THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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TO WIND UP OLD REGIME

That Seems to be Work of Congress Which Assembled Today

IS LAST SESSION FOR MANY

Recent Political Upheaval Will Next March Transfer All the Executive and Legislative Branches to Democratic Control.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The third session of the 62d Congress began at noon to-day under circumstances of unusual interest. It came together after a political upheaval of far-reaching extent, which will soon transfer all the executive and legislative branches of the federal government to Democratic control.

While the present session is merely the expiring stage of a Congress soon to go out of existence and to be superseded in political control and policy after March 4, yet to-day's sessions in the Senate and House bring together for the first time since the recent overturning these leaders and elements of the various parties who have been most prominent in public affairs. The old faces and figures are again in evidence to-day, although some of them, like ex-Speaker Cannon, will soon pass off the congressional stage, while others, like Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood, have had their tenures renewed and strengthened.

As a whole, however, the dominant note as both branches of Congress assemble is that new conditions, new policies and new men have been ushered in as a result of the recent election and that about the only function of the present short session, lasting until March 4, is to pass annual supply bills and wind up what remains of the old regime.

In the Senate, Vice-President Sherman has been removed by death from the presiding officer's chair, which will be filled temporarily by Senators Bacon of Georgia and Gallinger of New Hampshire, alternating. The Republican control of the Senate, with about 50 votes as against the present Democratic strength of about 42, will continue until March 4, although this control is conditioned largely by the presence of two elements, regular and progressive, in the Republican total of 50. Senators Heyburn of Idaho and Rayner of Maryland, have died since the last session closed, but in other aspects the personnel continues unchanged until March 4.

In the House Speaker Clark and the various chairmen of the two preceding sessions continue to direct affairs, with a total Democratic vote of 230, giving a Democratic majority of about 33.

Air of Democratic Victory.

The personal aspect was very pronounced as the session began to-day, the air of Democratic victory pervading the capitol from end to end. Scores of men whose names have been prominently identified with affairs of Congress for many years, and who have shaped politics and legislation, faced their last three months of service as the sesion opened.

In this notable company were the deans of the House and Senate, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker and center of many turbulent sessions of the House, and Senator Shelby H. Cullom, for thirty years a senator from Illinois, a personal friend and contemporary of Lincoln and who was elected to his first term in the national House of Representatives in 1865.

Both Cannon and Cullom came back for the winter's work the victims of political defeat. Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, long a Democratic leader in debate, came with the voluntary announcement of his retirement; Representatives Cox of Ohio and Sulzer of New York brought into the legislative halls the titles of governor-elect, respectively, of Ohio and New York.

Senator Crane of Massachusetts, long regarded as the Republican "whip" of the Senate, who also retired voluntarily; Senators Bourne of Oregon, Guggenheim of Colorado, Wetmore of Rhode Island, Curtis of Kansas, Paynter of Kentucky, Gamble of South Dakota, Brown of Nebraska and many others, Democrats and Republicans alike, began to-day their last three months of service, before voluntary or enforced retirement to private life.

Sorrow for the late Vice-President Sherman overshadowed the spirit of Democratic triumph in the Senate, and tempered the spirit of greetings amongst returning members. Custom decreed that the upper house should adjourn immediately after meeting to-day, out of respect for the momory of the vice-president.

The outline of the winter's work seemed inextricably mixed, as senators and congressmen met in friendly conferences, with the prospect of tariff revision in the special session that is to assemble under President Wilson, next spring. In the Senate Republican leaders were slow to admit the certainty of Democratic control on all tariff problems, even with the great increase in membership that is to come with the new Congress.

Changes in the House.

The reassembling of the House drew together a host of men long prominently identified with Republican affairs in that body to whom the elections had brought political disaster. Among them were Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, and John A. Needham of California, all members of the powerful ways and means committee and leaders in advocation and defense of Republican tariffs.

Of the so-called "old Republican guard," the force that supported and framed the Payne-Aldrich tariff law in the opening of President Taft's administration, but two members will remain on the ways and means committee after March 4, Representative Payne of New York and Representative Fordney of Michigan.

In the ranks of the "last termers," also, were Representatives McKinlay, Wilson, Foss and Prince of Illinois; Representative Norris of Nebraska, who is soon to step into the Senate; Representatives Olmsted of Pennsylvania and McCall of Massachusetts, Republicans who were not candidates for re-election; and Representative Crumpacker, whose defeat in Indiana gave the Democrats a solid delegation from that state for the next session of Congress.

The extent of Progressive influence in the winter session is the subject of general gossip at both ends of the capitol. Of the strong insurgent Republican element in the House, which has voted with the Democrats upon tariff measures during the last two years, many will wind up their service with this session. In the Kansas delegation, Victor Murdock was the only so-called insurgent to return to his seat to-day with a title for two more years. Representatives Roose, Young and Jackson, all comparatively new members, went down before Democratic opponents.

NEARLY A BILLION TO RUN COUNTRY

According to the Estimates Presented in Congress To-day—It Is a Considerable Increase Over the Last Report.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—It will cost $823,415,455.14 to conduct the affairs of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, according to the estimates of the various department heads, submitted to-day to the speaker of the House by the secretary of the treasury. This amount, which does not include any provision for the postal service, which is expected to be self-supporting, is an increase of $72,078,248 over the appropriations made for the present year, by the last session of Congress.

Of this increase $28,312,220 appears in the estimates of the secretary of the navy and $20,597,297 represents the increase asked by the navy department in the appropriations for building and equipping new vessels. The estimates would provide for three new battleships to be laid down during the year. This would make up for the lapse of one ship from the two battleships a year program of the department caused by the action of the Democratic House in providing for but a single ship at the last session of Congress.

Another $20,000,000 or more of the total increae is shown in the estimates for the payment of pensions. The amount asked for is $185,220,000.

Last year but $165,146,470 was expended for pensions. An increase of about the same amount appears in the estimates for public works for the year. The construction of public buildings as planned for the year shows an increase of $1,012,530 over the appropriations for the present year, $8,722,200 being asked for that purpose. The work to be done during the year on the Panama canal will cost $36,174,432, which is $1,130,567 less than the appropriations for the current year. Of this sum $6,769,522 is asked for the purpose of building fortifications and military barracks in the canal zone. This year but $2,325,000 was appropriated for fortifications at Panama.

The estimates forecast another billion-dollar session of Congress, for, in addition to the $823,415,455, which is the total estimated for, the postmaster-general estimates that $281,791,508 will be necessary to conduct his department for the year. This amount will be supplied out of the postal revenues, and will bring the total estimated appropriations for the year up to $1,105,206,963.

Just how these estimates will fare at the hands of the Democratic majority in the House is the subject of considerable conjecture. Some difficulty in passing appropriation bills may follow disagreements between the House and Senate, as in the last session. But the supply measures to be passed on the basis of the estimates submitted to-day will go into effect after the Democrats have taken full control of the government, and it is expected that the attitude of the House majority on the questions involved in the estimates will forecast the attitude of the coming administration.

GREATER APPROPRIATION.

For Improvement to River and Harbor Works for Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Estimates aggregating $56,766,922 for improvements to river and harbor works through out the country during the next fiscal year, were submitted to Congress today in the annual report of General William H. Bixby, chief of engineers of the army. This sum is $16,311,372 greater than appropriated for the last fiscal year for the same purpose.

Of the total, $43,839,010, including $250,000 for examinations, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, for which there may be no special appropriation submitted, is to be provided for in the regular river and harbor appropriation bill at this session of Congress. For the continuing of contract work, $12 937,982 is asked of Congress to be appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

DIED OF PTOMAINE POISONING.

Charles Turner of St. Albans Had Been Ill but Short Time.

St. Albans, Dec. 2.—The death of Charles Turner occurred at his home on Oak street yesterday morning at three o'clock of ptomaine poisoning with which he had been ill but a short time. Mr. Turner was 40 years old and is survived by a sister, Mrs. A. Dortlite, of Burlington and a brother, George F. Turner, of this city. The funeral will be held at the Holy Angels' church Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

NOT A FAREWELL TOUR.

Declares Sarah Bernhardt as She Arrives at New York.

New York, Dec. 2.—"This is not my farewell tour of the beautiful America," were the words of Sarah Bernhardt as she stepped off La Savoie from Europe with her company yesterday for a vaudeville tour of the United States.

The noted tragedienne brought her usual large personal equipment, which this time includes two Pomeranian pups, tucked away snugly under her arm as she crossed the gangplank.

Mme. Bernhardt left immediately by a special car for Chicago, where she makes her first appearance. Her tour will extend to the Pacific coast.

POPE BESTOWS FOUR RED HATS

At a Consistory Held in Rome Today

MANY AMERICANS PRESENT

Pope Looked Well and His Voice Was Quite Strong During the Ceremony by Which Four Archbishops Were Honored.

Rome, Dec. 2.—A consistory was held to-day, at which the red hat was placed on the heads of Cardinal Nagl, archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal Macho, archbishop of Valladolid; Cardinal Bauer, archbishop of Olmeutz and Cardinal Sentes, archbishop of Seville. The Pope looked very well, and his voice was quite strong. Several hundred Americans were at the ceremony.

FOUR ALLEGED DYNAMITERS FREED

Government Declared at Indianapolis To-day That the Charge Against Them Was Not Sustained.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 2.—Four of the forty-five defendants in the dynamite conspiracy case were discharged by the government to-day on the ground that the charges were not sustained.

The defendants were: William K. Benson of East Galloway, N. Y., former president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Moulton H. Davis of Westchester, Penn., former member of the executive board of the International association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; John R. Carroll of Syracuse, N. Y., former official of a local union, and Spurgeon P. Meadows of Indianapolis, business agent of the local council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

OTHER BOYS MISSING

And Their Parents Think Hickey May Be the Cause.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The police department received yesterday several dispatches relating to the death or disappearance of children in various cities and requesting that J. Frank Hickey, the confessed boy murderer under arrest here on a charge of killing seven-year-old Joseph Joseph of Lackawanna, be questioned in connection with them.

A dispatch from Superintendent McQuaide of the department of safety, Pittsburg, Pa., told of the assault on Lawrence Friel, a 14-year-old boy of Allegheny, in December, 1909. The assault resembled to a marked degree the manner in which Hickey has confessed that he put to death the Joseph and the Kruck boy. Young Friel was given whiskey, mistreated, strangled and left to die in a vacant house. Edward P. Adams, a nine-year-old boy of Kane, Pa., has been missing since December, 1910, and the local police have been asked to investigate. Hickey was not asked about these cases yesterday.

In his confession, Hickey tells of but three homicides, the killing by poison of Edward Morey of Lowell, Mass., in 1883, the strangulation of Michael Kruck, the New York newsboy, in 1902, and of the oJseph boy in 1912. He has repeatedly stated that these are the only instances in which he killed his victims, although he admits without reservation that he has committed numerous assaults on boys during his career of crime and that he intended killing all, but that they succeeded in evading him.

Hickey attended the prison church services yesterday. He had several callers, among them being Talmade Blass of Lackawanna, who first identified the writing on the postal cards, and George Joseph, father of the murdered boy. Joseph was not permitted to see the prisoner, but remained in the sheriff's office, while the other visitors went to Hickey's cell.

AN AUTOMOBILE DESTROYED.

With It Went Three Bags of Doctor's Implements.

Brattleboro, Dec. 2.—Dr. E. R. Lynch's automobile exploded and was burned Saturday evening about two miles south of this village. Dr. Lynch was on his way to Vernon and it is thought that he turned off the switch under the robe so that the car stopped. He cranked it two or three times without starting it, and then lifted the hood and flushed the carburetor. Almost instantly a blaze of fire streamed 20 or more feet in the air, quickly followed by the explosion of the tank. It is supposed that the machine backfired.

The car is practically a total wreck. Three bags of instruments, valued at $1,500 were in the car and only the handles to the bag could be found Sunday morning.

FRATERNAL BROTHERS ATTEND.

And March to Hope Cemetery, Where George L. Ross' Body Was Buried.

Funeral services for George L. Ross, whose death occurred Wednesday morning at his home, 7 Harrington avenue, were held at the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Duncan Salmond, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The bearers were as follows: James Glass, William Scott, William Birnie, James Elrick, William Grant and Robert Mackie. Members of Clan Gordon No. 12, O. S. C., and Iroquois tribe, No. 16, Improved Order of Redmen, to which organization the deceased belonged, attended the funeral and marched to the grave. Interment took place in Hope cemetery, where the committal service of the clan was used.

Weather Forecast.

Rain to-night; warmer in southern New Hampshire and interior Maine. Tuesday, rain or snow; colder; increasing southerly winds.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Thomas L. Walsh of Fitchburg, Mass., Made Strong Plea for Order.

The memorial service of Montpelier lodge of Elks was held in the city hall in that city yesterday afternoon. The decorations were of flags, the colors of the order and palms, while over the platform was an electrical inscription, "To Our Absent Brothers." At the rear of hall was another inscription, "The faults of our brothers we write on the sands, their virtues on the tablets of love and memory."

There were fifteen deceased members, whose names were read as follows: Charles E. Keenan, Evan E. Evans, Frederick J. McCuen, William M. Fraser, Bart Fitzgerald, Arthur G. Stone, Michael J. Malone, Percy H. Brown, Charles E. Ryle, John E. Smith, Harry C. Moseley, Harry M. Cross, Harry W. Whitcomb, Dennis F. Ryle, Charles G. Willison.

In the musical program were orchestral numbers, "Calm as the Night" and "Omnipotent;" three selections, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Great Ruler of the Universe," and "For You and For Me," by a male quartet, composed of L. H. Baine, W. J. Fisher, Frederic Edwards and W. S. Smith; solo, "Face to Face," Mr. Fisher.

The speaker of the afternoon was Major Thomas L. Walsh of Fitchburg, Mass., who spoke from the text, "The honors of life are for a day. To-morrow we die." He referred to the lodge as a bond of unity and said in part:

"Where is the man of heart, sailing on troubled waters of this ever changing life, who does not need fraternal companionship? We are but weak, singly. United in a common cause we are a tower of strength if that cause is just and our purpose harmonious. Woe to him who is alone and when he falls has none to lift him up. If this brotherly love is not found in the order it does not exist, but it does exist and is found here at its best.

"Our organization seeks to elevate man, to better him, to inculcate in him the highest standards of morality. No man was ever strong enough to stand alone. We bespeak that charity which not only consists in giving bread to the hungry, but which also seeks charitable construction of the acts of men instead of the uncharitable construction human nature is so prone to give. To us justice means to be fair and square and manly, remembering our every act is watched and judged.

"The present belongs to us, the future to eternity. There is more to this organization than mere sociability. The Elk true to his oath cannot be false to the flag or the institutions which the flag represents. The religion of the Elk is the Golden Rule. If there were no hereafter life would be a tragedy, love a hollow mockery and death indeed appalling. Is all love and fraternity and affection to be lost? No, a thousand times no. We are neither children nor gods, but men in a world.

"The important question is not whether we shall die but how we shall die. The honors of life are for a day. To-morrow we die."

Following the singing of the doxology the audience was dismissed, Rev. Homer A. Flint, chaplain, pronouncing benediction.

$100,000 FIRE LOSS IN BELLOWS FALLS

Mill of Rockingham Paper Co. Destroyed Yesterday—Principal Owners Are G. H. Babbitt and Wife.

Bellows Falls, Dec. 2.—The mill of the Rockingham Paper company, which manufactures pattern paper, was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning entailing a loss of $100,000. Soon after the fire started there were two explosions in the basement, and the back wall of the building fell into the Connecticut river.

The principal owners of the Rockingham company are G. H. Babbitt, who is president, treasurer and general manager, and his wife, Mrs. J. R. Babbitt, who is the vice-president. The loss is practically covered by insurance, but a large amount of stock in the building was uninsured. The company will probably rebuild at once. The mill had 50 employes.

The origin of the fire is not known. The fire company bent most of its efforts to protecting surrounding property, as it was seen at once that the building was doomed.

NEW STATION FOR BURLINGTON.

Ordered by Public Service Commission. Cost to Be $384,826.

Burlington, Dec. 2.—The Vermont public service commission to-day ordered a new union station for the Rutland and Central Vermont railroads, to be located at the foot of Main street and to be completed by December 15, 1913. At the same time the commission ordered the grade crossings at College, King and Maple streets eliminated by underpasses.

As the crossings on College and King streets are not considered public highways the cost of the changes there will fall on the railroads alone, while the city shares in the elimination of the Maple street crossing. The total cost of the new station project will be $384,826.

Twenty-three Days to Christmas

Dec. 2

Twenty-three! Skidoo! Get your shopping through! This means YOU!

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHANT

Gets Decision in Famous Union Pacific Merger Case

BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

End Brought About To-day to Important Action Which Was Begun in 1908 to Dissolve the Harriman Combination.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The United States supreme court to-day declared in favor of the federal government in the Union Pacific merger case.

The government's fight against the Union Pacific merger began in 1908. In that year Attorney-General Bonaparte filed in the United States circuit court for Utah a petition to split the transcontinental railroads brought together by Edward H. Harriman. This powerful combination was alleged to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry H. Rogers, Henry C. Frick and William A. Clark were named by the government as the creators of the combination and the supporters of its existence. The allegations set forth in the petition stretched over the development of the entire nation and went far into the years of the past. Circuit Court Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter, Hook and Adams were called to pass on the suit.

The government's case was built largely around the purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad company in 1901 and 1902 of 46 per cent. of the stock of the Southern Pacific company referred to as ordinarily a controlling interest. The main line of the Union Pacific extended from Kansas City and Omaha to Ogden. By subsidiary companies, it reached to Portland, Oregon, and thence, by steamers, San Francisco and the orient. The Southern Pacific had a line by sea and land from New York to San Francisco and Portland by way of New Orleans, and owned the Central Pacific, extending from the terminus of the Union Pacific at Ogden to San Francisco.

Two weighty questions were presented by this phase of the case. The first was a question of law: Does the purchase outright by one railroad company of the controlling corporate stock of another result in a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law? No case seemingly had arisen which decided the point. Judge Hook reached the conclusion that since it had been decided in the Northern Securities case that the holding of the stock of two companies by a third was a violation of the law, therefore the holding by one of those two of the stock of the other must likewise be a violation. But Judges Adams, Van Devanter and Sanborn did not pass on this question because they decided the case against the government on the second question.

The second question was whether the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific were competitors for San Francisco business. The government presented witnesses to show the two companies before the merger maintained rival soliciting agents in the East and that they were commercially regarded as competitors for transcontinental business. The court reached the conclusion that the question of whether they were competitors was not to be decided entirely as a matter of fact governed by testimony, but was partially a question of law. As a matter of law, it was held that the two could not be competitors because the Union Pacific had to depend upon the Southern Pacific to get from Ogden to San Francisco and upon independent railroads to bring freight and passengers from the East to it at Kansas City and Omaha. In so finding, the court concluded the Union Pacific's line from Ogden through Portland to San Francisco was impracticable.

The government also complained that the two systems, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, were competitors for business from Atlantic seaboard and interior points of the country on the one hand to Portland, Oregon, on the other; between the Atlantic seaboard on the one hand and Colorado and Utah common points on the other; between Portland on the one hand and Utah, Colorado and Nevada common points on the other; between San Francisco on one hand and Portland on the other; between San Francisco on the one hand and Montana and Idaho common points on the other; between New York and interior common points on the one hand and the orient on the other.

Another complaint was addressed to the construction of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad company. Defendant Clark and his associates started to build a road to connect Los Angeles and Salt Lake City and so did the Union Pacific. Because of the alleged impracticability of constructing two lines through the canyon known as "Meadow Valley Wash," one road was built, the court found, each group of promoters taking one-half the stock. The entire court found nothing violative of the Sherman anti-trust law in the Union Pacific's control of this road.

The government complained of the purchase by the Union Pacific of controlling stock in the Northern Pacific company. The court declared it was only necessary to say the Union Pacific had sold that stock.

Still another complaint was the purchase in 1904 by Defendants Harriman, Rogers, Stillman, Schiff, Kahn and William Rockefeller of $30,000,000 in face value of the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company and the investment in 1906 by the Union Pacific in 5 per cent of that stock. The court found no proof that any control was thus obtained over the rival Santa Fe.

Thus defeated in the circuit court, the government brought the case to the supreme court. Attorney General Wickersham, Frank B. Kellogg and Cordenio A. Severance appeared for the government. A long list of attorneys headed by P. F. Dunne of San Francisco and N. H. Loomis of Omaha, represented the defendants.

GAMES OF CHANCE PUT UNDER THE BAN

State's Attorney Carver's Orders Regarding Gambling Devices Have Been Served in Barre.

In line with the concerted action of prosecuting officers throughout Vermont, State's Attorney J. Ward Carver issued orders Saturday which summarily established a ban on all gambling machines and other games of chance which may have been conducted in any place of business in Barre. The several owners of such devices were notified of the state's attorney's decision Saturday, and officers at police headquarters have been instructed to arrest all violators of the order in the future. It is said that the practice of booming traffic in tobacco, confectionery and small wares through the medium of slot machines as well as dice boxes and other contrivances has become a nuisance of late. Several complaints reached the state's attorney's department every week, and as such chance appliances were in plain violation of the statute, it was decided to enforce the law to the last letter.

Gambling machines and the like were abolished in Montpelier Saturday and the order was put into effect in St. Albans last week. It is expected that other towns in the state where devices of chance have been running in a free and easy way will feel the effects of the ban.

Locally the order is taken to include everything that offers an element of chance to the buyer. Not only will slot machines, dice boxes, spinning reels and wheels be tabooed, but also the practice of awarding pipes, etc., to successful dice shakers, offering edible birds, etc., as a premium to a lucky guesser and operating seal cards whereby the winner wins a gold-mounted pipe, a jackknife inscribed with his lodge insignia, or a five-pound box of confectionery. It is a sweeping order, the dealers say, although many of them agree that its effect on business will not be so bad after all.

COASTERS NOT RESTRICTED.

They Are Sliding Anywhere—Pending Action by City Council.

The first light fall of snow last week brought the usual army of youngsters to the hilltops in high glee over the prospects of sliding. The same snow saw authorities preparing to take the usual precautions against sliding on city streets and out of these preparations has grown a discussion as to whether it is best to post certain streets against the winter sport. In past years it has been customary to set aside certain streets open for sliding while others were posted with notices forbidding the use of sleds in the road or on the sidewalks. How effectively this plan worked out was oftentimes apparent when officers went to certain streets in the morning to find that the sliders had removed the signs during the night. This year it has been decided to do away with the posting and youngsters who slide can take their instructions from the following section (22) in the fourteenth chapter of the city ordinances: "No person shall coast, course, slide or skate on any sleigh, sled or any other vehicle in any of the streets or highways of the city or upon the sidewalks thereof, except such streets and highways as shall be designated for such use during the winter by a resolution or vote of the city council."

To date, the council has not designated any particular streets for this winter's coasting and it would seem that the sliding enthusiasts would have to wait until some action is taken in the matter. However, coasting is already in order and the last three nights of last week saw many coasters out on several streets. Up Prospect street an elderly woman was knocked down by a careless coaster and it is probable that other sections of a similar nature will follow if the sport is not held in abeyance pending the choice of certain streets for sliding by the council.

BIG ALARM: LITTLE FIRE.

Boys' Shack Burned With All Apparent Fury of Conflagration.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night someone telephoned the central fire station and reported a fire which was believed to be raging in the vicinity of Burnham's meadow. Regulars boarded the auto fire truck and started up Prospect street where the flames had first been observed with alarm. To the firemen it looked like a serious blaze and as a precaution a general alarm was turned in from box 24 at the corner of Brooklyn and Prospect streets. Not until the ascent of the hill was completed did the regulars learn the real character of the fire. Up near the intersection of Garfield avenue and Granite street a small shack was blazing brightly and almost before the firemen reached the spot it was seen that the little structure was doomed. The horse-drawn apparatus was stopped before it began to climb the steep hill, and the regulars already on the scene turned their efforts toward staying the flames.

But the little rendevous was plainly doomed and before many minutes had passed only the charred remnants of the walls, a sad-looking stove and the wraiths of several chairs remained where the building once stood. The origin of the fire has not been explained, although it is believed that an over-heated stove was responsible. It is said that the shack was occupied by a club of boys who customarily retired within its walls to while away the long hours of an evening or Sunday. Firemen say that the building had been neatly banked on all sides and indications pointed to its permanent occupation through the winter. The owners could not be found and figures relating to the loss on the building, insurance, etc., were, therefore, not at hand.

THEY HEARD A NOISE.

As They Don't Know What Caused It They Lay it to Earthquake.

St. Johnsbury, Dec. 2.—The people of this village were startled Saturday night by what is believed by many to have been an earthquake. About 9 o'clock people all over town heard what is generally described as a noise similar to that made by snow sliding from a roof, which lasted about five seconds and ended with a pronounced jar, as of some heavy body falling.

No damage was done and the noise was the only manifestation of the phenomenon. The jar was not enough to rattle dishes or windows. People on the street heard the noise and felt the jar, but observed no other unusual incident.

SENSATION IN BOSTON

Edward H. Hosford, a Sunday School Worker, Arrested

ON THE CHARGE OF LARCENY

Vermont State Library

Frank E. Paige Complains That Hosford Obtained $25,000 from Him Under False Pretenses—Hosford Put Under $50,000 Bonds.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Edward H. Hosford, a prominent Sunday school worker of Malden, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny of $25,000, waived the reading of the complaint in municipal court to-day and was held in bonds of $50,000 for a hearing on Dec. 8. Hosford is vice-president and treasurer of the James Donovan Slipper company, and he is accused of having obtained money by false pretenses from Frank E. Paige, a dealer in felt and velvet.

Mr. Paige said he must decline to talk at all about the matter, as he had turned the entire matter over to his counsel, Fred Homer Williams of Boston. Mr. Williams, when asked about the case, said that he had talked the matter over with District Attorney Pelletier and had been requested by him not to talk for publication. He admitted, however, that the case was one in the opinion of the district attorney that should receive immediate attention. As a result, a warrant was asked for in the municipal criminal court on Saturday, and upon being secured was turned over to headquarters inspectors for service.

TRUANCY TO BE STOPPED.

Drastic Measures Are Contemplated if Practice Is Continued.

Through a motion made by the board of school commissioners at a recent meeting, officers at police headquarters have been instructed to arrest flagrant violators of the truancy laws, and it is hinted that an example may be made of persistent violators if the practice of "skipping" school sessions does not cease. Lately, it is said, several cases have come to light where parents have openly sanctioned the action of their children in staying away from school, and if this kind of compromise with law-breaking continues, prosecutions of a different nature may be expected.

Saturday forenoon young William Bianchi was the first to feel the hand of the law, and it was a penitent lad that Officer George K. Carle led to the police station on a truancy charge. Bianchi had persistently failed to put in an appearance at school, and investigation had shown, it is said, that necessary pressure from the home circle had not been forthcoming when the boy continued to absent himself from sessions. Later in the forenoon, Bianchi was arraigned before Judge H. W. Scott in city court. He admitted the truancy part of his offense and after a severe lecture from the court he was allowed to depart for home with the understanding that the suspended sentence would be served upon him if his besetting sin of omission could not be overcome. The warrant for the lad's arrest was made out by Grand Juror Hugh H. Carpenter.

JUDGE SETTLES WITH STATE.

Filed Report of City Court Fines and Costs To-day.

City Judge H. W. Scott this morning filed his report with State Auditor Horace F. Graham for the quarterly period ending Nov. 30. The report shows that 47 cost bills were forwarded to the auditor and that during the quarter just closed the sum of $337.87 was paid over in fines and costs, in addition to $39.48 for state's attorney, grand juror and court fees collected in so-called city cases. In return, the municipal court will receive from the state the sum of $227.95 in costs to be distributed to court officers.

During the three months ending Nov. 30, 16 cases were settled in city court, on which fines and costs paid to the city treasurer amounted to $125.14. Costs drawn back from the city treasury totaled $65. The city treasurer's court receipts mainly represent the proceeds from breach of peace, larceny and other convictions, as the funds from liquor convictions, including intoxication as well as selling, keeping and furnishing, are paid to the state in compliance with statute.

For a period of six months, which ended Saturday, state settlement of cases tried outside the jurisdiction of city court by the municipal judge acting as justice of the peace, the sum of $953.83 was paid over to the county clerk in fines and costs. This sum represents the proceeds from 32 cases. The sum of $467.33 will be drawn back from this sum to be distributed in officers' costs and witness fees.

RAISED GOOD SUM.

By Means of "Tag Day" and Civic Federation Ladies Are Grateful.

Tag day for the women of the civic federation came to a close Saturday evening, when a dozen or more young ladies, who were busy all day tying the little red slips to many lapels, brought in a report of their labors in the vineyard. A total of $150 was received during the campaign, the majority of the contributions ranging from 10c to a quarter. The members of the federation are highly grailfied over the outcome of the tag day and through The Times they wish to express their satisfaction with the generous response which greeted their appeal. During the day nearly every section of the city was covered by the canvassers and it was 5 o'clock before the campaign was completed. Miss Esther Langley led in the amount secured through the medium of the tags and Miss Ruth Adie and Miss Evelyn Bugbee followed in the order named. The proceeds of the campaign will be used toward furthering the work of the federation.