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Devoted to Local News and Home Interests.

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Business Cards.

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Successors to S. D. Skinner Company.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
MALONE, N. Y.
30 First-Class Fire Insurance Companies represented. Your patronage solicited.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Drawing of legal papers a specialty.
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ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.

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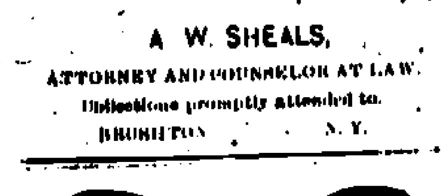
DENTIST.
Office in the O'Neil Block.
ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.

I. O. O. F.
ST. REGIS LODGE, NO. 160, MEETS EVERY Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at their rooms in I. O. O. F. Block. Brothers from abroad are most cordially invited to attend.
J. L. COTEY, N. G.
W. B. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

A. W. SHEALS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Collections promptly attended to.
BRUSHTON N. Y.



Headache, Nervousness, etc., remedied by my glasses. Free examination.
R. MOODY, EYE SPECIALIST,
St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

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Save Money and Keep in Style by subscribing for McCall's Magazine at once. Costs only 50 cents a year, including any one of the celebrated McCall Patterns free.
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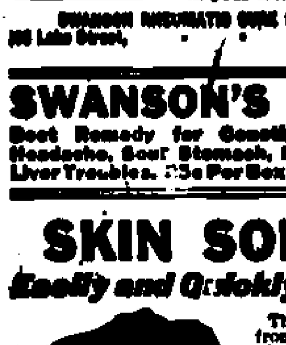
236-246 W. 37th St., New York City
Sample Copy, Premium Catalogue and Pattern Catalogue free, on request.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS
Quickly Relieved
BY THE USE OF
"5-DROPS"

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, La Grippe and Kidney Trouble.
Applied externally, it stops all aches and pains. Taken internally, it dissolves the poisonous substance and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Druggists.
One Dollar per bottle, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price if not obtainable in your locality.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
160 Lake Street, Chicago

SWANSON'S PILLS
Best Remedy for Constipation, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Belching and Liver Troubles. 25c Per Box at Druggists

SKIN SORES
Easily and Quickly Healed



Those who suffer from Eczema, pimples or other skin eruptions know its miseries. There is no need of suffering. You can easily get rid of it by a simple and inexpensive preparation known as the Five-Drop Salve. It is a carefully compounded ointment that for fifteen years has proven a valuable soothing, healing remedy for eczema, pimples, running sores, wounds, burns, salt rheum, ring-worm, piles and acne. A single application will usually give immediate relief. The burning, irritating inflammation quickly subsides and the sores dry and disappear.
The Five-Drop Salve is now put up in 25 and 50 cent packages and sold by nearly all druggists. If it is not obtainable in your locality you can order direct from Swanson R. C. Co., 160 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., and it will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price. It is an excellent remedy for cracked skin and scaly humors.

A WIDOW'S WANTS

By M. QUAD

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

It was generally understood in the village of Crowell that Deacon Henderson had his eye on the Widow Glazier. Why not? The deacon was fifty-five and a widower and wanted a home. The widow was fifty and lonely.

Deacon Henderson dropped into the widow's cottage one day, and after complimenting her on her hollyhocks and tomato vines he said:

"Widder, do you know what the folks are saying?"

"La, no!"

"They are saying that you'n me ought to get married."

"But I can't get my breath! It's all so sudden. Deacon, if we get married we'll live in your house, won't we?"

"We will."

"And you'll put down a new carpet on the parlor floor?"

"For why? The one there is a good one."

"It's a rag carpet, and it's twenty years old. I helped Sarah cut and sew the rags. I shall want a brussels with patterns of roses."

"Um! Too much extravagance."

"Then I won't marry you."

The deacon went away in a huff and trying to make himself believe that he had a lucky escape. However, after thinking it over for a week he returned to say:

"I guess I'd be willing to buy that carpet."

"But I want something else. We must have three lace curtains. They must be long 'nuff to sweep the floor."

"Store carpet and store curtains!" shouted the deacon in dismay. "Why, widder, you'll bankrupt us in a month! No, no! Green paper shades are good 'nuff for us."

"Then I guess we won't get married. Folks have hinted that you was stingy, and now I see you are."

Away went the deacon for the second time, and for two days he patted himself on the back. He could figure that he had saved over $50 on that deal. The rag carpet and the paper shades looked good to him as he sat in the parlor, but after three or four days he found the old loneliness creeping over him. He would give in to her. He waited one day more and then called on her under pretense that he had mislaid his family almanac and wanted to know when the moon would be in her third quarter. After finding that out he said:

"Well, widder, mebbe you are right about the carpet and curtains."

"Deacon, I've been thinking since you were here we must have four stuffed chairs to put in that parlor to go with the new carpets and curtains!"

"Saints and sinners! Stuffed chairs! Stuffed chairs in our parlor! Never, Widder Glazier, never! The carpet and curtains would tempt Satan 'nuff. I don't propose to risk any more."

"Four stuffed chairs, deacon, and mebbe a sofa to boot."

"I'm going home. Good day!"

Those stuffed chairs, with an additional sofa looming up in the near future, were a shock to the deacon. They meant extravagance; they meant vanity; they meant the breaking down of long erected barriers. No; it could not be. He must continue his lonely life by his lonesome. He did continue it for ten long days and nights. Then he went over to ask the Widow Glazier if the tater bug had yet appeared in her garden and to offer to lend her some paris green to dope him with if he had. No, the bug had not appeared. But the deacon had other things to say. Leaning on the well curb and the widow standing in her kitchen door, he observed:

"I s'pose one can sit down on a stuffed chair?"

"Oh, yes!"

"And they don't make a body vain?"

"Never heard of it."

"And they are wuth the money you have to pay for 'em?"

"They shurely are!"

"Well, we might get 'em. Shall we be married next month?"

"I—I dunno. What about your house?"

"Why, it's there in the same old place, ain't it?"

"Yes, but it needs repainting."

"You mean it wants another coat of whitewash. Well, me and you will do that together."

"But we won't, deacon. It's got to be paint—real paint, and two coats at that. It's got to be pea green with darker green for trimmings."

For the first time in his life the deacon lost consciousness and things whirled around with him. When he braced up the widow was saying:

"And new front steps, and a new sidewalk, and a new picket fence, and a pump in the well, and then we must have brass bedsteads and china dishes."

The deacon got home with sinking knees and fell upon the bed and sent for the doctor and the minister. The doctor said he'd get well, and the minister said he wouldn't lose his soul even by having a gold framed mirror in the parlor. It was a terrible struggle, but after two weeks the day was set and a marriage duly followed. There were those who thought the deacon would droop and die, but he didn't. He is hale and hearty and very proud of his wife and house and stuffed chairs and things, and he may even have a bell at the front door before he goes hence.

BANKERS FORM COTTON POOL WITH $50,000,000

Fund Raised to Move This Year's Crop and Restrict Further Acreage in South.

New York City.—Bankers here, headed by Col. Robert M. Thompson of S. H. Pell & Co., have pledged a fund of $50,000,000 for the two-fold purpose of moving the cotton crop of 1911 and furthering the acreage restriction scheme of the Permanent Southern Cotton Congress. Negotiations were conducted under the joint auspices of the Governors' Conference and the Cotton Congress.

These negotiations were conducted on behalf of the South by Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama; E. J. Watson, President of the Cotton Congress and Commissioner of Agriculture for South Carolina, and Clarence Ousley of Fort Worth, Tex., representing Gov. Colquitt. United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey was counsel to the conferees, who were particularly anxious not to run afoul of the Sherman law.

The plan proposes to advance the grower $25 a bale for his cotton, charging him $1 for grading and handling it, but making no interest charge. The grower is allowed to designate a date of sale prior to Jan. 1, 1913, the cotton remaining, in the mean time, under the control of State committees, named by the Governors or the Commissioners of Agriculture. These committees are to make the advances and are empowered to sell when cotton reaches 12 cents and required to sell when it reaches 13 cents. This provision is expected to keep the agreement quite outside the Sherman law.

Along with the grower's privilege of naming a date of sale he has reserved to him the right to participate in any advance in price to the extent of three-fourths of the rise. The advance is made to him on the basis of the market price at that time. A rise of one cent a pound means a rise of $4.77 a bale, which would allow the bankers supplying the fund approximately $1.20 a bale. At 12 cents a pound this would be a trifle more than 2 per cent. of the sale price and a little less than 5 per cent. on the $25 advance.

"I can't say what the growers will do," President Watson said. "The financial end of the scheme is strong, and altogether it holds out prospects of fine results, especially since it estops any effort at a corner in the market. It seems to insure an honest price for cotton and to safeguard the commodity that is the very keystone of American finance.

SHANKS ROUTS DEALERS.

Indianapolis Mayor Sells Poultry at Cut Rates and Forces Prices Down.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Shanks, campaigning against middlemen, had his first poultry sale. He sent poultry prices down in other market stands until few were selling live turkeys at nineteen cents, and dressed turkeys at twenty-five cents per pound. The stands sold dressed chicken at fifteen to twenty-two cents. The mayor charged fourteen cents, with live turkeys at eighteen cents.

When the mayor's turkeys were gone people left orders for turkeys for delivery later, when the mayor promised to have 600 for sale.

Admits Tying Wife to Mules.

Liberty, Mo.—Lafayette Choate, charged with beating his wife and trying her to a harrow in a field on a farm near Birmingham last July, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment by Judge Trimble. Choate was arrested after his wife revealed his cruelty toward her in the Juvenile Court in Kansas City.

New York Markets.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 4c.
BUTTER—Creamery extra, 35c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 28@31c.
CHEESE—State, new whole milk, specials, 15½c.
EGGS—State, white gathered, 50@55c.; browns, 42@43.
APPLES—Greening, bbl., $1.50@$3.50; Shitzenberg, $2.00@$5.00 Snow, $2.00@$4.00.
GRAPES—Concord, 10-basket crate, $1.; Niagara, $1.00@$2.75; Niagara, 4-lb basket, 11@13c.; 20-lb., 30@40c.; black, 10@11c. 15@17c.; 20-lb. basket, 30@40c.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens, average, 23@25c.; old cocks, per lb., 10c.; squabs, prime white, per dozen, $3.00@$4.50; dark, $1.50.
HAY—Timothy, prime, per 100 lbs., $1.30.
STRAW—Oat and wheat, per 100 lbs., 55c.; Long rye, 90@95c.
POTATOES—Maine, bag, $2.25@$3.00; Long Island, bbl., No. 1, $3.25@$3.50; Sweet Jersey, basket, $1.00@$1.50; yams, Southern, bbl., $2.00@$3.00.
ONIONS—White, crate, $1.50@$1.90; Western, yellow 100 lb. bag., $1.75@$2.10.
FLOUR—Winter patents, $4.45@$4.80; Spring patents, $5.30@$5.65.
WHEAT—No. 2. red, 98½@99c.; Northern Duluth, f. o. b., $1.14.
CORN—New export, 70½c.
OATS—Standard white, 54c.
HOPS—State, choice, lb. 54@57c.
BEEVES—Dressed beef, 8@13c.
CALVES—City dressed veals, 10½@15c.
LAMBS—Dressed, per lb. 7½@9½c.
HOGS—Country dressed, per lb. 6¾@9c.

BEHEADS WIFE AND COUSIN

Then, Terrified in Church, Murderer Confesses His Crimes to the Priest

WIFE USED BABY AS A SHIELD

Discovering Her Unfaithfulness, Infuriated Husband Tears Child Away and Slays Woman as She Kneels Seeking Mercy.

Kenosha, Wis.—Tortured by the mental picture of his headless wife and his cousin, whom he beheaded, Pasquale Marchesi, twenty-seven, a merchant, confessed to a priest the crime, which had not been discovered. He was turned over to the police, who guarded him for fear of possible mob violence.

Marchesi said he went home at night and found his wife Roxsaria and his cousin and namesake making love. Without allowing his presence to become known, Marchesi procured a hand axe, crept into the house, concealed the hatchet and the lovers.

Taking his two-months-old baby from the arms of his slain wife, Marchesi carried it to the home of his brother and said his wife was ill. He returned to the house, dressed his four-year-old daughter Josephine and took her to his brother's.

Marchesi then returned to his house, concealed the hatchet and sought refuge in the basement of a church. In the darkness he says he heard the death cries of his wife and saw horrid forms of headless persons rushing at him through the blackness.

As the music of the morning mass came to his ears from the auditorium above he thought he distinguished the words "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Then he rushed to the priest and sought relief in confession.

"I went home earlier than I had expected to return," he told the police. "I had no suspicion of my wife's unfaithfulness, but just for fun I peeked in at her bedroom window. I was driven to senseless desperation by the sight that met my eyes.

"I became as one insane, I ran to a woodshed and seized a lumberman's hand axe. I carefully raised the window and entered. My arm strengthened by the sight. I chopped off my cousin's head at the first blow of the axe. He did not move, but the sound of the blow aroused my wife.

"She started up and fought savagely. She begged forgiveness, throwing herself on her knees.

"That was the end of her. Her defense had prevented the fatal blow, but her praying posture allowed the axe to swing freely. I was mad, but I had sense enough left to avoid striking the baby which my wife had seized as she sought to defend herself."

Marchesi went on to tell how he had struck at his wife repeatedly, almost severing her head, but always taking care not to harm the children. He said he struck at the headless body of his cousin after he was satisfied that his wife was dead.

Marchesi has lived in Kenosha for ten years and has acquired considerable wealth. He was a leader among Italians.

OPERATES ON WOMAN'S BRAIN.

Baltimore Surgeon Works Five Hours and Relieves Pressure on It.

Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Adele Collins of New York is in the Johns Hopkins recovering from an operation by Dr. Harvey Cushing for the removal of a pressure on the base of her brain. Mrs. Collins had been having severe pains in her head, which at times induced a semi-stupor, continuing for several days.

Coming here an X-ray examination was made, and Dr. Cushing decided that an operation was necessary. What caused this pressure is not known, but it is thought that Mrs. Collins received a blow on the head years ago possibly and that this caused the obstruction to form.

The operation lasted five hours. The foreign matter was cut away, the utmost care being taken to prevent the instruments touching her brain. Mrs. Collins began improving.

MAZARINE BIBLE RESOLD.

Quaritch, Who Paid $29,000, Refuses Buyers' Name.

London, England.—Bernard Quaritch the bookseller, has already found a purchaser for the $29,000 Mazarine Bible he bought at the Huth library sale, but at present he says he is not permitted to mention the new buyer's name.

"The owner would be pestered to death by all kinds of applications," said Mr. Quaritch, "and people who have never seen the Bible before would ask to be invited for the week-end."

$5,220 Gift [illegible]

New Lon[illegible] check for $5[illegible] services to [illegible] was present[illegible] The amount [illegible] subscription [illegible] an engrosse[illegible]

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe.

DOMESTIC.

Bertram G. Spencer, accused of killing Miss Martha B. Blackstone, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Springfield, Mass.; the penalty is death in the electric chair.

Three hundred and fifty bankers, with their wives, sailed for Panama from New Orleans.

Mrs. Virginia Janet Janis has sued Nicholas de Vore, a musician, for $8,000 slander damages, in New York City, saying he told his young sister she was immoral and a snake.

An infernal machine was sent through the mails to Governor Tener of Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Frederick T. Gates issued a statement denying the story Leonidas Merritt told concerning his deals with John D. Rockefeller.

Jalaint, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, was badly injured by being thrown from a car at Cambridge, Mass.

Two hundred Pennsylvania Railroad employees, thrown out of work by the substitution of the McAdoo tunnel service for the Pennsylvania's local train service to Newark, N. J., ask for a general strike on the system.

Fire that started in the pressroom of the Brooklyn Citizen did $50,000 damage to the newspaper plant and the building.

The Michigan Lumber Dealers' Association made answers at Detroit to recent indictments charging violation of the Sherman law.

Morris F. Ellis, President of the Conkling Lumber Company of Bernardsvile, N. J., was mortally shot through a window as he sat at dinner with his family in his home in Basking Ridge.

The big armored cruisers Washington and North Carolina were ordered to Santo Domingo as a matter of precaution, following the assassination of President Caceres.

"Curley Joe" Cassidy, Walter, his lieutenant, and William Willett, Jr., candidate for the Supreme Court bench at the last election, were arrested in Long Island City, N. Y., on charges of conspiracy arising from Willett's nomination.

William J. Cummins, who was the head of the failed Carnegie Trust Company, was convicted of grand larceny and locked in the Tombs to await sentence in New York City.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate committee which investigated the Stephenson election will report in favor of his holding his seat, but will condemn the heavy expenses of his campaign.

Joseph B. Cotton, of Duluth, Minn., attorney for the Rockefeller interests, denounced the testimony of C. H. Marts before the Steel investigating committee as false; Chairman Stanley refused to order it stricken from the record.

Chairman Stanley of the House committee investigating the Steel Trust will try to overcome the corporations' objections to the probing by appealing to the House.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce received a suggestion from Bernard M. Baker, of Baltimore, that the government own a steamship line to use on the Panama Canal.

The Federal Supreme Court adjourned without receiving a petition from the packers for a stay of their trial and the trail date was again set.

Ex-Senator Aldrich outlined before the American Bankers' Association the plan prepared by the National Monetary Commission for a more elastic currency.

The Interstate-Commerce Commission began an investigation of the express-company monopoly.

FOREIGN.

William Jennings Bryan and the other passengers taken from the stranded steamer Prinz Joachim were landed at Port Antonio, Jamaica Island.

The International Aeronautic Federation in Rome upholds the appeal of Claude Grahame-White against the award of the $10,00 Statue of Liberty prize in the international meet of 1910 at Belmont Park to Count Jacques de Lesseps.

The Regent of China took an oath to employ no nobles in the administration.

The jewels of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, were exhibited in Paris preparatory to being sold at auction.

Persia placed her case against Russia in England's hands and asked other powers to aid her.

President Caceres of the Dominican Republic was assassinated by Luis Tejera and Jaime Mote, Jr.

Fighting was reported near Tripoli; the Italians claimed to have been victorious in several skirmishes and destroyed a Turkish camp.

Thousands of revolutionary recruits [illegible] was in[illegible] [illegible]anking [illegible] Arabia, [illegible]talians. [illegible] Della [illegible] stolen [illegible]o near

AUTO DIVES OFF A FERRYBOAT

Breaks a Boy's Leg and Hurls a Man to Death in the Hudson

NO ONE IN CAR AT THE TIME

The Engine Had Been Set Going and the Boat's Bump Against Piling Probably Threw in the Clutch. Panic Among Men and Women.

New York City.—A man was crushed through the iron guard gates of a ferryboat, hurled into the Hudson River and drowned and a boy's leg was broken when an automobile ran wild in the Oswego, a ferryboat of the West Shore Railroad, as it was running into its dock at West 42d street. Several hundred passengers were crowded around the gates when the big machine crashed through them, and it i considered remarkable that only one person was killed. Men and women fled back from the gates in panic and crowded against the side rails of the ferryboat in so thick a crush that two women in their fright tried to leap overboard and had to be restrained by their men companions.

Automobile and man went in the river together, the heavy machine sinking instantly and the man being swept under the overhang of the ferryboat.

The unusual accident, which caused great excitement among the passengers was due to the heavy impact of the ferryboat with the side of the slip when the big craft was entering its dock. The shock threw in the clutch of the automobile, the engine of which was running at the time, and the machine started for the end of the boat before any one could leap to the running board and apply the brakes. No one was in the car when it started. Its owner, Edward Barry of 243 West Fourth street, Jersey City, standing several feet away.

The boy whose leg was broken is Henry Heilman, 7 years old, whose home is in No. 137 Union street, Union Hill, N. J. He was standing with his brother William, 15 years old, in front and a little to one side of the automobile when it started. The boy was hit without warning, knocked down and his right leg was run over by both wheels of the heavy machine.

With Barry, who owns a saloon at Fourth and Grove streets, Jersey City, was William Lawler, 19 years old, a clerk in the freight office of the New York Central Railroad, who lives in No. 506 West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan. Lawler had remained over night in Barry's home in Jersey City, and the saloon man started to take his younger companion back to Manhattan in the Barry automobile. The machine was driven on board the ferryboat Oswego ahead of two other automobiles, and was left standing while Barry and Lawler walked about the boat.

LOSES FOOT TO SEE TAFT.

Beverly Boy, Stealing a Ride to Capital, Get Under a Train.

Washington, D. C.—While stealing a ride to Washington to call on President Taft, Edward McMahon, 15 years old, of Beverly, Mass., fell beneath the wheels of a Pennsylvani. freight train and had his left foot crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Arthur Hanson, another Beverly lad of the same age, who was with him, was held at the House of Detention. McMahon said he and Hanson had often seen the President at Beverly, and thought if they went to the White House he would let them come in and talk to him.

INVITED SPOUSE TO WHIPPING.

Wife Beater Receives Six Lashes on Bare Back.

Centreville, Md.—Laurence Stinger, a middle-aged man, of this place, received six lashes on the bare back with a rawhide ox-whip, in the hands of Sheriff Delahy, for wife beating. The whipping was witnessed by a large crowd, but the wife, who had been requested by the husband to be present, declined to attend.

Stinger was convicted of the offence and sentenced by Judge Adkins in the Queen Anne County court. He was fastened to a post during the whipping. He will now serve six months in prison.

Daughter Finds the Body.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Millard Fillmore Smith, head of Smith, Gray & Co., and one of the owners of "The Brooklyn Standard Union," died suddenly at his home, No. 599 Bedford avenue. He went to his room to lie down and a half hour later was found dead by one of his daughters. Dr. C. E. Schofield, his family physician, said apoplexy was the immediate cause of death.

Brooklyn off the Map.

Chicago, Ill.—Brooklyn, N. Y., has vanished off the railroad map to-day, so far as Western railroads are concerned. The Pennsylvania system carried the city on its lists after all others had dropped it, but in the new passenger rate sheets issued there is no such city as Brooklyn.

MERRITT LAYS LOSS OF IRON MINES TO OIL KING

Accuses John D. Rockefeller of Cheating Him of Property Worth $700,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Alfred Merritt of Duluth, Minn., the first president of the Duluth, Missable & Northern Railroad, who styled himself a "lumberjack" unacquainted with the methods of the "money trust," told the House Steel Trust investigating committee that through loans of less than $1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller he had lost his holdings in the Mesaba iron mines and the railroad properties now owned by the United States Steel Corporation and estimated to be worth to-day as high as $700,000,000. That estimate is one made by Charles M. Schwab.

Merritt and his younger brother, Leonidas, were among the original mine owners in the Lake Superior region and part owners and builders of the Duluth, Missable & Northern Railroad. The elder Merritt said he was induced through F. D. Gates, Rockefeller's secretary "in charge of his charitable work," to put up all his holdings as collateral for loans from Rockefeller in 1892 and 1893. One loan was for $420,000. Gates, he said, was a Baptist preacher in whom he had confidence and who assured him that by placing a call loan he would not be pressed and that he would be taken care of.

The witness related how, two months after he had put up his collateral with Rockefeller in the panic of 1893, Rockefeller called the loan, giving him twenty-four hours to raise $420,000, and, being unable to raise the money, Merritt and his brother lost their property. He admits Rockefeller offered him an opportunity to buy his property back within a year, but said the oil king told financiers "to keep hands off," and that he was unable to raise money anywhere.

Dispute as to the nature of the transaction arose when D. A. Reid, counsel to the United States Steel Corporation, said the Merritts had made actual sales of their stockings to Rockefeller to raise money, and that they never had taken advantage of the opportunity to repurchase within a year. Another brother, Reid said, had redeemed his stock and obtained his pro rata return at $208 a share when it was taken over at the time of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

PIN PRICK CAUSES DEATH.

Young Woman Stepped on the Pin and Dies from Blood-Poisoning.

Bordentown, N. J.—The prick of a rusty pin, which she stepped on three weeks ago, proved fatal for Miss Ellen Enright, of this place. Miss Enright had been taken a few days ago to St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, suffering with blood poisoning. The victim made her home here with her brother, John Enright. She was at work about the house when she stepped on the pin. It penetrated the side of her thin slipper.

Miss Enright pulled out the pin and did not take the trouble to examine her foot. A few days later the foot began to swell and the blood poisoning symptoms developed.

OLD CHUMS PALL BEARERS.

Beattie is Buried Beside the Wife He Murdered.

Richmond, Va.—By the grave of the wife he murdered on July 18 last, the body of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., was buried in Maury cemetery shortly after sunrise. There was a brief service at the residence, attended only by members of the family and eight friends who served as pallbearers, and then the procession moved through the streets of South Richmond.

Rev. John J. Fix, who prayed with Beattie just before he was led into the death chamber in the penitentiary, read the service of the Presbyterian church.

GOMPERS IS RE-ELECTED.

Federation of Labor Picks Rochester for Scene of Next Convention.

Atlanta, Ga.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was unanimously re-elected.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, with a membership of 200,000 agreed to re-enter the building trades department and abide by its decisions.

Rochester was chosen as the next convention city.

Asphyxiated by Gas from Auto.

Eau Claire, Wis.—James Bavajard, chauffeur for W. K. Coffin, president of the Eau Claire National Bank, was found dead in the Coffin barn here, death being caused by gas from the exhaust on an automobile. A horse, two cows and five chickens also were killed by the gas.

Bath Refused, She Gets $250.

Albany, N. Y.—Ada A. Aaron, of Brooklyn, is entitled to $250 damages for being refused the facilities of a bathing house at Coney Island in July 1909, according to a decision by the Court of Appeals. The action was against William J. Ward.

Killed by Scratch of Tack.

Greenwich, Conn.—While cleaning house seven days ago Mrs. James Healy, a mother of five small children, slightly scratched her hand on a carpet tack. She was taken ill, and died from lockjaw.

REVENUE INCOME BREAKS RECORDS

Receipts for Fiscal Year 1911, Reaches Enormous Total of $322,526,299

MORE WHISKEY AND BEER MADE

Opium Smoking Widespread Vice—Butter Users Defrauded by Grocers with Oleomargarine—Great Financial Institutions Best Paying.

Washington, D. C.—The internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30 last were the greatest in the history of the Government, aggregating the enormous sum of $322,526,299. Those figures and other interesting facts in connection with the internal revenue are revealed in the annual report of the Commissioner, Royall E. Cabell.

Corporations making returns under the new Corporation Tax law numbered 270,202, with an aggregate capital of $67,886,420,519. The aggregate net income to the stockholders was $3,360,250,642. The amount of tax collected was $33,511,525.

The year's production of distilled spirits amounted to 175,402,395 gallons, nearly 7,000,000 gallons more than in the previous banner year, 1907. The production of beer, ale, &c., amounted to 63,216,851 barrels, nearly 4,000,000 barrels more than in the previous record year, 1910. The amount of liquor held in bonded warehouses for ripening now reaches the great total of 249,279,346 gallons.

The Commissioner asserts that the smoking of opium is a widespread vice in this country and declares that opium "joints" exist in every city of considerable size.

The double system of taxing oleomargarine, he declared, is corrupting grocers, and gross frauds are being perpetrated on the butter buying public. Mr. Cabell suggests that fraud would be wiped out if a single standard of taxation for the colored and uncolored product were established and if the manufacturers were required to put their product in small sealed packages instead of selling it in bulk.

Of the total receipts of $322,526,299.73 there was collected from ordinary sources $289,014,774.73, an increase of $20,017,333.31 over the previous year, and from the special excise tax on corporations there was collected $33,511,525, an increase of $12,551,741.26, making the total increase of $12,551,741.26, making the total increase over the collections of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, $32,569,079.57.

DAM OWNER ACCUSED.

Gross Negligence Charged by Coroner's Jury in Austin Disaster.

Coudersport, Pa.—Sensations in the investigation of the Austin dam disaster followed each other rapidly. Warrants were issued against George C. Bayless, president of the company; F. M. Hamlin, superintendent of the Austin mill, and M. C. Bailey, caretaker of the dam, charging them with manslaughter. The warrants for Hamlin and Bailey were sworn out by John Glaspy, husband of Eva Glaspy, and J. F. Swartwood, husband of Julia A. Swartwood, victims of the flood.

Hamlin and Bailey had a hearing before W. W. Thompson, a justice of the peace. Bayless was at his home, in Binghamton, N. Y., and failed to appear, but communicated with his attorney, and promised to be on hand when the hearing is resumed.

While Justice Thompson in his little office was hearing the evidence of Austin survivors relative to the breaking of the dam and resultant death of more than three score people of the town and coroners' jury was in session in the courthouse and was framing a verdict finding President Bayless, Superintendent Hamlin and the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company guilty of gross negligence. This verdict followed soon after the testimony of T. C. Hatton, the engineer who designed the Austin dam, and who declared that his plans in several important details had not been followed. He said that the height of the dam had been increased two feet and that the spillway had not been built as designed by him. He also said that his plans for the anchorage of the dam had not been followed. The witness declared that the dam was absolutely unsafe after it had moved in 1909. The changes that were made, he said, were without his knowledge or consent.

The prosecution will introduce letters and papers to show that one or more of the defendants had knowledge of the unsafe condition of the dam. The prosecution is in charge of District Attorney Nielson, L. B. Seibert and F. P. Cummings, of Williamsport. The defendants are represented by Messrs. Sweatland and Lewis.

John La Fargue a Suicide.

Paris, France.—The well known Socialist John La Fargue and his wife committed suicide. La Fargue left a letter saying that he felt the approach of the infirmities of age, which threatened paralysis, and determined to die while still in possession of all his faculties.

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