CONGER SAYS HE SAW ALLDS BRIBED

Senator Takes Oath That New York Leader Demanded and Accepted Money

HE WAS PAID IN HIS PRESENCE

It Was Given to Keep Alids from Pressing a Bill to Passage in the Assembly-Gist of the Charge on Which Senate Leader Will Be Tried.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.-That State Senator Jotha.n P. Allds of Norwith, Chenango County, the President pro tem, of the State Senate and Repu can leader of that branch of the Legislature, received a bribe of \$1,000 while a member of the Assembly on April 23, 1901, for not pressing to passage certain legislation is the charge made here by Senator Ben Conger, also a Republican.

In his sworn charge Senator Conger says that the bribery in question was initiated by Senator Allds and that he demanded the \$1,000, instead of the bridge manufacturing com-panies seeking out Senator Allds to buy him off from doing his duty. is inferred that Senator Conger thus justifies his position in this controversy in that he would have it appear that the bridge companies had not taken the initiative but had paid up be-cause they considered it "strike" legislation and had to give up the money or suffer the consequences.
Senator Conger declares that Sen-

ator Allds received and accepted \$1,000 in his (Conger's) presence in the Capitol Building. Senator Conger has told his friends that he saw a man pay Senator Allds this \$1,000 and that the man is living. Senator Conger swears that he knows this charge to be true of his own knowl-

At the outset some of the Senators who heard Senator Conger discussing the bribery charges were led to be-lieve that it was Conger himself who paid Allds the money. Senator Con-ger, however, has made it plain that he saw a man pay Senator Allds this money. This man's name has been carefully withheld by Senator Conger. It cannot long be kept secret. It must be brought out in the investigation.

BLACK HANDERS TO PRISON.

Order of the Banana is Crushed in U.

8. Court.
Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The jury in the Black Hand cases in the Federal court here returned a verdict of guilfy as charged against the fourteen Sicilians whose trial has been on for the last two weeks on charges of conspiracy and using the United States mail in furtherance of the same. Sentence was passed as follows by Judge Tay-

Salvatore Lima of Marion, sixteen years imprisonment; Sebastian Lima and Giuseppe Ignoffo of Marion, ten years each; Salverio Ventolo of Columbus, two years; Salvatore Della of Pittsburg, two years; Antonio Vi-cario of Denison, two years in the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory; Cologerio Vicario of Bellefontaine, two years; Vicario of Bellefontaine, two years; Ocazio Runfola of Pittsburg, six years; Pippino Calbo of Meadville, four years; Salvatore Arrigo of Cincinnati, four years; Francisco Spedara of Cincinnati, two years.

BISHOP FOSS DEAD.

Well Known Methodist Expires In

Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Bishop Cyrus
D. Foss, retired, of the Methodist Episconal Church, one of the best kno clergymen in the country, died in the Hahnemann Hospital here from a stroke of paralysis, suffered while riding in a trolley car on January 18.

Cyrus David Foss was a member of a family that has done much to form the thought and direct the action of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. He himself had been a bishop of that body since 1880 he was for five years the sixth president of Wesleyan University.

He was born in Kingston, N. Y., in

1838, the son of an itinerant Metho-

GLEN ISLAND BRINGS \$600,000.

Ignatius Roth Buys Old Picnic Prop

erty from John H. Stærin's Heirs. New York, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Ignatius Roth, an importer of cloths, paid \$600,000 for Glen Island, formerly a well known amusement resort and at one time the country home of the late John H. Starin. The sellers were Caroline Starin Carroll, Harriet M. Spraker and Gen. Howard Carroll, ex-ecutors and trustees of the John H. Sarin estate.

To Revive Good Templar Lodges. Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 1.—With the determination of reviving the defunct Good Templar lodges in Orange County and establishing a number of new ones, the Grand Lodge of the State is about to institute a vigorous

Sixth Cavalry Back from Manila. Sixth Cavalry Back from Mania.
San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The army transport Sheridan arrived to-day from Manila, carrying the Sixth Cavalry, whose term of service in the Philippines has expired. The troopers have been ordered to Fort Des

GREAT FLOOD CHECKED BUT PARIS IS DESOLATE

Nine Square Miles Swept by Seine's Waters While Bursting Sewers Deluge Other Sections.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The worst of the most terrible flood Paris has ever known in its more than thirteen centuries of history has been reached. There is hope now that the end is in sight. The rain has ceased. The skies have cleared. The temperature has dropped, giving a premise of no more rain.

When the end came the river Seine lacked but a few inches of attaining the greatest flood on record here, that of 1615, and, when the country was without the modern barriers which are designed to protect Paris and

nearby points in such emergencies.

In the lower Latin Quarter there are many people still in houses that are under water up to the second story. They refuse to leave their homes, not knowing where to go. It is pitiful to hear their children crying for food to the men who distribute bread from boats.

War would hardly play such havoc. he "City of Light" has become a city of slime, filled with muddy waters. Business is almost at a standstill, and the hotels are crowded with persons who have fled from inundated homes. The prices of necessaries are advancing by leaps and bounds, as the paralysis of transportation facilities entering the city extends. The Northern Railroad alone, of the vast net-work of railways, still operates directly into the city.

The flood damage is now estimated

at \$200,000,000. Hundreds of lives have been lost and the death toll may mount thousands. A fever epidemic is feared.

One hundred thousand are ho less throughout France, 15,000 in Paris

The number of refugees arriving here is enormous. Charenton alone sending in 38,000, who have come there from Calais and other afflicted points

Practically all the flooded suburban towns above and below Paris to-night were without light, and several with out water.

One quarter of the city or nine square miles, were inundated by the Seine, in addition to the overflow in back streets from sewers and subter-

Result of the British Elections Last 396 00 274 00 House, House Total governm't 502 Unionists 168

"STOP SHIPPING CATTLE."

122

Liberal majority 334

Western Stockmen Ordered to Quit

Until the Clamor Subsides. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1.—The sand cattle raisers and live stock shippers in the Western States have been notified not to ship live stock of any kind to market until the agitation against the price of fresh meats shall have subsided.

The notice to stop shipment has been sent by live stock commission men at the packing centres. Practi and other live stock shipping States have received the notice to withhold stock for the present.

GRIFFITH ELECTED SENATOR.

Plurality in Raines's Old District Ex-

ceeds 3,800.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31. — 7

plurality of Frederick W. Griffith. Palmyra, Republican candidate for the Paimyra, Republican candidate for the state Senate, to succeed the late John Raines, is given as 3.806. His plurali-ties by counties are: Wayne, 2,506; Ontario, 668; Yates, 6332. The vote was light. The Democratic candidate was John Colmey, of Canandaigua.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products
Quoted for the Week.

MILK-Per quart, 4 1/4 c. BUTTER-Western extra. 30@31c.: State dairy, 24@26c. CHEESE—State. Full cream, special,

17½@18c.
EGGS—State. Fair to choice, 32@ 36c.; do, western firsts, 28@300

APPLES-Baldwin, per bbl., \$2.25@ DRESSED POULTRY-Chickens, per lb., 15@23c.; Cocks, per lb., 13½c.; Squabs, per dozen, \$1.50@5.00.

HAY-Prime, per 100 lbs., \$1.17 1/2 @ STRAW-Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80@

POTATOES-State, per bbl., \$1.50@

ONIONS—White, per crate, 25@50c. FLOUR—Winter patents, \$5.50@6.00; Spring patents, \$5.50@6.85. WHEAT—No. 2, red, \$1.30; No. 1, Northern Duluth, \$1.25.

CORN—No. 2, 72 ½ @74 ½ c.

OATS—Natural white, 52 ½ @56
Clipped white, 53 ½ @56 ½ c.

BEEVES—City Dressed, 8@11 ½ c. 52 1/2 @ 55c.; CALVES—City Dressed, 10@16c. SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., \$4.25@5.25. LAMBS-Per 100 lbs., \$8.00.

HOGS—Live, per 100 lbs., \$9.05; Country Dressed, per lb., 10 1/2 @12 1/2 c.

FOUND PYGMIES IN FAR-CHINA

Dr. Geil Tells of His Travels Along the Great Wall and Its Little Known Neighborhood

REASON WHY THEY ARE DWARFS

Legend Has It that They Were Stunted Through Fear of Being Buried Alive for Mistakes in the Work-Modern Awakening in China.

Dr. William Edgar Geil, the explorer and writer, recently reached New York from a quest in China that involved travelling the whole length of the Great Wall and the discovery of 200- miles of that barrier that never been mapped before. He says. that he has confirmed the story that in the remote northern mountains of China there lives a race of hairy pygmies which has been there since 210 B. C.

Dr. Geil started out in 1901 to study the primitive races of the world wherever he could find them. He crossed China and Africa in the course his search and ventured further to the pygmy forest of Africa than tanley had gone. He was gone for

four years and traversed 120,000 miles. This recent expedition of about venty-five men, headed by Dr. Geil, arted in May of 1908 from Shan Hia an, where the Great Wall's eastern tremity is washed by the Yellow ca. Its purpose was to reach Tibet y sticking to the wall for all of its miles. Crawling along with pack ales the party got to the other end the wall, at Kian Ku Yian, north of Nan Shan Mountains, in Septem-1908. Dr. Geil does not know anybody ever did the trick be-tit is certain, he thinks, that no e man ever did. The whole trip about 1,800 miles. It took the explorers into Tibet, where Dr. fell ill and had to be carried along his men for several days. he explorer said that he made

of the existence of the pygmy ele by getting Chinese pundits to slate for him inscriptions in half ozen dialects on the sides of the at Wall. These learned men told that it was part of their folklore whenever one of the millions of who worked on the construction ne wall was found to have erred at task he was immediately buried we in the wall at the point where e had made his mistake. It was bout 210 B. C., according to the leand, that a body of workmen, tired f seeing their comrades and friends masmuted into building material, ad with their mives and children into be interior, and kept on will they interior and kept on until they e to the deep forest where their cendants now live. Some of them, dition said, had become demented ause of their frightful experiences.

The interesting folklore that I died through interpreters," Dr. il said, "gave me a line on these We located them far in or. I have a man among now, and am interested to know

he is faring. The Great Wall experience of the Chinese who ran away stunted the growth of their progeny, according to the folklore experts, and that is why they have kept to themselves as a race of dwarfs."

The explorer contributed the further information that the pygmies "live like animals, and their long nails and terrible faces give them the appearance of being of a lower type animal

family than the monkeys of Africa."
Dr. Gell said he found evidence of the existence of at least ten great walls in addition to the famous one that he followed. He reasons that the energy that went into the construction of all this masonry is the measure of China's true strength. He believes that the empire presently will be in a position to reassert itself. He found that in 2,000 cities and nearly 100,000 towns the Chinese were be ing instructed in the use of arms, and heard that an army of from 3.000,000 field before long. Dr. Gell is one of those who believe that China is doing

tives, although they met many whom a white man was a novelty. The hard going—in one place the trail led to an altitude of 12,000 feet-seems to have been more hazardous than en-counters with the men of Tibet. There was difficulty also in understanding

he maze of dialects.
Dr. Geil crossed China six years ago, and he says that in many other vays than the upbuilding of a standing army there has been a wonderful advance.

The traveller remarked that he had been in the African country where Roosevelt is to hunt and that he could not see any great danger ahead of former President in so high an altitude unless he should fail to protect himself against the tsetse fly, which the sleeping sickness is said to prefer as a common carrier.

Cumulative Dangers.

"When you have made a statement for which you are sorry, you should own up to it," said the idealist. "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "it is bad enough to say something you regret without following it up with an ex-pression of self-distrust you are sure to regret still more."

DOCTOR MADE A NEW THUMB.

Whittled It from Patient's Leg Bone

and Covered It with Skin. Dr. K. Koesske has described in a German medical publication some remarkable results in plastic surgery.

"In one of his cases, which, as far "in one of his cases, which, as far as he is aware, is unique in surgical literature," says the International Journal of Surgery, "he replaced a thumb which had been entirely lost in an accident, by a section of the tibla (leg bone) with its attached periosteum and by skin taken from the chest. The transplanted peris united without undergoing subsequent contraction and degeneration.

"The case is of special interest because hitherto transplanted bone has always been interposed healthy sections of bone, while in this instance the piece of tibia was directly implanted into a funnel-shaped excavation in the head of the first me-

"An excellent substitute for a normal thumb, in spite of the absence of the terminal and proximal phalanges, was obtained in this way, the patient, a boy of 13 years, being able to bring it in contact with the other fingers, as in writing. There has also been gradual establishment of the sens There has also been a Later, the author intends to touch. transplant the nail, with matrix and surrounding soft parts, from one of the toes to the new member.

The Art of Life.

It was remarked in a recent article upon woman's dress in our columns that when a Frenchwoman plans a costume she plans it as a whole, and that every part has to bear its proper relation to the whole; whereas an Englishwoman at the dressmaker's is apt to say: "That will do," and to choose each particular item of her dress just because she takes a fancy to it and without considering its relation to other items. In fact, the Frenchwoman puts more fundamental brainwork into her choice. She plans nd foresees, and considers not only he fashion but her own peculiarities, with the result that her dress has the french have this superiority in

things besides dress. ve it, indeed, in nearly all the min arts of life, which they take far ore seriously than we do. Perhaps at is the reason why we are apt to ink of them as a frivolous nation .-

His Proper Field. A colored man was brought before police judge charged with stealing ckens. He pleaded guilty and re-ved sentence, when the judge ask-how it was he managed to lift chickens right under the of the owner's house when there dog loose in the yard. "Hit be no use, judge "to try to 'splain this thing to all. Ef you was to try it you not would get yer hide full of n' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' ant to engage in any rascality, dge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."-Ladies' Home

Measured by Her Deeds.

How in the name of common sense could Johnson, Poe and other great tion of their work had they been the lazy loafers that common opinion and report would have everybody be-If a genius does things be yond the scope of gossips then they always can find out things about it to prattle of, because, as Shakespeare

"There's none so foul, and foolish

thereunto, But does foul pranks which fair and

wise ones do." Primitive Philosophy.

Animism is the name of a theory originally propounded by Stahl, about 1707. It asserts that the soul is the vital principle and only cause of life, and that the functions of plant and animal life depend upon this principle of vitality, and not mere mech. nical and chemical action. As the word is now used, it denotes the general doctrine of spiritual beings. It is not itself a religion, but a sort of primi-

BIG PACKING PLANT CLOSES.

Will Kill No More Hogs Till Meat Strike is Over.

Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 1.—The Morton Gregson packing plant in this city has been so hard hit by the antimeat agitation that the managers decided to cease operations until the

Notices to that effect were posted and the company will buy no more live stock until the agitation ceases.

Chokes to Death Eating Meat.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.-A dozen foreigners discussed the meat boycott at breakfast in a Mulberry Alley boarding house, and all except "Mic" Skov-lac agreed to eat no meal. Skovlac was delighted with having the breakfast steak to himself, tackled it so vio that he choked to death with the first mouthful.

ANGRY TALK AT HEARING.

Such Words as "Graft" and "Robber" Exchanged by Publishers.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- Such words as "graft," "robber," and "treason" were exchanged between members of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and magazine publishers at a hearing held here. The angry outbreak was incited by editorials published in the magazines protesting against increasing postal rates on magazines.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

American Mechanism Introduced In

Waters of Uruguay. Consul F. W. Goding, of Montevideo, sends the following report on the further efforts in Uruguay to provide safe navigation there: "The government of Uruguay, in

order to protect navigators from the dangers of the dreaded English bank, located in the La Plata river, near Montevideo, some years ago placed a light-ship thereon, which, however, could not be seen in foggy weather, so frequent in this vicinity. This re-cently has been remedied by the installation on the light-ship of a sys tem of submarine bells, manufactured in the United States, in connection with the national steamer Cvarvide. which receives the signals. The apparatus consists of a bell submerged in nineteen feet eight inches of water; it works by compressed air, marking each reef with a certain definite num-

ber of strokes.
"Thus, in foggy weather, when the light-ship and lighthouses can not be seen, or when the wind is so strong as to prevent the voice being heard, ships provided with the receiving apparatus will receive the signal they are near dangerous reefs. In this manner it is hoped that the annual list of disasters recorded will be materially shortened, or disappear entirely.

Pole Versus Equator.

Unquestionably the Polar Circle is steadily advancing toward the equator. From the time when the earth first took form and began its exist-ence as a planet it has been slowly but surely cooling off, and it is as certain as anything in mathematics that some time in the future the earth will be quite cold and barren of every form of life. The polar regions will continue approaching each other, and before them the various living forms, animal and vegetable, will retreat, until finally the only home of life will be a narrow belt at the equator, which itself will at last surrender to the cold, and the earth will be a "dead one.

Jefferson's Saying.

The expression, "The Federal Government is nothing more than the American department of foreign affairs," originated with Thomas Jefferson. As is well known, Jefferson was a "Strict Constructionist," or thorough "Strict Pichts" educate thorough "State's Rights" advocate. He held that the States were the creators and the Federal Government the created, and that Government had no powers save such as had been loaned to it for the time being by the States for the purpose of translating (for and in the name of the States) certain foreign or interstate business which States in their separate capacity could not very well attend to.

Invented Naval Torpedoes.

was not until the American civil war that any successful application of the torpedo to naval warfare took Its first invention, however, dates back many years before this, the credit for the discovery being generally given to David Bushnell, an American, in 1777. In 1805 Fulton's torpedoes were successfully tried in Britain, but their use was declined by the government, and various other experiments were tried from time to time. Norway was the first country to order a fast torpedo boat, which was built in England in 1873.

PITTSBURG HAS MEASLES.

Alarming Increase of Scourge is Re ported by Health Bureau.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—The measles record of 530 cases reported to the Bureau of Health last month is expected
to be doubled in January. Up to the
noon yesterday the cases reported for
this month numbered 687, with from thirty to fifty new cases being report ed daily. Yesterday there were thirty-three new cases reported.

While these figures are the official record, the health authorities say that many cases have not been report ed because no physician has been

Latest from Atchison.

This is the latest story in Atchison: A young visiting man was declaring that the theory is all nonsense about kissing being dangerous on account of germs conveyed from one mouth to another. "I've kissed hundreds of girls," he declared, "and I'm not dead

Promptly one of the listeners in-"But what about the girls?" -Kansas City Journal.

Japan Lost Trade.

In 1908 purchases of Japanese por-celains, lacquers and bronzes by England, France, Germany and the United States decreased by \$1,000,000. Exports to China fell off \$12,500,000 generally, owing to the reduced value of silver and the Tatsu Maru boycott. All exports decreased except mats, floor matting and refined sugar.

Buy Texas Lands with Whiskey.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 27.—James B. Aitkin, of Fort Wor h, said here to-day that he has completed the ale of 100,000 acres of land in Brewster or 100,000 acres of 13nd in Brewster and Presidio counties for 100,000 gal-lons of whiskey. The i nd, which has been purchased by distillers of Dayton, Ohio, is valued at \$1.10 an acre.

Miners to Give Up Meat.

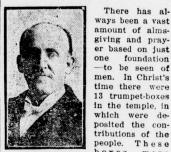
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 26.—Leaders of the mine workers say that in a few days some thousands of the anthracite workers will have joined the beef boy cott and they will abstain from meat until the cost of it is decreased.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON Rutland, Vt. Kutland, Vt. 5

ALMS-GIVING AND PRAYER IN KINGDOM.

International Bible Lesson for Feb. 6, 1910-(Matt. 6:1-15).



There has always been a vast amount of almsgiving and prayer based on just one foundation —to be seen of men. In Christ's time there were 13 trumpet-boxes in the temple, in which were de-posited the con-

boxes

called "trumpets" because they were narrow at the top and wide at the pottom, and crooked like a horn, so that the dishonest could not abstract the coin. The people who desired to advertise their benevolent spirit "sounded the trumpet" before them by causing their money to jingle and ring as they threw it in the contribution box. That custom no longer obtains since a handful of copper makes more noise than a greenback. People then sought to make their money jingle; now they try to hush it as much as possible. In other words, the teaching of the king was that the principle of alms-giving in the new kingdom was to be, not ostentation, advertisement, display, and to be seen of men, but on the ground of but on the ground of pure benevo-lence, real charity, genuine religious

Everything depends on the motive behind the gift. Money will do good, whether tainted or untainted; it will buy food for the hungry, and clothing for the naked, and medicine for the sick, but its value in the sight of God depends altogether on the spirit with which it is given. There are circumstances where a certain amount of publicity is necessary for the sake of the object or cause to which gifts are devoted, but so far as the giver is concerned the value of his gift consists altogether on the motive behind it. "To be seen of men," that is the error the king would uproot. paltry and pitiful attempt at parade on the part of his diciples, that is the thing He condemns. "Be not as the hypocrites, who sound a trumpet before them." They have their reward, but it is not the reward of the Father who seeth in secret.

Hypocritical Prayers

What is true of giving is true also of prayer. There is not so much danger in this direction as in the other. The trouble now is to get people to pray at all. They neither pray in the synogogues, nor in the corners of the streets, nor in the secret closet. We hire men to do our praying for us, and if we are reverential enough to bow our heads while they are doing it, we feel that we have been sufficiently devout. In Christ's time men made a parade of their devotions. spread their prayer rug in the market place, and at the street corners, and made a show of plety, in order to hear the onlookers say, "See, how holy this man is!" If men did that now, the crowd would jeer, and say, "Here is an escaped lunatic."

For, the fact is, the men who did that in old time were frauds at heart. Their vain repetitions deceived nobody. The Moslems have a proverb: "If your neighbor has made the pilgrimage to Mecca once, watch him; if twice, avoid his society; if three times, move into another street." In other words, look out for the man who is ostentatiously religious.

Publicity Not Condemned. Mark you, there is nothing here against public prayer, or open almsgiving. The man who takes oppor-tunity from these words not to give at all nor to pray at all, is just as far wide of the mark. The whole force of these words rests on the supposi-tion—"to be seen of men." If the motive behind your benevolence or your prayers is the good opinion of your neighbors, the speech of beople, the praise of men, you are a Pharisee and a hypocrite. But if your motive is disinterested benevolence and sincere love of God you will not fail of the benediction of heaven though your name is heralded in all the newspapers at the head of the subscription list and you are known and read of all men as a follower of Jesus Christ. Chrysostom said: "If thou shouldest enter into thy closet, and, having shut

the door, shouldest do it for display, the doors will do thee no good." For display-that is the idea. Do nothing for display is the law of the kingdom. It is not your attitude, it is your heart that He looks at. what you say with your lips in prayer, but what is in your heart deep down out of sight is what He listens to. It out of sight is what he listens to. It is not the bell up in the steeple, but the people down in the pews that sounds the loudest in the ears of the Father in Heaven. It is not the money you put on the contribution plate, but the spirit that caused you to put it there that counts up yonder. To say prayers and to really pray are

two very different things. •
Prayer is the soul's sincere desire Uttered, or unexpressed

The motion of a fire, That burns within the breast.