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FOREST REPUBLICAN.

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on delivery.

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Burgess—J. T. Carson.
Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, D. W. Clark.
Commissioners—J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, G. T. Anderson, Wm. Smearbaugh, E. W. Bowman, J. W. Jamieson, W. J. Campbell.
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Collector—W. H. Hood.
School Directors—J. C. Scowden, R. M. Harman, G. Jamieson, J. Landers, J. R. Clark, W. G. Wymau.
FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.
Member of Congress—N. P. Wheeler.
Member of Senate—J. K. F. Hall.
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Associate Judges—F. X. Kreidler, P. C. Hill.
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District Attorney—A. C. Brown.
Jury Commissioners—Ernest Sibbie, Lewis Wagner.
Coroner—Dr. C. Y. Detar.
County Auditors—George H. Warden, A. C. Greig and J. P. Kelly.
County Surveyors—D. W. Clark.
County Superintendent—O. W. Morrison.
Regular Terms of Court.
Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.
Church and Sabbath School.
Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m., M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Colburn. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. E. L. Monroe, Pastor.
Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Hailey, Pastor.
The regular meetings of the W. O. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
TIONESTA LODGE, No. 989, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R.
Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C.
Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
RITCHIE & CARRINGER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.
CURTIS M. SHAWKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Warren, Pa.
Practice in Forest Co.
A. C. BROWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.
FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S.
Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank,
TIONESTA, PA.
DR. F. E. BOVARD,
Physician & Surgeon,
TIONESTA, PA.
DR. J. C. DUNN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
and DRUGGIST. Office in Dunn & Fulton drug store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., three doors above the store.
DR. J. B. SIGGINS,
Physician and Surgeon,
OIL CITY, PA.
HOTEL WEAVER,
E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.
This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.
CENTRAL HOUSE,
GEROW & GEROW Proprietors,
Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class livery in connection.
PHIL. EMERT
FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
Shop over R. L. Haslet's grocery store on Elm street. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

Fred. Grettenberger
GENERAL
BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.
All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Fittings and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop in rear of and just west of the Shaw House, Tionesta, Pa.
Your patronage solicited.
FRED. GRETTEBERGER
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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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—AND—
UNDERTAKERS.
TIONESTA, PENN.
Dr. August Morce
OPTICIAN.
Office at 74 National Bank Building, OIL CITY, PA.
Examined free.
Exclusively optical.

ORGANIZING OF RELIEF

Different Regions on Coast Assigned to Various Warships.

King in Charge at Messina—Wired Premier to Send Ships and Men and Plenty of Quicklime—Slight Shocks Complete Ruin of Crumbling Buildings—Lipari Islands, Which Were Reported to Have Disappeared, Suffered Little.
Considerable advance in relief work has been made at Messina, where, according to official reports received at Rome, the supply service is beginning to work satisfactorily. The different regions on the coast have been allotted to various warships and other ships as centers from which torpedo boats and launches convey and distribute rations and water to the different villages.
The minister of justice has wired from Messina to Premier Giolitti that large bodies of troops have arrived and are now occupying all parts of the town. The appalling extent of the disaster renders anything like a systematic search of the ruins impossible, but persons are being dragged out all day long and are quickly transported to the relief ships as soon as their wounds have received attention.
There were slight shocks felt in the earthquake zone Friday, completing the ruin of the crumbling buildings. These shocks are contributing to the keeping up of the alarm of the population. One quite severe shock was felt at 3 o'clock in the morning and another at 9. Fires are still burning, although much rain has fallen.
The latest investigations on both sides of the strait make it certain that many more than half the population of the coast towns and villages have been killed. Professor Ricco, director of the observatory at Mount Etna, estimates that the victims of the earthquake exceed 200,000.
Hundreds of dangerous criminals have been arrested by the troops and are under close guard.
Great relief was felt at Rome when announcement was made that the Lipari islands, which were reported to have disappeared with their population of 28,000, suffered little or no damage from the earthquake.
As an instance of his quick grasp of the situation, King Victor Emmanuel soon after his arrival at Messina, wired to Premier Giolitti: "Send ships and men; above all, send ships loaded with quicklime."
So far as has been possible quicklime has been used on the dead; many bodies have been burned and others buried. In the relief work the officers and men of the foreign warships have been untiring, and their course is beyond words. The crew of the British cruiser Drake gave up everything possible for the benefit of the refugees, and practically forgot rest and sleep for more than thirty-six hours in their devotion to duty.

CENTER OF CATAclysm

From Messina Disaster Spread 100 Miles North, South, East and West. Naples, vibrant with the memory of Vesuvius, is prostrated by the misery and woe from Messina confided to her care. The hospitals, hotels and homes are crowded with refugees, and the people are vying with one another in aiding the stricken.
Those who have expert knowledge on the subject agree that the center of the cataclysm was the strait of Messina, which also is the center of the volcanic zone, the highest peak of which, Mount Etna, is now silent. From this base the telluric disturbance extended, abating little by little, northerly as far as Cape Vaticano and southerly as far as the bay of Catania, ravaging the western region of Calabria and the eastern coast of Sicily for a distance of nearly 100 miles.
It is impossible accurately to ascertain the extent of the movement east and west in the inland regions, but it is certain that the beauty of one of the most charming sections of Southern Italy has been irrevocably spoiled. Vineyards are no more; waving rows of lemon, orange and olive trees have been torn up and the enchanting coast line with its soft and fragrant foliage has been converted into a desert.

TRINITY CORPORATION

Its Realty Reported at \$13,646,300; Expenses Last Year Exceeded Income.
The corporation of Trinity church in New York city for the first time in its history, made public a statement of its assets and liabilities. The recent criticism of the decision to close Historic St. John's chapel and consolidate it with St. Luke's probably is regarded as prompting the statement at this time.
In the public mind the property of the corporation had been valued at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, but in the statement the value of the realty is set down at \$13,646,300, and the bonds and mortgages on churches on which no interest is collected is in round numbers \$370,000.
Trinity's total income for the last fiscal year was approximately \$780,000, while the expenditures amounted to over \$791,000, leaving a deficit for the year of \$11,000.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

British Postmasters Begin Payments to Persons Over 70 Years of Age.
Postmasters throughout the United Kingdom commenced with the first of the year the payment of old age pensions under the act of the last session of parliament to persons over 70 years of age. Seven hundred thousand applications have been received, of which 200,000 were disallowed, chiefly because the applicants have been in receipt of poor relief.
It is estimated that the old age pensions will cost the country \$35,000,000 annually. The highest pension is five shillings weekly, which will be paid to applicants having an income below \$105 a year. If their income exceeds \$105 but is less than \$155 smaller amounts will be paid.

REFUGEES FROM MESSINA

One of Them Tells How He Escaped From Falling House.
One of the refugees at Naples, a man employed with a German cotton firm in the lost city, said:
"Messina is utterly destroyed. Nothing remained when I left but a part of the citadel. A few soldiers alone are survivors of the garrison. I was asleep when the first shock awoke me. I lit my lamp, but all was quiet and I turned to sleep again. Suddenly fresh shocks occurred, violent and terrifying. I arose quickly, but the house was swaying and my door was jammed. I tore the sheets from the bed and made a rope and lowered myself from the window to the street. An Italian family of five persons escaped from the house by the aid of my rope.
"No sooner were we in the street than the house collapsed. I tried to assist in the work of rescue, but it was useless. The horror and confusion were indescribable. All day I wandered in the wrecked streets. No food could be secured; I had only a few nuts to eat. The head of my firm was lost and his brother had to go through the streets begging for bread for his wife and children. There was no organization in the work of rescue.
"The prison was destroyed and the convicts escaped. They prowled about the ruins robbing and murdering. They cut off the fingers of the dead and wounded to get the rings.
"A Russian vessel lying in the harbor was thrown into the street by the tidal wave. Other vessels foundered. Railway lines were swallowed up. The square known as the Campo Santo collapsed and sank. Only the summits of a few ruined buildings still emerge from the wreck. What remained of the population when I left was camping near the harbor."

Death of William L. Mathues.

William L. Mathues, former state-treasurer of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his home at Media, Pa., on Thursday, aged 46 years. The cause of death was given by his physician as pneumonia, but it is generally believed that this illness was superinduced by the Harrisburg Capitol graft cases and his recent sentence of two years in the penitentiary for his part in the alleged conspiracy against the state.
Dorando Unable to Stand Strain.
Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, Saturday night at Buffalo for the second time took the measure of Dorando Pietri, the Italian, who almost won the great Marathon at the London Olympiad. Dorando, as in his race with Longboat in New York, failed to go the distance. Time again he sprinted in an effort to get away from the Indian, but without success, and left the track after the 18th mile.
Stonemason Owns \$600 Violin.
James McDaniel, a stonemason of Akron, Pa., finds that he is the owner of a Cremona violin and has refused \$600 for it. He got it from his father, a country fiddler, who bought it for a load of fodder. McDaniel had the violin in his attic when a friend discovered its worth.

Two-Cent Postage to Germany.

A long step toward bringing the United States and Germany into closer relations was taken on New Year's when the two-cent postage rate between the United States and Germany became operative.
Vigilantes Battle With Cattle Thieves.
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 5.—Advices just received from Mesa Grande, forty miles from here, tell of a pitched battle thirty miles from there between a gang of cattle rustlers and members of a vigilance committee. Two Mexicans, an Indian and a white man, all members of the band, were shot and killed and one vigilante was seriously wounded.

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HARRIMAN CASE REOPENED

Government Continues Dissolution Suit Against Union Pacific Today.
New York, Jan. 5.—Hearings of the government's dissolution suit against the Union Pacific railroad were reopened in this city today before Examiner Sylvester G. Williams.
One of the points which the government is using in the suit against the railroad is the arrangement whereby the Southern Pacific became a half owner of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Santa Fe and a traffic agreement was made whereby each side agreed not to charge its rates without the consent of the other for ninety-nine years.
The issuance of stock and bonds in 1901 to finance the purchases of Northern Pacific stock, the subsequent negotiations and the Chicago and Alton deal also figure in the suit.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS HOUSE RESOLUTION

Sends Special Message on Use of Secret Service Men.
Washington, Jan. 5.—Replying to the resolution of the house of representatives asking the president to explain the references to the secret service in his recent annual message, Mr. Roosevelt sent a special communication to the house.
He declares that the representatives are wholly unjustified in assuming that the language of the message, which commented on the prohibition placed by congress on the use of secret service men in cases other than those of counterfeiting ("and one or two other matters which can be disregarded"), is intended to cast a slur upon them.
The language which the representatives wanted explained is as follows: "The amendment in question operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. A special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government."
The special message declares that, notwithstanding the umbrage taken by congress at this wording, "a careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men' or 'that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.' I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover, I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress in any message or article or speech. On the contrary, I have always not only deplored, but vigorously resented, the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike."
Mr. Roosevelt declares the evidence that members of congress did not wish themselves investigated by secret service men is found in the debates recorded in the Congressional Record. He denounces as wholly unfounded a newspaper story to the effect that he wishes to make "Chief Wicket of the secret service a second Fouché, modeled after the notorious chief of police of Napoleon."
The real issue, says Mr. Roosevelt, is "Does congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not?"
He cites cases in which the secret service has secured evidence enough to convict offenders against the federal laws.
A letter from the president to Speaker Cannon protesting against the cutting down of the appropriation for the secret service, two letters from Secretary Cortelyou on the same subject and the newspaper article already mentioned are appended to the message.
Penrose Senator For Third Term.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—Boise Penrose was nominated by an overwhelming majority for a third term in the United States senate at a joint caucus of the Republican members of the legislature last night. The Republicans are in a majority in both branches, which assures his election on Jan. 19. Penrose polled 177 of the 212 Republican votes in both houses. State Treasurer John O. Sheatz, the choice of the anti-organization Republicans, polled 23 votes.

THE DIVING BELL

The celebrated philosopher Aristotle speaks of a diving bell which was put over the head of the diver, but there is no proof of the use of the bell in ancient times. John Jaesner, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, makes the earliest mention of the practical use of the diving bell in Europe. In all probability the first real practical use of the diving bell was in the attempt at rescuing the treasures of the Spanish armada off the English coast, 1590 and on.

SHORTER NEWS ITEMS

Pithy Paragraphs That Chronicle the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.
Four world's champions and a national title holder were suspended indefinitely by the Amateur Athletic Union.
President Roosevelt's board of experts issued an order permitting the use of benzoate of soda for a preservative, ignoring Dr. Wiley.
The alleged foot and mouth disease among children in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, is increasing, there now being twenty cases.
Professor George Hempf, in discussing his reputed discovery of a key to Etruscan inscriptions, says readings he has already made throw much light on the early history of Italy.
Thursday.
Paris street traffic is paralyzed by the worst blizzard since 1879, says a dispatch from the French capital.
Later dispatches indicate that the earthquake catastrophe in Sicily and Southern Italy may have caused a loss in the neighborhood of 200,000 lives.
In an interview in Berlin Senator Castro, deposed president, declares that if indicted he will voluntarily return to Venezuela to defend his honor.
M. Bunau-Varilla in a letter declares that experimental scientific method, not authority or preconceived opinion, should be the guiding principle in building the Panama canal.
Twenty men were slain and fifty wounded in a battle between the adherents of General Castro and President Gomez, the former's forces relinquishing their resistance after temporary victory.
Friday.
Pennsylvania won first prize in the intercollegiate chess tournament.
Financial methods in the city of Albany were scored by State Controller Glynn in a report in which he charged evasion of law and laxness.
By a decision of the court in Paris, the children of Count Boni de Castellane will remain in care of their mother, now Princess Helie de Sagan.
Preparations are being made for the Khedive to welcome the men and officers of the American fleet when the battleships reach Port Said on Jan. 3.
A. J. Drexel Biddle, a Philadelphia society man, it was announced, began training for a boxing match with a Boston amateur for the Inter-city championship.
Reports made by proprietors and managers indicate that more than \$500,000 was spent Thursday night in New Year's eve celebrations in New York city.
Saturday.
Representative Theodor E. Burton was left alone in the Ohio senatorial fight, all of his opponents withdrawing.
Washington dispatches denied that Mr. Tang Shao Yi had made any effort to negotiate a Chinese-American alliance.
Alarmed by the increasing invasion of Chinese in the northern and western parts of Australia, the parliament had passed a stringent stowaway law.
President Gomez gave a cordial reception to the officials of the American gunboat Dolphin and praised the government, says a dispatch from Caracas.
Belgium, says a Pekin dispatch, has surrendered the Pekin-Hankow railway into the hands of China, the redemption price, \$30,000,000 having been paid.
Monday.
In Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina the dry laws go into effect and the liquor men prepare to appeal to the courts.
Superintendent Emerson of Buffalo is going to try the experiment of establishing special schools or centers for the instruction of defective children.
The noted Russian priest, Father John of Cronstadt, is dead. He had for some time been suffering from chronic dropsy and intestinal complaints.
The defendant in the trial at Media, Pa., where Mrs. Erb and her sister are charged with the murder of Captain Erb, told a pitiful story of long abuse on the stand.
A shock at Messina caused a panic in an improvised hospital. Queen Helena was caught in the crush of the excited patients and received slight contusions on the chest.
Tuesday.
The American supply ship Culago and the scout cruiser Yankton arrived at Port Said after a smooth trip through the canal from Suez.
Advices from Washington indicate that the mission to the United States, headed by Tang Shao Yi, may fail because of the downfall of Yuan Shi Kai.
The petition of the government for a review of the \$29,000,000 fine of the Standard Oil company was denied by the U. S. supreme court. The effect will be to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals, which was adverse to the government and favorable to the company.

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DIGGING IN THE RUINS

Russian Sailors Hesitate at No Danger; Stories of Survivors.
Messina, Jan. 5.—Praises of the Russians are on every lip. They hesitated before no danger, digging under tottering walls or entering the unsafe shells when asked to do so by some frantic woman who had not lost all hope that husband or child was still alive.
The correspondent made two tours about the wrecked city through streets piled twenty or thirty feet high with debris. It was a wilderness of ruin, a mile wide and two miles long. Beautiful churches, splendid villas in the foothills, hospitals, barracks and the university, all shared the common lot. Two-thirds of the magnificent Norman cathedral, the pride of Messina, is in ruins, and little or nothing remains of the relics of Phoenician, Greek, Roman and Saracen architecture which marked the stages of Messina's twenty-six centuries of tragic and tumultuous history.
Here and there the correspondent encountered salvage parties digging at the instance of some distracted wife or mother who imagined she heard a voice but usually there was no echo to the pathetic calling. One party was trying to dig out a girl whose crying could be heard plainly, but as the correspondent watched there was a sudden cave-in and thereafter silence.
In many places bloated and decomposing arms and legs protruded from heaps of masonry and plaster.
Although the air in Messina is heavy with the stench of putrifying bodies, several groups of Sicilians sit camped out in the cleared spaces of the city and obstinately refuse the invitation of the authorities to move away. The survivors of the disaster are so tired and worn out that they are quite incapable of describing their experiences lucidly, but the accounts of all agree that the devastation was accomplished in less than one minute. The strata below the strait slipped along the line of a fort; then a tidal wave rushed in and out and all was over.

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Search For Remains of Consul Cheney and Wife—American Flag Made Its First Appearance in Harbor of Messina—Still Living People Under the Ruins—Crews of the Russian Squadron Labor Without Rest—Several of Them Have Been Killed.
Messina, Jan. 5.—Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, the American military attaché at Rome, who was sent here with Vice Consul Cutting and the interpreter of the embassy, Winthrop Chandler, has already a force of sixty soldiers at work on the ruins of the American consulate, under which are the bodies of Consul Arthur S. Cheney and his wife.
Messrs. Cutting and Chandler and Vice Consul Lupton are aiding Major Landis, and although the work is dangerous and heavy, good progress has been made. A new consulate has been established in the house of an Englishman, which suffered little damage.
The American flag made its first appearance in the harbor with the arrival of the converted yacht Scorpion, under command of Lieutenant Commander George V. Logan. The services of the Scorpion were at once placed at the disposal of General Mazza, who is in command here, but the latter not having any pressing need, the Scorpion proceeded to Naples, where she will coal and return here tomorrow.
There are still living people under the ruins of Messina. A few were taken out today, but they cannot survive. The Duke of Genoa has arrived and is now taking a prominent part in the relief work. The crews of the Russian squadron are arousing increased admiration. They have labored without rest and not a few of the sailors have been killed or injured in the performance of heroic services.

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HARRIMAN CASE REOPENED

Government Continues Dissolution Suit Against Union Pacific Today.
New York, Jan. 5.—Hearings of the government's dissolution suit against the Union Pacific railroad were reopened in this city today before Examiner Sylvester G. Williams.
One of the points which the government is using in the suit against the railroad is the arrangement whereby the Southern Pacific became a half owner of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Santa Fe and a traffic agreement was made whereby each side agreed not to charge its rates without the consent of the other for ninety-nine years.
The issuance of stock and bonds in 1901 to finance the purchases of Northern Pacific stock, the subsequent negotiations and the Chicago and Alton deal also figure in the suit.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS HOUSE RESOLUTION

Sends Special Message on Use of Secret Service Men.
Washington, Jan. 5.—Replying to the resolution of the house of representatives asking the president to explain the references to the secret service in his recent annual message, Mr. Roosevelt sent a special communication to the house.
He declares that the representatives are wholly unjustified in assuming that the language of the message, which commented on the prohibition placed by congress on the use of secret service men in cases other than those of counterfeiting ("and one or two other matters which can be disregarded"), is intended to cast a slur upon them.
The language which the representatives wanted explained is as follows: "The amendment in question operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. A special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government."
The special message declares that, notwithstanding the umbrage taken by congress at this wording, "a careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men' or 'that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.' I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover, I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress in any message or article or speech. On the contrary, I have always not only deplored, but vigorously resented, the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike."
Mr. Roosevelt declares the evidence that members of congress did not wish themselves investigated by secret service men is found in the debates recorded in the Congressional Record. He denounces as wholly unfounded a newspaper story to the effect that he wishes to make "Chief Wicket of the secret service a second Fouché, modeled after the notorious chief of police of Napoleon."
The real issue, says Mr. Roosevelt, is "Does congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not?"
He cites cases in which the secret service has secured evidence enough to convict offenders against the federal laws.
A letter from the president to Speaker Cannon protesting against the cutting down of the appropriation for the secret service, two letters from Secretary Cortelyou on the same subject and the newspaper article already mentioned are appended to the message.
Penrose Senator For Third Term.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—Boise Penrose was nominated by an overwhelming majority for a third term in the United States senate at a joint caucus of the Republican members of the legislature last night. The Republicans are in a majority in both branches, which assures his election on Jan. 19. Penrose polled 177 of the 212 Republican votes in both houses. State Treasurer John O. Sheatz, the choice of the anti-organization Republicans, polled 23 votes.

THE DIVING BELL

The celebrated philosopher Aristotle speaks of a diving bell which was put over the head of the diver, but there is no proof of the use of the bell in ancient times. John Jaesner, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, makes the earliest mention of the practical use of the diving bell in Europe. In all probability the first real practical use of the diving bell was in the attempt at rescuing the treasures of the Spanish armada off the English coast, 1590 and on.

SHORTER NEWS ITEMS

Pithy Paragraphs That Chronicle the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.
Four world's champions and a national title holder were suspended indefinitely by the Amateur Athletic Union.
President Roosevelt's board of experts issued an order permitting the use of benzoate of soda for a preservative, ignoring Dr. Wiley.
The alleged foot and mouth disease among children in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, is increasing, there now being twenty cases.
Professor George Hempf, in discussing his reputed discovery of a key to Etruscan inscriptions, says readings he has already made throw much light on the early history of Italy.
Thursday.
Paris street traffic is paralyzed by the worst blizzard since 1879, says a dispatch from the French capital.
Later dispatches indicate that the earthquake catastrophe in Sicily and Southern Italy may have caused a loss in the neighborhood of 200,000 lives.
In an interview in Berlin Senator Castro, deposed president, declares that if indicted he will voluntarily return to Venezuela to defend his honor.
M. Bunau-Varilla in a letter declares that experimental scientific method, not authority or preconceived opinion, should be the guiding principle in building the Panama canal.
Twenty men were slain and fifty wounded in a battle between the adherents of General Castro and President Gomez, the former's forces relinquishing their resistance after temporary victory.
Friday.
Pennsylvania won first prize in the intercollegiate chess tournament.
Financial methods in the city of Albany were scored by State Controller Glynn in a report in which he charged evasion of law and laxness.
By a decision of the court in Paris, the children of Count Boni de Castellane will remain in care of their mother, now Princess Helie de Sagan.
Preparations are being made for the Khedive to welcome the men and officers of the American fleet when the battleships reach Port Said on Jan. 3.
A. J. Drexel Biddle, a Philadelphia society man, it was announced, began training for a boxing match with a Boston amateur for the Inter-city championship.
Reports made by proprietors and managers indicate that more than \$500,000 was spent Thursday night in New Year's eve celebrations in New York city.
Saturday.
Representative Theodor E. Burton was left alone in the Ohio senatorial fight, all of his opponents withdrawing.
Washington dispatches denied that Mr. Tang Shao Yi had made any effort to negotiate a Chinese-American alliance.
Alarmed by the increasing invasion of Chinese in the northern and western parts of Australia, the parliament had passed a stringent stowaway law.
President Gomez gave