

1902 SEPTEMBER 1902

Calendar grid for September 1902 with days of the week and dates.

17 DEAD IN EXPLOSION

Disaster at Algoma Company's Mine in West Virginia.

ELEVEN BODIES RECOVERED

Miner's Lamp Set Fire to Gas, Which Fired Six Kegs of Powder, and Explosion Partially Wrecked the Mine. Only Two Were Saved.

Bluffsfield, W. Va., Sept. 16.—A disastrous gas and powder explosion occurred in the Big Four mine of the Algoma Coal and Coke Co., at North Fork yesterday morning. Jas. Lester, engineer; John Rocco, a Hungarian miner, and 15 colored miners are known to be in the mine now, and there is no chance of their being recovered alive, as they are beyond the point where the explosion occurred, and the gas and smoke was so thick that the rescuing parties were driven back. H. F. Frankenfield, the man that the rescuing parties are being driven back. H. F. Frankenfield, the bank boss, and George Gaspie, a Hungarian miner, succeeded in crawling over the fallen coal and slate to the rights of the rescuing party and have been taken out alive, although they are both badly burned and were nearly suffocated by the gas and smoke inhaled.

Mr. Frankenfield was unable for some time to tell his story, but finally said that he was more than a quarter of a mile from where the explosion occurred when he heard the first report. He said that the explosion took place about one mile from the main entrance. He had attempted to go to the aid of the entombed miners, but owing to the presence of the gas he had been forced to retrace his steps toward the main entrance, and after continually falling, finally had reached an opening where the fresh air revived him.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas catching on fire from the lamp of a miner who was going to work, and this, in turn, fired six kegs of blasting powder that had been stored in the mine. The explosion knocked down all of the brattices for a quarter of a mile back toward the mine entrance, thus cutting out the air from the men imprisoned behind the debris. There had been a small gas explosion in the mine on Sunday last, which burned two of the mine mules to death, and Mine Superintendent A. J. Stewart had personally cautioned the men who worked in the mine not to attempt to work again until the air had been tested by a safety lamp, but they disregarded his caution and went in. A party headed by Mine Inspector Cooper attempted a rescue yesterday, but were driven back by the want of air. It is now believed that the coal is burning, and there is no hope of extinguishing the flames until a new air passage can be built to the point of the explosion.

After working faithfully all day yesterday the rescuing party succeeded in entering the mine to a point near where the explosion occurred, and found 11 bodies, which were taken to the surface. Those recovered are all colored miners, with the exception of one white miner named Luster.

IN MEMORY OF MCKINLEY

First Anniversary of His Death Fitly Observed.

Canton, O., Sept. 15.—Yesterday there was a general observance of McKinley Memorial Day in the city which claimed him as its own. From almost every pulpit there was a reference in prayer or in address to him and his work. His favorite hymns were used. There was no attempt at decoration other than to have the portraits of McKinley draped with flags and surrounded with choice flowers. The address that attracted most attention here was that given by Judge William R. Day, former secretary of state, and a friend and adviser of McKinley for many years. The address was delivered in the First M. E. Church, of which Mr. McKinley was a member, and in which the public funeral was held September 15, 1901. The only decorations were flowers and a portrait of the late president, around which were the folds of the Stars and Stripes, emblematic of the patriotic spirit of McKinley.

In the Catholic churches of the city special mass was said; tribute was also paid by some of the priests to the memory of McKinley, because, having known him personally, they could not forbear. Although deeply conscious of the fact that it was just one year ago that her beloved husband died, Mrs. McKinley did not vary the program followed by her for several months. All days to her have been memorial days. Her usual trip to West Lawn Cemetery was taken yesterday morning, and she laid love's offering of flowers on the casket that contains the remains of the nation's martyred chief.

SEVENTEEN DEAD IN FOREST FIRES

Awful Result of Great Blaze in State of Washington.

Kalama, Wash., Sept. 15.—News has reached here that the forest fires on Lomas river have wrought sad havoc. D. L. Wallace, his wife and two children were burned to death. They were camping in the woods, when caught by the fire. Their wagon was found burned up, the charred bodies lying near. A 12-year-old boy of Mr. Manley's is also dead. Mrs. John Polly, her baby and a brother, name unknown, and Mr. Newhouse and Mrs. Graves are dead. Fifteen others were found without clothing, except gunny-sacks. Five logging camps are burned out completely, and fifty sections of the finest timber on the coast have been destroyed. It is impossible to give any estimate of the amount of the damage done to property. Oak Point, 20 miles below here, on the Columbia river, has been destroyed.

It is positively known that sixteen persons have been burned to death, as follows: Al Reed and son and a party of seven others, whose bodies are burned beyond recognition; W. E. Newhouse, Mrs. Graves, John Polly, wife and two children and a brother of Mrs. Polly, D. L. Wallace and family, who were reported among the dead, reached Trout Lake and were saved. A large number of campers at the lake saved themselves by taking to the water on logs and rafts. Forty families are left homeless and destitute. But two houses are left standing on the upper Lewis river. The financial loss will run up into millions.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS

Mr. Roosevelt Shook Hands With Thousands of His Neighbors.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt yesterday received his friends and neighbors of Nassau county, and between 6,000 and 7,000 people shook his hand. The reception was held at his country home, on Sagamore Hill, and from 3 o'clock until nearly 6 he was busy shaking hands and renewing old acquaintances. He met people yesterday whom he had not seen for 30 years, and shook hands with men who had known him when he was a child. The president thoroughly enjoyed the affair, and was most as fresh when it was over as when he began. He expressed his feelings to a woman in the crowd, who asked him if he was getting tired. "Not a bit," he replied. "It takes more than a trolley car to knock me out or a crowd to tire me."

All sorts of people, in all conditions of life, filed by the president. White and black, poor and well-to-do, women with babies in arms, and several with dogs, boys and little girls, all got a pleasant smile and a shake of the hand. Many were in line who had known the president most of his life, and their delight in renewing an old acquaintance was apparent, but none gave the president more pleasure than the greeting of two old family servants, Maggie and Bridget Mitchell, who had been servants in his father's family. They came from New York, where they now live, to greet the president and to show him a photograph of his father and one of himself when he was 4 years of age. The president was delighted to see the pictures and the old servants, and presented the sisters to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

Boston, Sept. 16.—Lieutenant John R. Morris, U. S. N., was found dead in his stateroom on the United States ship Olympia by a fellow officer yesterday. He had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The Olympia is anchored off the Boston navy yard. Lieutenant Morris was the engineering officer of the Olympia, and began his duty on that ship January 25 last. Lieutenant Morris is the second officer of the Olympia to commit suicide within five days. Chaplain William F. Morrison, U. S. N., committed suicide by shooting on Thursday afternoon last at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, where he had been transferred a few days before.

Threatened President Roosevelt.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The police are holding Joseph Schmidt, aged 40, on a charge of loitering until they can investigate a statement that he has threatened to take the life of President Roosevelt. Schmidt was arrested on Saturday on the complaint of two elderly sisters, who said that he had entered their premises and insisted on staying there. The police are now looking for the persons to whom he is said to have made the threat against the president.

Senator Stewart's Wife Killed.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the senior United States senator from Nevada, was killed yesterday at Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foote and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force and was so seriously injured that death soon followed. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

Shot Friend For Burglar.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 15.—Clarence White, a young electrician of this place, was shot and killed before daylight yesterday by Edward Taylor, his best friend, who mistook him for a burglar. The two roomed together. White came into the room while Taylor was asleep, and the latter, waking suddenly and not recognizing his friend, took a revolver from under the pillow and fired. White fell dead. Taylor is under arrest.

THE FRIEND OF LABOR

That is What the Republican Party Has Shown Itself.

LABOR LAWS OF FORTY YEARS

Crowing Women, Miners, Motormen, Slate Pickers, Children, All Classes of Bread Winners, Are Protected By Laws Passed By Republican Legislatures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—One of the most important features of the present campaign will be a showing of the part that the Republican party has played in the life of the workingman of Pennsylvania. It is a marvelous showing.

The present reign of prosperity, shared alike by every toiler, whether it be in mill, forge, factory or on the farm, can be traced to the wise and beneficent working of national laws enacted alike for the protection of labor and capital. The Republican party in the nation has ever been the staunch friend of the workingman. The Republican party in the state has emphasized this by enacting laws covering a period of 35 years, for the comfort, convenience and protection of the working man and woman. There has been compiled within the past week a complete list of labor laws passed in Pennsylvania by Republican legislatures since the close of the Civil War that is one of the most remarkable things of its kind in existence.

Pennsylvania leads every state in the character of its labor legislation. Nearly 100 bills directly affecting the men, women and children of the state who earn their living by the sweat of their brows have been enacted in the past 35 years.

WOMAN AND THE SEWING MACHINE.

At the close of the Civil War industrial and commercial enterprises were in a more or less chaotic state. Thousands of widows, mothers and daughters of soldiers were compelled to eek out a living as seamstresses and dress-makers. One of the first laws passed by the legislature of 1869 was an act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent.

At this time the great anthracite coal regions of the state were just beginning their period of development. There were practically no laws looking to the protection of human life in the mines, and it was a Republican legislature that took up this subject at this time, and during all of the succeeding years has passed laws whose object has been the protection of life and limb of the toilers in the darkness of the mine.

On page 852 of the pamphlet laws of 1869 will be found one of the first mining laws enacted, entitled "An Act for the Better Regulation and Ventilation of Mines, and for the Protection of the Lives of Miners in Schuylkill County."

This was only the beginning. It was followed by a general law for the safety and health of persons employed in coal mines, passed in 1870. In the same year laws were passed for the protection of miners in various counties of the state.

In 1872 an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others was passed, as well as a bill providing "For the Establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the Subject of Labor and for Other Purposes." (P. L. 1872, page 59.)

In all the years up to the present there have been numerous similar enactments. In 1872 one of the most important measures ever enacted into a law, the record of which can be found in the pamphlet laws for 1872, on page 1375, was the act to relieve laborers, workmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the commonwealth. This act has conserved the liberty of thousands of wage earners in Pennsylvania in the past 30 years.

PROTECTING BREAD-WINNERS.

It was the Republican party in the legislative session of 1874 that passed a law in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for \$100 or less.

It was a Republican legislature that appropriated the first money to aid in the erection and maintenance of an anthracite hospital in Pennsylvania. This was in 1874.

England, with all its boasted civilization of centuries, is away behind Pennsylvania in the protection of women and children in their employment. South Carolina today is a blot on the map of the south because of its absence of laws prohibiting the employment of children, and its lax legislation regarding the employment of women in various industries. In 1878 one of the most stringent laws enacted by any legislature related to the employment of females in hotels, taverns, saloons and eating houses or other places for the sale of intoxicating and other drinks. It was a Pennsylvania Republican legislature that passed a law prohibiting female labor in and about the coal mines and manufacturing thereof, and for the preservation of the health of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments.

All through the years in which the Republican party has been in power in Pennsylvania it has endeavored to see that full and ample justice has been done by employers, whether firms, cor-

porations or individuals, to the citizens of the state in their employ. It was at the session of 1878 that a law was passed fixing the standard weight of a bushel of bituminous coal. It was during the session of 1881 that the law was passed securing to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel and all other manufactories, the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money of the United States.

REGULAR PAY DAYS.

This is one of the most important laws ever enacted. Middle-aged men today remember the conditions that existed prior to the passage of this act. Employees, often of large concerns, were frequently deprived of their earnings for from 30 to 60 days; often only paid in part and frequently with scrip, store orders or other alleged equivalents of value. The passage of this law made compulsory the payment to every employe, every working man and woman, the wages due him or her in lawful money of the country and at stated intervals.

Every field of labor has been covered by Republican laws enacted by Republican legislatures. The law limiting the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employes of horse, cable and electric railways, was passed by the legislature of 1887. The legislature of that year struck the final blow at child labor in this state by prohibiting the employment of any child under the age of 12 years by any individual, firm or company, to do any work in any mill, manufactory or mine, or any work pertaining thereto.

Going a step beyond the mere enactment of laws protecting coal miners, the assembly of 1889 enacted the law compelling the examination of miners in the anthracite region for the purpose of preventing the employment of incompetent persons in those mines.

The factory law of the state which regulates the employment and provides for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce this law, became operative through the action of the legislature of 1889.

ALL CLASSES PROTECTED.

So the long line of beneficial laws might be continued. To enter in the tenement house, the woman in the store, the mechanic at the bench, the young woman at the cigar table, the worker in the mine, the puddler in the mill, all enjoy whatever of comfort, convenience and protection they have to the wisdom of Republican legislators and the efforts of Republican statesmen.

It is understood that one of the battle cries of the Democracy this fall is to be the declaration that the Republican party has done little or nothing for the working man. It is false, wretchedly false, as the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania demonstrate in all the publications from 1865 to 1902.

THE LEAGUE OF CLUBS

The Convention at Erie This Week and Some of Its Novel Features.

The State League of Republican Clubs, which is holding its annual convention in Erie this week, is one of the most unusual gatherings of its kind ever assembled within the borders of the state. The attendance is larger, as indicated by the number of special trains engaged than ever before in the history of the league. The enthusiasm is greater because of the novelties that have been introduced into the campaign.

Perhaps the most striking of these is a great ball marked with Pennsylvania's record of Republican patriotism and carrying the pictures of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, Judge Pennypacker and the Republican candidates of this year, which is being taken to Erie on a special car and from there is to be rolled backwards across the state to Philadelphia. The idea, which was evolved from the fertile brain of a couple of Philadelphia Republicans, Joseph M. Huston and J. Hampton Moore, city treasurer of Philadelphia, is that at the border of each county a number of Republicans representing that county shall take the ball in charge, roll it along the highways to the borders of the adjoining county, where it will in turn pass into other hands, and so on through the state.

It is expected that this novel spectacle will attract thousands to the line of the ball's progress and excite universal enthusiasm among the Republicans of the state.

Read This, Republicans.

This contest is no mere local affair. It is national in its scope. A victory for Democracy in Pennsylvania would send a shiver along the spinal column of the Republican party of the United States. Twice has Mr. Pattison been elected governor, and twice, at the succeeding national elections, has a Democrat occupied the White House. We all remember with what dire results the last Cleveland administration was accompanied. We had the soup house where those who were turned from the doors of the closed mills were driven for food. The Inquirer opened distributing depots for bread, and for weeks — yes, for months — the distribution continued. This was what the folly of the people in electing a Democratic president made necessary.

Could we look with confidence to a continuation of prosperity under a new Democratic administration? By no means. One experience of that dismal sort is enough. Then why invite disaster by turning Pennsylvania over to the Democrats and sending a chill throughout the Union? — Philadelphia Inquirer.

Points of Resemblance.

Crimenbeak—Most boys, you know, are like postage stamps. Yeast—When they stick to their letters, I suppose? "No." "Because they're found among the males." "Oh, no." "Well, I give it up." "Why, they never perform their mission in life until they are well heked." —Yonkers Statesman.

The Hood of the Soldier.

"I suppose, colonel," said the beautiful grass widow, "that there often are moments when you wish you were again on the battlefield, thrilled by the roar and fired by the excitement of war." "Yes," he answered, looking around eagerly for an avenue of escape and seeing none, "even now the old feeling comes back to me." —Chicago Record-Herald.

The Very Image of Papa.

"Of course, it's a healthy, well-formed baby, Lucy," said the young father to his wife, as he stood over the cradle critically inspecting his first-born, "and will be a credit to the family when it grows older; but it's awfully ugly just now." "Dear little thing," cooed a neighbor who happened to drop in a few moments later. "It's the very image of its papa." —Tit-Bits.

Not a Real Indian.

"Do you remember that dark complexioned girl who was visiting the Pringles last summer?" "Yes." "They said she had Indian blood in her veins. But I don't believe it." "Why not?" "If she had been anything of an Indian she wouldn't have married a bald-headed man." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ORDINANCE No 37

An Ordinance, Granting permission to A. G. Scholl, Carl F. Espenshade and their assigns, to erect and maintain a corporation, to be known as THE MIDDLEBURG ELECTRIC COMPANY, (hereinafter to be mentioned as the said proposed corporation) to occupy the streets, lanes and alleys of the borough of Middleburg, Pa., with poles and wires for the purpose of supplying Light, Heat and Power by means of electricity.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the borough of Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa. in Town Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that permission be and the same is hereby granted to the said proposed corporation (hereinafter to be mentioned as the said proposed corporation) to occupy the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough, for the purpose of supplying Light, Heat and Power by means of electricity, within the limits of said borough.

Section 2. It is further ordained by the said town council that an agreement shall be embodied herein, whereby the said proposed corporation their successors and assigns shall be entitled to street purposes for said borough by means of (a) or more incandescent lights, of either 16 C. P., 25 C. P., or 50 C. P., at the said council may be fixed, at not exceeding \$60 per light of 16 C. P. per annum; \$8.00 per light of 25 C. P. per annum and \$13.00 per light of 50 C. P. per annum, and the said contract shall be for a period of five years from the completion of the said plant, the said contract may be renewed from time to time, at the option of said town council, at not exceeding the rates hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 3. All poles which may be planted upon the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough, shall be straight, they shall also be painted and be kept painted at least fifteen feet from the ground up, with such paint as the Street Committee shall direct.

The said poles shall be planted at such points and places as the said street committee may direct or approve.

Should it become necessary at any time in the judgment of said street committee that any of said poles should be moved and changed, the same shall at once be done by the said proposed corporation, their successors and assigns, at their own cost, upon notice being given by said street committee.

Section 4. The said proposed corporation shall not be less than 25 feet high from the ground and all street lights shall be suspended in the center of the streets, and at such points as the street committee may direct.

Section 5. The said proposed corporation their successors and assigns shall be liable for any and all damages caused by the construction and existence of plant of the said proposed corporation within the limits of said borough.

Section 6. This entire Ordinance shall be null and void, and of no effect, as follows, viz: 1. Should the said proposed corporation refuse or neglect to form a plan of construction of this ordinance with the agreement, within thirty days after the same has been finally passed.

Section 7. The system of the said proposed corporation for lighting of building be faulty and fail to conform with the rules of the Underwriters Association of the Middle Department of Pennsylvania for fire insurance, the said corporation shall be liable for the same.



No Time to Lose

You cannot afford to disregard the warnings of a weak and diseased heart and put off taking the prescription of the world's greatest authority on heart and nervous disorders—

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

If your heart palpitates, flutters, or you are short of breath, have smothering spells, pain in left side, shoulder or arm, you have heart trouble and are liable to drop dead any moment.

Major J. W. Woodcock, one of the best known oil operators in the country dropped dead from heart disease, recently, at his home in Portland, Ind., while mowing his lawn.—The Press.

Mrs. M. A. Birdsall, Watkins, N. Y., whose portrait heads this advertisement, says: "I write this through gratitude for benefits I received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had palpitation of the heart, severe pains under the left shoulder, and my general health was miserable. A few bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me entirely."

Sold by all Druggists. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Take no other. Beware of dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send in stamps for Free Trial of 10 Pills. Mailed "Relief for Ladies," 700-710 return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

J. A. G. GROUSE

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MIDDLEBURG, PA. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

PATENTS

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A. R. Pottjeger

VETERINARY SURGEON, SELINGSROVE, PA. All professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

MORE LIVES ARE SAVED

...BY USING...

Dr. King's New Discovery

Consumption, Coughs and Colds

Than By All Other Throat and Lung Remedies Combined.

This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE, NO PAY. Price 50c. & \$1. Trial Bottle Free.

Court Proclamation

WHEREAS the Hon. Harold M. Melton, President Judge of the Judicial District of Luzerne County, Pa., composed of the counties of Snyder, Union and Potter, and Peter F. Ringle and Z. F. Berlin, Esqs., Associate Judges in and for said county, have issued their present writs dated the 7th day of June A. D. 1902, in and for the holding of an Orphans' Court of Common Pleas, court of Cyer and of Miner and General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Middleburg, for the county of Snyder, on the 1st Monday, (being the 15th day of Oct. 1902), and to continue on the 1st Monday of the next month, to wit: the 1st day of Nov. 1902, and to continue on the 1st day of Dec. 1902, and to continue on the 1st day of Jan. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Feb. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Mar. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Apr. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of May 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Jun. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Jul. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Aug. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Sep. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Oct. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Nov. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Dec. 1903, and to continue on the 1st day of Jan. 1904, and to continue on the 1st day of Feb. 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