The Journal and Republican

AND LOWVILLE TIMES.

H. A. PHILLIPS, Publisher. LOWVILLE, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910. VOLUME 51. No. 13.

A TRIBUTE PAID PERRY.

National Testimonial to Explorer in New York.

Check for $10,000 Given Him—Peary at Once Announces He Contributes It Toward Expedition to the South Pole as Favored by National Geographic Society.

New York, Feb. 8.—Before an audience of more than 4,000 persons in the Metropolitan opera house to-night Commander Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, was presented a $10,000 check on behalf of the citizens of New York, but instead of retaining it for himself the commander announced immediately that he would contribute it toward the South Pole expeditions planned by the National Geographic Society.

The audience which greeted the commander to-night was representative and enthusiastic. The gathering was under the auspices of the Civic Forum, President Taft telegraphed that he was sorry that he was unable to attend, but he sincerely hoped that "Congress will take some substantial notice of the great achievement of Commander Peary."

Gov. Fernald, of Maine also sent his regrets and the "greetings of the 700,000 men and women of his (Peary's) own state."

The check was presented to Commander Peary by Gov. Hughes of New York, at this, the first national testimonial in the explorer's honor. Accepting the gift, Peary advanced to the front of the stage and said:

"Here is a check for $10,000. This check will be deposited to-morrow as a joint contribution of the members of this audience, the officers and committee of the Civic Forum and myself toward an American Antarctic expedition for the exploration and scientific investigation and to enter the stars and stripes in a splendid, manly, international race for the South Pole with our British cousins, than whom there are no finer foeman in the world."

The assemblage adopted a resolution presented by Seth Low, former mayor of New York, setting forth "that this meeting respectfully and earnestly petitions the Congress of the United States to make some special and appropriate recognition of the achievement of Commander Peary in reaching the North Pole and winning for the United States the prize so earnestly striven for century after century, by a great company of brave and adventurous men."

MISS DRAYTON WEDDED.

Granddaughter of the Late William Astor Becomes Bride of William Phillips.

London, Feb. 5.—Miss Caroline Astor Drayton, of New York, only daughter of J. Coleman Drayton and granddaughter of the late William Astor became the wife of William Phillips, secretary of the American embassy. The Parish church at Rogate, Sussex, one of those quaint edifices so familiar in English villages, was the scene of the wedding ceremony, which was performed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and witnessed by a large party of relatives and other friends. Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal officiated.

The witnesses to the union were Mrs. Phillips, mother of the bridegroom, John G. Phillips, a brother, Mrs. Phillips, J. Coleman Drayton, who gave away his daughter, the members of the American embassy, United States Consul General and Mrs. John L. Griffiths, a few others from the United States and London and many residents of Rogate.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a beautiful costume of white satin with a veil of old lace. The single ornament was a rope of pearls, the gift of her father. Mr. Phillips was accompanied by his brother John.

Following the ceremony at the church a reception was held at "Nyewood House," the home of Captain T. P. Warren, a friend of the Draytons.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will spend their honeymoon at "Fawkwood," near Sevenoaks, which Mr. Phillips has taken as a country residence.

Mr. Phillips is 32 years of age and a native of Massachusetts. He was third assistant secretary of the state during the administration of President Roosevelt and outside of his official duties was member of the famous "tennis cabinet." He was appointed to his present post on September 5, 1909. His home is in Boston.

Norris Addresses Ohio Newspaper Men

—Columbus, O., Feb. 7.—At the meeting of Associated Ohio dailies comprising 124 daily newspapers of Ohio, held here lately a statement upon "The Price Which Publishers Should Pay for Print Paper," was made by John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Norris said if free competition and normal conditions should prevail in the paper trade, news print should be delivered in press rooms at $35 a ton, or $1.75 per 100 pounds. He charged that newspapers were taxed $8 a ton above that figure on one million tons, or $8,000,000 per annum, because of the ignorance and lax methods of print paper makers and that the same causes were imposing a penalty of $50,000,000 per annum upon the users of all kinds of paper, including book and writing and thereby taxing knowledge.

More than $2,000,000 per annum was paid by newspaper publishers for atmospheric moisture in print paper, he declared.

Mr. Norris pointed out the practicability of converting pulps in to paper at New York harbor at a cost of $35 a ton delivered in New York press rooms and said the tangle with Canada over wood supply was an embarrassing development in that direction.

Jail for Chauffeur.

Utica, Feb. 8.—William Farrar, a chauffeur, who was driving the automobile which was wrecked at New Hartford on the night of November 3d last, killing Mrs. Mary Smith, an occupant of the car, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, second degree, in county court to-day and was sent to jail for eight months. It was charged that the party was on a joy ride and that Farrar was driving recklessly.

—Bertone, the man who was arrested in Norwood for passing counterfeit two dollar bills, has been held to wait the action of the grand jury under a $5,000 bond.

UNCLE SAM'S BUSY RAILROAD

The Fifty Miles in Panama Has All the Work It Can Handle.

Some idea of the vast amount of work that is being done nowsdays by Uncle Sam's little fifty mile railroad on the Isthmus was given by F. W. Fitch chief despatcher of the Panama Railroad.

"The greatest problem we have is the handling of dirt or 'spoil' trains," said Mr. Fitch. "On the average we have 450 train loads of dirt to move in a day. The usual length of haul is fifteen to twenty miles. The Culebra cut furnishes the greater part of it, and this goes to Balboa, formerly La Boca, where they are making a breakwater about five miles out at sea. The Bas Obispo rock goes to the Gatun dam.

"Of commercial freight we handle an average of 6,000 tons a day southbound and 1,000 northbound. The passenger service is immense. There are six passenger trains each way a day, and the usual train carries three first and five second class coaches crowded. The second class business is enormous, the fare being half the price of first class. The Panamans are great travellers and the Jamaica negroes spend Sundays and holidays travelling back and forth. Last Fourth of July we ran a regular street car service back and forth across the Isthmus, everything being free. We handled that day 45,000 passengers, and there was not an accident of any kind. The number of tourists down there is tremendous, especially Europeans, who seem to take more interest in the canal than do the Americans. The English and Germans are the most numerous.

It is expected that the new road will be finished by the latter part of July. This has had to be built literally through a jungle.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

First Annual Conference of International League for Highway Improvement Held at St. Augustine, Fla.

The International League for Highway Improvement, organized in January, 1909, under the laws of Florida, at its first annual conference in St. Augustine, asks popular approval and the public's support of the bill about to be introduced in Congress, creating a commision of nine members under whose supervision there will be made a survey for national trunk highways, prepared to meet the exigencies of commerce, agriculture, national defense and the postal service, and which shall serve as the basis of the co-ordination of all the state highway plans into one complete national system.

It is further proposed, under the provision of the bill, to call a conference among the American, Canadian, Mexican and Central American governments, including Panama, to discuss the practicability of the international highway union and the co-ordination of the plans of these countries into one complete North American system. For these purposes and the preparation of maps, profiles, estimates, etc., etc., an appropriation of one million dollars will be asked.

The United States Government, except in 1893, when it organized the present road bureau at Washington, has not practically since 1889, considered any highway legislation, although hundreds of millions of public funds have gone toward the improvement of waterways and as subventions in the building of highways. While it may be questioned whether the Government has been derelict in its duty toward the country with relation to the actual building of roads, yet now the situation has arisen wherein only the National Government can avail to the end that the roads systems of the various states and territories shall be co-ordinated into one system. The Government's interest in road matters, such as would be evidenced by the passage of this bill, would afford an immediate, tremendous stimulous to road-building than which no more important matter comes before the public. The intimate relation existing between the home and the highway, and the fact that good roads opened into heretofore isolated territory, would tend very far to solve the present problem of high food prices. Good roads taken in conjunction with the Government effort to relieve city congestion, through adequate and common-sense distribution, would fill up the untilled parts of the Republic and add immeasurably to our national prosperity.

We respectfully ask public support of our mesure, which is at once practical, timely and economical.

CATTLE SCARCE IN CHICAGO.

All Kinds of Live Stock on the Hoof Show Advance.

Chicago Feb. 7.—Chicago got only half its normal consignment of live stock one day last week. The live stock market prices advanced, but retail dealers declared that their rates are not affected. A conspiracy on the part of some Western stock raiser to retaliate on the public for recent meat boycotts is seen by some stock dealers in the small receipts.

Owing to this scarcity, cattle have advanced 15 to 20 cents a hundred weight on the hoof, hogs 5 to 10 cents, and sheep 10 to 15 cents.

About 10,000 cattle were received, 28,000 pigs and 15,000 sheep. This is just about half the usual number. The present price of the best steers is 9 cents a pound on the hoof.

"We have had receipts as small at other times this winter," said a live stock dealer, "but they have been directly due to storms which impeded shipments. To-day's scarcity cannot be traced to anything except the recent boycotts in some parts of the country against meat."

Home Life.

It has been well said that a single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the whole household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light the darkest and weariest hour. Like unexpected flowers, springing up along our dusty road, full of fresh fragrance and beauty, so kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sky.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Will Carry $35,000,000 and Provide for Projects Costing $600,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Although the specific appropriations in the River and Harbor bill, which is to be reported this week, will not aggregate more than $35,000,000, the measure will provide indirectly for projects which will cost ultimately the enormous sum of $600,000,000. Of this vast amount it is proposed to spend $80,000,000 in the improvement of the lower Mississippi and $63,000,000 on the Ohio River. The expenditure of this money is to cover periods of years ranging from two to a dozen.

It is expected that the economists in Congress, and there are not very many in evidence when the river and harbor pork barrel is opened, will raise a fearful howl at alleged "economy" which makes only a reasonable disbursement in real, spot cash funds, but proposes to bind the Government to the expenditure within a dozen years of more than $600,000,000 for river and harbor work, the greater part of which is scheduled for the middle west.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON FLOOD

Says It Should Warn France Against Persecuting Church.

New Olreans, Feb. 7.—In an interview Cardinal Gibbons, on a visit here, says that the flood ought to have the effect of bringing France to a realization that Government cannot persecute the church longer.

"The flood," declared the Cardinal, "is deplorable, and I see that in spite of the lowering of the waters the situation is not materially improved. We cannot question God's decrees nor sit in judgment upon the afflicted; but surely this national disaster should have the effect of making the French people think of what they have done to the religious communities.

"The methods they have used have been most cruel and they have singled out the religious organizations from all others for their persecutions. I see, too, that the Sisters of Charity have been going around in boats bringing succor to the afflicted."

PROFITS OF GHERKE'S DAIRY.

From Ten Cows in a Year Farmer Got 450,000 Pounds of Milk.

Kirksville, Mo., Feb. 7.—No less than 450,000 pounds of milk were obtained last year from ten cows belonging to Carl Gherke, a farmer four miles southeast of Kirksville. From this milk 2,664 pounds of butter were made, which brought the owner of the cows $821.09. The cows consumed $407.31 worth of feed during the year, leaving Mr. Gherke a net profit of $413.78. But enough butter, cream and milk was taken out of the amount furnished by the herd to supply the family of four persons and the skimmed milk and manure brought enough to pay for the labor in caring for the cows and making the butter.

Mr. Gherke says that he had only eight cows during the summer and that four of the total ten were two-year-old heifers.

Gherke is a German. He came to the United States when he was thirteen years old. He said that he lived long enough in Germany to learn that a cow was the most valuable thing on the farm and that a good farmer thinks almost as much of a cow as he does of his wife.

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

In Letter to Assemblyman Green Hughes Says He Can Not Under Any Circumstances Take Responsibility.

New York, Feb. 8.—Gov. Hughes reiterates his determination in a letter made public in New York by Assemblyman George A. Green, who drafted the Hinman-Green direct primaries bill.

"I have already publicly stated that I can not under any circumstance accept a renomination," writes the Governor, "and I suppose that is understood by the people of the State. Certainly it should be, and I do not see how I could have been more explicit than in my statement to the newspapers. Of course you and others who have been so strong in my support should realize that there is not the slightest doubt about the matter and that I mean exactly what I have said."

Over 100 Cornell Students "Busted."

Ithaca, Feb. 8.—One hundred students have been dropped from Cornell University by the weeding out process of the mid-winter examinations. One student from Chicago collapsed almost utterly after the three weeks' grind, followed by the announcement of the faculty that he was "busted."

Royal Arch Masons.

Albany, Feb. 7.—The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York elected these officers:

Grand high priest, Jay B. Kline, Syracuse; deputy grand high priest, Edward S. Hill, Peekskill; grand king, M. F. Hemingway, Troy; grand scribe, Fred W. Culler, New York; grand treasurer, James B. McEwan, Albany; grand secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.

The following appointments were announced: Grand chaplain, Rev. Pierre Cushing, Leroy; grand captain of the host, Arthur Warran, Rochester; grand principal sojourner, Alfred A. Adams, Newburg; grand royal arch captain, Jared A. Reed, New York; grand master, third veil, Ossian Lang, Mount Vernon; grand master, second veil, Charles F. Keeler, Potsdam; grand sentinel, William H. Gladding, Albany.

On the Sunny Side.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubes to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels but are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance, as well.

REVIVING AGRICULTURE.

New York Central to Establish Experimental Farms Throughout New York State.

That it is the purpose of the New York Central to give practical assistance to the work of reviving agriculture in this State became known yesterday when it was announced at the office of the president of the road that the purchase of a series of three demonstration farms had been consummated.

The first property secured is a so-called "run-down" farm situated within a few rods of the railroad station at West Bergen, in Monroe county.

The New York Central hopes to show by practical example how the farm, with a reasonable expenditure by fertilization and intelligent cultivation, can be made to yield a good living for a man and his family. The railroad does not ask to equip anything even remotely resembling an agricultural school for a scientific experimental station. It is the purpose of the Central to establish a farm that will show by simple inexpensive methods, how the greatest yields at the greatest profit to the farm owner can be obtained.

When the farm is developed to its highest degree of efficiency the railroad intends to sell it and start to build up some other "run-down farm" in Western New York.

That the New York Central is going into this thing thoroughly is already shown by the fact that it has selected as its farm superintendent, Mr. T. E. Martin, of West Rush, N. Y. Mr. Martin is a practical farmer in the fullest sense of the word. He took his Genesee Valley farm several years ago, when it was yielding 60 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and by commonsense methods, brought its yield up to an average of more than 300 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Martin will have direct charge of the Central's new enterprise. The farms will each be put in charge of a practical farmer; if possible, one who has taken one or two courses in the winter classes of the agricultural colleges. Opportunity will be given to the graduates of the various agricultural schools throughout the State to furnish the timber for these positions.

Of the two other farms, one will be located in the Mohawk Valley, and another on the western slope of the Adirondacks. Agents of the railroad are now selecting the sites, and these two farms, like the West Bergen property will seek only to adapt themselves to the local conditions.

The railroad company is particularly anxious that they shall not be regarded as faddish or extravagant in any sense of the word. The expenditures made on each will be within reach of the average farmer. Each is to point the way to the farmers of the particular situation in which it is located. The railroad seeks the co-operation of the farmers who are close to the location of these farms. The advice and interest of these are earnestly invited.

"It is a platform on which the New York Central and the farmer can stand together," said President Brown in speaking of the new plan yesterday. "Prosperous farmers along our lines mean increased traffic. There is no altruism about that. It simply means that it is good business for the railroad to do all it can to increase the products of the farm and better farming conditions. If the railroads by moderate expense and thought can make these conditions radically better for the farmer, it is plainly in its own interest to do so That is why we have planned the three farm stations here in New York State."

The West Bergen farm is not different from that of many other farm properties in the State. It is a "less than average" farm, if anything, and so presents a "more than average" opportunity for the railroad's farmers.

It is a "cold farm," so-called, and will require the best efforts of the agriculturists. Their efforts will be concentrated to develop its four present crops—potatoes, cabbage, alfalfa and wheat. Experiments will be conducted with and without fertilizers and spraying, so as to show the greatest possible cash yield in proportion to actual expenditure

The results of these experiments will be carefully watched and tabulated and it is the expectation of the railroad that the West Bergen station will show, by August, a maximum result for a minimum expenditure. The Central intends to make its three farm stations the most practical experiments of this sort that have yet been attempted in New York State.

DISTRICT PRIMARY LEAGUE.

Officers Elected and Present Caucus and Convention System Condemned by Resolutions.

Sixty representative citizens met in Watertown a few days ago and organized what is to be known as the Jefferson County Direct Primaries League. John M. Cruikshank, of Carthage, was elected temporary president of the League and presided until the new officers had been elected. Messages and letters of support came from Hon. I. L. Hunt, R. P. Grant, E. J. Seeber, H. D. Cole, of Clayton; Prof. Demelt and W. T. Schofield, of Philadelphia. Speeches were made by W. W. Kelley, John M. Cruikshank, Rev. J. Foster Wilcox.

The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Kelley, of Watertown; vice-presidents, W. T. Schofield, of Philadelphia, and Elon O. Andrus, of Rutland; secretary, Harold B. Johnson; treasurer, M. L. Rogers.

The following committees were named: Publicity, A. C. Ryder, L. L. Allen and S. Belden; legislation, W. W. Kelley, Hon. I. L. Hunt and John M. Cruikshank; Finance, J. V. Cleveland, R. P. Grant, C. O. Roberts C. D. Bingham, E. J. Seeber and Carl Nill.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the present caucus system of nominating officers and gave 27 reasons therefor, pointing out how in their opinion such caucuses and conventions are now controlled by politicians. A resolution demanded full and complete popular control of the party government by the party voters by means of the direct election of the members of all party committees by the enrolled voters of the parties.

—Speculators in storage eggs in New York, city have lost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 this season. Wholesale dealers say that the profits made last year in eggs had lured many to invest heavily last summer, but this year although fresh eggs have been unusually high in price, the stored product has been a burden to the owners.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

President Schorman Says Farming Can be Made More Profitable by the Introduction of Business Methods.

President Schurman, in his address before the State Grange at Watertown, which was frequently interrupted by applause, said that farming can be made more profitable by the introduction of business methods and the better education of the farmers in the sciences having to do with the soil and the plants and the animals which feed on it. The speaker considered in detail the various features of farm life and the problems that attend it.

"The wideawake farmer," said the speaker, "is not merely applying science to the production of crops, but he is using business sense in the marketing of his crops. He finds that something of the alertness and enterprise indispensable in commerce is today required in farming and he is developing these characteristics. Under these conditions farming is rapidly becoming a reasonably profitable business." Farm life it was said, had become more attractive and a compliment as paid the work of the grange. With reference to the high cost of living President Schurman said: "Some ascribe it to the increase in the world's production of gold with the resulting tendency to a universal increase in prices. The trusts are blamed for it by others who charge them with monopolizing important articles of consumption. In our own country there seems to be a set determination on the part of the Government to destroy trusts which are monopolizing articles of universal consumption and raising the prices on the consumer. And of course this is the only proper method to pursue. But it may very well be that the causes of this increase in the cost of living lie deeper than is generally supposed. The population of the country is increasing. The consumption of farm products is out running their production. And our unoccupiedd lands are not exhausted, it is costing more to produce articles of food than formerly.

"Cattle were formerly produced in vast numbers and at a comparatively small cost on great ranches throughout the West. These ranches, however, have now been taken up by homesteaders who use the land for farming purposes.

"Meanwhile we stand between the era of ranching, which is passing away, and the era of stock raising on farms, which is not adequately developed to meet the needs of our increasing population. On the first of January, 1910, the number of milch cows in the country between 21,000,000 and 22,000,000, was almost the same as it was on January 1, 1909, and the number of other cattle had markedly declined, the figures for January 1, 1909 being, 49,379,000, and on January 1, 1910, 47,279,000. The decline in the number of swine was still greater there having been on January 1, 1909, 54,147,000, and on January 1, 1910, 47,782,000. Is it surprising that the price of beef cattle on the farm has increased during these 12 months 11 per cent., or the price of hogs 40 per cent.?

As I have already said, the cattle of the future will be raised not on ranches but on farms. It will therefore cost more to put them on the market. Whether the consumer can stand the price will be a question for him to determine. In any event the farmer must not be charged with raising the prices for the farmer will be furnishing the product under conditions far more unfavorable than those in the past. The price of meat will ultimately be determined by the cost of production, and the price from day to day by the demand. As I have intimated, however, it may well be that the cost of producing meat for universal consumption will under these new conditions be greater than the consumer can stand. If so, science must find vegetables substitutes for animal food—substitutes equally nutritious and strengthening. The business of raising cattle on the farms to take the place of cattle formerly raised on ranches, seems, however the proximate solution of the problem of the high cost of beef."

ROOSEVELT WELCOME.

Republican Clubs of New York Planning Big One—President Taf Consulted.

Washington, Feb. 8.—John A. Stewart, president of the New York State League of Republican Clubs and a representative of the Republican Club of New York city, arrived in Washington to-day and will confer with President Taft to-morrow regarding the homecoming celebration to be planned in honor of former President Roosevelt.

A cablegram was received in New York to-day from Mr. Roosevelt accepting the proposition of the Republican Club of that city to form a national reception committee, with representatives from all over the country to meet Mr. Roosevelt on his arrival in New York Harbor some time between June 15 and 21 next.

President Taft is giving his hearty support to the plan for a Nation-wide reception and his wishes and ideas will be consulted and taken advantage of in the formation of the programme.

Mr. Stewart, who is a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, in a statement regarding the former President's future, said to-night: "Before he left for his African hunting trip, Col. Roosevelt told me that he would not be a candidate for United States Senator from New York; that he would not be a candidate for President in 1912. Unless he has changed his mind in the last four weeks, he is as strongly in favor of the renomination of Taft as he was for his nomination in 1908. His friendship for the President is as close and as cordial now as at any time.

"The former President's only ambition is to become a useful private citizen and to exercise the inestimable privilege of a private citizen to speak his opinion and voice his convictions. I do not believe he could be induced to run for any office.

Draft Horses Scarce.

A scarcity of draft horses for work in the north woods this winter is resulting in a number of camps laying off men. Lumber operations in the early fall began on a scale not before attempted in the Adirondacks and several thousand men were taken into the camps, but the supply of horses failing, these employes are being turned off and many of them are going to Canada to look for work in the camps there. Horse buyers have secured every available draft animal in the outlying sections of the Adirondacks, in some instances paying high prices for mediocre animals.

GEORGE A. EDDY IS SANE.

Commission Thus Finds and He Must Stand Trial for Murder in the First Degree.

George A. Eddy, of Theresa, who is under indictment for murder in the first degree in killing John Edgar Reed at Pulaski, has been declared sane by special committee in a report made to Justice Merrell. He was arraigned upon the charge of murder in the first degree, pleaded not guilty and said that his attorney was Jerome B. Cooper, of Watertown, whose legal services his friends will pay for.

The report of the commission, which was confirmed by the court on motion of District Attorney Davis, is a long one. It recites that Eddy told the commission, which consisted of Dr. R. H. Hitchins, of Ogdensburg State Hospital, Dr. W. E. Ford, of Utica, and County Judge L. C. Rowe, of Oswego, that on two occasions his wife had confessed to him her unfaithfulness and that on both occasions he had condoned her offense and for the sake of their children and because of his love for her continued to live with her.

Last August, after returning from the west, he moved from Cape Vincent to Theresa, here she would be nearer her foster parents, hoping that the change would have a restraining influence upon her conduct and that prior to moving he had found in her sewing basket a memorandum of money sent to Reed. She had sent part of the money which he had sent to her from the west for the support of herself and family to Reed.

He also told of intercepting a letter from Reed to his wife asking for money, but he declined under the advice of his counsel, the report says, to tell of his whereabouts at the time of the tragedy or preceding it, or make any statement with reference to it. He told the commission that he believed that a man had a right to defend the honor of his home, that he believed in God and the commandments and that he believed that the punishment for wrong doing was encountered particularly in this life and possibly in the life to come.

Justice Merrell said that if Justice Devendorf can not try the case at the March term he will go to Oswego in April and try it.

Attorney Cooper said a public meeting is to be held in Theresa to raise funds for the defense of Eddy.

SALARY GRAB BILL APPEARS.

Proposes to Give "Judges" of Court of Claims Higher Compensation Than Governor.

Albany, February 7.—A bill introduced in the Assembly proposes about as audacious a salary grab as has been attempted at Albany in a good many years. The measure provides that the salary of the members of the State Court of Claims shall be $12,000 a year instead of $8,000, as at present. It is thus proposed to give the three "judges" $2,000 a year more than is received by the Governor.

It was only three years ago that the salaries of the "judges" were raised from $5,000 to $8,000, the increase being granted in lieu of an expense allowance that gave to each about $7,000. Last year the pretext for the increase was ignored, and a bill was introduced to allow the "judges" their expenses in addition to the increased salary. Governor Hughes vetoed the measure.

As originally constituted, the Court of Claims had no judicial standing. Its name was changed, and the three members are now referred to as "judges." They have not adopted the robes worn by jurists of established courts of records.

The present "judges" are Theodore H. Swift, of St. Lawrence county, who is designated in the Red Book as P. J. (meaning "presiding judge"); A. J. Rodenbeck, of Monroe county, and Charles H. Murray, of New York. Swift and Rodenbeck are lawyers. Murray used to be a police court judge in New York. He was a protege of "Boss" Platt, who induced Gov. Odell to appoint him a Board of Claim Commissioner.

The maintenance of the court as now constituted costs about $50,000 a year.

IRON ORE LAND.

Witherbee, Sherman & Co. Purchase 12,000 Acres in Peru, Clinton County.

The purchase of 12,000 acres of valuable iron ore lands in the town of Peru, Clinton county, from J. N. Stower, of Plattsburg, by Witherbee, Sherman & Co. of Port Henry, has been completed and the papers filed in the county clerk's office.

The property is located in the Livingston patent and is believed to contain the most valuable beds of iron ore in the Adirondack country. Other purchases in Clinton county contemplated by Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and for which negotiations are now under way, are the properties of the Peru Steel Company, whose holdings in Clinton and Essex amount to about 12,000 acres.

These include the Winter ore bed, an undivided interest in the Palmer ore bed and a number of ore bearing properties that have never been developed.

The Peru Company also owns an eighth interest in the Livingston property, the remainder of which has just been sold by Mr. Stower. The principals in the Peru Company are John B. Riley, of Plattsburg; M. J. Callahan, Charles M. Hopkins and the E. K. Barber estate, of Keesville, and W. C. Taylor, of New York.

Order of Foresters Sanitarium.

For the care of tuberculosis occurring among its members the Independent Order of Foresters has purchased a fine piece of property at Rainbow Lake in the Adirondacks. The property is located 16 miles beyond Paul Smith's and consists of a tract of 610 acres of woodland. On it there is a hotel furnished which will accommodate 32, and which is supplied with bedding, kitchen utensis and everything necessary to run a hotel; and near by is a pavilion with 22 beds. Besides these there are ice house, boat house, stables, etc. The district for which this will be used takes in eastern Canada and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. Dr. Millman, supreme physician of Toronto, Dr. M. J. Davis, past high chief ranger of the high court of New York, will visit the property in about a week and make an inspection of it. It is expected that it will be ready to accommodate patients by March 1.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

Sixth Degree Conferred on a Class of 600 Candidates—Reports of Committees on Important Matters.

One of the largest classes ever given the sixth degree, or State Grange degree, received it Thursday night when State Master Godfrey and his associate officers conferred it on a class of approximately 600. The class would have numbered at least 700 and possibly 1,000 had the weather been such as to permit the prospective candidates to get to Watertown that night. The degree was conferred on the stage of the City opera house and following it a reception was tendered the new members in the State armory by the Flora's court.

The committee on assessments and taxation recommended that the present system of indirect taxation be continued, and that the recording tax law on mortgages should be repealed, and an annual tax restored.

The committee on agriculture advocated that no changes be made in the Grout bill in regard to "oleo."

The committee on trusts "welcomed all movements toward investigation and strict enforcement of all laws to prevent monopolistic oppression and extortion."

The committee on Grange scholarships recommended an increase in the scholarships to Cornell Agricultural College from six to twelve.

The committee on forestry reported in favor of making the cost of fighting forest fires a county charge instead of town charges.

The committee on education reported that little had been accomplished in agricultural instruction in the elementary schools.

With respect to motor vehicles, the legislative committee was requested to favor all legislation, giving the public better protection and to oppose all legislation diminishing it, and that the legislative committee expressly urge the passage of a law that shall provide severe punishment for an automobilist for attempting to escape giving needed aid or disclosing identity after injuring person or property. On the resolution requiring each agricultural society drawing money from the State, to restrict their entries to the town, county or district, was reported favorably.

On the subject of woman suffrage the Grange placed itself on record as favoring the same.

On the subject of direct primaries the Grange adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to favor amendments to the election law which shall provide for enrollment for party primaries; that no one can vote thereat unless enrolled; that all party primaries be held on the same day; that party primaries the voter should press his preference for nominees all offices to be filed by vote of a county or part of county; that officers should be nominated, at in gubernatorial years, at State ventions.

ONE ON TOP OF THE OTHER.

Woman Who Had Been Suffering Intense Pain for Years Relieved by Extraction of Teeth.

After three years of intense suffering from pains in the head, Mrs. David Ethridge, the wife of a prominent North Gouverneur farmer, has been relieved from its cause. The pains were of an excruciating character, and she came to town and went to Dentist H. C. VanAllen. She told the doctor of her past sufferings and of her consultations with well-known northern New York specialists, but could get no relief. She was confident that her trouble came from a tooth. Dr. VanAllen examined it and found it to be perfectly sound. Mrs Ethridge insisted that he should extract it. Hesitating at first, the doctor finally did the trick, and to his surprise and astonishment found another tooth that was trying to push itself through the jaw. As soon as the tooth was out Mrs. Ethridge's pain was gone, and she will still possess a nice beautiful tooth. Dr. VanAllen pronounced the case a very unusual one, as Mrs. Ethridge is in her 70th year.

Bryan's Latest.

But life would not be worth living to Mr. Bryan if he should be deprived of his occupation as a perpetual candidate for the presidency. Likewise, his income would be sadly curtailed. This consideration perhaps explains why he has nodded and winked toward the arid Prohibition camp. In other words, he has established his eligibility as the Prohibition candidate for President in 1912. If he is so fortunate as to receive it, he will be beaten out of sight of course; but then he has always been beaten out of sight, and yet he has fattened on adversity. His standard of celebrity is such that a Prohibition nomination will answer his purposes as well as another. Then when the Prohibitionists tire of him, he can declare for Socialism and proceed to displace Debs. By these judicious changes of political faith he can impart to his perennial candidacy the character of an endless chain, and finally die rich, and in harness, as the peerless leader of some political party now unborn.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

American Tobacco in Russian Cigarettes.

Washington, Feb. 7.—American smokers of Russian cigars and cigarettes will be interested in the report of Consul General John S. Snodgrass of Moscow to this government. He says:

"The tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars in Russia is party grown in that country from American seeds, but the best cigars and the wrappers of inferior grades are made from tobacco imported, mainly from the United States and Cuba."

The consul general declares further that Russia's production of tobacco is inadequate and that the deficiency is made up in importations, the United States contributing largely and thus the American smoker—he who twirls his Russian cigarette or who brags of his thin Russian cigar—is consuming the product of his own country.

—Harry Conkey, a Canton boy, who was brought up on a farm, graduated from St. Lawrence University, and has been employed in the Chase National Bank in New York city for over 20 years, has lately been elected cashier of the bank. He was advanced to the position over three men who outranked him in position and term of service. A. B. Hepburn, formerly of St. Lawrence county, is president of the bank.

PDF compression, OCR, web-optimization with CVISION's PdfCompressor