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The Adirondack News.

THE MAN WHO Advertises, IS THE MAN Who Sells.

Devoted to Local News and Home Interests.

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Successors to H. H. 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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ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y.

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ST. REGIS LODGE, NO. 109, 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.
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Collections promptly attended to.
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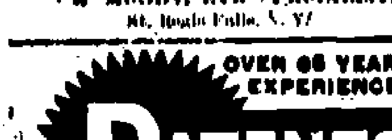

Headache, Nervousness, etc., remedied by our Glasses. Free examination.
K. MOODY, EYE SPECIALIST.
St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

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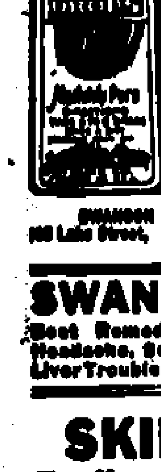
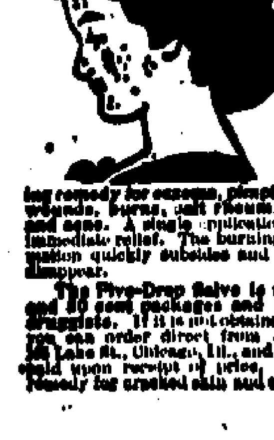
Quickly Relieved
BY THE USE OF
"5-DROPS"



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 scalp humors.

THE MAN WHO WAS BRIBED

By M. QUAD

[Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.]

Abe Slinger and his wife being too lazy to work were determined to live on the community of Hopewell. The constable warned Abe that he couldn't do it. Abe said nothing, but Abe's clothing was found by the mill pond. Mrs. Slinger took on awful, and a soft hearted citizen started a purse for her and $60 were raised, and there were others who contributed food and clothing. The widow moved from the stable into a shanty

Ten days after the powwow Abe Slinger appeared. He had been carried downstream by the current and thrown on an island, where he had remained unconscious for days and without food for other days. It was a pretty shy story, but the people had to believe it and congratulate the teller on his wonderful escape.

It was about sixty days later when the next event came off. A citizen who owned a farm outside the village hired Abe to dig a well. He had refused jobs not so hard or dangerous, but he took this one right away. He preferred well digging to even the postoffice steps. When he had been digging for two days and after he had thrown out hints about quicksand and cave-ins the alarm was given that the curbing of the well had caved in and that Abe was probably a dead man eighteen feet down.

There is only one thing to do in such a case—dig the poor fellow out. If living, succor him; if dead, contribute a fund to bury him and carry the widow along. There were some who wouldn't have come down but for the fact that Abe had gone to work and made no kick.

His desire to help himself opened all hearts. If that hadn't then there were the widow's tears and lamentations to fall back on. The sum of $100 was raised for her, and it was more clothes and more provisions.

The bottom of the well was struck at last, but there was no Abe. There sure had been a cave-in, but it hadn't caught him. There was a mystery on hand to be solved. If not at the bottom of the well, then where was he? The question was on every lip for four days, and then Abe came back to answer it himself. It was easily explained.

He had had warning of the coming cave-in and had scrambled out. Such was his terror that he had been temporarily out of his head. He remembered running away as fast as he could, but when his senses came back to him he was thirty miles away and hiding in a farmer's barn. As soon as he had recovered his nerve he came jogging along home and was ready to tackle the job again.

Hopewell shook its head in a doubting way, but did not talk much. Abe Slinger was coming to the front and becoming a hero. He had also moved from a shanty into a cottage and was living on the top shelf. As a matter of fact, he did finish the well and thereby made himself solid with all who might have otherwise criticised. Nevertheless the town constable felt that he had a duty to perform. He went to Abe and said:

"You went to your death in the river and returned. You went to your death in the well and returned. Don't try the little game again. If you do I don't believe the town will raise another dollar for your widow."

The summer had departed and late autumn had come. Abe hadn't tired himself out looking for any more jobs, but was now offered the position of night watchman of the village. It was a cold job and poor pay, and no one wanted it until he stepped forward. Not a robbery had ever been committed in the village, but there were taxpayers who thought it best to guard against such things happening. When the constable heard of the appointment he met Abe to say:

"No foolishness, now."

"If robbers come I shall kill some of them," was the reply.

"But if you have them kill you don't make a mess of it."

"I shall do my best to die, and when you see me lying dead you will be sorry for what you have said."

Two weeks passed, and then one night at midnight there were yells and shots and the noise of running, and the people turned out to find Abe Slinger missing. He was searched for, but not found. Next day there was a grand hunt, but no clew. Robbers had killed him and borne his body away—another public subscription for the widow—more provisions, fuel and clothing. She actually opened an account at the village bank and put on mourning. Another two weeks and the cat came back. Abe walked in to say that he had discovered three yeggmen about to break into the postoffice and when he had fired on them they had seized and chloroformed him and borne him away in a buggy. For twelve days he had known nothing, but now he had come back to take his job again.

Hopewell didn't say much. It didn't threaten. It didn't bring out tar and feathers. It simply asked the question of Abe Slinger:

"How much cash will you take to skate out of this town and stay skated?"

"One hundred dollars," was the prompt reply. And it was raised in an hour, and within an hour Abe and his wife were departing for new fields. They were poor, but honest, but Hopewell preferred the other kind.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe

DOMESTIC.

The offices and vaults of the Iron Workers' Union in Indianapolis were raided to get all possible documentary evidence for the Federal Grand Jury in its investigation of the McNamara dynamitings.

The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of the "Holy Ghost and Us" Society, was found guilty, at Portland, Maine, of causing six deaths aboard the yacht Coronet.

Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks, warns New York City that it must improve the harbor or the work will be taken over by the State or federal government.

The will of John F. Dryden, one-time United States Senator from New Jersey, gives his $15,000,000 estate to the family, and includes no bequests to the public or for charity.

The Government sued the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, charging conspiracy in restraint of trade, but not seeking its dissolution because it would be impossible to restore former conditions.

A demonstration of Thomas Edison's new storage-battery for use in submarine-boats, which, it is claimed, will enable those aboard to live for a hundred days under water was made before 200 sailors of the navy at the Edison Laboratory in Orange N. J.

Governor Dix consented to receive a brief from counsel to Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, in answer to Commissioner Bulger's report urging Dr. Doty's dismissal.

WASHINGTON.

The House Steel Investigation Committee decides unanimously to continue its inquiry.

Bill to protect injured workmen is drawn by the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.

It was decided that the Republican National Committee should leave the question of Presidential primaries to the National Convention.

A witness before the Lorimer investigating committee involved the name of Clarence S. Darrow in connection with an alleged attempt at bribery.

The Gridiron Club gave its first dinner of the season, and President Taft was among the guests.

Martin Littleton, on the opening of the Sixty-second Congress denied that he had "sold out" to the Steel Trust.

President Taft and Cabinet considered the question of American passports in Russia and Secretary Knox was directed to ask Russia that she live up to the first article of the treaty of 1832.

Henry B. Martin of the Anti-Trust League filed a petition of impeachment against Martin Littleton with the Speaker of the House.

Patents were issued to Dr. Graham Bell's aerial company covering side-balancing rudders, over the use of which the Wright brothers have brought suit against Glenn Curtiss and others.

Senator Gardner and Hoke Smith were sworn in; Senator Curtis named as President pro tempore until Sherman returns.

The United States Supreme Court refused to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of the indicted meat packers, and their trial will begin in Chicago.

FOREIGN.

Cardinal Farley was installed as titular pastor of the Dominican Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva in Rome.

The Emperor of Japan received in audience the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, New York City, and Miss Jennie B. Bryan, sister of Ambassador Bryan at Tokio.

A decree expelling all Italians from Smyrna was issued in that city.

More than 100 fishermen went adrift on an ice floe on Lake Peipus in Russia.

Indications in St. Petersburg were that Russia would negotiate the passport question with the United States with sincere desire to come to an agreement.

The King of Sweden distributed the Nobel prizes in Stockholm; Mme. Curie of Paris, was one of the recipients.

It was reported in Paris that the complete understanding between Russia, France and Great Britain on the subject of Persia prevented the crisis from becoming an international danger.

The oasis outside Tripoli was occupied by the Italians after a prolonged fight with 20,000 troops in the invading army and 8,000 on the Moslem side; several hundreds were killed; the battle was considered decisive for the possession of the country.

Revolutionaries representing fourteen Chinese provinces met at Wu-Chang and laid the bases of a Chinese republic.

The National Council of Persia telegraphed to the American Congress an appeal for aid against Russia.

"Che" Gomez and eight of his partisans were lynched at Rincon Antonio for seditious acts against the government of Mexico.

PRISON CLOSES ON BOTH McNAMARAS

Dynamiters in San Quentin, Where Their Identity Is Lost in Convicts' Numbers

TO WORK IN THE JUTE MILL

But J. B. Will First Be Examined for Tuberculosis—Their Cells Near Abe Ruef's—Looking Out on a Great Flower Garden.

San Quentin, Cal.—The McNamara brothers entered San Quentin Penitentiary, where James B. is condemned to spend the rest of his life for his confessed crime of murder, and John J., Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for dynamiting.

It was James B. who blew up The Los Angeles Times Building on Oct. 1, 1910, with the loss of twenty-one lives, and John J. who abetted in wrecking part of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles on Christmas Day, 1910.

The pleas of guilty entered by these men closed these two cases and opened up a nation-wide investigation by two Federal Grand Juries into a series of dynamiting reaching from coast to coast and perpetrated generally where labor differences existed to a marked degree.

The men entered the prison, it is fairly authenticated, believing that they had achieved much for the cause of union labor, and had been misunderstood in their efforts and the results they obtained.

As the prison clock struck 10 John J. McNamara, preceded by Warden John Hoyle, stepped over the threshold of the jail door, with his brother directly behind him. In five minutes James B. McNamara had become Convict 25,314, and John J. McNamara 25,315.

They were measured for jail clothes, photographed in two positions, given a carbolic-tincured bath, put into stripes, shaved and cropped, and rephotographed within an hour and turned to John Murray, Lieutenant of the yard, who took them to Cell 18 in a stone tier looking out over the prison's "upper yards," a great flower garden.

Cell 18 adjoins the tier of cells in which condemned murderers are kept, and the balcony outside is cut off by a little gate. Further down the row, toward the other end, is the cell of Abraham Ruef, who is serving a fourteen-year sentence for bribery in connection with the San Francisco graft cases. Ruef is in Cell 3. In Cell 11 of the tier is Henry Dalton, for seventeen years Assessor of Alameda County, and recently convicted of accepting a bribe.

The brothers will begin work in the jute mill, Warden Hoyle said, but James B., on the advice of Sheriff Hammel, will be examined for tuberculosis, and, if he shows symptoms of it, he will do other work.

FUGITIVE KILLS TWO.

Sheriff and a Murderer Fire at Each Other and Both Fall Dead.

Breeden, W. Va.—Sheriff George Damron of Mingo County and Jack Van Loose, a Norfolk and Western Railroad detective, came here to capture Walter Marcum, twenty-four years of age, wanted for a felony committed some time ago.

Young Marcum opened fire on the officers at sight and the first bullet from his pistol killed Van Loose. Sheriff Damron by this time got his gun in action and fired as Marcum took aim at him. Both pistols were discharged at the same time and both men fell dead.

Sheriff Damron lived at Dingess, Van Loose at Catlettsburg Ky., and Marcum in Breeden, the tragedy occurring within a few feet from Marcum's home. All the victims were married.

CHICAGO CUTS HIGH PRICES.

Council Orders Fruits and Vegetables Sold by Weight to End Fraud.

Chicago, Ill.—A brief ordinance which the City Council passed was declared by city officials to be an effective blow struck at the high cost of living and a powerful inducement for fair and keen competition. The ordinance requires retail merchants handling fruits and vegetables to sell these commodities by weights instead of by measure.

The only exceptions to the rule of selling by weight are berries, cherries, and asparagus.

Statesmen off for Isthmus.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Adamson and sixteen members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, left for New York to sail for the Panama Canal. It is to recommend legislation for the government of the Canal Zone and the tolls to be charged. Two weeks wil[illegible]

GOOD GOVERNMENT MAYOR ELECTED IN LOS ANGELES

Harriman, Socialist and Attorney for the McNamaras Defeated Mainly by Women Voters.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mayor Alexander, the Good Government candidate for Mayor, was re-elected by more than 40,000 majority over Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate. It was a two to one victory and completely upset the October primary indications, when Harriman received the top vote.

The uncertain quantity in the election was the woman's vote—the first under the new Suffrage law.

When Harriman gained a plurality of 3,000 over the Mayor in the October primary, the registration was approximately 75,000. At this election 187,000 persons, including 85,000 women, were entitled to vote.

Alexander's campaign managers claim the election of the entire Good Government ticket by a majority of at least 35,000, the Mayor by more.

Ninety per cent. of the registration on the west side, when the vote was light in the primary, was voted, while, on the east side, Harriman's stronghold, there was a falling off in comparison. The women voters on the west side outnumbered the men. The reverse was true in the precincts where Harriman was the stronger in the primary. The McNamara confession had evidently had a strong effect. The balance of power which the women were credited with having prior to the finale of the McNamara case did not figure in the result.

The victorious ticket consists of Mayor Alexander and nine Councilmen, including bankers, lawyers, merchants and realty brokers.

On the defeated Socialist ticket beside Harriman, a lawyer for the McNamaras, there were one negro junk dealer, a farmer editor of a morning newspaper, two iron moulders and several labor leaders.

"The peace insurance" army of 1,000 officers detailed by Chief of Police Sebastian and Sheriff Hammel had little to do to maintain order. Only three minor cases of trouble were reported. For the peace and serenity that prevailed leaders of both sides thanked the women, thousands of whom crowded about the polling booths.

The women were treated with the greatest gallantry. Many mothers went to the polls pushing baby carriages, and often father took care of baby while mother voted.

Jolo Bands Capitulate.

Manila, P. I.—The guerilla bands in the Jolo district, against which American detachments have been operating for the last few weeks have capitulated. Three hundred rifles have been given up, and peace seems assured. All other districts in the islands are quiet.

Tire Bursts, Two Killed.

South Deerfield, Mass.—Two men were killed when the front wheel of an automobile burst, causing the machine to upset on the main road, a mile south of this town. The dead are Giles Reed, chauffeur, unmarried and Dustin Reed, his brother of. East Dummerston, Vt.

Hotel Porter Left $50,000.

Boston, Mass.—John Feeney, who met death by falling down an elevator well at the Revere House, where he had been a porter for twenty years, left $50,000, amassed, his friends say, from money he received as tips from patrons of the hotel.

Prisoner in Woods 6 Days.

Southbridge, Mass.—Unconscious from hunger and exposure, James Lock, a factory employe, who had been missing six days, was found by a searching party lying in a crevice between two ledges in the woods a mile from this village.

New York Markets.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 4½c.
BUTTER—Creamery extra, 36½c.; State dairy tubs, finest, 35c.
CHEESE—State, new whole milk, specials, 16c.
EGGS—State, white, gathered, 55c.; browns, 40c.@42c.
APPLES—Greening, bbl., $1.00@$2.50; Spitzenberg, $2.00@$4.00; King, $1.25@$3.50.
GRAPES—Concord, 10-basket crate, $1.00@$1.10.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens, average, 13@25c.; old cocks, per lb., 9½c.; squabs, prime white, per dozen, $2.00@$4.50; dark, $1.50.
HAY—Timothy, prime, per 100 lbs., $1.30.
STRAW—Oat and wheat, per 100 lbs., 55c.; Long rye, 85@92½c.
POTATOES—Maine, bag, $1.75@$2.90; Long Island, bbl., No. 1, $3.25@$3.50; Sweet Jersey, basket, 1.25@$1.50; yams, Southern bbl., $1.00@$3.00.
ONIONS—White, crate, $1.50@$2.25; Western, yellow 100 lb. bag., $1.75@$2.30.
FLOUR—Winter patents, $4.45@$4.50; Spring patents, $5.30@$5.65.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 95@96½c.; Northern Duluth, f. o. b., $1.12½.
[illegible] 68½c.
[illegible]te, 52½c.
[illegible] lb. 54@57c.
[illegible]ef, 8@12½c.
[illegible]d veals, 11@15c.
[illegible]r carcass, $8.00
[illegible]sed, per lb. [illegible]

UNPREPARED FOR WAR, SAYS STIMSON

Army Too Widely Scattered and Lacking in Reserves and Artillery for Service

SYSTEM SHOWS EXTRAVAGANCE

Posts Were Established With Reference to Trouble With the Indians and Are Unfit for National Action or for Defence.

Washington, D. C.—In his annual report Secretary Stimson says that war with a first class power would find the army practically unprepared. He attributed this largely to the fact that the army is "scattered out over the country" in too many posts and to a lack of reserves. The army on the peace footing habitually maintained, with miniature companies and troops, he characterizes as ineffective for any serious war service.

As to the unpreparedness in artillery and ammunition, Secretary Stimson says that "at the present rate of appropriation it is estimated that it would take more than fifty years to secure a reasonable supply of field artillery guns, carriages and ammunition that would be necessary in the event of war."

The report says that at a conservative estimate the expense for each effective rifleman is between two and five times as much as it costs any first class power on the continent of Europe. This comparison is made after excluding from consideration the higher pay and better subsistence American soldiers receive. This fact is given as an illustration of the extravagance of the existing system of wide distribution of the army.

The army posts as at present located are said to be wholly unfit and to lead to great extravagance. They were originally in many cases located with reference to Indian troubles, and few of them are in places suited to meet the strategic needs of national action or defence. The average number of companies to each of the forty-nine posts is only nine. The Secretary says:

"In short, we have scattered our army over the country as if it were merely groups of local constabulary, instead of a national organization. The result is an army which is extraordinarily expensive to maintain, and one whose efficiency for the main purpose of its existence has been nullified, so far as geographical location can nullify it."

The secretary disapproves of the long term of enlistment and favors the shortening of the present terms to less than three years, so as to allow as many men as possible to go through the training of the regular army, while retaining some hold over the discharged soldier by which he can be called to the colors in case of war.

WILEY'S NEW POISON SQUAD.

Twelve U. of P. Students Testing Effect of Alum in Food.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Twelve students of the University of Pennsylvania have enlisted in the cause of pure food at the behest of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Since October they have been living almost cloistered lives for the purpose of ascertaining if the use of alum in food is injurious to health. If the experiment proves that alum is injurious Dr. Wiley will endeavor to have a law forbidding the use of alum passed.

Spenser Disbarment Upheld.

Albany, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals confirmed an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, disbarring Admond Spenser, of New York City, from practicing as an attorney and counsellor at law. Charges of unprofessional conduct were made against Spenser.

Chlorine to Check Typhoid.

Trenton, N. J.—The State Board of Health issued a warning to the citizens in Trenton they may expect from now on to experience an unusual taste and smell in their drinking water. This will be due to the introduction of chlorine into the water in an effort to check the spread of typhoid. There were 100 cases in the city.

Rodgers Finishes Flight.

Long Beach, Cal.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the aviator, completed the last leg of his cross-continental flight and landed on the shore of the Pacific.

Rodgers declared his actual flying time from the Atlantic was three days, ten hours and fourteen minutes.

Reyes Returns to Mexico.

Mexico City, Mex.—General Bernardo Reyes has returned to Mexico. Just where he is and just where he crossed the international boundary are not generally known, but that he is in Mexican territory is an official statement.

Dr. Buffinghon Commits Suicide.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dr. Sydney Buffington, twenty-two, a nephew of Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Circuit Court, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the left temple.

MANY ENTOMBED MINERS ARE REGARDED AS DEAD

Bodies Recovered But None Found Alive—Black Damp Forced Rescuers to Leave Workings.

Briceville, Tenn.—Somewhere in the depths of the cross mountain coal mine one hundred men lie dead, while their sorrow-stricken families keep vigil at the mouth of the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones may be alive when rescuers reach them. Eight bodies had been recovered when search was suspended. Outside of the immediate families of the entombed men no one in the village believes any living thing in the mine has survived the explosion of coal dust that wrecked the workings.

Seven of those removed were Lee Polston, Eugene Ault, Taylor Ault, Roland Early, W. A. Farmer, bank boss in the mine; Herman Sharp, James Foust. The eighth is thought to be Alonso Wood, 18 years old.

For more than thirty-six hours every surviving miner in this region has been toiling, with no thought of food, sleep or pay, to remove the debris and force fresh air into the innermost recesses of the mine. They practically have penetrated to the main entry head nearly three miles in. They expect to be ready to work the cross entries, in which the great mass of bodies undoubtedly were cast by the force of the blast.

Blackdamp developed and stopped progress for a time, but soon the workmen pushed on, some of them till they were carried out, overcome by the noxious gases.

Thousands of morbidly curious persons flocked into Briceville and crowded about the main entry of the mine. They saw nothing but the pitiable grief of the stricken families. There is hardly a family in the entire Coal Creek Valley that has not felt the touch of death. The problem of caring for the widows and ophans will be a grave one, requiring immediate solution. Certainly Briceville will be unable to care for her living with most of her wage-earners among the dead.

Electrical devices for moving cars in the workings were shattered by the explosion and debris cleared away in the tunnels is being hauled by mule cars to the surface. Mine experts said it will be days before all the laterals have been penetrated. It is in the laterals, experts say most of the bodies will be found.

At least 10,000 persons visited Briceville and many of them were willing workers. George F. Chandler, president of the Tennessee Coal Company, is in charge of the relief work. He divided the men into gangs of fifty and sent each shift into the workings for two hours. Even when the air in the mine was at its best they could not work longer in there.

FIVE MURDERERS SENTENCED.

They Are Convicted for Killing Mrs. Hall at Croton Lake, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of New York State, or perhaps for that matter any commonwealth, five murderers were arraigned and sentenced to death at the same time. The men were Angelo Guisto, Vincenso Corna, Felipe Di Marco, Lorenso Cali and Santa Zensa, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hall at the Oriffen farm house at Croton Lake.

They will be taken to Sing Sing and placed in the death chamber and executed in the electric chair in the week beginning January 15.

KISSED HYDROPHOBIA VICTIM.

Six Relatives and Doctor Who Removed Brain in Hospital.

Brighton, Mich.—Several days ago Mr. and Mrs. James Avis, their two sons and two daughters, knelt by the beside of their son and brother, James, Jr., and kissed him a last goodby. A post mortem proved that the young man died of hydrophobia and the family of six were sent as patients to an Ann Arbor institute.

The attending physician was also at the institute. When removing the brain of the victim shortly after the latter man's death the doctor cut one of his own fingers.

Dumas a Convicted Firebug.

Brainerd, Minn.—Dr. Delbert F. Dumas, Mayor of Cass Lake, was found guilty of arson. He was charged with burning a building at Black Duck, Minn. Dumas recently was convicted of arson in the third degree in connection with the attempt to burn the Post Office building at Puposky, Minn.

Would Disbar Darrow.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Back of a suit alleging breach of contract filed by Dr. J. H. Bullard against Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman, Le Compte Davis, Joseph Scott, and C. F. McNutt, counsel for the McNamaras, it was stated an effort is being made to disbar Clarence Darrow. Dr. Bullard claims $6,000 damages.

Labor Officials Protected.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recovering from the shock caused by the confession and sentence of the McNamaras the visiting officials of nine international labor unions gave notice of their purpose to "protect labor officials who may be accused by the law or its enemies."

The Infanta Eulalie at Paris appeals to her American friends against King Alfonso's judgment.

HITCHCOCK IS FOR THE PARCELS POST

He Urges its Introduction in Cities and Towns Having Delivery by Carrier

DEPARTMENT HAS SURPLUS

Postmaster General in Annual Report Says Second-Class Rate Should Be Two Cents Instead of One Cent a Pound.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, discusses the postal savings system, parcels post, second-class postage, pensions for superannuated employes reorganization for railway mail service, aeroplanes for carrying mail, the shipment of periodicals by freight, and the crusade against fraudulent use of the mails. Mr. Hitchcock opens with the announcement of a postal surplus. He says:

"The revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,823.60, and the expenditures to $237,660,705.48, leaving a surplus of $219,118.12. At the beginning of the present Administration in 1909 the postal service was in arrears to the extent of $17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record.

"An important event of the year was the successful organization of the postal savings system. On Jan. 3, 1911, depositories were opened experimentally at a single post office in each one of the forty-eight States and Territories. After a careful test for four months at these offices the system was rapidly extended, and now comprises practically all of the 7,500 Presidential post offices. Preparations are being made to establish the system also in about 40,000 fourth-class offices that do a money order business.

"Postal savings deposits have kept pace with the extension of the system. Amounting at the end of the first month to only $60,252 in the forty-eight experimental offices, they increased in a half year to $679,310, and now, after eleven months of operation, have reached a total of $11,000,000. This sum has been distributed among 2,710 National and State banks, where it is protected by bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

"The department not only renews its recommendation of last year for legislative authority to start a parcels post on rural routes, but asks a similar authorization for the introduction of such a service in cities and towns having delivery by carrier. After the organization of a parcels post on rural routes and in the city delivery service is completed, its extension to include railway and other transportation lines can be more readily accomplished without impeding the handling of the ordinary mail.

"Among the measures adopted by the department during the year that will materially reduce the annual cost of carrying second-class mail is that of shipping monthly and semi-monthly periodicals by fast freight. It will not only result in a large saving to the Government by utilizing a less expensive method of shipment, but what is still more important to the business interests of the country it will insure a quicker handling of first-class mail."

STANLEY SHARP TO GATES.

Steel Committee Head Writes to Rockefeller Almoner.

Washington, D. C.—The refusal by John D. Rockefeller and his almoner, the Rev. F. D. Gates, to accept the "invitation" of the House Steel Trust investigating committee to appear and testify drew a pointed note from A. O. Stanley, chairman of the committee. Mr. Stanley sent Dr. Gates the following letter:

Sir: My recent communication to you was intended not to provoke a discussion of the value of the Merritt testimony, or of your personal integrity, but to give you an opportunity to defend it.

There was no letter addressed to Mr. Rockefeller.

Warship Uses Inland Route.

Norfolk, Va.—To the torpedo boat Wilkes belongs the honor of being the first war vessel of the American navy to pass through the inland water route to the sea. The Wilkes left Norfolk for Charleston, S. C., and passed through the dismal swamp canal, Albemarle and Croatan and Pamlico sounds and the new Beaufort cut recently opened by the government.

Physicians Favor Canteen.

Philadelphia Pa.—Two hundred and seventy-five physicians from all over the United States, headed by Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, have signed a petition to Congress asking that the canteen be re-established in the United States Army by the passin of th Bartholdt bill.

American Drops Dead in Ireland.

Dublin, Ireland—Michael Whelan, at one time connected with the police in Omaha, Neb., dropped dead in a street in Kingstown, near Dublin.

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