four days to run in the States of Maine and New Hampshire and the result of a number of serious accidents still uncertain, the death toll for 1910 in New England now numbers 18.

Five of the victims were mistaken for deer; five were killed by the accidental discharge of guns they carried; five were killed by guns in the hands of companions, and three were drowned by breaking through thin ice while chasing deer or carrying home their game.

The fatalities are considerably below the record of the last two years. Twenty-eight were killed in 1908 and 31 in 1909 in New England.

NEW YORK'S CASUALTIES 23.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 11.—In New York State during the year 1910 there were 23 hunting casualties. Three men were killed, mistaken for deer, and three were injured. Through carelessness or accident, 16 were killed and six injured. Practically all these accidents occurred in the Adirondack region. A year ago there were 15 hunting casualties, and of these five or six proved fatal.

OHIO HAS LOST SEVEN LIVES.

Cleveland, Dec. 11.—Seven deaths, 11 persons crippled for life and 14 others suffering from minor injuries is Ohio's record for the hunting season of the fall of 1910. Three of those killed lost their lives at the hands of hunting companions. The rest of the casualty list is explained in the customary way, "didn't know it was loaded," and carelessness in handling firearms.

CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.

Man Caught by Sheriff Allen Guilty of Vergennes Crime.

Middlebury, Dec. 11.—In the case of the State vs. Charles Funero, charged with burglary, the jury yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of guilty. Funero was charged with the burglary of the store of Charles E. Stebbins in Vergennes in October. He and his accomplice, Pietro Ricci, made good their escape as far as Shelburne, where they walked into the arms of Sheriff Allen, who found in their pockets old and rare coins, many pennies and money amounting to $9. The accomplice was brought into court shortly before Funero's conviction on the supposition that he might change his plea of not guilty to guilty, which he did not do. The court at once took a recess until two o'clock Monday afternoon.

COURT WILL ADJOURN FOR GOLDEN WEDDING

Hyde Park, Dec. 11.—In Lamoille county court the case of Knowles vs. Stearns, to recover for injuries sustained in the latter's saw mill last year, is still on and will take a day or two of this week.

Twelve informations have been filed, two for impersonations and the rest for breach of the peace and illegal deer killing.

There are two or three jury cases to follow the one now on trial and court will last all this week.

Court will not be in session to-morrow as Judge Taylor's parents celebrate their golden wedding on that day at the home of the judge in Hardwick.

ROOSEVELT IS COMING.

Will Speak at Banquet in White River Junction Next Spring.

White River Junction, Dec. 11.—County Secretary A. C. Hurd with several members of the Windsor county Y. M. C. A. committee have returned from New York, where they went to confer with Theodore Roosevelt with regard to his coming here in the late spring as the guest and principal speaker at a big banquet which the Y. M. C. A. will tender to 600 prominent Vermont men.

Colonel Roosevelt accepted and will decide on the exact date as soon as he returns from his western trip which he proposes to make in the spring. Co-operation in country life will be the subject on which he will speak.

LOUISIANA HAS 1,656,388.

Spokane Has Increased 183.3 per Cent. in Last Decade.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The population of the State of Louisiana is 1,656,388, an increase of 274,703 or 19.9 per cent. over 1,381,685 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 255,098, or 22.6 per cent.

The population of Spokane, Wash., is 104,402, an increase of 67,564 or 183.3 per cent. over 36,838 in 1900.

The population of Bismarck, N. D., is 3,593, compared with 3,319 in 1900.

Revised statistics of the population of Tampa, Fla., show its population to be 37,782, an increase of 21,843 or 138.3 per cent. over 15,939 in 1900. A previous announcement gave the 1910 census as 38,034.

LITTLE WORK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Little progress in legislation was made in Congress to-day. The Senate passed one bill, providing an indemnity for the heirs of a government employe who lost his life on the Panama railroad. Two important measures intended to better the postal service and carrying the endorsement of the postmaster-general were taken up but their consideration was put over on the objections of Senators Heyburn and Bacon.

In the House practically the entire day was occupied in consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The House adjourned until noon to-morrow and the Senate until Monday.

Senator Cummins gave notice to-day that he would introduce his resolution for the amendment of the Senate rules in the interest of legislation looking to the amendment of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law on the next legislative day, which will be Monday.