BY OVER 70,000.

George B. McClellan's Decisive Victory Over Ma or Low.

GROUT AND FORNES WIN.

Low Carried Only the Borough of Richmond--Congratulates Opponent.

George B. McClellan Elected Mayor of Greater New York by 70,000 Plurality Over Seth Low--Great Victory For Charles F. Murphy and Defeat For Hugh McLaughlin--Colonel McClellan Invites Co-Operation of Every Citizen For Advancement of the City's Good--Will Attend Extra Session of Congress--Encouragement For the Democrats For the Presidential Contest.

New York, Nov. 4.--After a remarkable campaign in which there were united against him nearly all of the newspapers and practically every minister of religion in the city, George B. McClellan, son of the civil war general, was elected third mayor of Greater New York over Seth Low, Fusionist, the present mayor, by the large plurality of about 70,000. Edward M. Grout was elected comptroller and Charles V. Fornes, president of the board of aldermen. These two men were originally on the fusion ticket and were endorsed by Tammany, whereupon the fusionists took their names from the Low ballots and nominated other candidates.

It was the nomination of Grout and Fornes by Tammany that caused Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings county Democracy, to bolt and declare that he would not support men who were not Democrats. In spite of his defection, however, McClellan, Grout and Fornes carried Kings county. The management of their campaign there were taken over by State Senator Patrick H. McCarren when McLaughlin refused his aid.

Devery's Insignificant Vote.

A surprise was the little voting for William S. Devery, former chief of police, who ran on the Independent ticket, which was given practically no support. The result shows a tremendous change of public sentiment since Low's election two years ago when he won by 31,632. At that time he carried all the boroughs but Queens, his plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx being 56,863, Brooklyn 25,767 and in Richmond 763.

In Queens Shepard, Democrat, had a plurality of 581. Today McClellan carried Manhattan and the Bronx by about 58,000, a gain of 63,000; Brooklyn by about 6,000, a gain of 2,000, and Queens by about 5,000, a gain of more than 4,000. This makes a total net gain for McClellan of about 103,000 as compared with Shepard's vote of two years ago.

Low carried only one borough, Richmond--by about 200 votes. The result was known early and at 8·15 Mayor Low sent a telegram of congratulation to Col. McClellan.

Colonel McClellan, who is at present a member of congress, made the following statement: "I am deeply grateful to my fellow citizens for their confidence in me. I renew the promises which I made before election. I have no bitterness of feeling for anyone. I shall go at once to Washington to prepare for the extra session and as soon as the question of Cuban reciprocity is disposed of I shall turn my attention to the affairs of the city.

"I invite the co-operation of every citizen whether he supported me or not and regardless of his politics in the advancement of the city's good.

"I cannot promise much in the way of public improvements for a year, because of the financial condition of the city and lack of appropriations, but I shall urge the speedy and economical completion of the work now under way. I shall make every effort to provide ample school accommodation for every child."

"This victory should encourage all Democrats for the presidential contest in 1904."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, said: "The figures speak for themselves and the people have spoken. Of course we are pleased at the result. It bears out the figures we gave. If the election had been a week further off, the chances are that Devery would have polled a larger vote than Low."

Victory For Charles F. Murphy.

The victory, great as it is for Mr. McClellan is of more significance to Mr. Murphy, who made up the Democratic ticket and who managed the campaign. Defeat would have meant for him deposition from his post as leader of Tammany with all its powers and opportunities, and the accession to control of another faction.

Indeed, plans had been made by certain independent Democrats based on the belief that Low would be re-elected, to reorganize the Democracy of the city with Tammany left out.

To Mr. McCarren, also, the result meant much, for had McClellan lost McLaughlin would have been again in control and McCarren and his friends would have had little to hope for. The carrying of Brooklyn for McClellan caused astonishment, as it was believed the cry of "No red lights in Brooklyn," would cause an increased vote for Low over there.

The campaign was one of the most interesting in the history of New York city. From the day Mayor Low was renominated his supporters urged his reelection on the ground that no politian question was involved but that every man should vote to uphold the existing administration because it had given the city a business-like conduct of affairs and because it had done much to stamp out the "red light" evil on the East side.

It was argued by fusionist orators that the return of Tammany men to office would mean a "wide open town." Mr. McClellan was attacked by the speakers for the fusionists because, they alleged, he had sold the name his father honored to cloak the designs of evil men.

To these statements the Democrats responded with the charge that Low's non-partisan claims masked an attempt to secure control of the city in the interest of Governor Odell, that all of the credit for good business administration under Low belonged to Grout, who was on the Democratic ticket, and that every Democrat should cast his ballot for McClellan in view of the important bearing this city's vote would have on the presidential election next year.

Both candidates made nightly speeches. Low's principal supporting orator was District Attorney Jerome, who bitterly opposed the mayor's renomination on the ground that he was unpopular, but who after the nomination of the convention made frequent speeches for the fusion ticket. For McClellan Bourke Cockran returned to political activity and made several speeches.

Scarcely second in interest to the defeat of Low is the effect of the result of the vote on the fortunes of the octogenarian Hugh McLaughlin, who, for more than a quarter of a century had been the undisputed leader of the Kings county Democracy and who now finds that his former lieutenant, McCarren, was able to so manage McClellan's canvass that a Democratic plurality resulted in spite of McLaughlin's spirited opposition.

Of the five borough presidents voted for, the Democratic candidates were successful in the Bronx, where Haffen was reelected; in Manhattan, where Ahearn had a big plurality; in Queens, where Cassidy won for the second time, and in Brooklyn, where Martin W. Littleton had a larger plurality than McClellan.

Littleton refused to support McClellan, Grout and Fornes and lent his aid to McLaughlin in the latter's fight against Tammany. In Richmond (Staten Island) Cromwell, Fusion, was elected.

SCENES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Enthusiasm of McClellan's Supporters Made the City Noisy all Night.

New York, Nov. 4.--From darkness till long after midnight the Tenderloin was the scene of noisy revel. The vigorous hum which commenced as the first few bulletins appeared soon grew into the most tremendous human demonstration of delirious joy that the Tenderloin, or the city itself for that matter, has probably ever seen.

From the "flat iron" building, with its 20 storied beak a glare of electric lights, to Longacre square, a hundred thousand people surged back and forth from one bulletin board to another.

The earlier reports of Tammany successes were received skeptically, but as the total grew and Low steadily fell behind, the McClellan supporters grew bold and by 8 o'clock the noise was at the height and it kept up until midnight. In spite of its immense numbers the crowd was remarkably good natured and the arrests were very few.

The enthusiasm was not confined to the Tenderloin alone. At 125th street 30,000 people gathered to watch the returns and the fun was augmented by the presence of hundreds of Columbia students. Fireworks were seen all over the city.

RESULT IN THE STATE.

Republican Mayors Elected In Seven Cities and Democratic In Three.

New York, Nov. 4.--Returns from the state indicate the election of the Republican mayors in Syracuse, Elmira, Plattsburg, Rochester, Albany, Binghamton, Watertown and Oneida. W. T. Coloman defeating Mayor Shoeman for re-election in Elmira. In Oswego, Schenectady and Troy Democratic mayors were elected.

Returns from the assembly districts up state indicate a few gains by the Republicans, the returns showing four Republican assemblymen in districts formerly represented by Democrats. From many of the up-state assembly districts, however, no reports had been received.

In New York county the Republicans had gained one assemblyman, 7 districts being unreported.

The Republicans gained a state senator in the 22d district, where Francis Carpenter, Republican, succeeds C. McClelland, Democrat, who resigned to accept a federal appointment.

The vote on the canal amendment was in almost every instance reported heavily against it, but from Erie county and Greater New York no report had been received up to 11 p. m. These counties were the strongholds of the canal movement sentiment, but the majority in other parts up the state on incomplete returns, was such that probably 80 more in New York county would be necessary to overcome it.

Senator Platt Interviewed.

New York, Nov. 4.--Senator T. C. Platt said last night of the municipal election: "It is the fortune of war and I have no complaint to make. This is especially so because the assembly is safe and because I know Mr. McClellan very well and believe he will make a good mayor. He is an excellent young man, and if we are defeated I am glad the victory falls on such a pleasant personality.

"I do not regard municipal campaigns as having any bearing upon state and national issues. There is no possible way of connecting it with the partisan issues that will affect the contest of 1904."

Mr. Platt added that he had no doubt that the full Republican vote was polled for the fusion candidate.

Domestic Servants and Lectures.

Some time ago a coterie of well meaning housewives of Wilmette, Ill., received a plan for the solution of the vexed domestic servant problem. It was to establish a course of Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening lectures on cooking, hygiene, etc., with hope of interesting cooks and house maids.

As might have been expected, the plan was doomed to failure from the start. Had they taken a practical view of the matter they might have foreseen that Hulda, Gretchen or Bridget would hardly welcome with enthusiasm a proposition to devote her "Thursday afternoon out" to listening to lifeless talks by members of the Wilmette Woman's club, no matter how elevating the topics of these lectures might be. To the housemaids these courses of instruction were too much like their ordinary duties to furnish the recreation they fancied they needed. They did not seem to care for a few hours' vacation from shop to be devoted to "talking shop." They wanted entertainment, change, variety, and the afternoon and evening lectures in the parlor did not give these, and it is not surprising that the experiment failed.

Now, if the Wilmette women, whose good intention is to be commended, had arranged to give a free vaudeville on Thursday and a genuine country dance on Saturday night it might have met with more success. Human nature is much the same in the kitchen as in the drawing room. The average maid wishes to enjoy his or her leisure moments as fancy dictates, and very few fancy serious and often uninteresting shop talk in preference to some more cheerful and entertaining recreation.

An investigation made by Professor Dexter of the University of Illinois at the close of the last football season showed that in the last ten years there were, as far as could be ascertained only three men who had died from the direct effects of the game of football in the colleges. Of these one was a man who had been forbidden to play the game because of a weak heart, and another was a man who played without training. Less than 3 per cent of the men who played on regular college teams were seriously injured. Thus it would seem that college football, though a decidedly strenuous game, is not necessarily dangerous.

The revolutions of time are very strikingly illustrated, remarks the Pittsburg Dispatch, when Dowie's distribes cause a revulsion in New York in favor of the sweet reasonableness of Carrie Nation.

Miss Lillian Russell says her worst trouble in assuming men's parts on the stage is in making her neckties look neat and dressy. Most of the men have the same trouble, Lillian.

Korea has evidently been given a little time to consider whether she would prefer to be swallowed whole or sliced up and passed around.

TY REPUBLICAN.

Only One Democrat Elected on City or County Ticket.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.--The following city officials have been elected: F. G. Ward, Rep., commissioner of public works; H. P. Emerson, Rep., superintendent of education; Louis J. Kennott, Republican, overseer of the poor; Clark H. Hammond, Republican, judge of municipal court; Thomas Murphy, Republican, police justice; Thomas H. Lochford, Republican, justice.

County officers, John H. Price, Republican, county clerk; Frederick O. Murray, Republican, county treasurer; Charles F. Sturm, Republican, auditor; L. L. Long, Republican, superintendent of the poor.

Late returns from the county indicate the election of Martin Hellbron, Republican, for keeper of the almshouse, over John Stengel, who had a majority of 251 in the city.

Of the six members of the board of councilmen, J. N. Adam was the only Democrat elected.

The canal proposition received a vote in the city of 18,853 for and 2,522 against, majority for, 16,331, in 54 out of 108 districts.

In the 25 wards 11 Democrats were elected and 14 Republicans. Schmidt, Democrat, in the 16th ward, was elected by one majority.

Only 64 of the 108 districts in this city reported on the barge canal. In the other districts machines have been locked up and no further returns can be had. State Senator Hill and other friends of the canal, from figures already in, estimated the majority for the canal in the county at 40,000.

Governor Bates Re-Elected.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.--Although somewhat pushed by the exertions of their opponents, the Republicans reelected John L. Bates and the Republican state ticket. [illegible] the majority as large as [illegible] is also strongly Republican. Gaston's plurality of twenty thousand in Suffolk is seven thousand greater than last year.

With returns complete from every town and city in the state the total vote for Governor was Bates, Republican, 199,393; Gaston, Democrat, 165,544.

Mayor Low Congratulates McClellan.

New York, Nov. 4.--At 8.15 Mayor Low entered his office and to the newspaper men said that he was about to send the following telegram to Col. McClellan:

"I congratulate you on your election. If I can be of service to you, pray command me.

"SETH LOW."

The mayor then said: "I think that the telegram sums up all that I have to say tonight."

Democrats Carry Auburn.

Auburn, Nov. 4.--Frank J. Stupp, Democrat, was elected recorder over Nathan Kent, Republican, by 400 plurality. Richard Drummond, Democrat, was elected city judge over John L. Hunter, Republican, by 500 plurality. The Democrats also carried the common council. The Republicans elected their assessor and constables and carried the board of supervisors.

Democratic Mayor in Schenectady.

Schenectady, Nov. 4.--Eisenmenger, Democrat, elected mayor of Schenectady by 624 majority.

Returns received up to 9 p. m. indicate that Schenectady county has a majority of 400 for the barge canal proposition.

Grover Cleveland Voted Straight.

Princetown, N. J., Nov. 4.--Former President Cleveland cast his vote a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It only took a moment for him to register his ticket on the voting machine and after exchanging greeting with friends he drove home.

Republican Mayor In Rome.

Rome, Nov. 4.--Rome complete gives a majority of 247 for the barge canal. Thomas G. Hock, Republican, elected mayor by 197. Four out of five wards elect Democratic aldermen. The common council will be Democratic by fifte, a Democratic gain of two.

Allen C. Fobes Mayor of Syracuse.

Syracuse, Nov. 4.--Allan C. Fobes, Republican, defeated Frederick W. Thomson, Democrat, for mayor of Syracuse by more than 2,000. The entire Republican ticket, city and county, including four members of assembly, is elected.

Republicans Retain Legislature.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.--Republicans retain both legislatures as a result of the election. All other contests were for city tickets, in which considerable local interest was felt.

Labor Candidate Leads.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.--Partial returns show that Schmitz, Labor Union candidate, leads for mayor.

Crusade Against "Immoral" Tunes.

Professor Penny, the teacher of music in Washburn college of Topeka, Kan., who is making a crusade against what he terms immoral music in the churches, apparently takes no stock in the good old principle that pleasant tunes had better be devoted to the Lord's service than the devil's. He finds in the tunes that are used in the churches and Sunday schools six waltzes, two twosteps and nearly a score of polkas, all of which, he insists, are immoral and should be expurgated from the hymn books.

Apparently it is a question of time with the professor--that is, if a tune is constructed in such time that it could be employed in dancing it is immoral. This classification would banish all characteristic of the product of some of this leading Ladies' ready-to-wear apparel store. Draped with liberal fullness and built in every way prominently swagger. "The Honeymoon" is distinctively a practical traveling garment. It is a novelty of the top-piece type. In ready-to-wear garments we are bound to lead. Here you will find the finest garments of the season.

Misses Underwear.

19c garment elsewhere 31. Misses heavy cotton ribbed vests and drawers, fleeced lined nicely finished.

Waists for Winter Wear.

Flannel and Wool crash are the best materials made and simply in the most serviceable colors from 85 to 85.

Dress Trimmings.

In these we have the newest and up-to-datest.

When you go to Hornellsville stop at

THE OSBORNE,

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LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS.

JAMES CANNON, North Main Street, Andover

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Has a fulline of Confectionery Tobacco and Cigars.

All the latest Newspapers and Magazines. Prices right.

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WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, *Chemists,* 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

THE NOVEMB'R MONTH

We are going to make our Banner Month in the sale of Fall and Winter Goods. . . . . .

The store abounds with opportunities for real, practical economy. The splendid qualities of the Fall and Winter stocks, the full and complete portrayal of the leading fashions, the dependable goods, and, what is equally essential, the prices quoted means that time may be very profitably spent here this month, and that every considerable need should be supplied at the saving afforded. Watch this space for interesting store news during the month.

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25-27 N. Main St., op. Howell House, WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable,

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

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From the Greenwood Times

EXCHANGING CHILDREN.

An Agency Where These Exchanges of Children Are Made.

In Switzerland parents have a curious custom of exchanging children. The country is divided into several states called Cantons, and in some of these the people speak French, in others German, and in others Italian.

Now the Swiss parent desires that his boy or girl shall grow up with a knowledge of all three of these languages, so, when the child can read or write the language of the Canton in which it is born it is exchanged for the child of parents living in a Canton where one of the other languages is spoken, and it stays there until it masters that language.

As soon as it has done so, it is "swapped" again for a child living in a Canton where the third language is spoken, and so, by the time the youth gets home again, he can speak and write three languages. And they have been mastered at practically no cost to the parents.

In the city of Zurich there is an agency where these exchanges of children are effected. A father writes to the agency saying, "I have a boy, Antonio, ten years old, whom I desire to exchange for a boy of about the same age from a German-speaking Canton." The agent looks over his list of applications from German Cantons and writes to one of the fathers there who has a boy whom he wants to learn Italian:

"Dear Sir--I can exchange your boy, Gottfried, for Antonio, of such and such a place in an Italian Canton."

And so the trade is made. When Gottfried can speak Italian and Antonio can speak German, their parents write, "We would now like to exchange boys living in a French-speaking Canton." And so another exchange is effected; little Antonio goes to the home of little Francois in Valais and Francois to the home of Antonio in Ticino, while Gottfried is adopted into the family of little Jacques in Lausanne, and Jacques goes to the home of Gottfried in Zurich.

Each child stays in the Canton to which it is sent for six months before going to school. In that time, from hearing the language, which he has been sent to learn, spoken around him all the time, he is able to speak it fairly well.

Then he is sent to school to learn the grammar of the tongue, and, when he has done that, he is ready to go home or to be exchanged again as the case may be.

New York's Milk Supply.

A million and a half quarts--that is the amount of milk left daily at back doors, on dumbwaiters, in tenement halls, milk depots and corner groceries for the inhabitants of New York. Nothing the city eats or drinks is so generally used as milk; nothing else is so dangerous if carelessly handled. A few gallons of bad milk can do more harm than a regiment of doctors can repair, and scatter disease and death enough to put a whole community in mourning. When one remembers that bad milk is no respecter of persons, the campaign against poor milk during the last three years and the constructive efforts to get good milk become a reason not only for civic pride, but for individual thanksgiving.--Century.

Perils of the Pedagogue.

A Chinaman was recently executed in his native country for having killed his father, and with him they executed his schoolmaster for not having taught him better morals. One would think this would have a tendency to make school teaching unpopular.--Four Track News.

A Remarkable Case.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I can down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by O. E. Vars & Son.

Disastrous Wrecks.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from throat and lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mrs. Lois Cragg of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by O. E. Vars & Son. Drug-gest. Price 50c, $1.00. Trial bottles free.

T. G. WOOSTER & BRO

The Price of Coal.

The Engineering and Mining Journal has just published a book entitled "The Mineral Industries," which, among other things, gives much valuable information regarding coal, this article being prepared by Mr. Samuel Sanford. A table is printed showing the actual circular and actual selling price of domestic coal at New York harbor from 1895 to 1902, by which it may be seen that people are now paying for the anthracite which they burn in their furnaces and stoves much higher prices than ruled in the years immediately preceding 1902. In 1895 the selling price at the water ranged from $2.75 per ton to $3.40 per ton. The following year, in 1896, the low price was $3.24 and the high price $4.14. In 1897 the limits were $3 and $4.03. In 1898 the price ranged from $3.56 to $3.91, in 1899 from $3.54 to $4.03, in 1900 from $3.69 to $4.44 and in 1901 from $3.90 to $4.48. In 1902 the selling price of the coal roads, this not being inclusive of what has been called independent coal, ranged from $3.99 to $5. In the present year the rate has held between $4.50 and $5.

Therefore the minimum this year was higher than the maximum in any year from 1895 to 1901, inclusive. As a result of the closer combination of the coal roads there has been an advance in the price. Running back to 1850 and comparing that year with the present, there has been an increase of considerably more than $1 per ton. Mr. Sanford says that "the independent operator has had his day. Great corporations control the anthracite field, and these companies compete in business to a certain extent."

This "certain extent," however, does not yet include a competition that would reduce coal road prices at tidewater in New York, which largely determines the price that must be paid for anthracite throughout the country. Mr. Sanford holds out some hope that there may be a change favorable to the consumer and says:

That present industrial conditions are temporary every intelligent person knows. Business depression will follow prosperity, as the trough of the wave follows the crest. Anthracite prices just now are influenced by a wide demand, but the strongest financial support cannot, in times of depression, long maintain prices at an artificial level, and, though anthracite, through increasing consumption, from increased population and through the increased cost of production, as mines go deeper and are exhausted, will undoubtedly sell at higher average prices than in the past, there is no reason to believe that present prices will be long maintained. Sooner or later they will fall, though probably not to the level of 1879 or even to the level of January, 1898.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Sanford's prediction may be fulfilled, as the present high price of fuel is one of the heaviest burdens the public has to bear.

Some time ago the German government ordered the collection of statistics of all accidents which were caused by motor vehicles within the last two preceding years, writes United States Consul Guenther at Frankfort. The secretary of the interior, Count Posadowsky, has now communicated with the governments of the various German states with a view of regulating the automobile traffic by a uniform federal law. All the governments have consented, so that a bill could be drafted, to which will probably be submitted to the reichstag at its next session. We might profitably follow Germany's example in this matter. Stringent federal laws relative to automobile scorching would no doubt have good effect.

In connection with the varying reports of war between Russia and Japan it may be interesting to note that imports into Japan from the United States for the first time exceed those from the United Kingdom. In the six months ended with June, 1903, the imports into Japan from the United States were 24,950,493 yen ($12,425,346) against 23,893,656 yen ($11,854,211) from the United Kingdom. In 1881 the United States furnished less than 6 per cent of the imports into Japan, and the United Kingdom furnished over 52 per cent. In 1902 the United States furnished 17.9 per cent of the total imports and the United Kingdom 18.5 per cent, while in the six months ended with June, 1903, the United States supplied 15 per cent of the imports into Japan and the United Kingdom 14.3 per cent.

A New Jersey Presbyterian minister declares that if he had the power he would make the use of tobacco a legitimate cause for divorce. It must be very trying to a man to learn that his wife has the cigarette habit, but it can hardly be considered sufficient ground for divorce.

"I suffered for months [illegible] thought I would die. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. G[illegible] Mill.--K

Not the Age of Chivalry.

In that indefinite time known familiarly as "the old days," when a woman aided her husband, her lover, her friend, to escape from the clutches of the law, the law simply laughed and let her go after her escaped prisoner. When the Countess of Nithsdale took her husband's place in prison she was detained for a few days only, until "the king's pleasure" could be learned. Then she was released, much to Dogberry advised the watch to release any rogue they might arrest. But these are no longer the "good old days," and the age of chivalry is past. This was demonstrated by an incident in Topeka, Kan., the other day when Miss Trieschmann, who freed her brother from a prison cell, was locked up on the charge of aiding a prisoner to escape, a statutory crime at which the law will not laugh. In these prosaic days it is dangerous to follow the customs of chivalry as laid down by story writers and even by some historians.

Canada and the Alaskan Award.

The attitude of the Canadian members of the Alaskan boundary commission in refusing to acquiesce in the award as made by the majority of the commission is even more untenable than Canada's original contention. It is wholly indefensible. The treaty under which the commission was organized provided that every member of the tribunal it creates should "subscribe an oath that he will impartially consider the arguments and evidence presented to the tribunal and will decide thereupon according to his true judgment." When the Canadian commissioners put their names to an assertion that the decision "is not a judicial one" they practically charge the majority of the tribunal, consisting of the American and the English members, with perjury. The grave offense which these commissioners have committed is that they have done their best to deprive the decision of all moral weight and effect in Canada and to prevent a course hereafter to the mode of settling international disputes which would otherwise have been held to be vindicated by the result of this decision.

Canada will, however, accept the decision because she can do nothing else, even though she do it with very poor grace. Her stormy and ill natured protests will be futile and in time will subside. Now the award will affect the relations of Canada and the mother country remains to be seen.

The decision maintains the position of the United States that its title to southwestern Alaska, obtained from Russia by purchase in 1867, was clearly defined in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825; that its jurisdiction over the belt was repeatedly recognized by Canada, and that it was never disputed until recent years. It was the Dominion alone that raised this contention, and this was done only after the discovery of gold in the Klondike. It was a dispute in which the mother country had never taken the part of Canada. This made it the more possible for Lord Alverstone to act as an impartial juror and, by agreeing with the commissioners for the United States, to render a majority decision.

Canada, it is true, gets the Portland canal as her one outlet to the Pacific, the boundary agreed upon being started at a point which leaves this channel in British Columbian territory. But this does not affect the undeviating claim of the United States that the boundary runs not from headland to headland, but ten leagues inland from the sinuosities of the coast. The Portland canal may be of value to Canada as the terminal of the new transcontinental railway, but the United States retains the Lynn canal, for which Canada longed, and its jurisdiction over Skaguay and Dyea is placed beyond further dispute. From the decision there is no appeal, and the vexed question of the Alaskan boundary is forever settled, and settled right.

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