

Cooperstown Courier.

Forry R. Trubshaw, Publisher.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

The Forest Congress.

"Never before in this country, nor, so far as I know, in any other country, has a body of men representing such great and varied interests come together to discuss, temperately and fearlessly, the policy and the methods under which the highest permanent usefulness of the forest can be maintained." So said Secretary Wilson in welcoming the delegates to the American forest congress, which gathered recently in Washington. Secretary Wilson's statement emphasized the scope and importance of the congress; it also summarized the purposes of the gathering. Were there no conflicting interests in the country, there would be no forestry problem; but, naturally, the lumberman's aim is to harvest all the timber he can in the shortest time; that of the mine-owner to cut the props for the roof of his mine in the nearest place; of the sheep-herder to put the largest possible flock on the range; the railroad must have ties; and over against all of these interests are the farmers and manufacturers, who cannot live unless the sources of the water supply are protected. The really significant thing about the congress, then, says Youth's Companion, was its effort to bring all these conflicting interests together, and decide upon plans which will eventually be for the interest of all. What helps one helps every other. The delegates included senators and representatives, editors of lumber and other trade journals, members of the geological survey, the National Irrigation association, lumbermen, stockraisers, turpentine farmers, railroad officers, pulp manufacturers, professional foresters, boards of trade, and many others, both friends of the forest and reputed enemies of it. The main object of the friends of the forest may be said to be to demonstrate the fact that greater returns can be secured by conservative handling than by promiscuous cutting. The old idea of the forest was that it was a legacy—a windfall, to be enjoyed in the spending. The new idea is that it is invested capital, the interest of which, if we handle it aright, will support ourselves and our children, without the necessity of touching the principal.

Nature's Superfluities.

According to a recent report Dr. Alice Neville Vowe Johnson, a London medical supervisor, has removed from the throats of the 100 schoolgirls in her care every trace of tonsils. The Chicago health department bulletin commends this action and joins in the declaration of war on the tonsil. Tonsils, in the department's view, serve practically as a hotel for microbes, in which they are carefully propagated until, ready to make war upon the system. "Quinsy/sore throat" is due to such germs, and from this nursery there are sent forth the microbes which cause diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, gangrene of the lungs, inflammation of the heart membranes and other fatal maladies. "If this disgusting category be not enough to secure the deep damnation and the taking off of every tonsil in every young throat," it may be added that it is the commonest cause of mouth breathing and mental dullness among children," the city's physicians assert. Tonsilless and appendix-less, the child of today is thought to stand a much better chance than formerly of escaping the myriad ills which beset youth. Meantime the tonsil and the appendix may be imagined as holding an indignation meeting, at which the question is asked: "If I was so soon to be done for, what on earth was I begun for?"

Mormonism Outdone.

Ordinary divorce is not sufficiently sensational to be the fashionable vogue. For awhile divorced couples followed the fashion of immediate return into new matrimonial partnerships, but the latest divorce fad is for the man and woman to "marry over again." This, observes the New York World, is a novelty which will doubtless find imitators among the newly rich. In the last case of this kind the woman made proper terms with her husband in requiring him to pay \$83,000 to the man who in East side parlance would be called her "gentleman friend." This man and his wife were divorced, and he preferred marrying another previously married woman rather than the one who already owed him \$82,000. When one reads the accounts of these kaleidoscopic affairs the Mormons seem decent and respectable by comparison.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Connecticut, tells of an old friend who, because of his deafness, makes some ludicrous and at times embarrassing mistakes. Recently he was at a dinner party where the lady seated next to him tried to help him along in conversation. As the fruit was being passed she asked him: "Do you like bananas?" "No," said the old gentleman, with a look of mild surprise. "The fact is," he added, in a confidential tone, which could be heard in the next room, "I find the old-fashioned night shirt is good enough for me."

ASSASSIN KILLS

NOTED RUSSIAN

THROWS BOMB UNDER CARriage CONTAINING GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

His Victim Is Instantly Killed—Head Is Torn from Body—Coachman Fatally Injured—Murderer Caught—Horror Occurs in Moscow.

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Within the walls of the far famed Kremlin palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the ax on the famous Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death shortly before three o'clock Friday. The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the grand duke a bomb charged with the same high-power explosive which wrought Minister Von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewed the snow for yards around. Every window in the great lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

The Assassination. According to late details, Grand Duke Sergius, who generally was accompanied by his wife when out driving, was on this occasion going to his private Russian bath in his old official residence in Tyvrskaia street. The vehicle in which he rode was a plain, shabby, closed carriage, such as would not be likely to attract attention. It was followed by detectives in a couple of cabs. The grand duke was driven rapidly and was half way across the square between the great bell tower and the Nicholas gate when the bomb was thrown beneath his carriage, where it exploded, literally demolishing the vehicle, killing the grand duke and fatally injuring his driver. The assassin, badly wounded, was captured. He refuses to give his name and glories in his deed.

Head Blown Off. The grand duke was instantly killed. His head was blown off, actually being separated from his body, which was frightfully mangled.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who has been engaged daily in the task of preparing comforts for the sick and wounded Russian soldiers in Manchuria, was about to drive to the palace to join her husband. When she heard of what had befallen the grand duke she was driven in haste to the scene of the tragedy and knelt hatless and coatless on the blood-stained snow and murmured prayers for the welfare of the soul of her slain consort.

The only actual witnesses of the assassination were a couple of policemen on beat in the vicinity. It still appears to be uncertain whether the assassin was in a sleigh or hiding in the tunnel beneath the Nicholas tower.

Long a Marked Man. The assassin belongs to the noted "Fighting Group" of the socialist revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings and elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety, but all the resources of the gendarmerie, secret police and soldiers proved unavailable against an attempt almost exactly duplicating the procedure that caused the death of Minister of the Interior von Plehve last July.

Was Intensely Unpopular. Grand Duke Sergius, who was a brother-in-law as well as uncle of the emperor, and who had exercised immense influence at court, was regarded as the most reactionary of the grand dukes. As governor general of Moscow he was intensely unpopular. His advent as governor general of Moscow was followed by expulsion of the Jews from the central provinces and throughout his administration his rigorous and harsh measures aroused the greatest hostility, especially among the students.

News Prostrates Czar. St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The news of the assassination of the grand duke reached Tsarskoe-Selo while the imperial family were entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation. The emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated.

The murder of Grand Duke Sergius just at the time when the forces of liberalism were again in the supremacy and when the summoning of the zemsky sobor was actually assured, meets with universal reprobation, even by the extreme social democrats, who denounce the crime as strongly as do the liberals and conservatives.

President Signs Treaty. Washington, Feb. 18.—A parcels post treaty between this government and Great Britain was Friday signed by President Roosevelt. Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Wynne. It has already been signed by the British officials and will take effect April 1.

Ex-Congressman Dead. Chicago, Feb. 16.—Ex-Congressman John J. Feely died suddenly Wednesday at the home of his sisters, Anna and Mary Feely, on West Sixteenth place. The cause of his death was nephritis. He had been ill since Thursday.

NO MERCY SHOWN.

Police Kill Strike Leaders in Mohileff, Russia—Women Among the Victims.

St. Petersburg, via Hittin, Feb. 18.—Another "slaughter of the innocents," furnishing the world with another Kishineff, has been perpetrated by the Russian police. This time the outrage occurred in Mohileff, in the government of Minsk. Among the victims, mostly Jews, were several young women, who were brutally attacked, while the men were kicked, stabbed and beaten until some fell dead and others sank to the ground, crippled for life. The massacre took place on Wednesday.

It appears that a large number of arrests were made in connection with some minor strikes which have recently occurred in Mohileff. Wednesday orders were given to arrest the leaders and as many of the strikers themselves as could be gathered in without exciting too much notice.

To this end, the Jewish settlements, where most of the workers live, were invaded, and a number of men and women dragged to the police station. There was no evidence that these persons were instrumental in calling the strike.

The prisoners were taken before the lieutenant of police, who, looking over the list of names, and noting that most of them were Jews, turned the strikers over to the policemen.

Immediately the officials pounced upon the unarmed workers and thrashed them until they groveled on the floor. Then they kicked them down the stairs, where a second party of policemen took up the task where their comrades had left it, and rained blows upon the backs of their victims with the flat of their swords.

By this time most of the workmen were almost unconscious, but the torture had not yet been completed. They were pushed into the courtyard, where a party of soldiers who were guarding the prison annex fell upon them, gouged their eyes out, broke their limbs with blows from their rifle barrels and then kicked the injured all over the yard.

Several of the men died in the yard. Others were kept there, maimed and bleeding, until the superior officers realized that their removal had become an urgent necessity. They were transferred to the prison hospital.

DEATH OF JAY COOKE

Well-Known Financier Suddenly Passes Away in a Philadelphia Suburb.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier is worldwide, died Thursday night at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city. Mr. Cooke was 83 years of age.

Mr. Cooke was known the world over as the famous financier who, through his financial failure in 1873, pulled the United States down with him and caused the great panic of that year. Mr. Cooke founded the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. before the civil war and it raised the money necessary to carry on the operations of the government in the rebellion. In one year, during which it was the sole financial agent of the government, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. transacted a business of \$3,000,000,000. This was in the year in which the great 7-30 government loans were floated. Within less than five months of that year Jay Cooke & Co. paid to the United States government \$30,000,000 in gold.

After the war his firm became the agents of the Northern Pacific railroad, but misfortunes overtook it in 1873, and its suspension caused the panic of that year. In the crash the firm failed for \$4,000,000. When Mr. Cooke closed the doors of his banking house he was practically stripped of every dollar that he had gained in 30 years of an extraordinary career. To use his own words: "I lost \$5,000,000 in one day." He went into a small office and started life anew as a broker. Before 1900 all his firm's debts had been paid and Mr. Cooke was again a millionaire.

NOBLE WOMAN HONORED.

Statue of the Late Frances E. Willard Placed in Statuary Hall.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Appropriate exercises were held in the senate in acceptance of the statue of Frances E. Willard, the distinguished temperance advocate, which has been placed in Statuary hall in the national capitol by the state of Illinois. Notwithstanding there are about 40 pedestals in the hall, the statue of Miss Willard is the first of a woman to find a place there, and the members of her sex showed their appreciation of the compliment by turning out in large numbers to listen to the eulogistic addresses made in connection with the ceremony. Addresses eulogistic of Miss Willard were made by Senators Cullom, Beveridge, Dooliver and Hopkins. On motion of Senator Cullom the statue was accepted—"the statue of one of the most eminent women of the United States"—as the resolution expressed it. At the close of the ceremony at 4:32 p. m. the senate as a further mark of respect to Miss Willard's memory adjourned.

Similar exercises were held in the house. The proceedings were opened by the reading of a letter from Gov. Deneen of Illinois, presenting the statue to the United States. Mr. Foss (Ill.) offered a resolution of acceptance. Pending its adoption speeches extolling the life and deeds of Miss Willard were delivered by Messrs. Foss, Graft and Rainey, of Illinois, and Littlefield, of Maine.

THE KIND OF TONIC THE PATIENT NEEDS.



STANDARD OIL TO FEEL PROBE

PRESIDENT ORDERS COMMISSIONER GARFIELD TO BEGIN INVESTIGATION.

Action Follows Adoption of Resolution by the House—Kansas Fight on Trusts May Result in Calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the house of representatives Wednesday in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by direction of the president, will be rigid and comprehensive. The president has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

Action to Be Pressed. The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the house, had a conference with President Roosevelt Thursday. Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the president his belief that the inquiry, once begun, would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil company in the Beaumont field of Texas and perhaps to other fields.

State Refinery Assured. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—Gov. Hoch at noon Friday signed the bill passed on Wednesday, appropriating \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance by the state of an oil refinery, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. The signing of this measure will make it possible for Kansas to begin in earnest the fight against the Standard Oil company. In signing the bill, Gov. Hoch sent a lengthy message urging the legislature to supplement the refinery bill with railroad legislation which will prevent the trust from defeating the purpose of the act.

War on Trusts in Kansas. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—To successfully fight the trusts within its borders, a constitutional convention may be called to broaden the powers of the Kansas legislature. The bills striking at trusts, particularly those dealing with oil, have met with so many objections on constitutional grounds that a sentiment in favor of a new constitution meeting the situation has sprung up. To this end, a resolution submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people in 1906 has been prepared and will, it is stated, be presented in the senate shortly.

Awarded \$10,000.

New York, Feb. 18.—Dr. Ashbel P. Grinnell, for 20 years dean of the medical department of the University of Vermont, in the second trial of his action to recover \$50,000 damages from Edward Weston, once commodore of the Atlantic Yacht club, for false arrest and imprisonment, which terminated Friday in the supreme court, obtained a verdict for \$10,000. Upon the former trial Dr. Grinnell got a verdict for \$12,000, but this judgment was reversed upon technical grounds.

Won Wager; Lost Life. Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—John Nichols (colored), 14 years old, a newsboy, drank a quart of whiskey on a wager and died at the city hospital later, after lying in a stupor for many hours. As the result of investigation by the police, Samuel Becker, a prominent tailor, was arrested, charged with manslaughter. It is claimed that Becker bet Nichols 15 cents that he could not drink a quart of whiskey.

Noted Cartoonist Dies. New York, Feb. 17.—Daniel H. McCarthy, at one time one of the best known cartoonists in the country, is dead at his home here of heart trouble.

GEN. LEW WALLACE

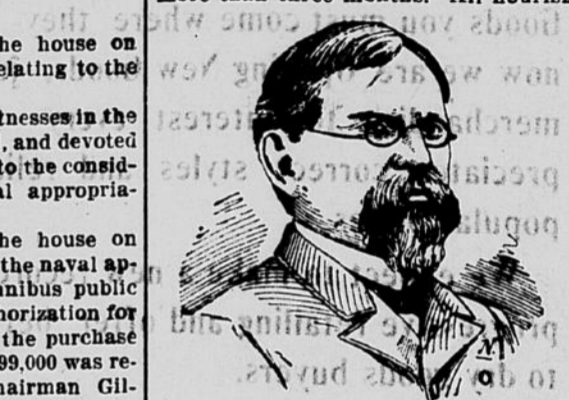
CLAIMED BY DEATH

FAMOUS SOLDIER, WRITER AND DIPLOMAT PASSES AWAY AT CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Unable to Take Nourishment for Weeks, Author of "Ben Hur" Practically Starved to Death—Brief Sketch of His Life.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—Surrounded by his family, Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," one time minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city Wednesday night, aged 78 years. The health of Gen. Wallace has been failing for several years, and for months, despite the efforts of the family to keep the public in ignorance of his true condition, it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

Practically Starved to Death. Dr. Kinsinger said that the direct cause of the general's death was exhaustion resulting from starvation. For weeks Gen. Wallace has been unable to take and assimilate strengthening food of any kind. His stomach refused absolutely to perform its functions, and it was only his iron constitution and remarkable vitality that kept him alive for more than three months. All nourishment was refused.



GEN. LEW WALLACE. Unable to take nourishment for weeks had been given by hypodermic. The general's health began to fail two years ago. He had been an inveterate smoker and this was ascribed as the cause for his illness primarily. He gave up the habit, however, and lent every aid to the skilled specialists that were called.

Born in Indiana. Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., April 10, 1827. He was "to the manner born," his father, David Wallace, having been elected governor of Indiana in 1837 and to congress in 1842 from the Indianapolis district. Young Wallace hated books and schools and remained at school only so long as it was impossible to avoid. In this manner he acquired but little real foundational education. Previous to the outbreak of the Mexican war Wallace had undertaken the study of law. When the call for soldiers came he was among the first to enlist. He was not yet 20 years old, but his services were so meritorious that he came back from the war a lieutenant. At the close of the war he married Susan A. Elston, widow of a pioneer of Crawfordsville.

In the Civil War. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, and soon after colonel of the Eleventh Indiana volunteers. He served in West Virginia and became brigadier general of volunteers in September, 1861. He commanded at Donelson, was made major general, led a division at Shiloh and prepared the defense of Cincinnati in 1863, saving the city from capture by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith. Later he saved Washington from capture.

During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed territorial government of New Mexico. From 1881 to 1885 he was minister to Turkey. As a diplomat he was eminently successful.

As An Author.

"Ben-Hur" was written in 1880, after Robert G. Ingersoll had given Gen. Wallace his first impetus toward acquiring the biblical lore necessary to its creation. His other works were: "Life of Gen. Benjamin Harrison," 1888; "The Fair God," 1873; "The Boyhood of Christ," 1893; "The Prince of India," 1893; "The Wooling of Malkatoon," 1898.

CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

Three Little Ones Meet Death at Edwards, Ill.—Mother and Father Are Seriously Burned. Peoria, Ill., Feb. 17.—Fire of a mysterious origin in the house of Manning Harris, a coal miner living at Edwards, 15 miles from this city, burned the bodies of three small children to a crisp early Thursday. The mother was taken from the burning house so badly burned that the flesh hung from her body in strips. Harris himself was horribly burned.

Bill Hits Trusts. Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—A drastic anti-trust bill, to take the place of the law of 1893, which was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court three years ago, was introduced in the legislature. Imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years is provided for those guilty of any combination in restraint of trade, no class of business being exempted.

Date Set for New Trial.

New York, Feb. 18.—District Attorney Jerome Friday sent a notification to counsel for Pat Patterson, accused of murdering Caesar Young, that a new trial of her case will be begun on March 6, in the criminal branch of the supreme court.